W-CDMA Guide

Agilent Technologies PSA Series Spectrum Analyzers

Option BAF

This manual provides documentation for the following instruments:

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

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Supersedes E4440-90051

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1 Understanding W-CDMA

This chapter provides overall information on the W-CDMA (3GPP) communications system and describes W-CDMA (3GPP) measurements made by the analyzer. For further information, a list of associated documents is also provided.

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What Is the W-CDMA Communications System?

Wideband code division multiple access (W-CDMA) is a popular air interface technologies for third generation RF cellular communications systems. In W-CDMA (3GPP), the cells operate asynchronously, which makes the mobile synchronization more complex, but offers the advantage of flexibility in placement of the base stations. Both reverse and forward transmitter power controls are implemented with 0.625 ms intervals. W-CDMA is a direct sequence spread-spectrum digital communications technique that supports wider RF bandwidths, typically from 5 to 20 MHz. The main advantages of W-CDMA over other types of communication schemes are:

- greater capacity
- immunity to signal loss and degradation due to high-level broadband interference, multipath, scattering, and fading
- power consumption of mobile stations is strictly minimized by both base station and mobile controls
- supports variable data rates up to 144 kbits/second for mobile (vehicular) data rate, up to 384 kbits/second for portable (pedestrian) data rate, and up to 2 Mbits/second for fixed installations
- provides increased security

W-CDMA uses correlative codes to distinguish one user from another. Frequency division is still used, as is done with Frequency Division Multiple Access (FDMA) and Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA), but in a much larger bandwidth such as 5 MHz or greater. An initial baseband data rate is spread to a transmitted bit rate of 3.840 Mcps, which is also called chip rate or spread data rate. W-CDMA realizes increased capacity from 1:1 frequency reuse and sectored cells. The capacity limit is soft. That is, capacity can be increased with some degradation of the error rate or voice quality.

In W-CDMA, a single user's channel consists of a specific frequency combined with a unique code. Correlative codes allow each user to operate in the presence of substantial interference. The interference is the sum of all other users on the same W-CDMA frequency, both from within and outside of the home cell, and from delayed versions of these signals. It also includes the usual thermal noise and atmospheric disturbances. Delayed signals caused by multipath are separately received and combined in W-CDMA. Unlike access in non-CDMA systems, any W-CDMA frequency can be used in all sectors of all cells. This is possible because W-CDMA is designed to decode the proper signal in the presence of high interference.

What Does the Agilent PSA Series Option B78 Do?

This instrument can be used for testing a W-CDMA transmitter manufactured according to documents 3GPP TS.34.121 v.3.7.0 (2001-12) R1999 (for user equipment or mobile stations), and 3GPP TS.25.141 v.3.8.0 (2001-12) R1999 and 3GPP TS.25.141 v.4.3.0 (2001-12) Release 4 (for base stations or base transmission stations). These documents define complex, multi-part measurements used to create and maintain an interference-free environment. For example, the documents include standardized test methods for the measurement of power in a carrier, a spectrum emission mask, intermodulation, and other critical measurements.

The instrument automatically makes these measurements using the measurement methods and limits defined in the documents. The detailed results displayed by the measurements allow you to analyze W-CDMA system performance. You may alter the measurement parameters for specialized analysis. For infrastructure test, the instrument will test transmitters of base stations in a non-interfering manner by means of a coupler or power splitter.

This instrument makes the following measurements of W-CDMA (3GPP) signals:

- Channel Power
- Adjacent Channel Leakage Power Ratio (ACPR or ACLR)
- Intermodulation Products
- Multi Carrier Power
- Spectrum Emission Mask
- Occupied Bandwidth
- Code Domain
- Modulation Accuracy (Composite EVM)
- QPSK EVM
- Power Statistics CCDF
- Spectrum (Freq Domain)
- Waveform (Time Domain)

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 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 1355

  Designing and Testing W-CDMA User Equipment
  Agilent part number 5980-1239E

- Application Note 1356

  Designing and Testing 3GPP W-CDMA Base Stations
  Agilent part number 5980-1238E

- Application Note

  Characterizing Digitally Modulated Signals with CCDF Curves
  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

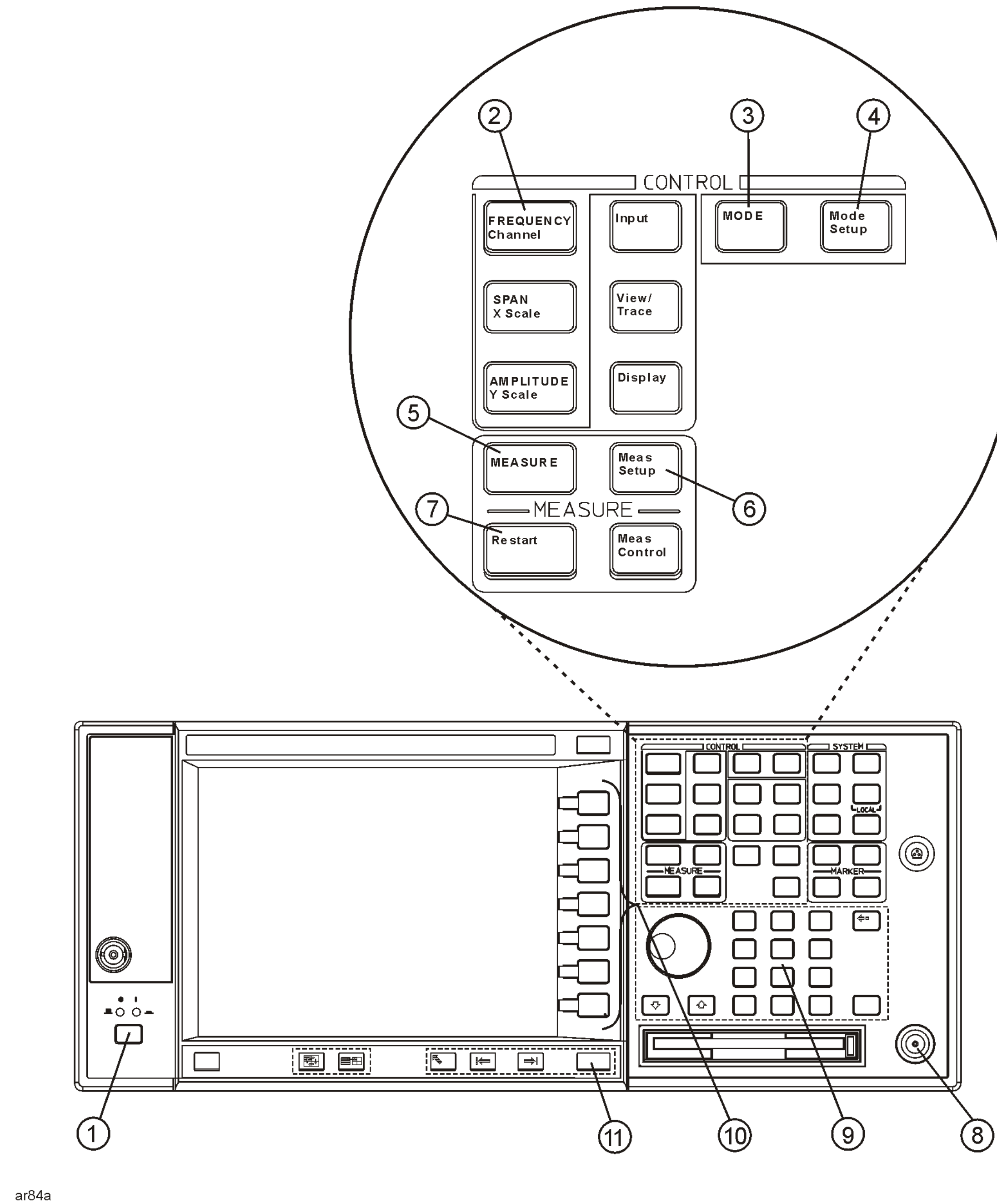
2 Getting Started

This chapter introduces the basic features of the analyzer, including the front panel keys, and provides simplified procedures for making measurements on W-CDMA (3GPP) BTS or MS.

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 2-1 Front Panel Major Key Locations



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.

Making a Measurement

This instrument enables you to make a wide variety of measurements on digital communications equipment using the `Spectrum Analysis Mode` measurement capabilities. It also has optional measurement personalities that make measurements based on established industry standards.

To set up the instrument to make measurements, you need to:

1. Press **MODE** to select a personality which corresponds to a digital communications format, like cdma2000, W-CDMA, or EDGE. Or use the Basic mode to make measurements on signals with non-standard formats. After selecting the mode, make any required adjustments to the mode settings by pressing **Mode Setup**.
2. Press **Measure** to select a specific measurement to be performed, like ACP, Channel Power, or EVM, and so forth. After selection of your measurement, make any required adjustments to the measurement settings by pressing **Meas Setup**.

   Depending on the current settings of **Meas Control**, the instrument will begin making the selected measurements. The resulting data will be shown on the display or available for export.
3. Press **View/Trace** to display the data from the current measurement. Depending on the mode and measurement selected, various graphical and tabular presentations are available.

If you have a problem, and get an error message, see the “If You Have a Problem” section in each measurement description.

The main keys used in the three steps are shown in the table below.

Step	Primary Key	Setup Keys	Related Keys
1. Select & setup a mode	**MODE**	**Mode Setup**, **Input**, **FREQUENCY/ Channel**	**System**
2. Select & setup a measurement	**MEASURE**	**Meas Setup**	**Meas Control**, **Restart**
3. Select & setup a view	**View/Trace**	**SPAN X Scale**, **AMPLITUDE Y Scale**, **Display**, **Next Window**, **Zoom**	**File**, **Save**, **Print**, **Print Setup**, **Marker**, **Search**

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

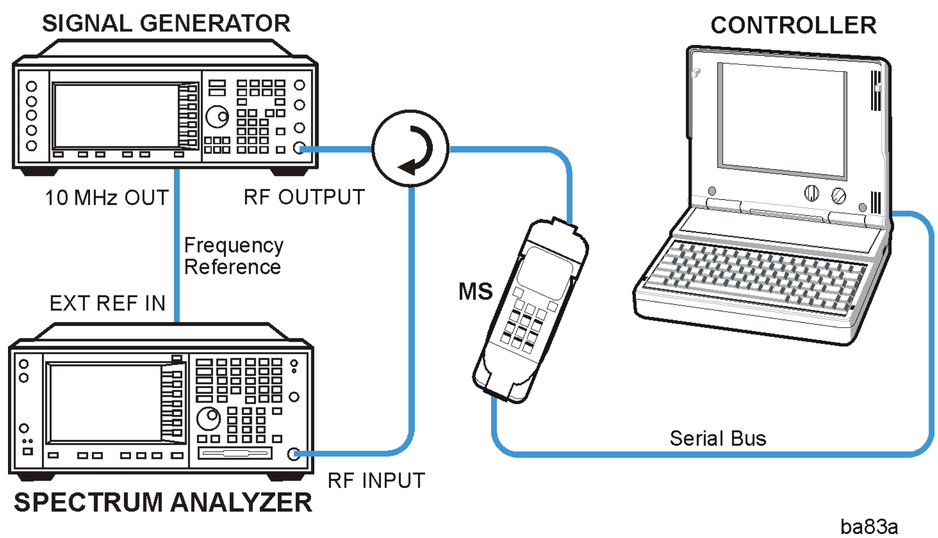
Start Making Channel Power Measurements

This section explains how to make the channel power measurement on a W-CDMA (3GPP) mobile 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 mobile station (MS) under test has to be set to transmit the RF power remotely through the system controller. This transmitting signal is connected to the instruments RF input port. Connect the equipment as shown.

Figure 2-2 Channel Power Measurement System



1. Using the appropriate cables, adapters, and circulator, connect the output signal from the MS to the RF input port of the instrument.
2. Connect the base transmission station simulator or signal generator to the MS through the circulator to initiate a link constructed with the sync and pilot channels, if required.
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 MS through the serial bus cable to control the MS operation.

Setting the MS

From the base transmission station simulator and/or the system controller, perform all of the call acquisition functions required for the

MS to transmit the RF power as follows:

Frequency: 1,920 MHz (Channel Number: $5 \times 1{,}920 = 9{,}600$)

Output Power: +21 dBm with Power Class 4 (or other power level for the MS)

Measuring Procedure

Step 1. Press the **Preset** key to preset the instrument.

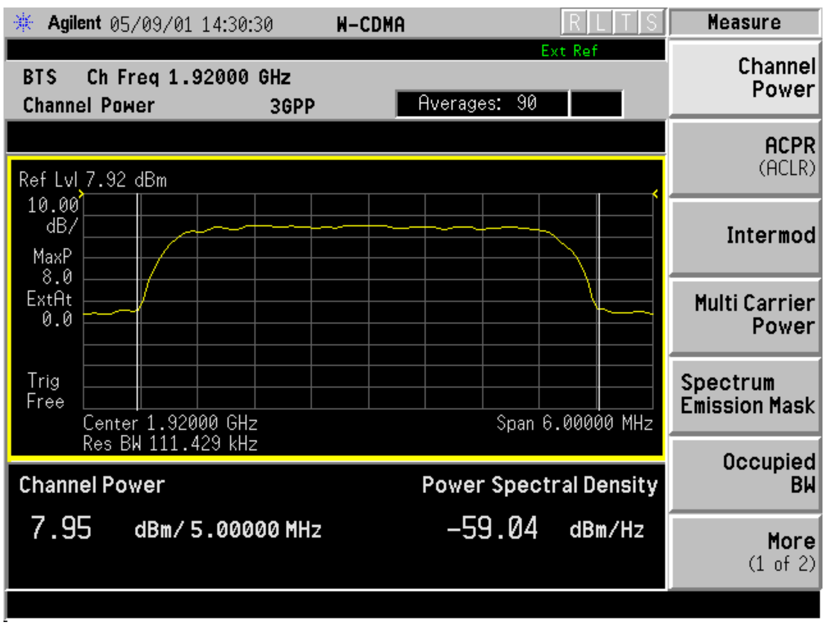
Step 2. Press the **MODE**, **More (1 of 2)**, **W-CDMA (3GPP)** keys to enable the W-CDMA (3GPP) measurements.

Step 3. Press the **Mode Setup**, **Radio**, **Device** to toggle the device to **MS**.

Step 4. Press the **FREQUENCY Channel**, **1920**, **MHz** keys to set the center frequency to 1.920 GHz.

Step 5. Press the **MEASURE**, **Channel Power** keys to initiate the channel power measurement.

The `Channel Power` measurement result should look like the next figure. The graph window and the text window, showing the absolute power and its mean power spectral density values, are displayed.



Step 6. Press the **Meas Setup**, **More (1 of 2)** keys to check what keys are available to change the measurement parameters from their default condition.

If you have a problem, and get an error message, see “If You Have a Problem” on page 76 or the “Instrument Messages and Functional Tests” manual.

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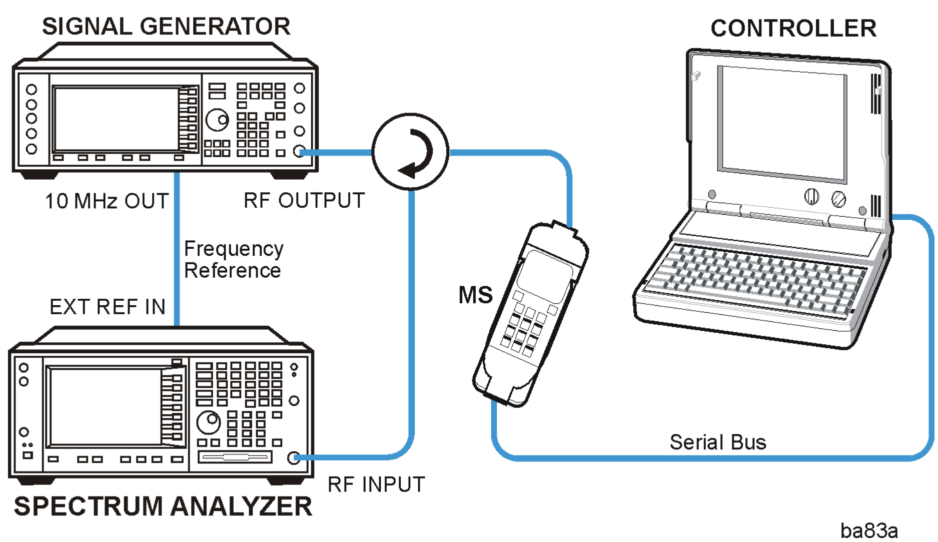
Start Making ACPR (ACLR) Measurements

This section explains how to make the adjacent channel leakage power ratio (ACLR or ACPR) measurement on a W-CDMA (3GPP) mobile station. ACPR is a measurement of the amount of interference, or power, in an adjacent frequency channel. The results are displayed as a bar graph or as spectrum data, with measurement data at specified offsets.

Configuring the Measurement System

The mobile station (MS) under test has to be set to transmit the RF power remotely through the system controller. This transmitting signal is connected to the instruments RF input port. Connect the equipment as shown.

Figure 2-3 Adjacent Channel Power Ratio Measurement System



1. Using the appropriate cables, adapters, and circulator, connect the output signal from the MS to the RF input port of the instrument.
2. Connect the base transmission station simulator or signal generator to the MS through the circulator to initiate a link constructed with the sync and pilot channels, if required.
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 MS through the serial bus cable to control the MS operation.

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Setting the MS

From the base transmission station simulator and/or the system controller, perform all of the call acquisition functions required for the MS to transmit the RF power as follows:

Frequency: 1,920 MHz (Channel Number: $5 \times 1{,}920 = 9{,}600$)

Output Power: +21 dBm with Power Class 4 (or other power level for the MS)

Measuring Procedure

Step 1. Press the **Preset** key to preset the instrument.

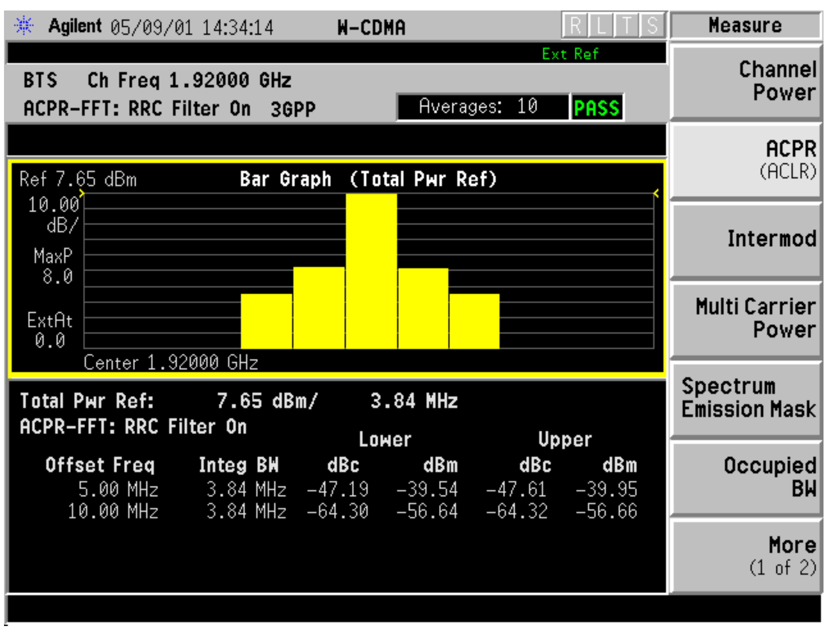
Step 2. Press the **MODE**, **More (1 of 2)**, **W-CDMA (3GPP)** keys to enable the W-CDMA (3GPP) measurements.

Step 3. Press the **Mode Setup**, **Radio**, **Device** to toggle the device to **MS**.

Step 4. Press the **FREQUENCY Channel**, **1920**, **MHz** keys to set the center frequency to 1.920 GHz.

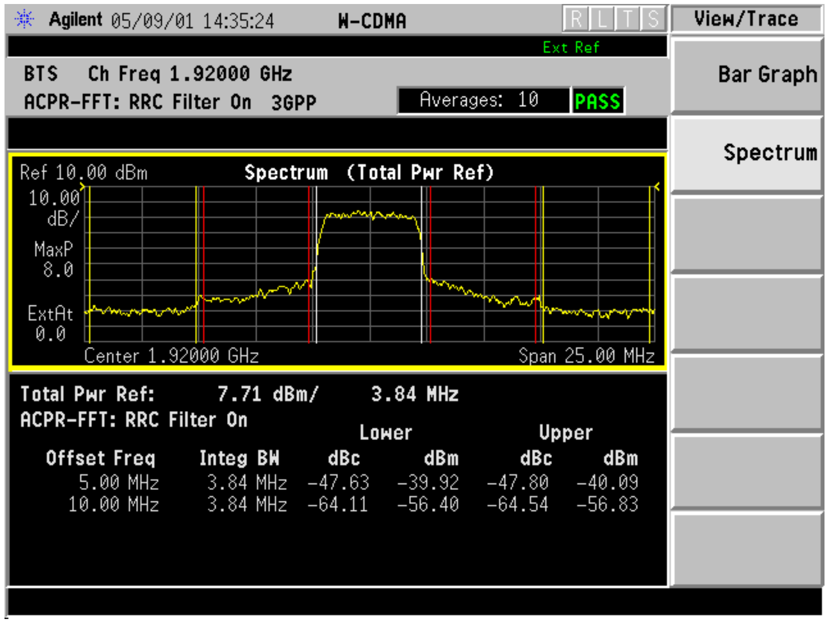
Step 5. Press the **MEASURE**, **ACPR (ACLR)** keys to initiate the adjacent channel leakage power ratio measurement.

The `ACPR-FFT Bar Graph` measurement result should look like the next figure. The bar graph (referenced to the total power) and a text window are displayed. The text window shows the absolute total power reference, while the lower and upper offset channel power levels are displayed in both absolute and relative readings.

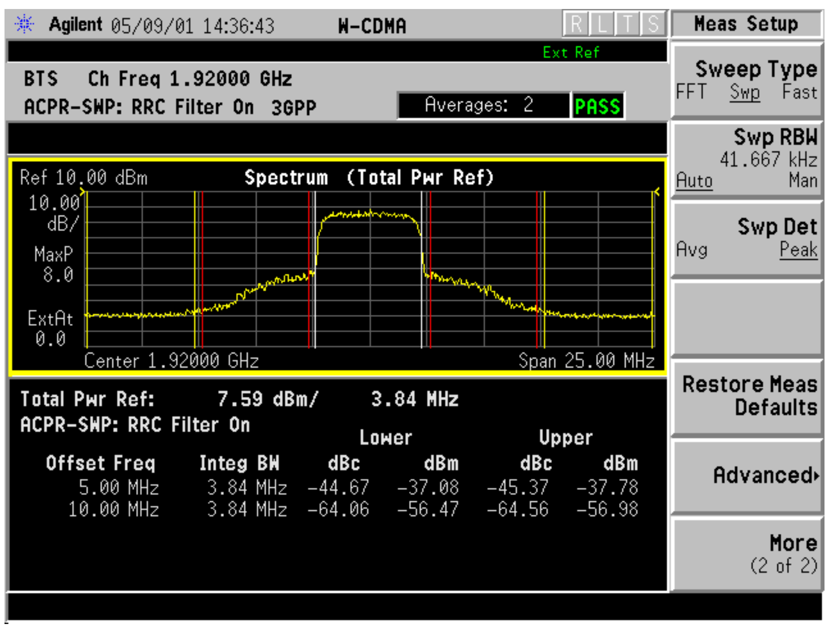


Step 6. Press the **View/Trace**, **Spectrum** keys to see the `ACPR-FFT: Spectrum` graph with the bandwidth marker lines in the graph window. The

corresponding measured data is also shown in the text window.

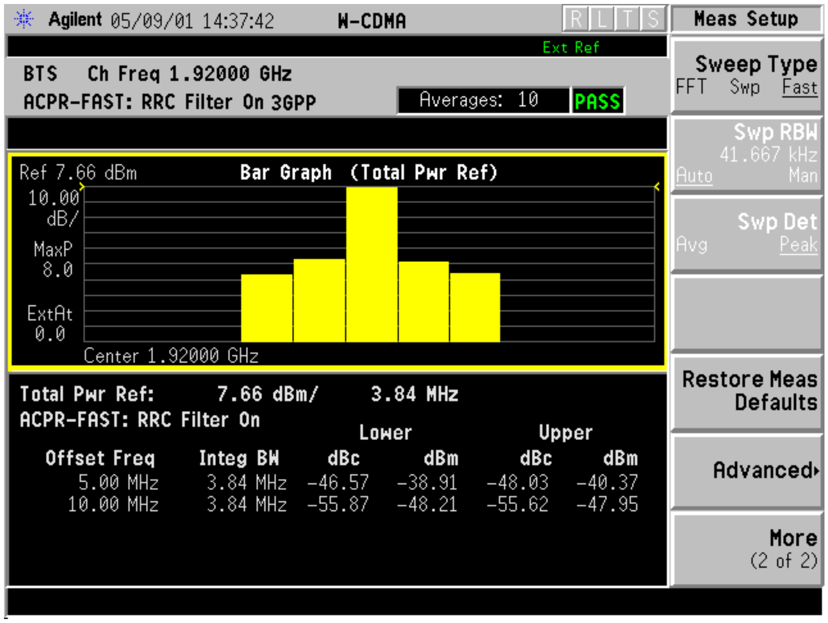


Step 7. Press the **Meas Setup**, **More (1 of 2)**, **Sweep Type** keys to select **Swp**. The `ACPR-SWP: Spectrum` measurement speed becomes slower with the narrower resolution bandwidth analysis similar to traditional swept spectrum analyzers, but the measurement accuracy is improved.



Step 8. Press the **Sweep Type** key one more time to change the Sweep Type to **Fast**. The display will change to `ACPR-FAST: Bar Graph`. The measurement speed is faster than the `ACPR-FFT: Bar Graph`

measurement.



Step 9. Press the **Meas Setup**, **More (1 of 2)** keys to check what keys are 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 76 or the “Instrument Messages and Functional Tests” manual.

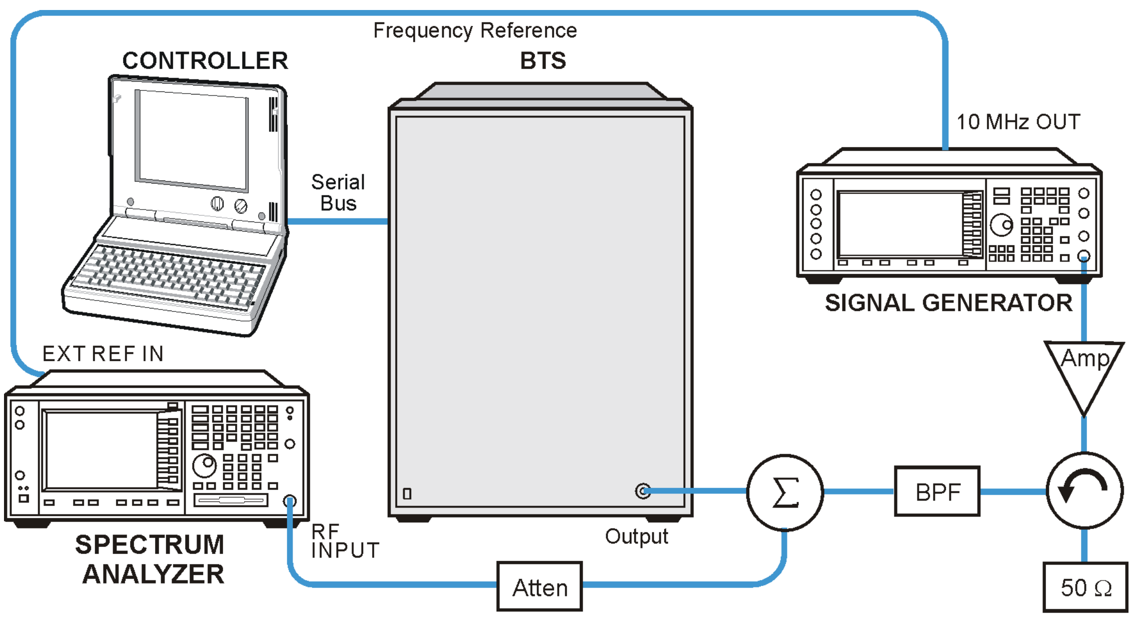
Start Making Intermodulation Measurements

This section explains how to make the intermodulation products measurement on a W-CDMA (3GPP) base transmission station. 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 base transmission station (BTS) under test has to be set to transmit the RF power remotely through the system controller. The W-CDMA modulated interference signal is injected to the antenna output port of the BTS through an attenuator and circulator. The transmitting signal from the BTS is connected to the RF input port of the instrument from the circulator port. Connect the equipment as shown.

Figure 2-4 Intermodulation Product Measurement System



1. Using the appropriate amplifier, circulator, bandpass filter, combiner, cables, and adapters, connect the unmodulated carrier signal from the signal generator to the output connector of the BTS.

2. Connect the circulator output signal to the RF input port of the instrument through the 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 through the serial bus

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cable.

Setting the BTS and Signal Generator

From the system controller, perform all of the call acquisition functions required for the BTS to transmit the RF signal. Set the signal generator to output a 5 MHz offset carrier signal to make the intermodulation measurement with the transmit IM and tone signals.

- BTS (transmit intermodulation signal)

Frequency:	2,110 MHz (Channel Number: $5 \times 2{,}110 = 10{,}550$)
Signal:	Test model 1
Output Power:	Specified maximum output power level

- Signal Generator (interference carrier signal)

Frequency:	2,115 MHz (Channel Number: $5 \times 2{,}115 = 10{,}575$)
Signal:	CW (unmodulated carrier)
Output Power:	Same level to the BTS output power at the BTS antenna output port

Measuring Procedure

Step 1. Press the **Preset** key to preset the instrument.

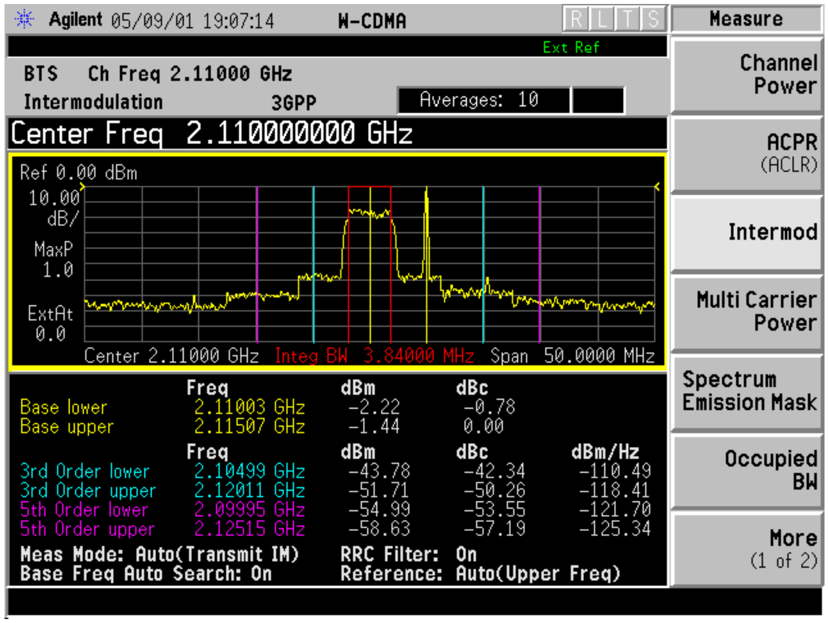
Step 2. Press the **Mode**, **More (1 of 2)**, **W-CDMA (3GPP)** keys to enable the W-CDMA (3GPP) measurements.

Step 3. Press the **Mode Setup**, **Radio**, **Device** to toggle the device to **BTS**.

Step 4. Press the **FREQUENCY Channel**, **2110**, **MHz** keys to set the center frequency to 2.110 GHz.

Step 5. 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 and lower and upper power spectral density levels are shown in the text window.



Step 6. Press the **Meas Setup**, **More (1 of 2)** keys to check what keys are 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 76 or the “Instrument Messages and Functional Tests” manual.

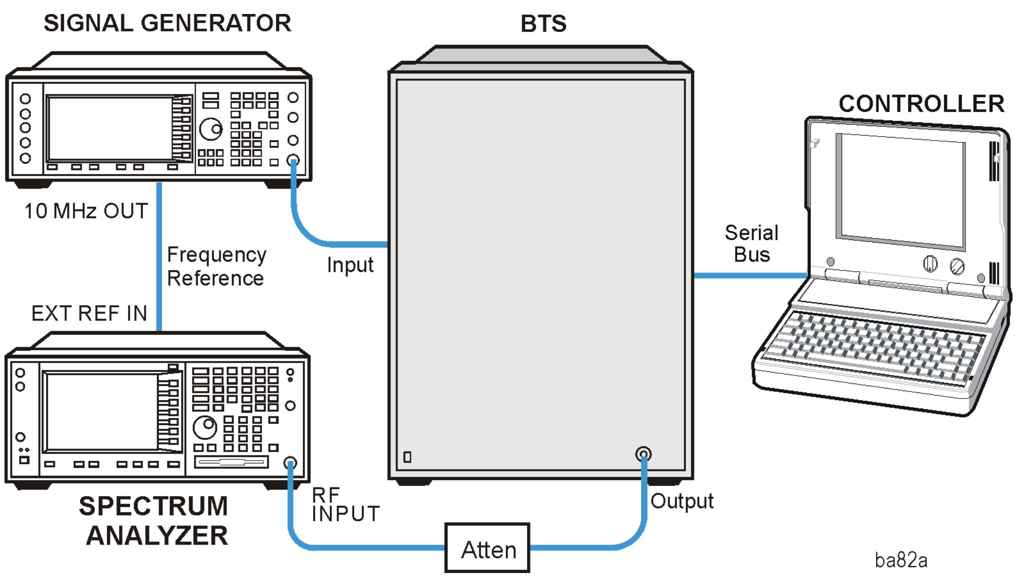
Start Making Multi Carrier Power Measurements

This section explains how to make the multi carrier power measurement on a W-CDMA (3GPP) base transmission station. Multi carrier power measures the in-channel and out-of-channel power of the intermodulation products from two or more carriers that are present at the same time.

Configuring the Measurement System

The base transmission station (BTS) under test has to be set to transmit the one RF carrier remotely through the system controller. This transmitting signal is connected to the instruments RF input port. Connect the equipment as shown.

Figure 2-5 Multi Carrier Power Measurement System



1. Using the appropriate cables and adapters, connect the W-CDMA modulated signal from the signal generator to the amplifier input connector of the BTS.

2. Connect the output signal of the BTS to the RF input port of the instrument, through the 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 through the serial bus cable.

Setting the BTS and W-CDMA Signal Generator

From the system controller, perform all of the call acquisition functions required for the BTS to transmit the RF signal. Set the signal generator to output the 5 MHz offset second carrier signal.

- BTS (center carrier)

  Frequency: 2,110 MHz (Channel Number: 5 × 2,110 = 10,550)

  Signal: Test Model 1

  Output Power: Minimum output power level

- Signal Generator (5 MHz offset second carrier)

  Frequency: 2,115 MHz (Channel Number: 5 × 2,115 = 10,575)

  Signal: Test Model 1

  Output Power: Same level to the BTS output power at the BTS antenna output port

Measuring Procedure

Step 1. Press the **Preset** key to preset the instrument.

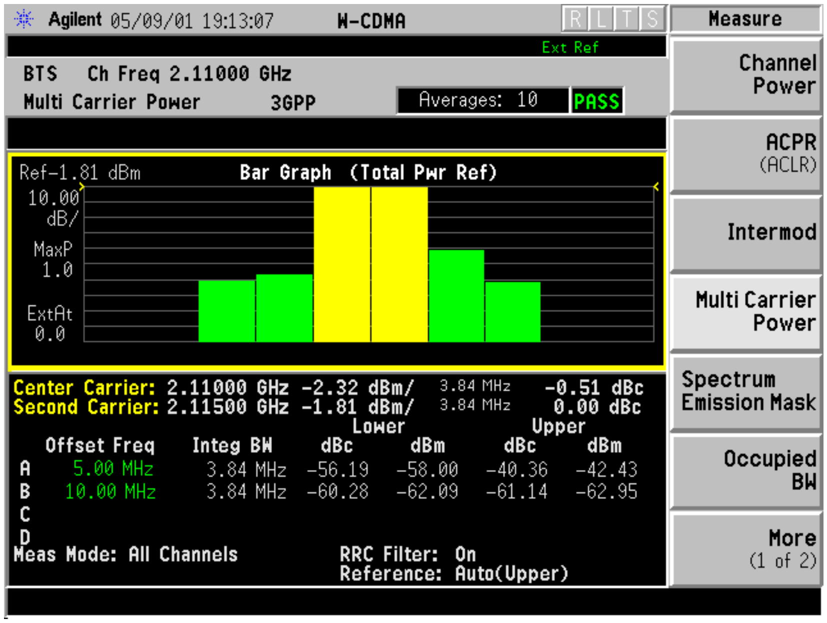
Step 2. Press the **Mode**, **More (1 of 2)**, **W-CDMA (3GPP)** keys to enable the W-CDMA (3GPP) measurements.

Step 3. Press the **Mode Setup**, **Radio**, **Device** to toggle the device to **BTS**.

Step 4. Press the **FREQUENCY Channel**, **2110**, **MHz** keys to set the center carrier to 2.110 GHz.

Step 5. Press the **MEASURE**, **Multi Carrier Power** keys to initiate the multi carrier power measurement.

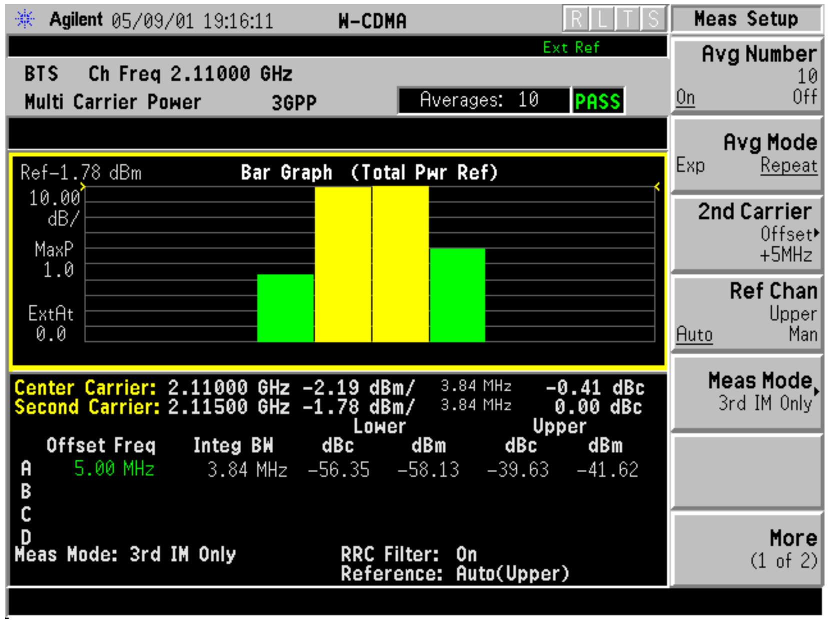
The `Multi Carrier Power: Bar Graph (Total Pwr Ref)` measurement result should look like the next figure. The bar graph window and the text window show the relative and absolute power levels for each carrier and offset channel.



Step 6. Press the **Meas Setup**, **2nd Carrier Offset** keys to make sure that the **+5 MHz** key is highlighted. This means that the second carrier offset is set to +5 MHz relative to the center carrier. You can change the offset frequency when the second carrier frequency is changed.

Step 7. Press the **Ref Chan**, **Upper** keys to change the reference channel control from the automatic mode to the upper carrier (the second carrier in this example). Notice how the displayed measurement results change.

Step 8. Press the **Meas Mode**, **3rd IM Only** keys to measure the 3rd order intermodulation products.



If you have a problem, and get an error message, see "If You Have a Problem" on page 76 or the "Instrument Messages and Functional Tests" manual.

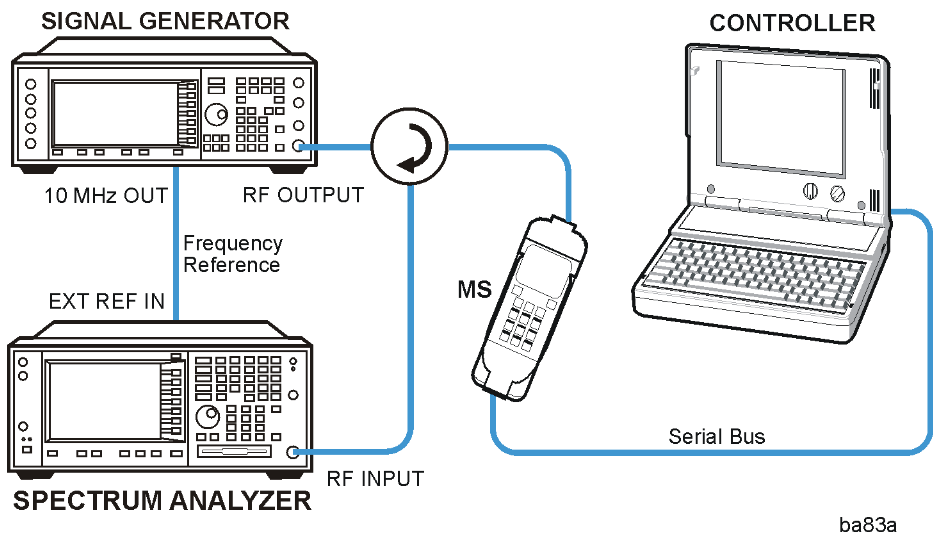
Start Making Spectrum Emission Mask Measurements

This section explains how to make the spectrum emission mask measurement on a W-CDMA (3GPP) mobile station. 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 can be viewed separately.

Configuring the Measurement System

For configuring the measurement system, the mobile station (MS) under test has to be set to transmit the RF power remotely through the system controller. This transmitting signal is connected to the instruments RF input port. Connect the equipment as shown.

Figure 2-6 Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement System



1. Using the appropriate cables, adapters, and circulator, connect the output signal from the MS to the RF input port of the instrument.
2. Connect the base transmission station simulator or signal generator to the MS through the circulator to initiate a link constructed with the sync and pilot channels, if required.
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 MS through the serial bus cable to control the MS operation.

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Setting the MS

From the base transmission station simulator and/or the system controller, perform all of the call acquisition functions required for the MS to transmit the RF power as follows:

Frequency: 1,920 MHz (Channel Number: 5 × 1,920 = 9,600)

Output Power: +21 dBm with Power Class 4 (or other power level for the MS)

Measuring Procedure

Step 1. Press the **Preset** key to preset the instrument.

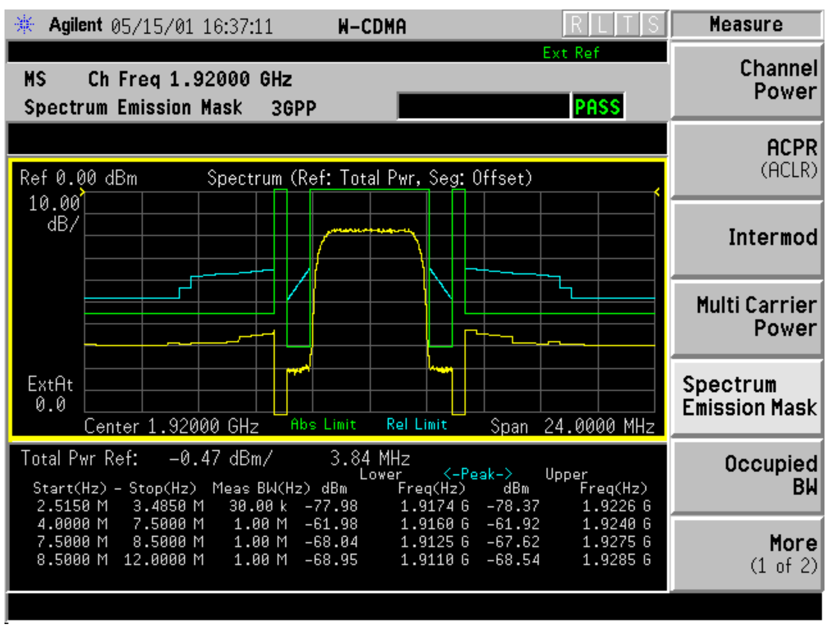
Step 2. Press the **MODE**, **More (1 of 2)**, **W-CDMA (3GPP)** keys to enable the W-CDMA (3GPP) measurements.

Step 3. Press the **Mode Setup**, **Radio**, **Device** to toggle the device to **MS**.

Step 4. Press the **FREQUENCY Channel**, **1920**, **MHz** keys to set the center frequency to 1.920 GHz.

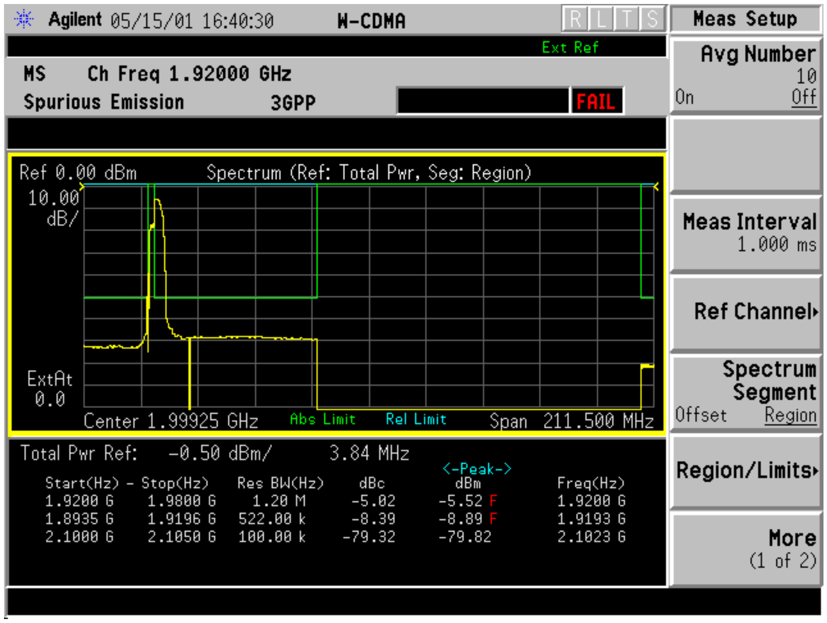
Step 5. Press the **MEASURE**, **Spectrum Emission Mask** keys to initiate the spectrum emission mask measurement.

The `Spectrum Emission Mask: Spectrum (Ref: Total Pwr, Seg: Offset)` measurement 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.



Step 6. 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.



If you have a problem, and get an error message, see “If You Have a Problem” on page 76 or the “Instrument Messages and Functional Tests” manual.

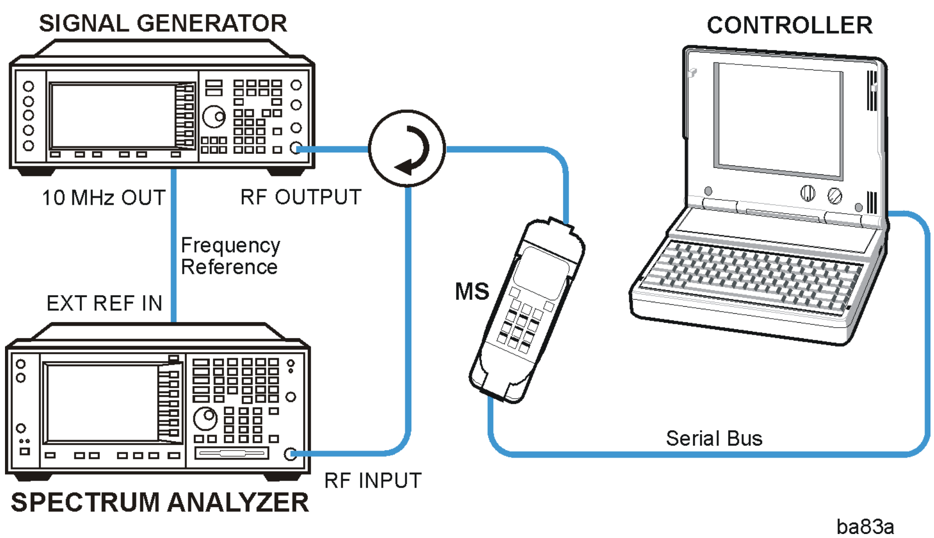
Start Making Occupied Bandwidth Measurements

This section explains how to make the occupied bandwidth measurement on a W-CDMA (3GPP) mobile station. The instrument measures power across the band, and then calculates its 99.0% power bandwidth.

Configuring the Measurement System

For configuring the measurement system, the mobile station (MS) under test has to be set to transmit the RF power remotely through the system controller. This transmitting signal is connected to the instruments RF input port. Connect the equipment as shown.

Figure 2-7 Occupied Bandwidth Measurement System



1. Using the appropriate cables, adapters, and circulator, connect the output signal of the MS to the RF input of the instrument.
2. Connect the base transmission station simulator or signal generator to the MS through the circulator to initiate a link constructed with the sync and pilot channels, if required.
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 MS through the serial bus cable to control the MS operation.

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Setting the MS

From the base transmission station simulator and/or the system controller, perform all of the call acquisition functions required for the MS to transmit the RF power as follows:

Frequency: 1,920 MHz (Channel Number: $5 \times 1{,}920 = 9{,}600$)

Output Power: +21 dBm with Power Class 4 (or other power level for the MS)

Measuring Procedure

Step 1. Press the **Preset** key to preset the instrument.

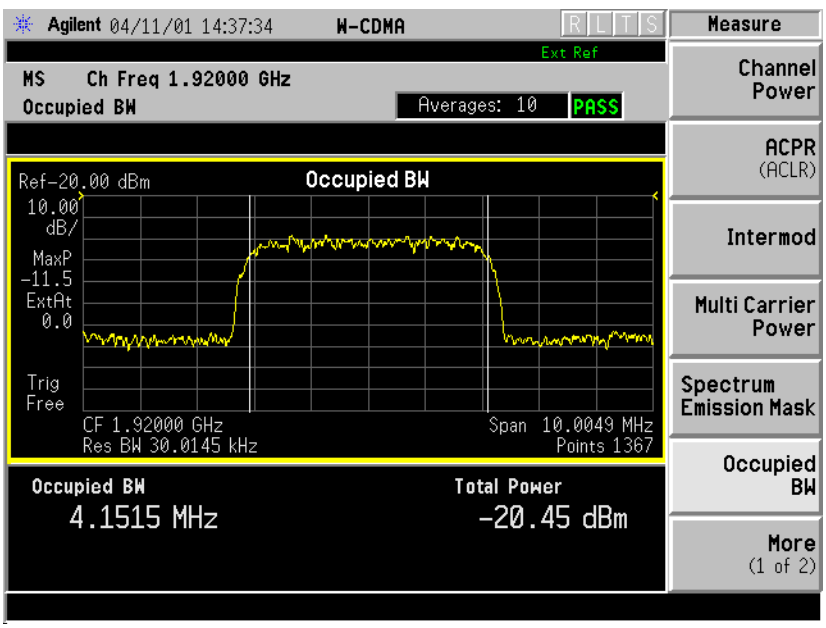
Step 2. Press the **MODE**, **More (1 of 2)**, **W-CDMA (3GPP)** keys to enable the W-CDMA (3GPP) measurements.

Step 3. Press the **Mode Setup**, **Radio**, **Device** to toggle the device to **MS**.

Step 4. Press the **FREQUENCY Channel**, **1920**, **MHz** keys to set the center frequency to 1.920 GHz.

Step 5. 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.



If you have a problem, and get an error message, see “If You Have a Problem” on page 76 or the “Instrument Messages and Functional Tests” manual.

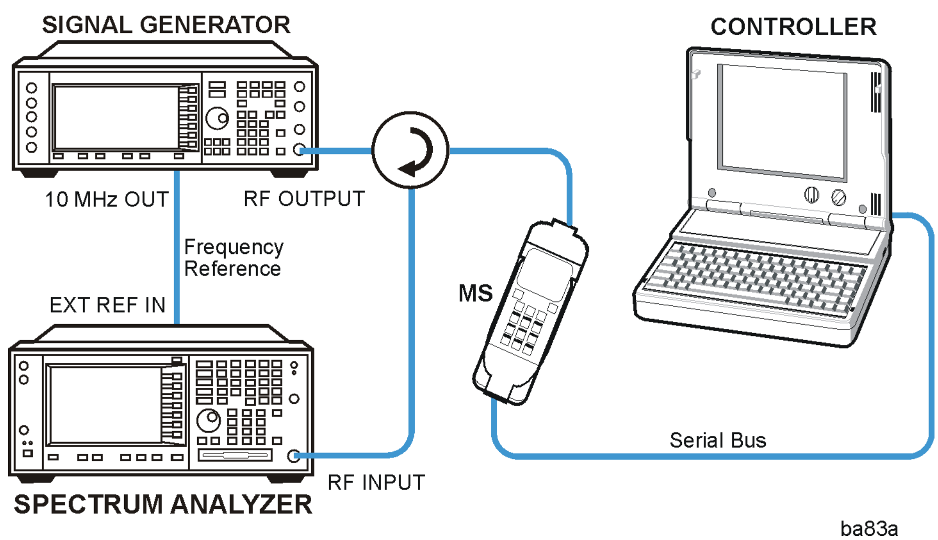
Start Making Code Domain Measurements

This section explains how to make the code domain measurement on a W-CDMA (3GPP) mobile station. This is the measurement of the power levels of the spread channels in composite RF channels, relative to the total power within the 3.840 MHz channel bandwidth centered at the center frequency.

Configuring the Measurement System

For configuring the measurement system, the mobile station (MS) under test has to be set to transmit the RF power remotely through the system controller. This transmitting signal is connected to the instruments RF input port. Connect the equipment as shown.

Figure 2-8 Code Domain Power Measurement System



1. Using the appropriate cables, adapters, and circulator, connect the output signal of the MS to the RF input of the instrument.
2. Connect the base transmission station simulator or signal generator to the MS through the circulator to initiate a link constructed with the sync and pilot channels, if required.
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 MS through the serial bus cable to control the MS operation.

Setting the MS

From the base transmission station simulator and/or the system controller, perform all of the call acquisition functions required for the MS to transmit the RF power as follows:

Frequency: 1,920 MHz (Channel Number: 5 × 1,920 = 9,600)

Physical Channels: DPCCH with one or more DPDCH

Scramble Code: 0

Output Power: +21 dBm with Power Class 4 (or other power level for the MS)

Measuring Procedure

Step 1. Press the **Preset** key to preset the instrument.

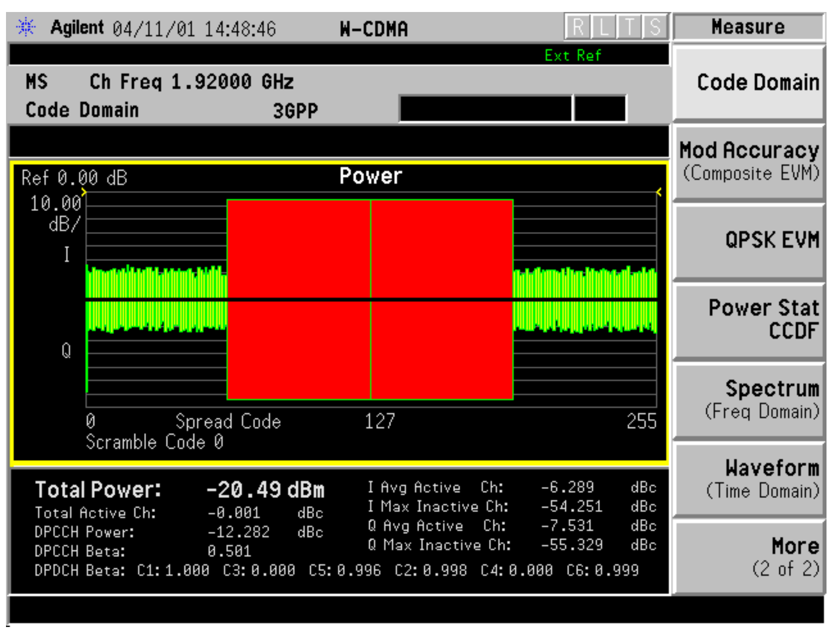
Step 2. Press the **MODE**, **More (1 of 2)**, **W-CDMA (3GPP)** keys to enable the W-CDMA (3GPP) measurements.

Step 3. Press the **Mode Setup**, **Radio**, **Device** to toggle the device to **MS**.

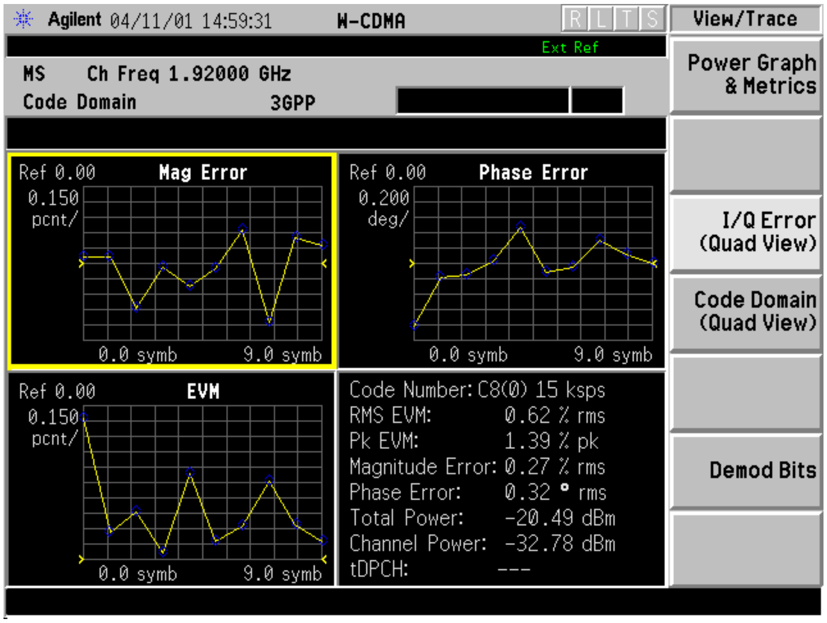
Step 4. Press the **FREQUENCY Channel**, **1920**, **MHz** keys to set the center frequency to 1.920 GHz.

Step 5. Press the **MEASURE**, **More (1 of 2)**, **Code Domain** keys to initiate the code domain measurement.

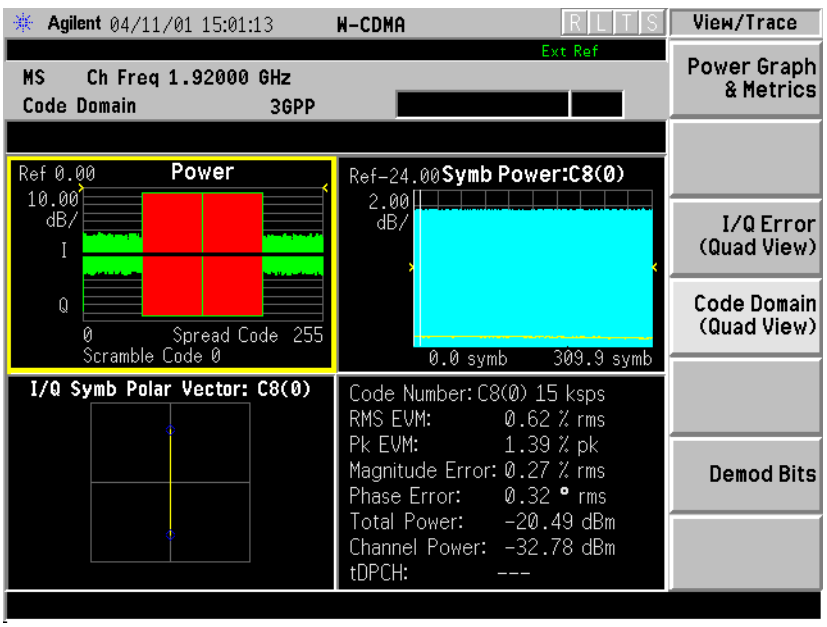
The `Code Domain: Power` measurement result should look like the next figure. The graph window and a text window is displayed. The text window shows the total power level along with the relative power levels of the various channels.



Step 6. 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 results window as shown below:



Step 7. Press the **Code Domain (Quad View)** key to display a combination view of the code domain power, symbol power, and I/Q symbol polar vector graph windows, and the code domain summary results window as shown below:



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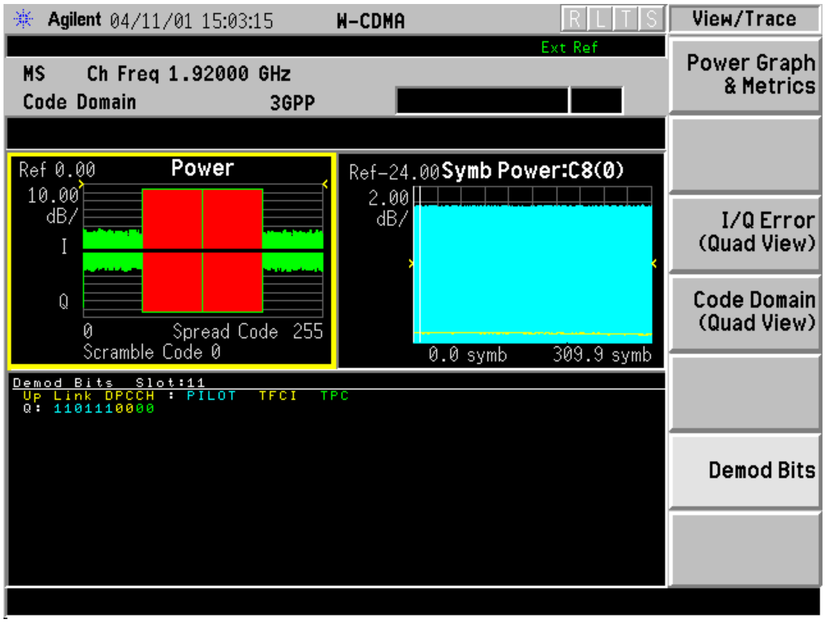
Step 8. Press the **Demod Bits** key to display a combination view of the code domain power, symbol power graph windows, and the I/Q demodulated bit stream data for the symbol power slots selected by the measurement interval and measurement offset parameters.



Step 9. To make measurements repeatedly, press the **Meas Control**, **Measure** keys to change the **Meas Control** from **Single** to **Cont**.

If you have a problem, and get an error message, see “If You Have a Problem” on page 76 or the “Instrument Messages and Functional Tests” manual.

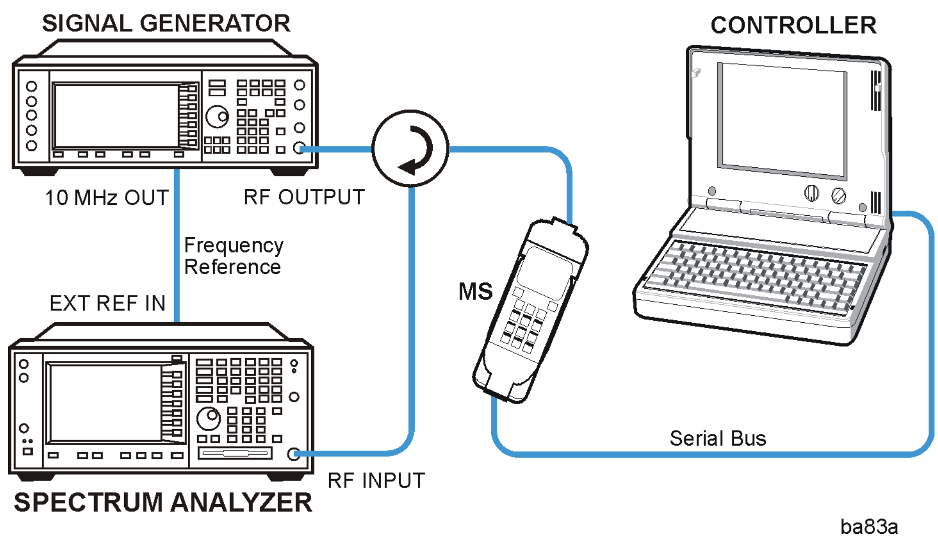
Start Making Modulation Accuracy (Composite EVM) Measurements

This section explains how to make the modulation accuracy (composite EVM) measurement on a W-CDMA (3GPP) mobile station. Modulation accuracy is the ratio of the correlated power in a multi coded channel to the total signal power.

Configuring the Measurement System

For configuring the measurement system, the mobile station (MS) under test has to be set to transmit the RF power remotely through the system controller. This transmitting signal is connected to the instruments RF input port. Connect the equipment as shown.

Figure 2-9 Modulation Accuracy Measurement System



1. Using the appropriate cables, adapters, and circulator, connect the output signal of the MS to the RF input of the instrument.
2. Connect the base transmission station simulator or signal generator to the MS through the circulator to initiate a link constructed with the sync and pilot channels, if required.
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 MS through the serial bus cable to control the MS operation.

Setting the MS

From the base transmission station simulator and/or the system controller, perform all of the call acquisition functions required for the MS to transmit the RF power as follows:

Frequency: 1,920 MHz (Channel Number: 5 × 1,920 = 9,600)

Physical Channels: DPCCH with one or more DPDCH

Scramble Code: 0

Output Power: +21 dBm with Power Class 4 (or other power level for the MS)

Measuring Procedure

Step 1. Press the **Preset** key to preset the instrument.

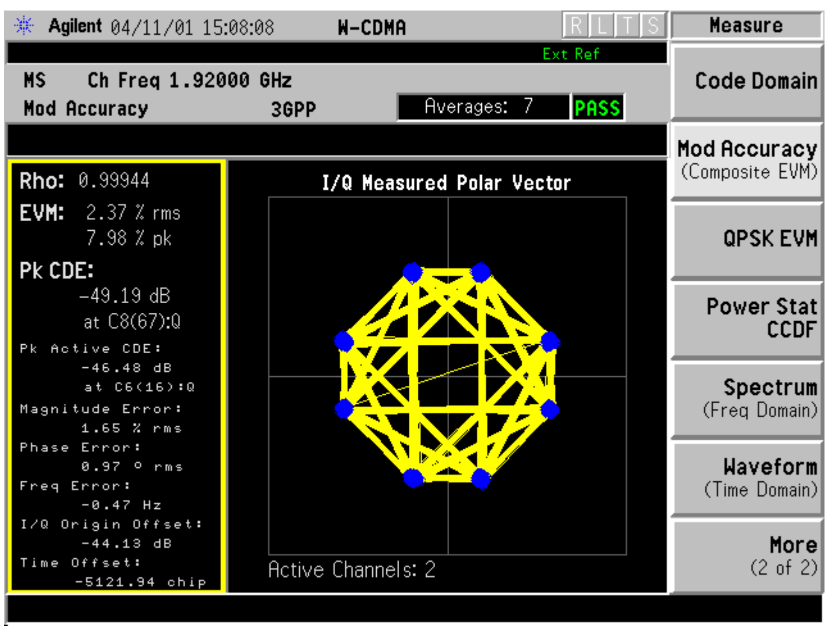
Step 2. Press the **MODE**, **More (1 of 2)**, **W-CDMA (3GPP)** keys to enable the W-CDMA (3GPP) measurements.

Step 3. Press the **Mode Setup**, **Radio**, **Device** to toggle the device to **MS**.

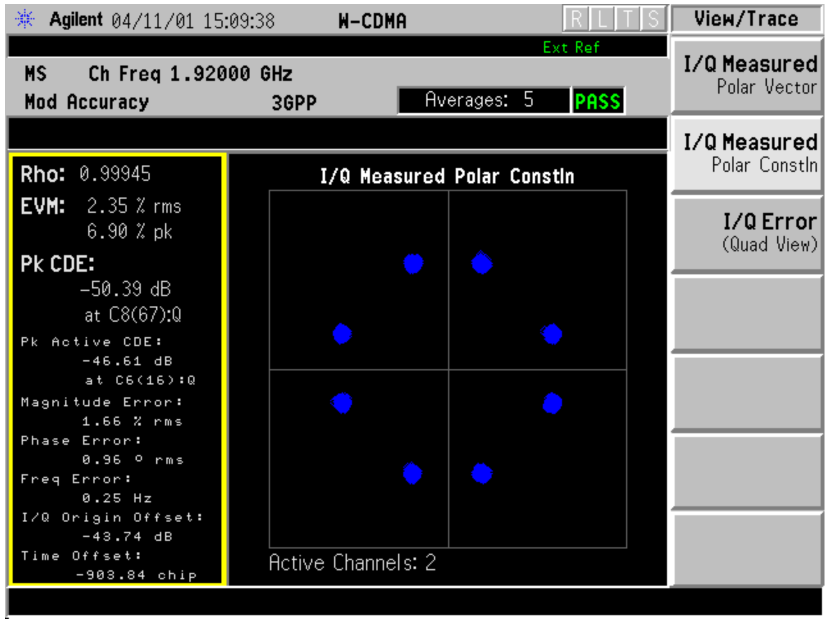
Step 4. Press the **FREQUENCY Channel**, **1920**, **MHz** keys to set the center frequency to 1.920 GHz.

Step 5. Press the **MEASURE**, **More (1 of 2)**, **Mod Accuracy (Composite EVM)** keys to initiate the modulation accuracy (composite EVM) measurement.

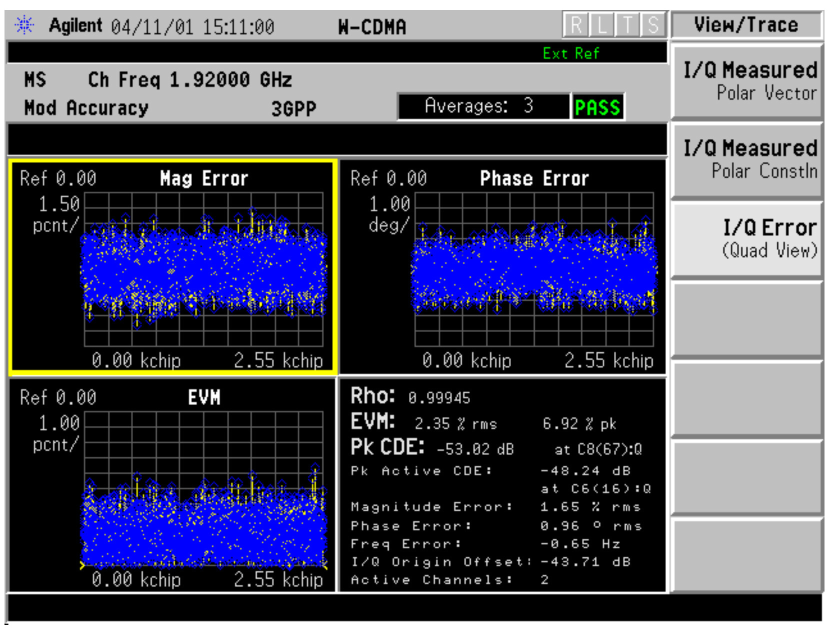
The `Mod Accuracy: I/Q Measured Polar Vector` measurement result should look like the next figure. The measurement values for modulation accuracy are shown in the summary result window.



Step 6. 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.



Step 7. 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.



If you have a problem, and get an error message, see “If You Have a Problem” on page 76 or the “Instrument Messages and Functional Tests” manual.

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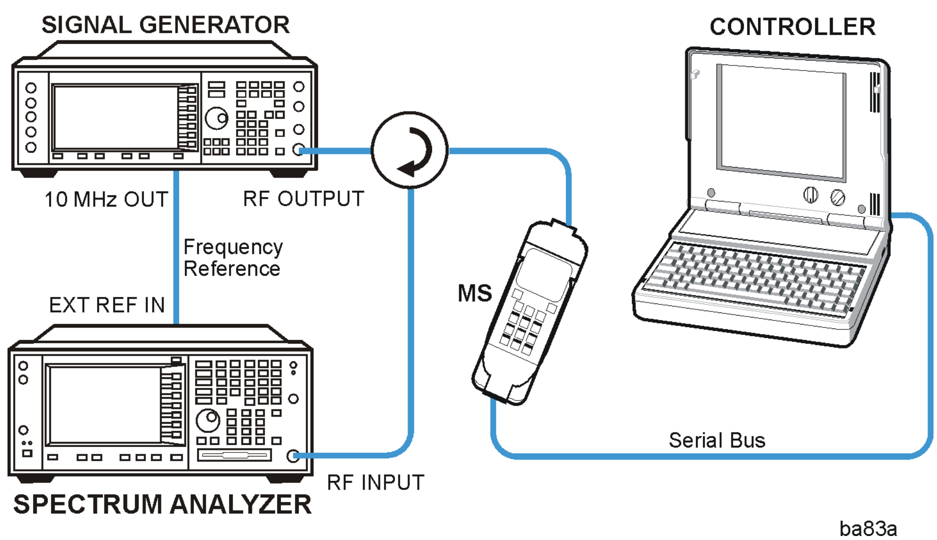
Start Making QPSK EVM Measurements

This section explains how to make the QPSK error vector magnitude (EVM) measurement on a W-CDMA (3GPP) mobile 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, calculated over the course of the ideal constellation.

Configuring the Measurement System

For configuring the measurement system, the mobile station (MS) under test has to be set to transmit the RF power remotely through the system controller. This transmitting signal is connected to the instruments RF input port. Connect the equipment as shown.

Figure 2-10 QPSK EVM Measurement System



1. Using the appropriate cables, adapters, and circulator, connect the output signal of the MS to the RF input of the instrument.
2. Connect the base transmission station simulator or signal generator to the MS through the circulator to initiate a link constructed with the sync and pilot channels, if required.
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 MS through the serial bus cable to control the MS operation.

Setting the MS

From the base transmission station simulator and/or the system controller, perform all of the call acquisition functions required for the MS to transmit the RF power as follows:

Frequency: 1,920 MHz (Channel Number: 5 × 1,920 = 9,600)

Physical Channels: DPCCH with one or more DPDCH

Scramble Code: 0

Output Power: +21 dBm with Power Class 4 (or other power level for the MS)

Measuring Procedure

Step 1. Press the **Preset** key to preset the instrument.

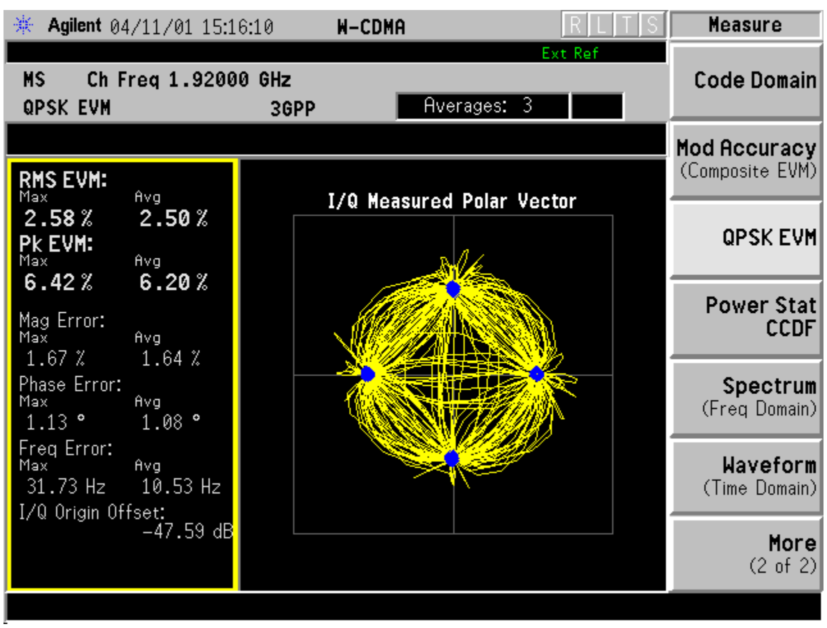
Step 2. Press the **MODE**, **More (1 of 2)**, **W-CDMA (3GPP)** keys to enable the W-CDMA (3GPP) measurements.

Step 3. Press the **Mode Setup**, **Radio**, **Device** to toggle the device to **MS**.

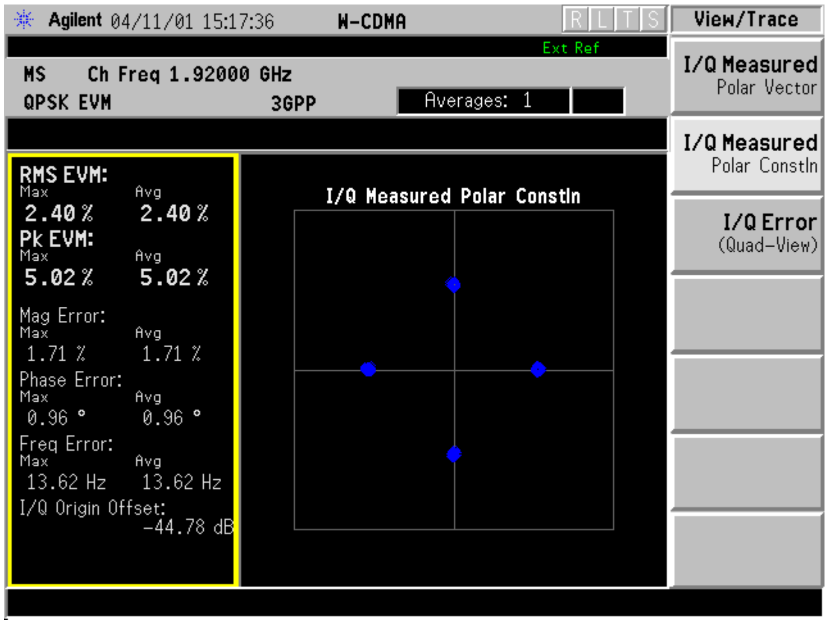
Step 4. Press the **FREQUENCY Channel**, **1920**, **MHz** keys to set the center frequency to 1.920 GHz.

Step 5. Press the **MEASURE**, **More (1 of 2)**, **QPSK EVM** keys to initiate the QPSK EVM measurement.

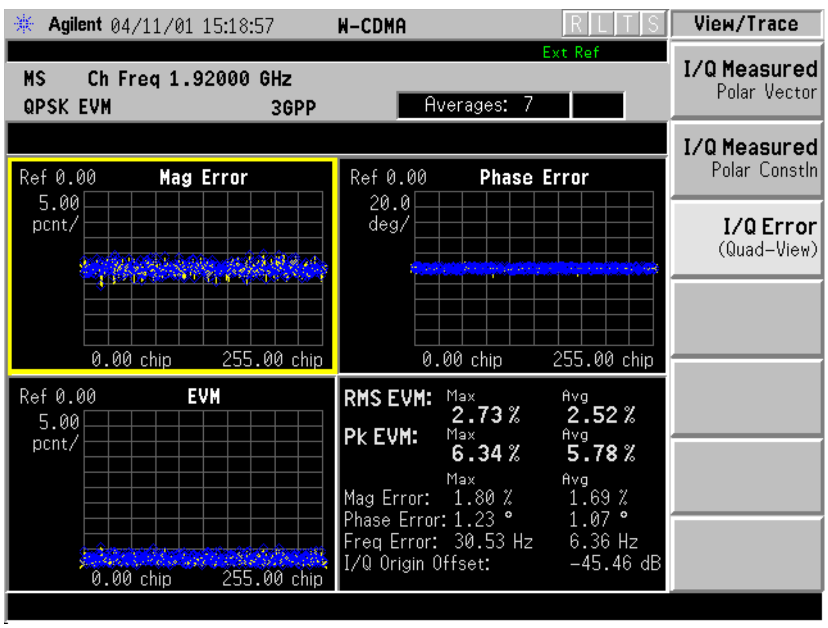
The `QPSK EVM: I/Q Measured Polar Vector` measurement result should look like the next figure. The measurement values for modulation accuracy are shown in the summary result window.



Step 6. 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.



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.



If you have a problem, and get an error message, see "If You Have a Problem" on page 76 or the "Instrument Messages and Functional Tests" manual.

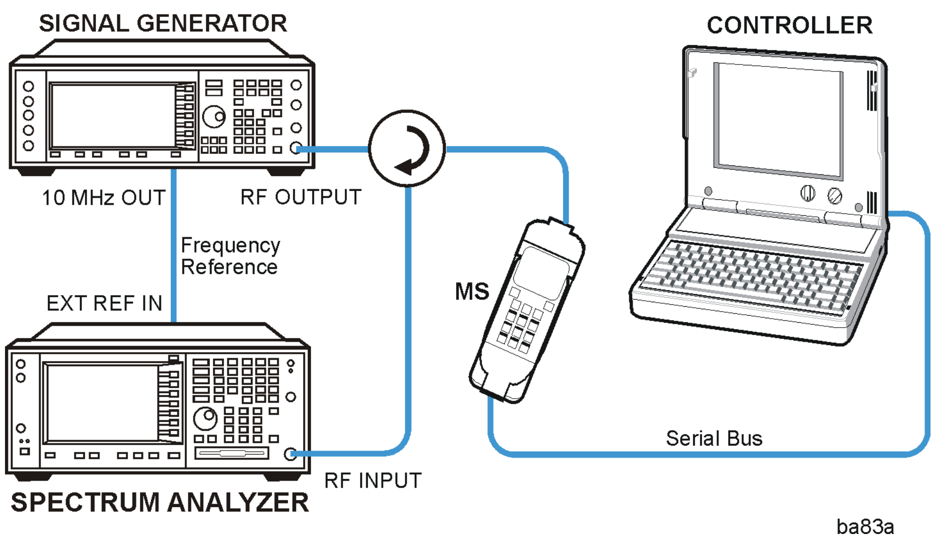
Start Making Power Stat CCDF Measurements

This section explains how to make the power statistics CCDF (Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function) measurement on a W-CDMA (3GPP) mobile station. Power (CCDF) curves characterize the higher level power statistics of a digitally modulated signal.

Configuring the Measurement System

For configuring the measurement system, the mobile station (MS) under test has to be set to transmit the RF power remotely through the system controller. This transmitting signal is connected to the instruments RF input port. Connect the equipment as shown.

Figure 2-11 Power Statistics (CCDF) Measurement System



1. Using the appropriate cables, adapters, and circulator, connect the output signal of the MS to the RF input of the instrument.
2. Connect the base transmission station simulator or signal generator to the MS through the circulator to initiate a link constructed with the sync and pilot channels, if required.
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 MS through the serial bus cable to control the MS operation.

Setting the MS

From the base transmission station simulator and/or the system controller, perform all of the call acquisition functions required for the MS to transmit the RF power as follows:

Frequency: 1,920 MHz (Channel Number: $5 \times 1{,}920 = 9{,}600$)

Physical Channels: DPCCH with one or more DPDCH

Scramble Code: 0

Output Power: +21 dBm with Power Class 4 (or other power level for the MS)

Measuring Procedure

Step 1. Press the **Preset** key to preset the instrument.

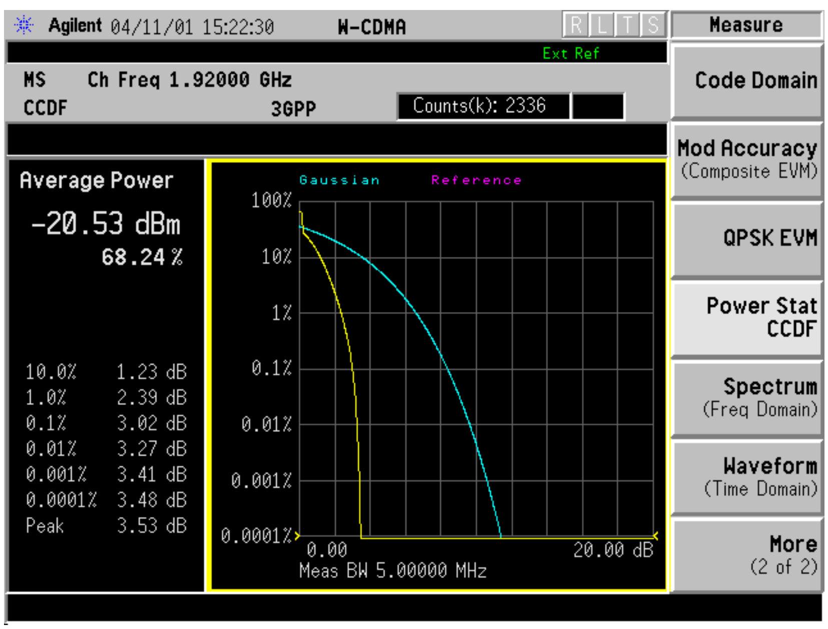
Step 2. Press the **MODE**, **More (1 of 2)**, **W-CDMA (3GPP)** keys to enable the W-CDMA (3GPP) measurements.

Step 3. Press the **Mode Setup**, **Radio**, **Device** to toggle the device to **MS**.

Step 4. Press the **FREQUENCY Channel**, **1920**, **MHz** keys to set the center frequency to 1.920 GHz.

Step 5. 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.



Step 6. To make measurements repeatedly, press the **Meas Control**, **Measure** keys to change the **Meas Control** from **Single** to **Cont**.

If you have a problem, and get an error message, see "If You Have a Problem" on page 76 or the "Instrument Messages and Functional Tests" manual.

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.

- **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 using the internal attenuator. The 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 UUT. Press the **Mode Setup**, **Input**, **Input Atten** and select **MS** or **BTS** keys to enter the attenuation value. The allowable range is up to ±100 dB. The analyzer will automatically 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 501 “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 503 “Can not correlate to input signal”**

  This error means that the instrument 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 “Instrument Messages and Functional Tests”, publication number E4440-90047.

3 Setting Up the Mode

This chapter provides information on how to set up the W-CDMA (3GPP) mode, measurement key flow diagrams, and how to install personalities.

W-CDMA (3GPP) Mode

You may want to install a new personality, reinstall a personality that you have previously uninstalled, or uninstall a personality. Instructions for installing and uninstalling personality options are under "Installing Optional Measurement Personalities" on page 117.

To access the W-CDMA measurement personality, press the **MODE** key and select the **W-CDMA (3GPP)** key.

If you want to set the W-CDMA mode to a known, factory default state, press **Preset**. This will preset the mode setup and all of the measurements to the factory default parameters.

NOTE Note that pressing the **Preset** key does not switch instrument modes if the Mode type of preset is selected under **System**, **Power On/Preset**.

Making a Measurement

This instrument enables you to make a wide variety of measurements on digital communications equipment using the `Spectrum Analysis Mode` measurement capabilities. It also has optional measurement personalities that make measurements based on established industry standards.

To set up the instrument to make measurements, you need to:

1. Press **MODE** to select a personality which corresponds to a digital communications format, like cdma2000, W-CDMA, or EDGE. Or use the Basic mode to make measurements on signals with non-standard formats. After selecting the mode, make any required adjustments to the mode settings by pressing **Mode Setup**.

2. Press **Measure** to select a specific measurement to be performed, like ACP, Channel Power, or EVM, and so forth. After selection of your measurement, make any required adjustments to the measurement settings by pressing **Meas Setup**.

   Depending on the current settings of **Meas Control**, the instrument will begin making the selected measurements. The resulting data will be shown on the display or available for export.

3. Press **View/Trace** to display the data from the current measurement. Depending on the mode and measurement selected, various graphical and tabular presentations are available.

If you have a problem, and get an error message, see the "If You Have a Problem" section in each measurement description.

The main keys used in the three steps are shown in the table below.

Step	Primary Key	Setup Keys	Related Keys
1. Select & setup a mode	**MODE**	**Mode Setup**, **Input**, **FREQUENCY/ Channel**	**System**
2. Select & setup a measurement	**MEASURE**	**Meas Setup**	**Meas Control**, **Restart**
3. Select & setup a view	**View/Trace**	**SPAN X Scale**, **AMPLITUDE Y Scale**, **Display**, **Next Window**, **Zoom**	**File**, **Save**, **Print**, **Print Setup**, **Marker**, **Search**

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

Changing the Mode Setup

Numerous settings can be changed at the mode level by pressing the **Mode Setup** key. This will access the menu with the selections listed below. The factory default settings are shown in tables. These settings affect only the measurements in the W-CDMA (3GPP) mode.

Configuring the Radio

The **Radio** key accesses the menu as follows:

- **Device** - Allows you to toggle the test device between **BTS** (Base Transmission Station) and **MS** (Mobile Station).

Radio Default Setting	
Device	BTS

Configuring the Input Condition

The **Input** key accesses the menu as follows: (You can also access this menu from the **Input/Output** front-panel key.)

- **Input Port** - Allows you to access the menu to select one of the signal input ports as follows:
  - **RF** - Allows you to measure the RF signal supplied to the **RF INPUT** port.
  - **Amptd Ref (f=50 MHz)** - Allows you to measure the 50 MHz reference signal to calibrate the instrument.
  - **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 input range control for the RF signal 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.

  For example, once you change the **Max Total Pwr** or **Input Atten** value with the RPG knob the **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 **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 recommended that you set this to **Auto**.

  When you use the internal preamplifier, **Int Preamp**, the selections using the **RF Input Range** key are not available, and the key is greyed-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 **RF Input Range** key is automatically set to **Man**.

  When you use the internal preamplifier, **Int Preamp**, the selections using the **Max Total Pwr** key are not available, and the key is greyed-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 shows 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 **RF Input Range** key is automatically set to **Man**.

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

- **Ext Atten** - Allows you to access the following menu to enter the external attenuation values. Either of the **Ext Atten** settings is coupled together with the **RF Input Range** setting, however, pressing **Ext 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 -** (Requires 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 greyed-out.

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

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

- **Attenuator -** (Requires 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 (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 greyed-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 Default Settings	
Input Atten	0.00 dB[b]
Ext Atten:	
MS	0.00 dB
BTS	0.00 dB
Int Preamp:[c]	OFF

a. Auto is not available for Spectrum measurements.
b. This may differ if the maximum input power is more than –15.00 dBm, or depending on the previous measurements.
c. The preamplifier is only available for Modulation Accuracy (EVM and Peak Code Domain Error) measurements, QPSK EVM, and Code Domain measurements.

Configuring the Trigger Condition

The **Trigger** key allows you:

(1) to access the trigger selection menu to specify each triggering condition,

(2) to modify the default trigger holdoff time using **Trig Holdoff**,

(3) to modify the auto trigger time and to activate or deactivate the auto trigger feature using **Auto Trig**, and

(4) to modify the period of the frame timer using **Frame Timer**.

NOTE The actual trigger source is selected separately 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 µs 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** selection, the key label is **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)** selection, 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** selection, 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 µs to 500.0 ms with 1 µs 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 µs 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 µs 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.

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 Peak Level Slope	 0.000 µs –6.00 dB Pos

Trigger Default Settings	
Video (Envlp):	
Delay	0.000 µs
Level	–6.00 dBm
Slope	Pos
Ext Front:	
Delay	0.000 µs
Level	2.00 V
Slope	Pos
Ext Rear:	
Delay	0.000 µs
Level	2.00 V
Slope	Pos
Trig Holdoff	0.000 ms
Auto Trig	100.0 ms, On
Frame Timer:	
Period	10.00000 ms
Offset	0.000 ms
Sync Source	Off

Changing the Frequency Channel

After selecting the desired mode setup, you will need to select the desired center frequency and the center frequency step. The selections made here will apply to all measurements in the mode. Press the **FREQUENCY Channel** key to access the following menu:

- **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 CF Step	 1.00000 GHz 5.00000 MHz, Auto

W-CDMA (3GPP) 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 softkeys displayed at the extreme right side of the screen. The diagrams are:

Directions for Use

Refer to the following notices to utilize the key flow diagrams:

- There are some basic conventions:

  (Meas Setup) An oval represents one of the front-panel keys.

  [EVM] This box represents one of the softkeys displayed.

  <for EVM> This represents an explanatory description on its specific key.

  [Avg Number 10 On|Off] This box shows how the softkey 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 for **frequency**, a value with units, use the numeric keypad and terminate the entry with the appropriate unit selection from the softkeys displayed.
- When entering a numeric value for a unitless value, 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** arrow keys.

Figure 3-1 MODE Selection Key Flow

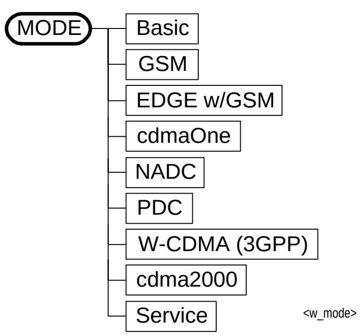


Figure 3-2 Mode Setup/FREQUENCY Channel Key Flow (1 of 2)

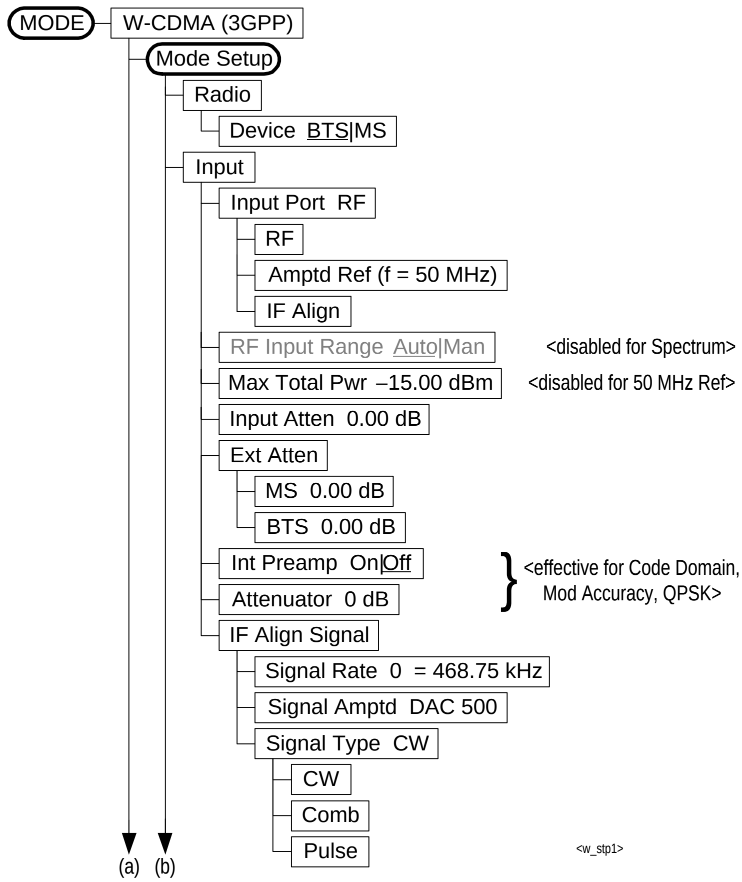


Figure 3-3 Mode Setup/FREQUENCY Channel Key Flow (2 of 2)

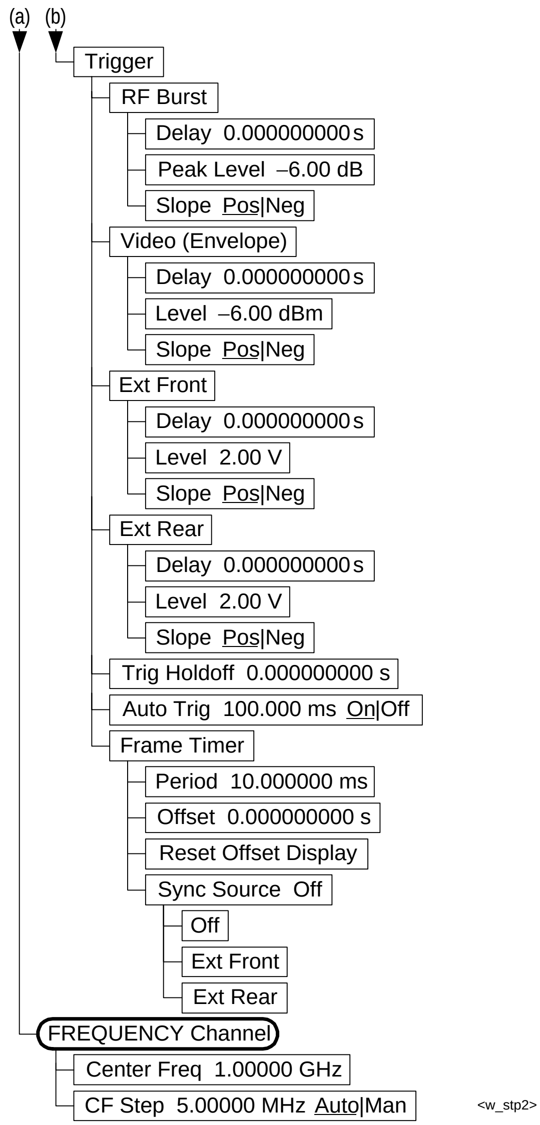


Figure 3-4 Measurement Selection Key Flow

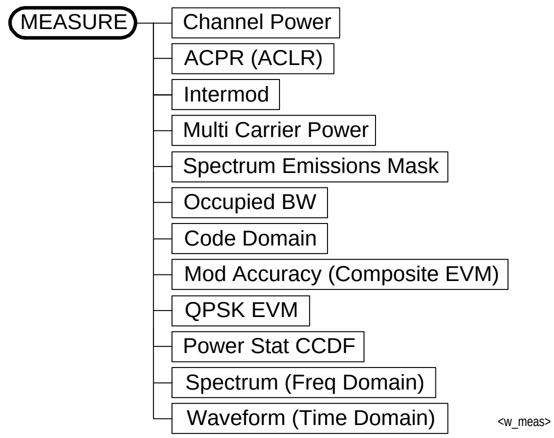


Figure 3-5 Channel Power Measurement Key Flow

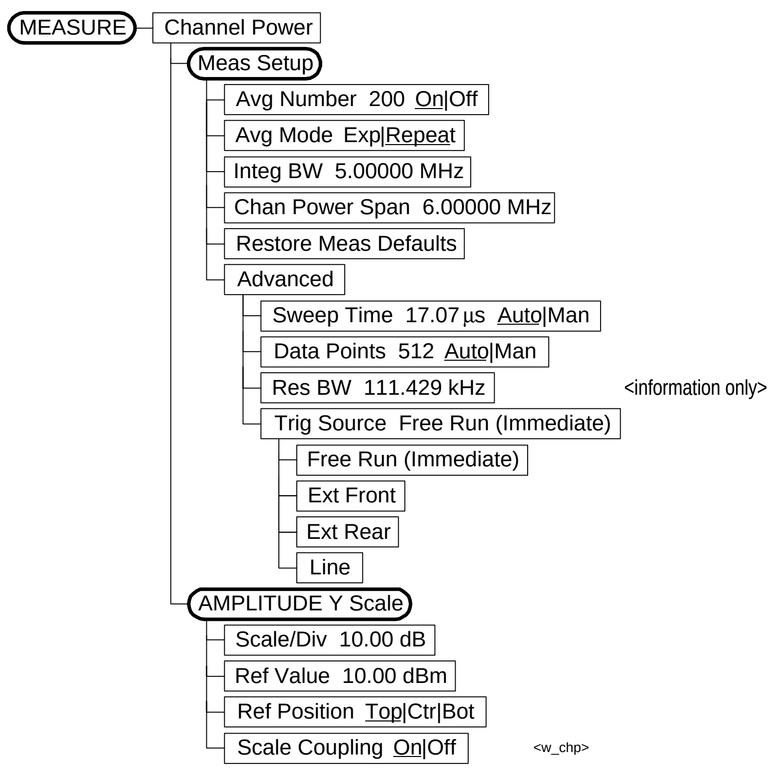


Figure 3-6 ACPR (ACLR) Measurement Key Flow (1 of 2)

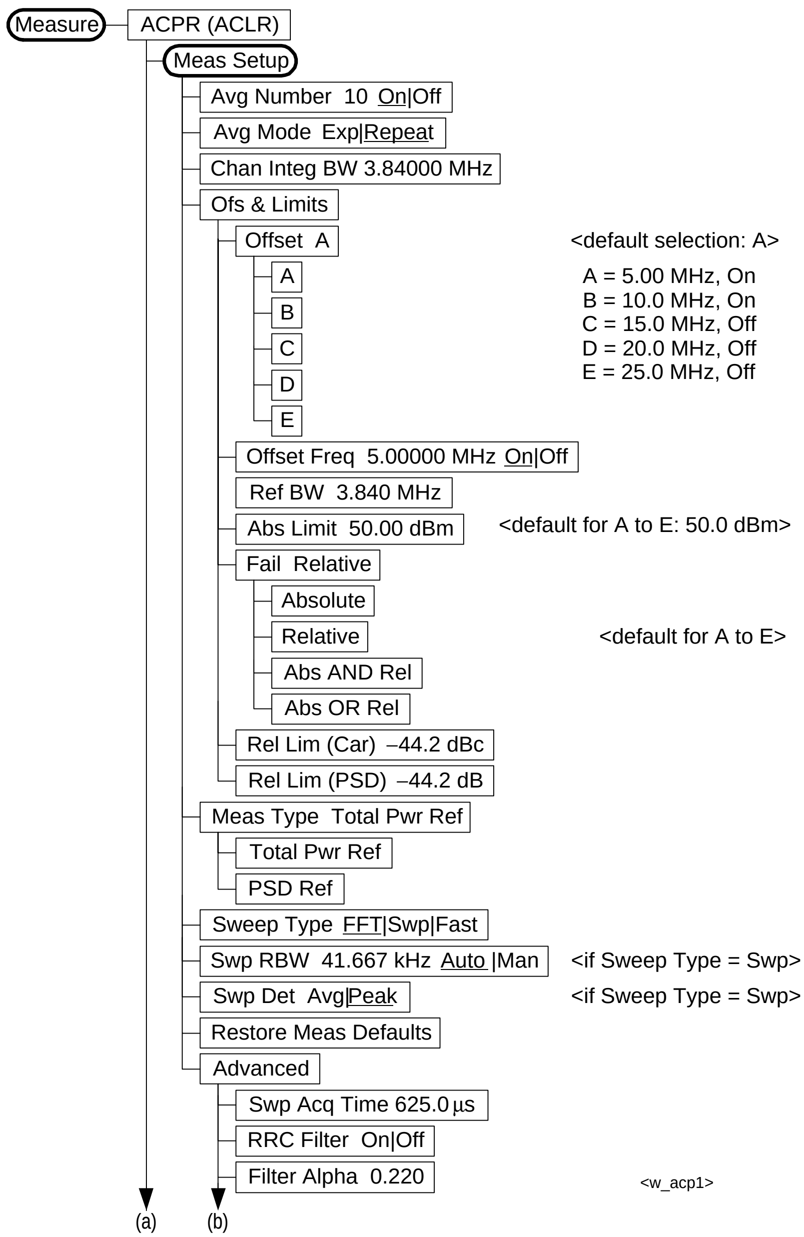


Figure 3-7 ACPR (ACLR) Measurement Key Flow (2 of 2)

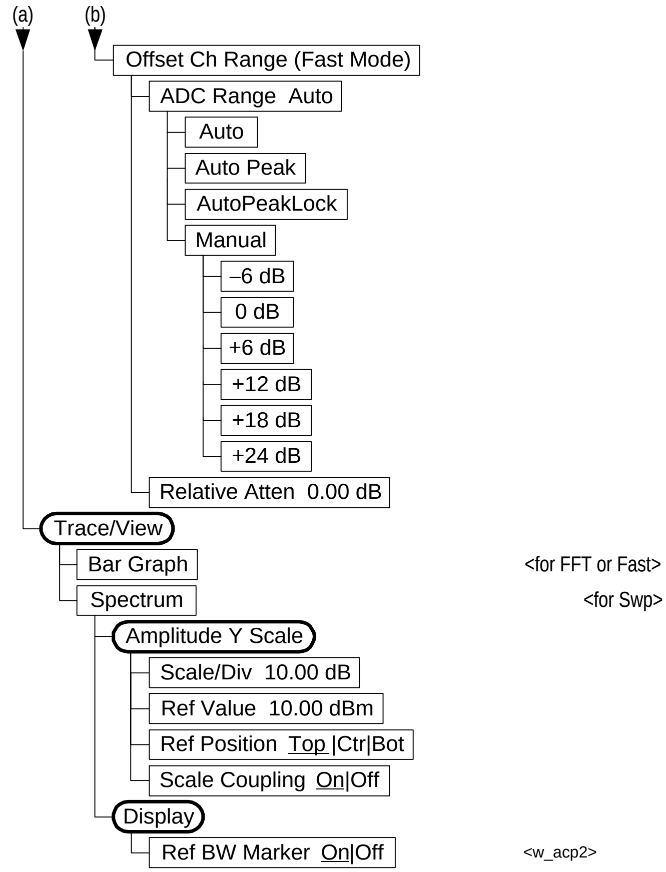


Figure 3-8 Intermodulation Measurement Key Flow

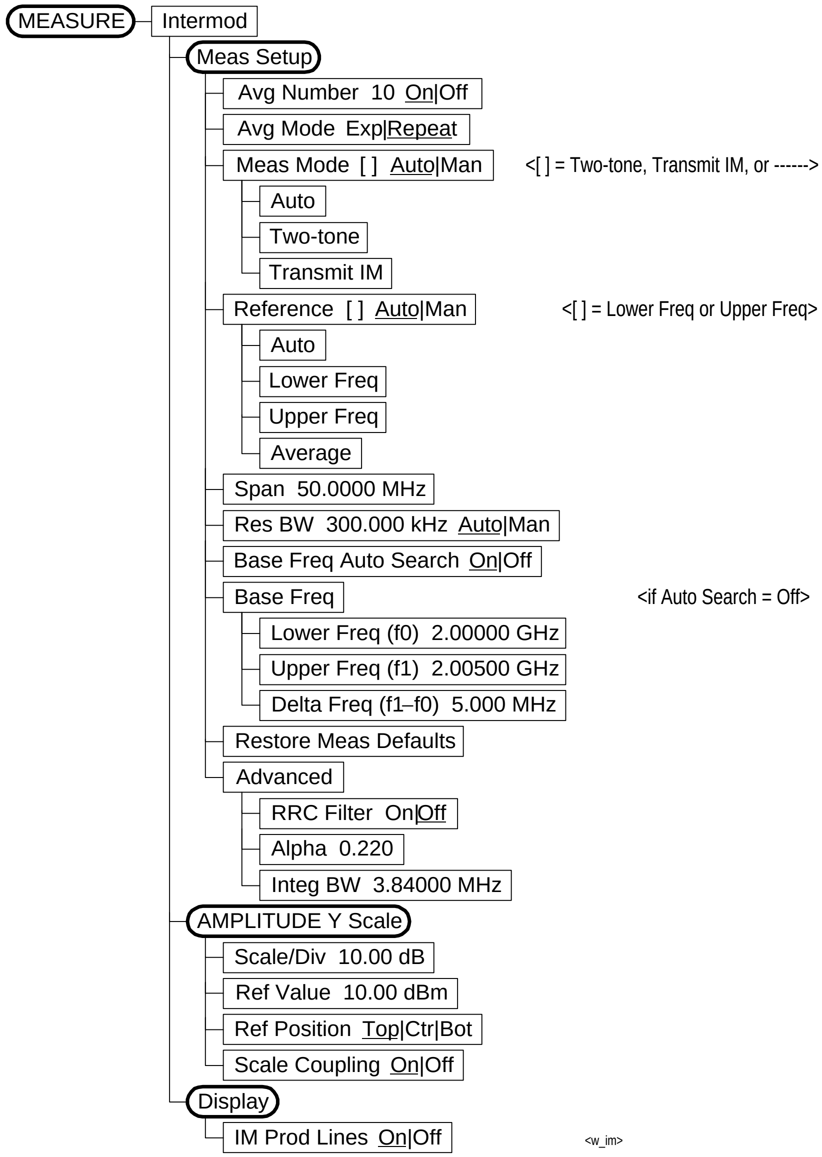


Figure 3-9 Multi Carrier Power Measurement Key flow (1 of 2)

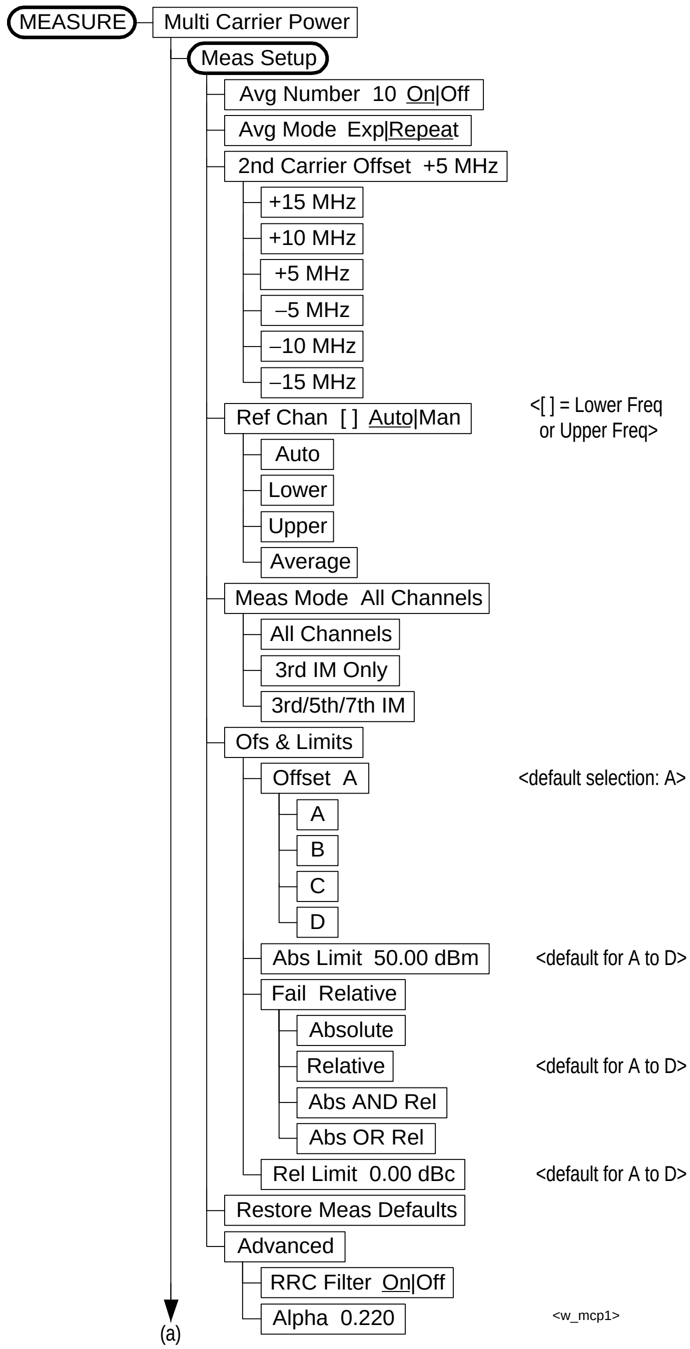


Figure 3-10 Multi Carrier Power Measurement Key Flow (2 of 2)

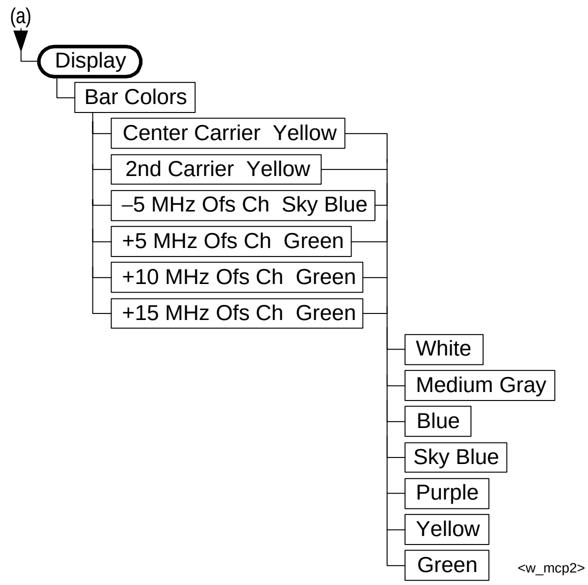


Figure 3-11 Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement Key Flow (1 of 2)

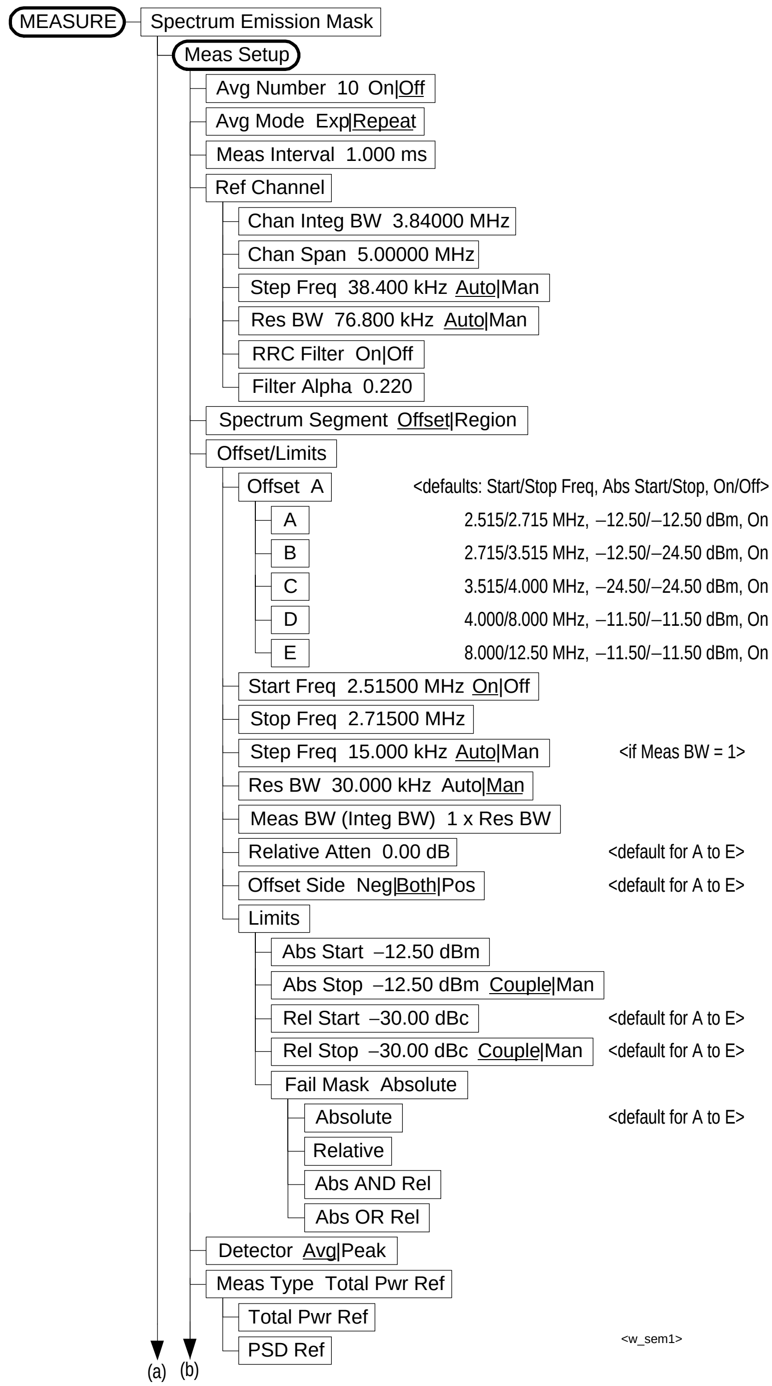


Figure 3-12 Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement Key Flow (2 of 2)

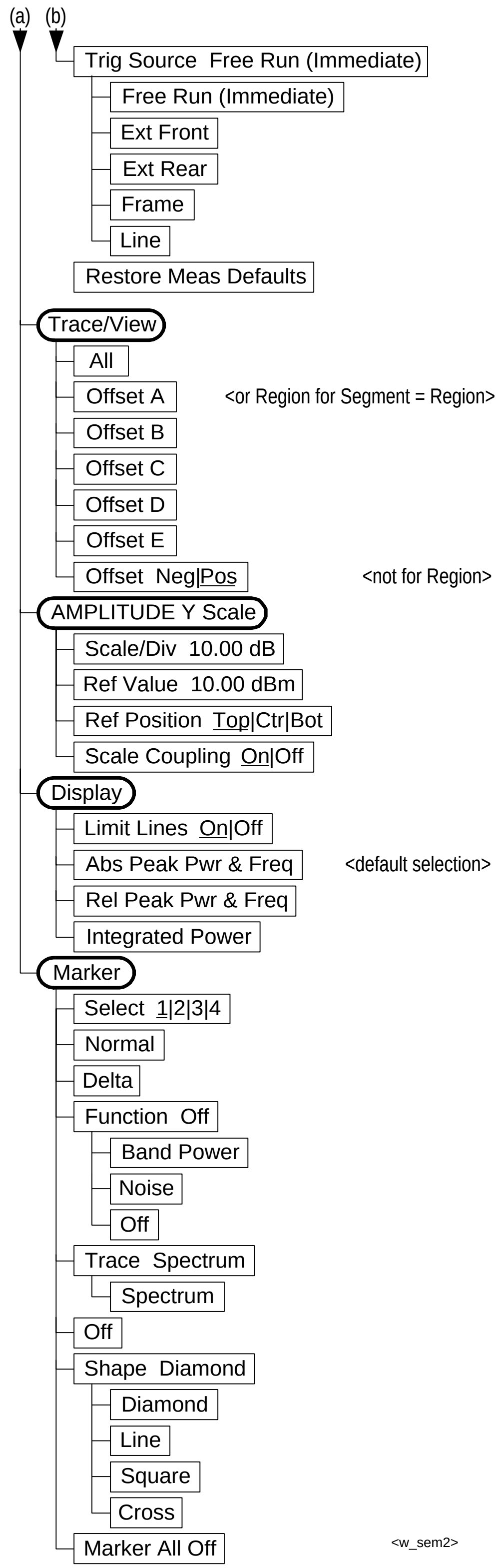


Figure 3-13 Occupied Bandwidth Measurement Key Flow

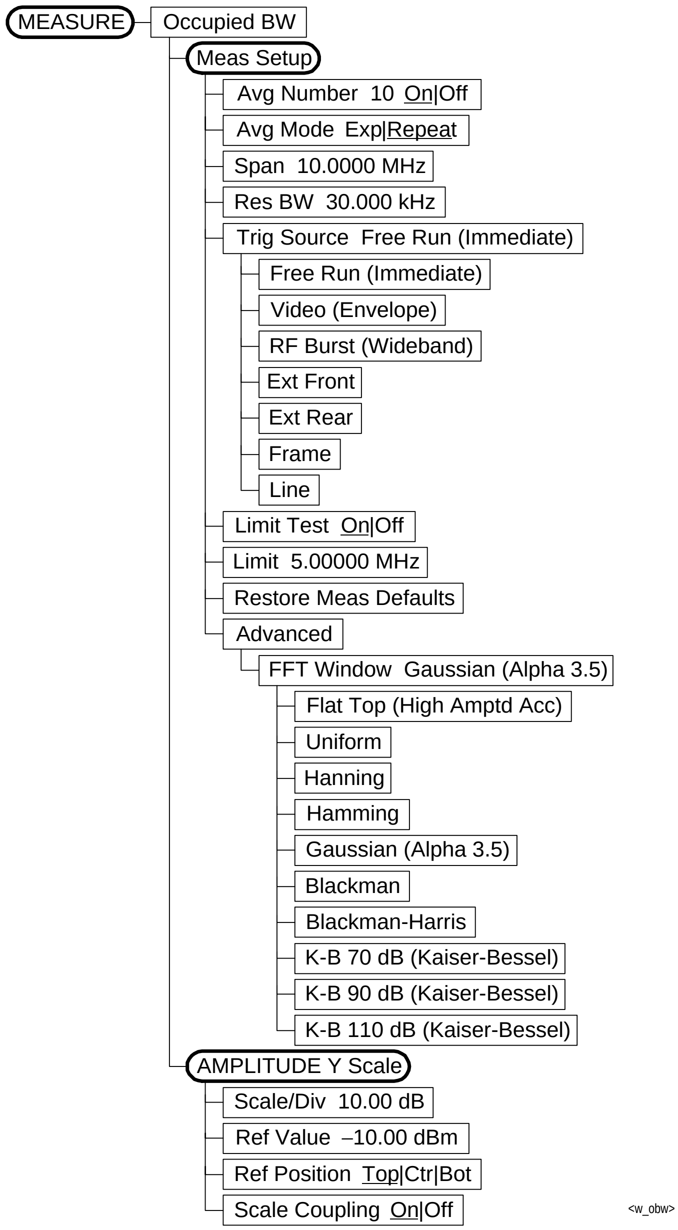


Figure 3-14 Code Domain Measurement Key Flow (1 of 5)

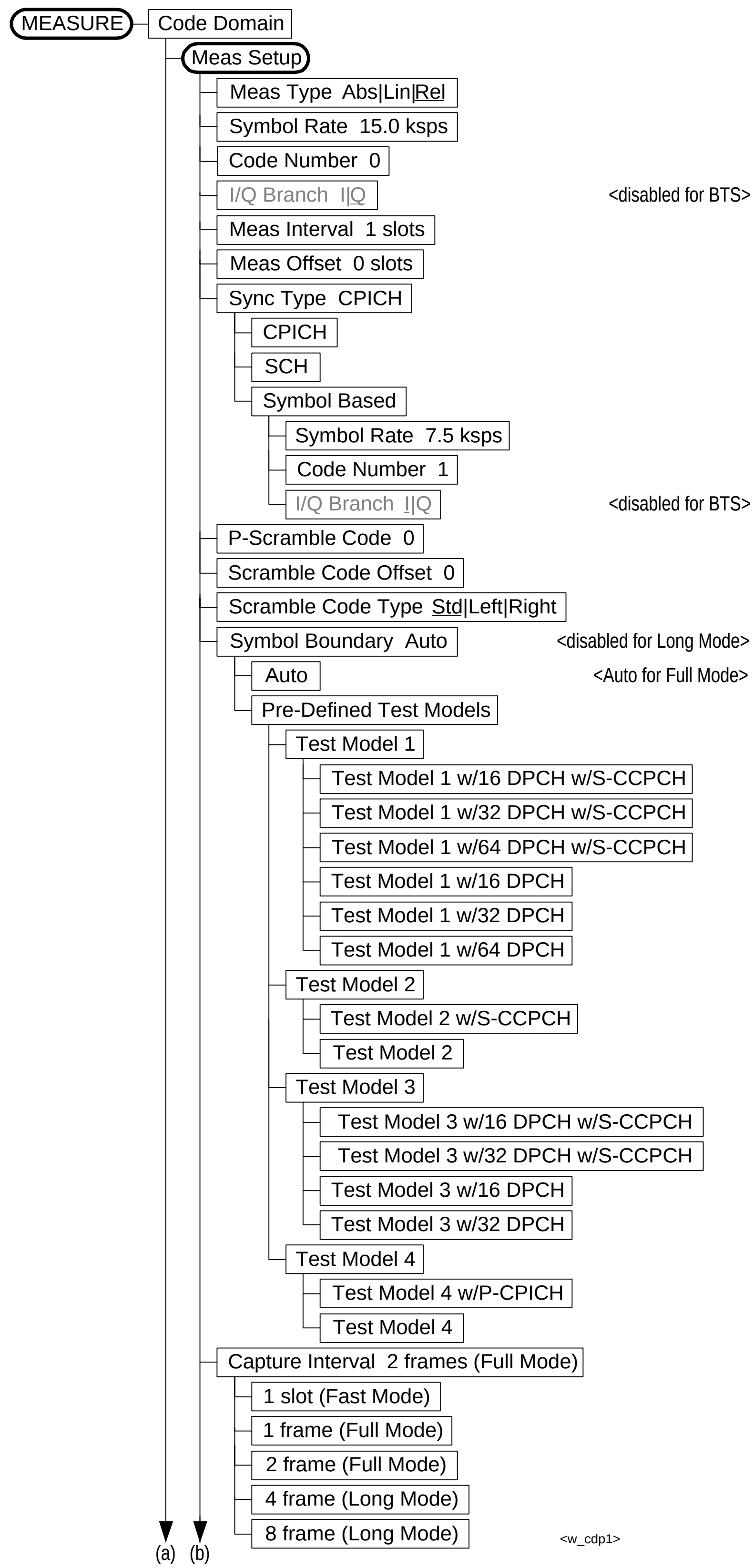


Figure 3-15 Code Domain Measurement Key Flow (2 of 5)

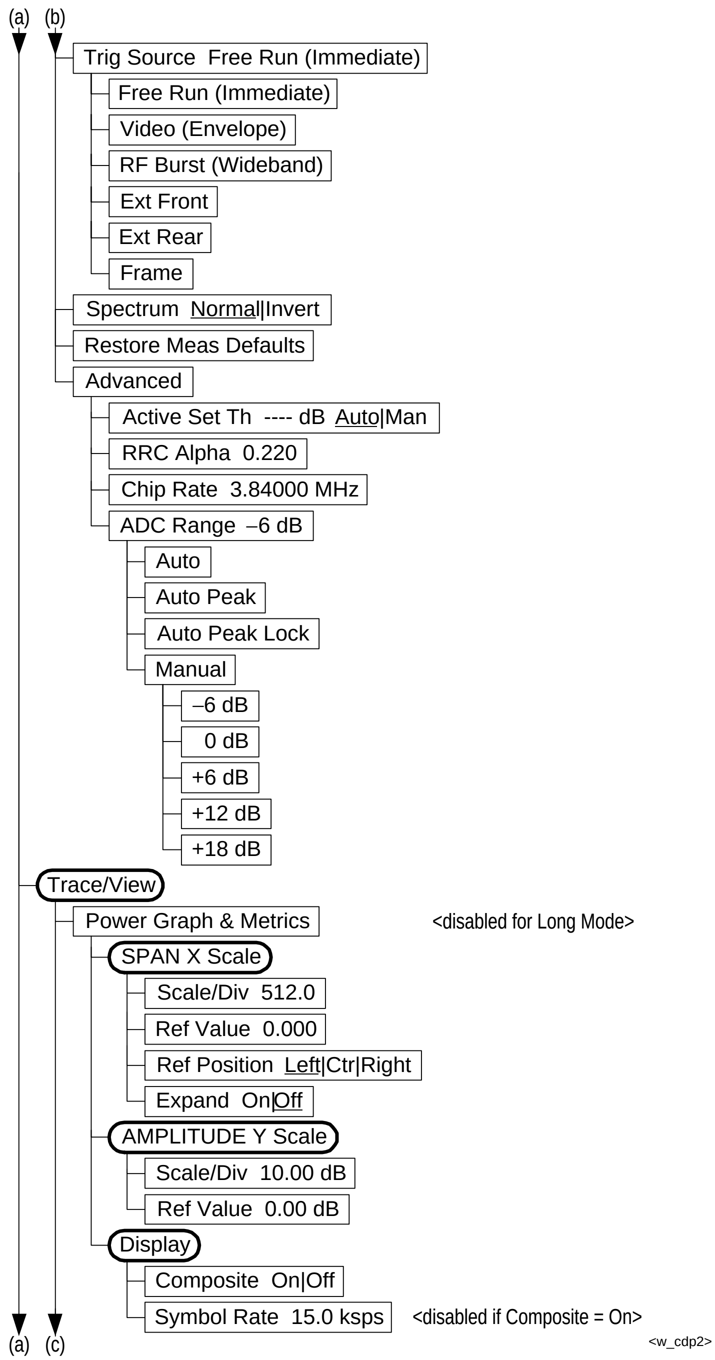


Figure 3-16 Code Domain Measurement Key Flow (3 of 5)

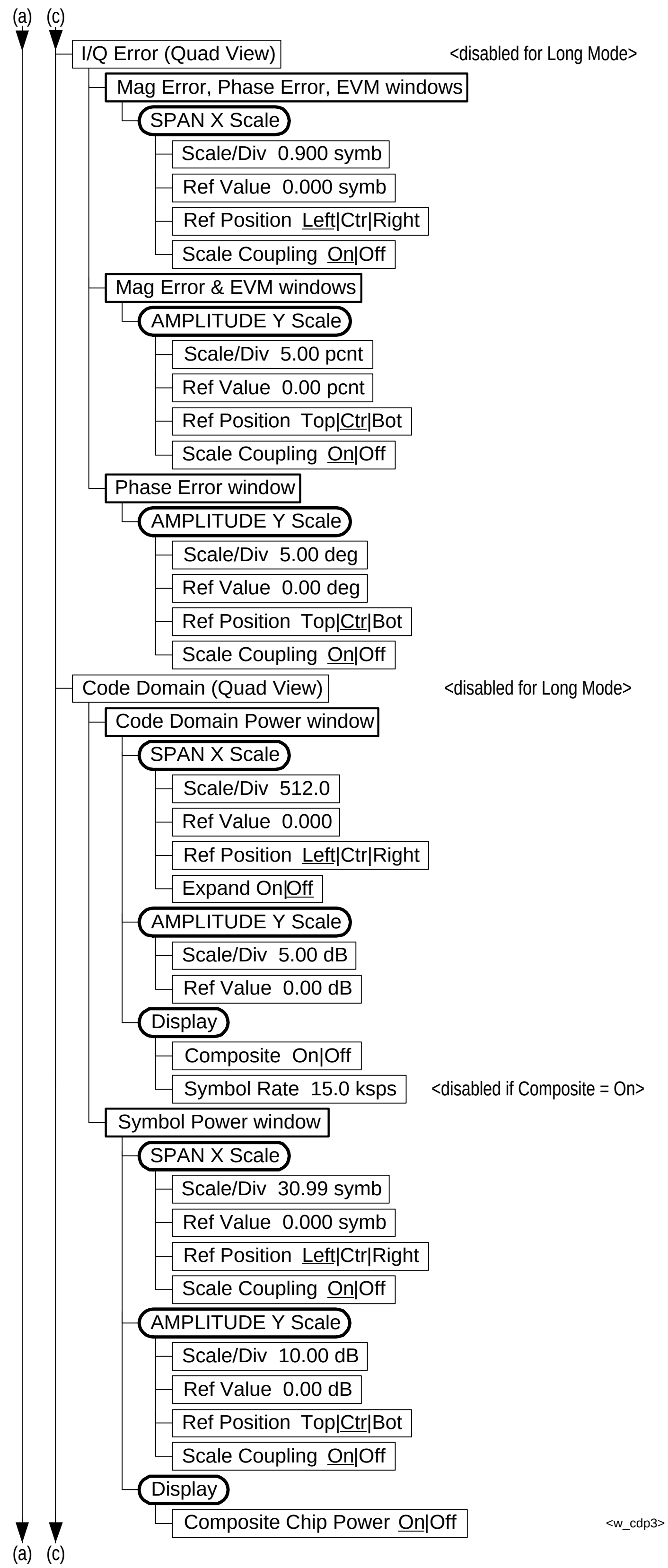


Figure 3-17 Code Domain Measurement Key Flow (4 of 5)

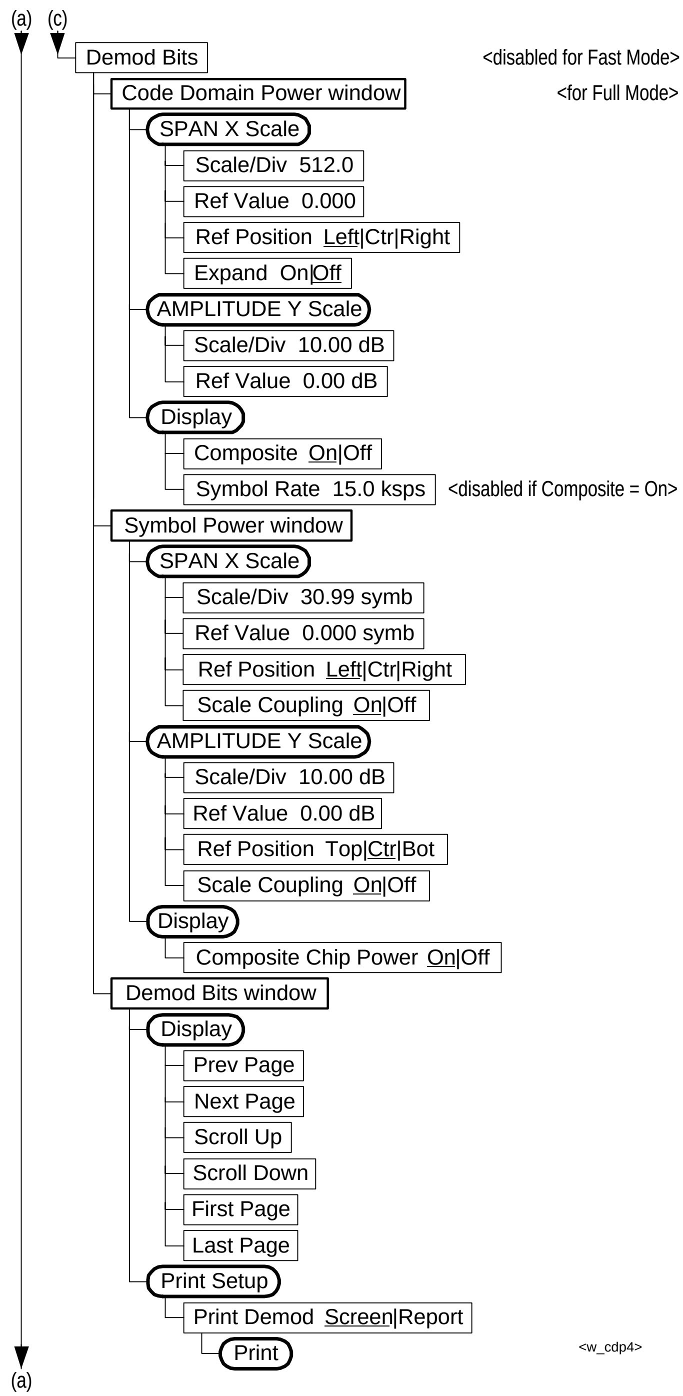


Figure 3-18 Code Domain Measurement Key Flow (5 of 5)

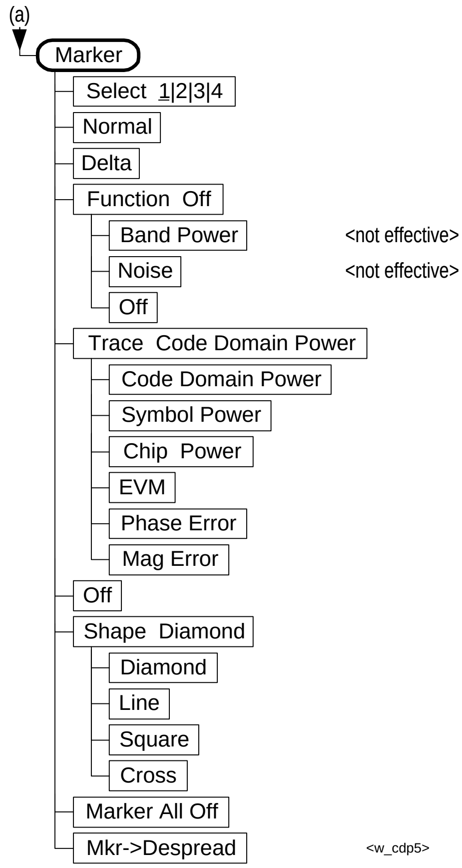


Figure 3-19 Modulation Accuracy Measurement Key Flow (1 of 3)

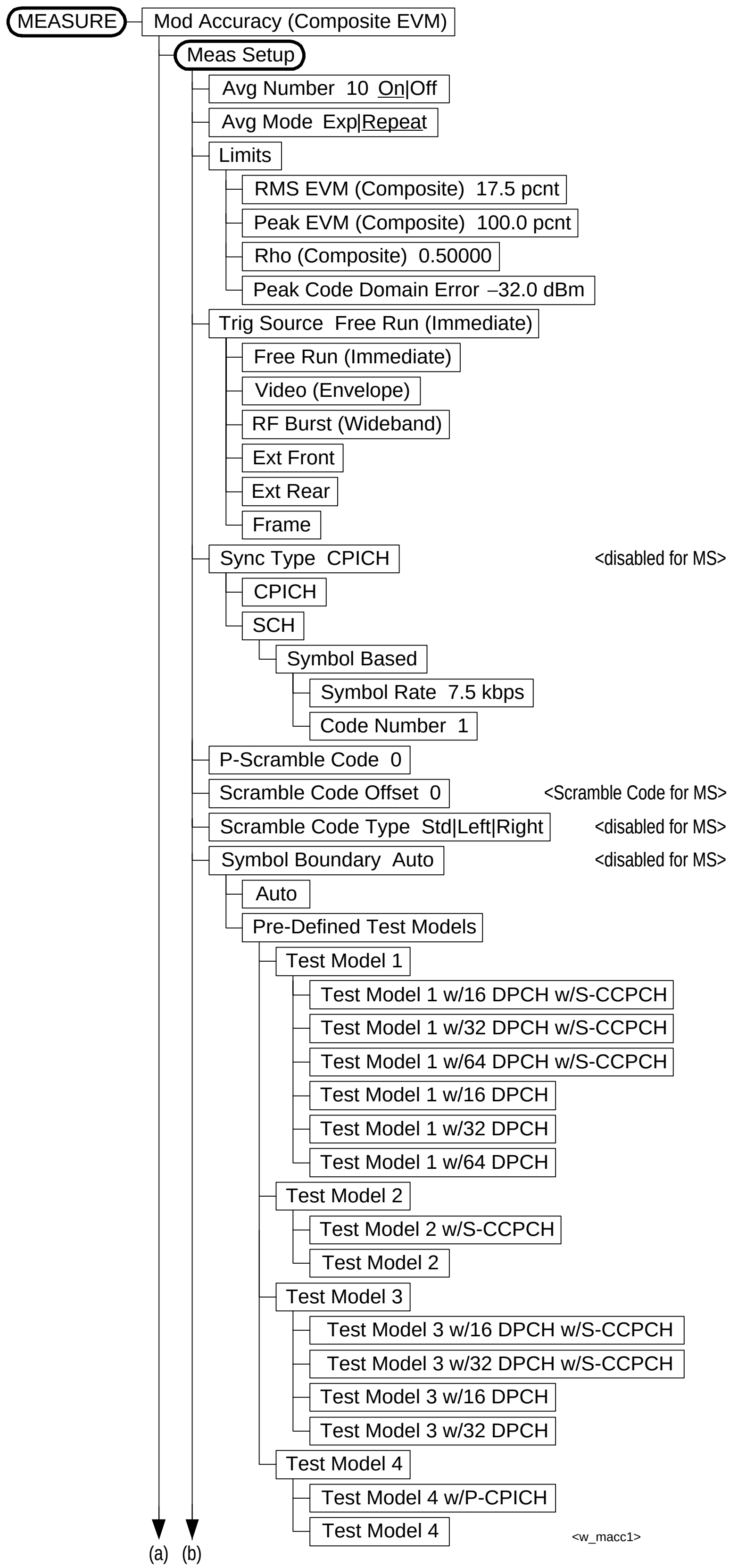


Figure 3-20 Modulation Accuracy Measurement Key Flow (2 of 3)

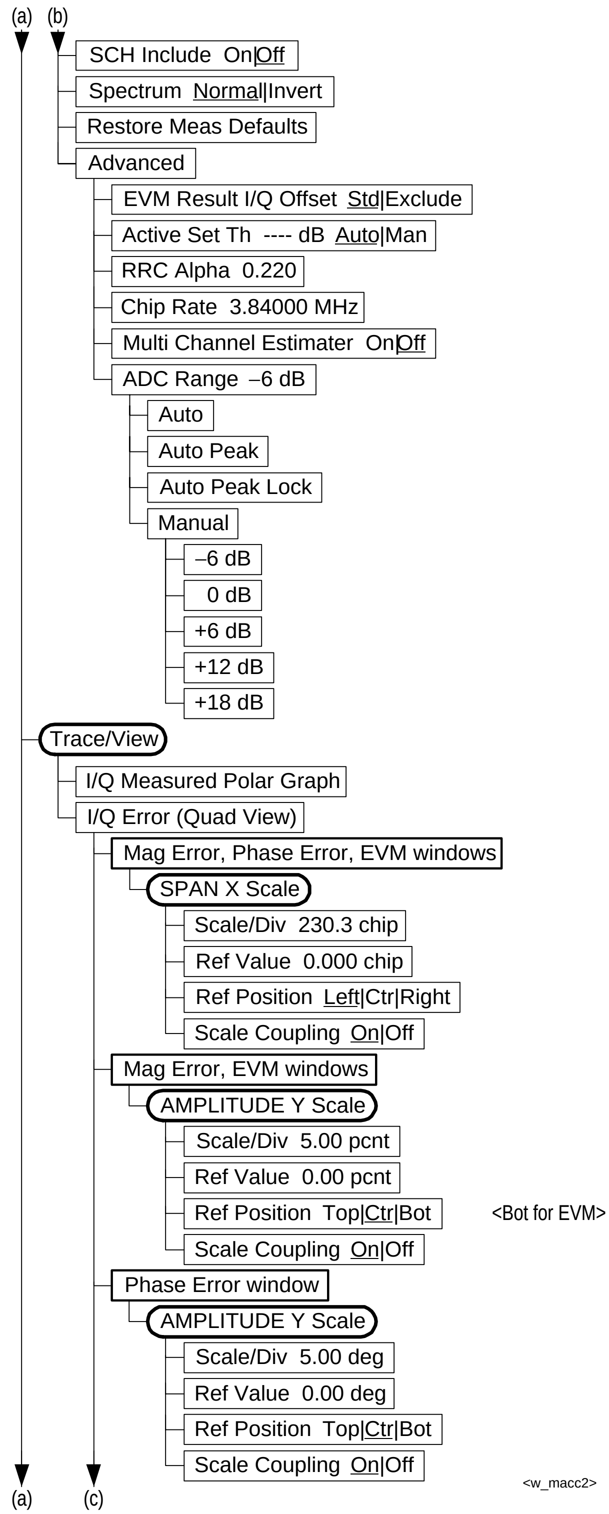


Figure 3-21 Modulation Accuracy Measurement Key Flow (3 of 3)

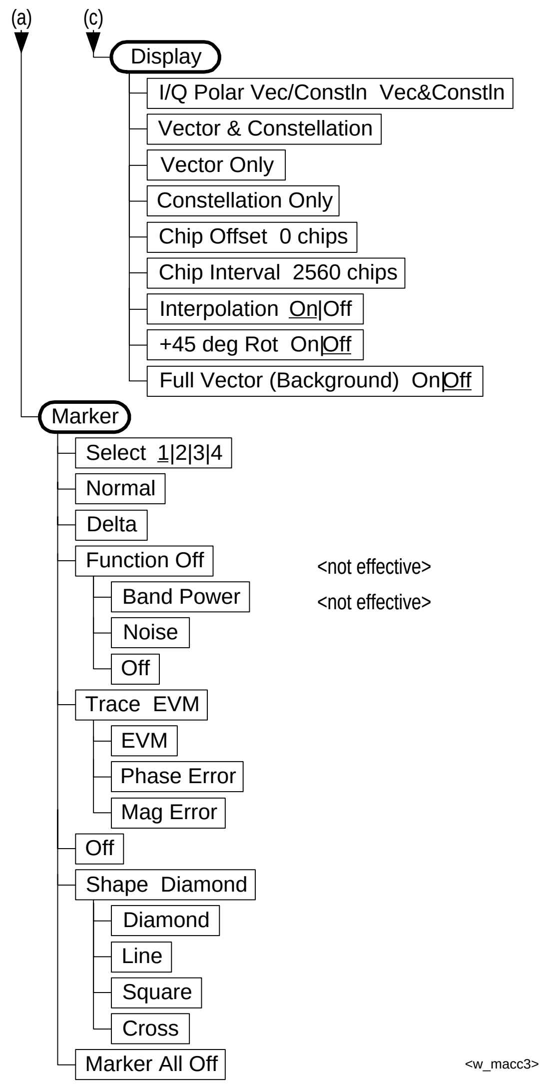


Figure 3-22 QPSK EVM Measurement Key Flow (1 of 2)

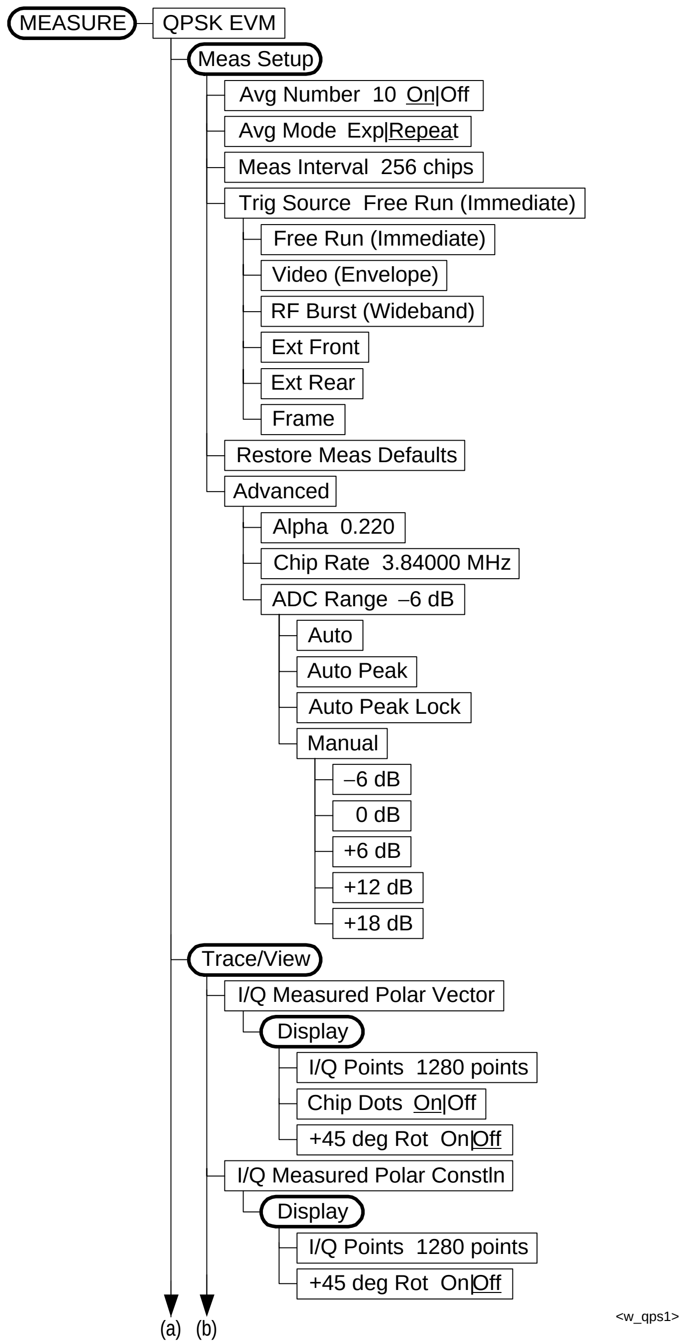


Figure 3-23 QPSK EVM Measurement Key Flow (2 of 2)

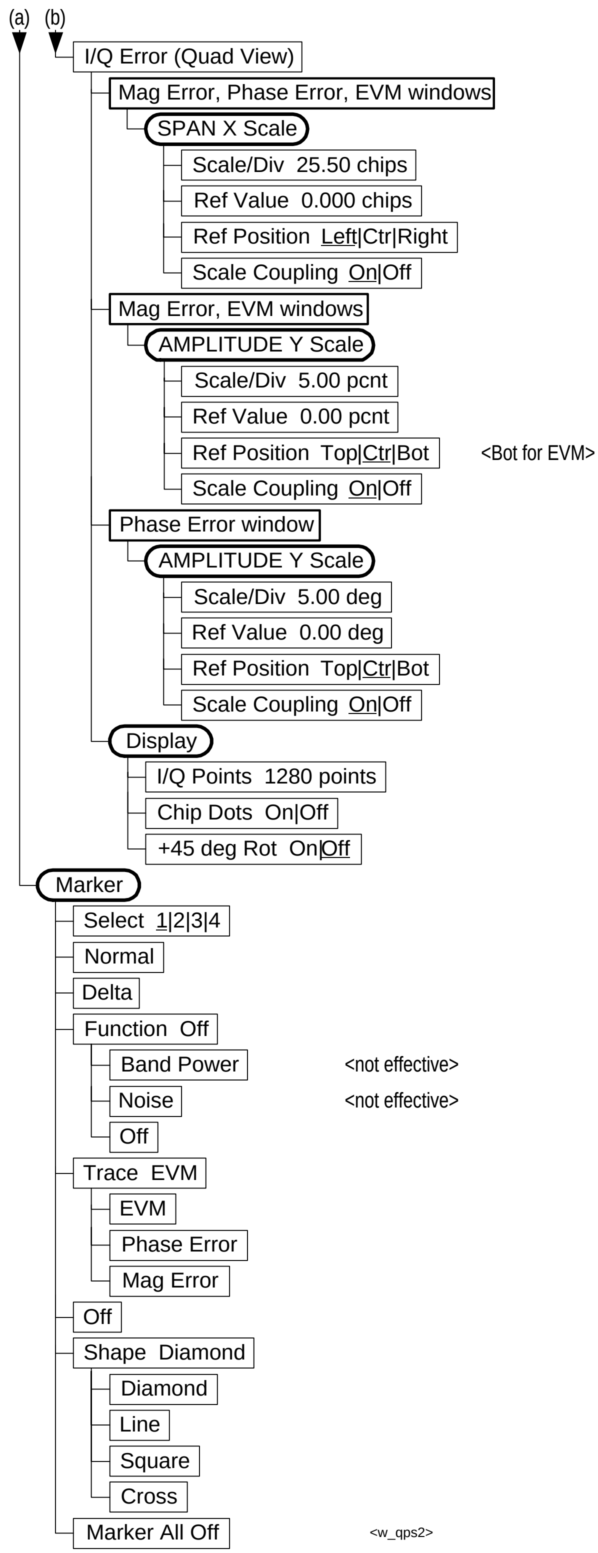


Figure 3-24 Power Stat CCDF Measurement Key Flow

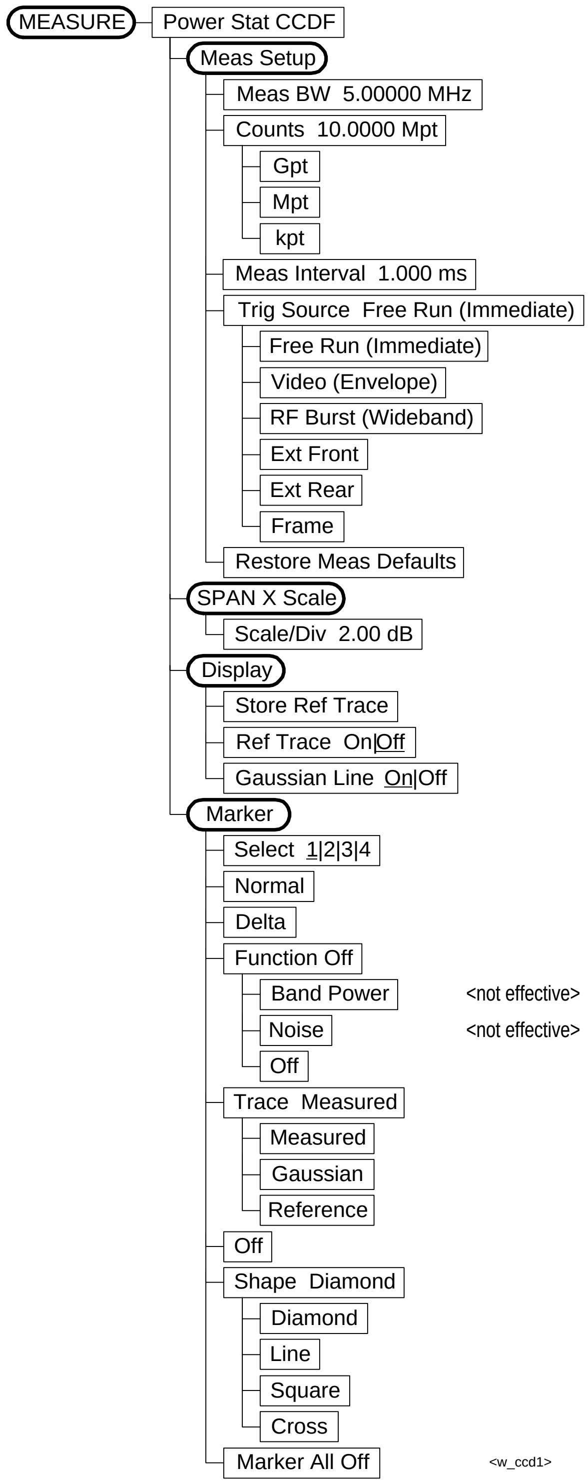


Figure 3-25 Spectrum (Freq Domain) Measurement Key Flow (1 of 4)

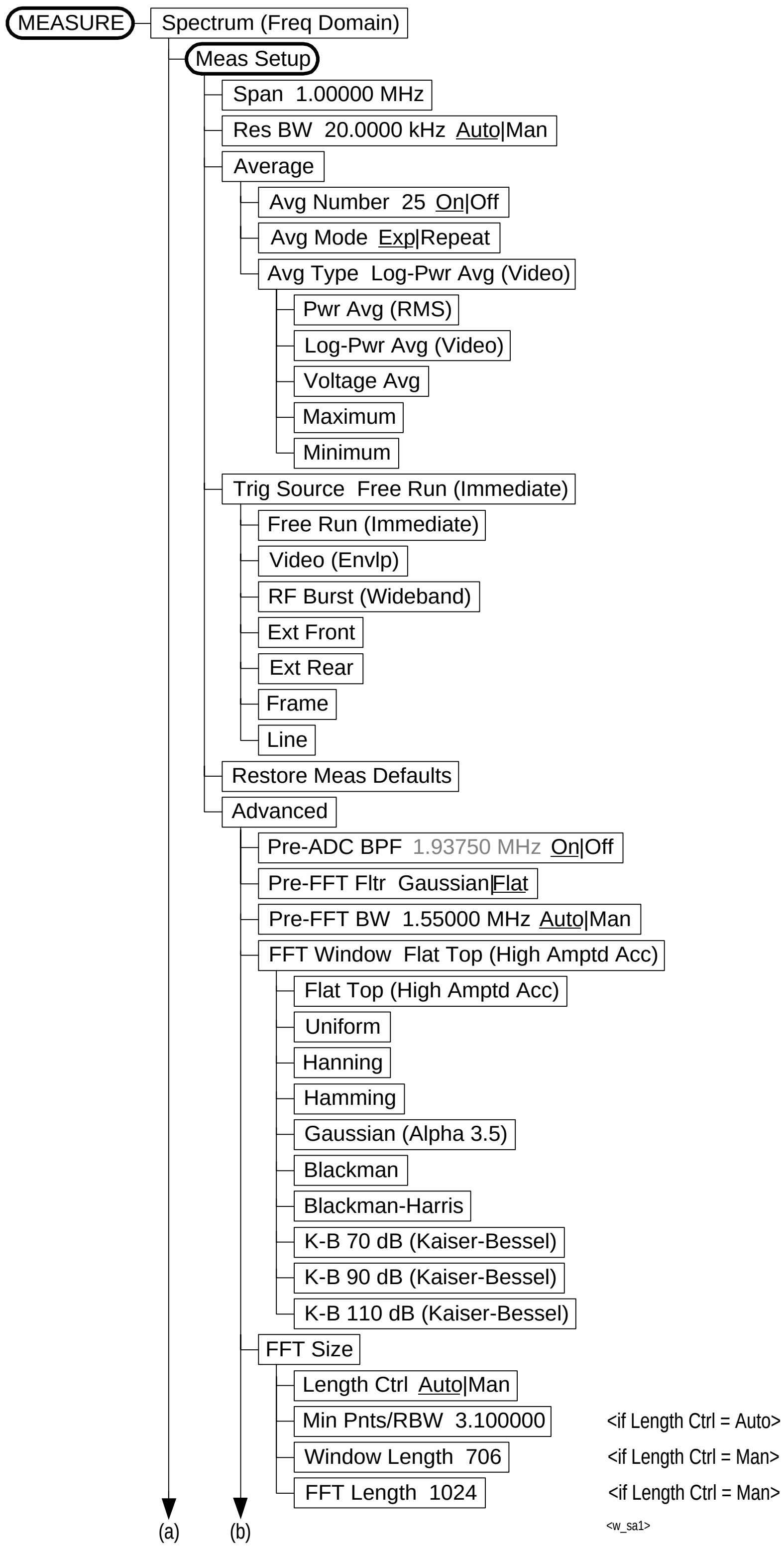


Figure 3-26 Spectrum (Freq Domain) Measurement Key Flow (2 of 4)

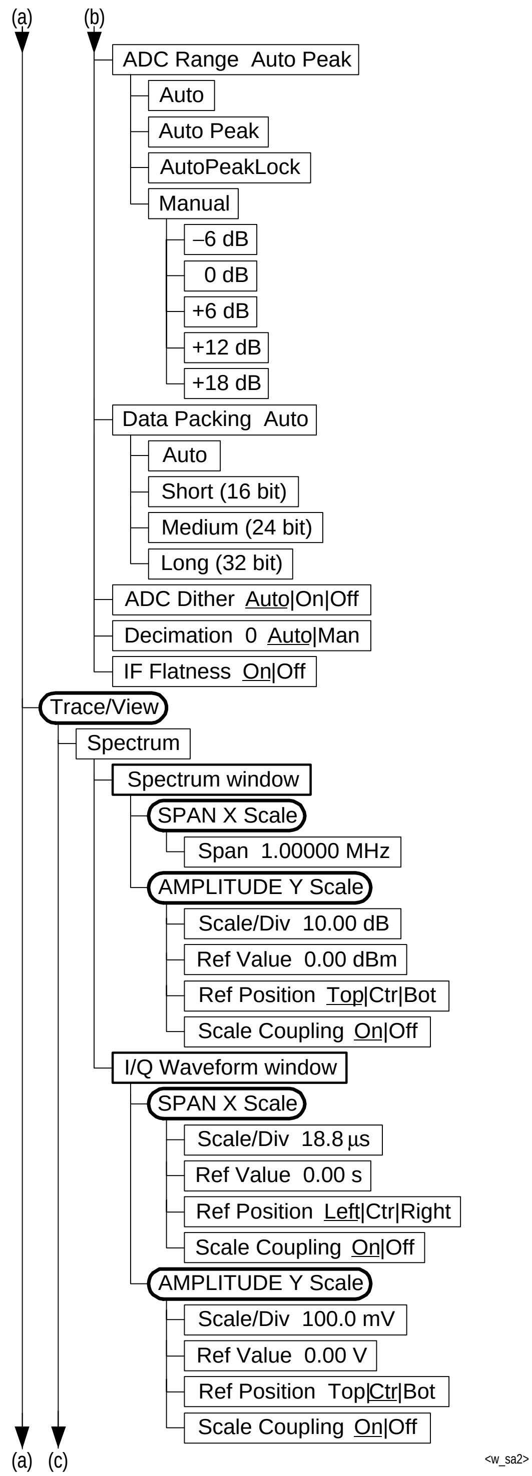


Figure 3-27 Spectrum (Freq Domain) Measurement Key Flow (3 of 4)

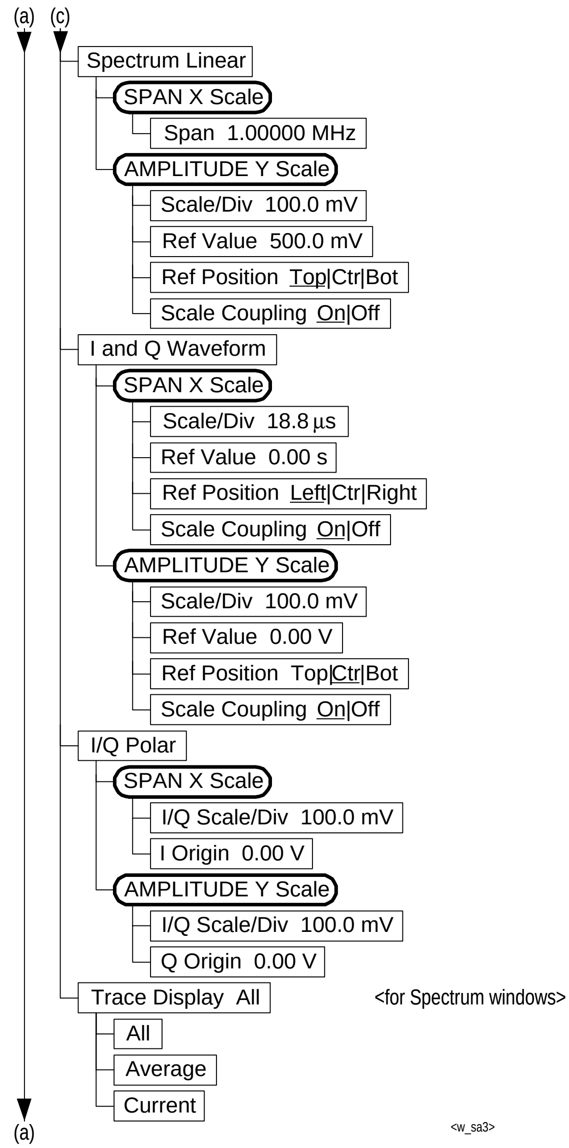


Figure 3-28 Spectrum (Freq Domain) Measurement Key Flow (4 of 4)

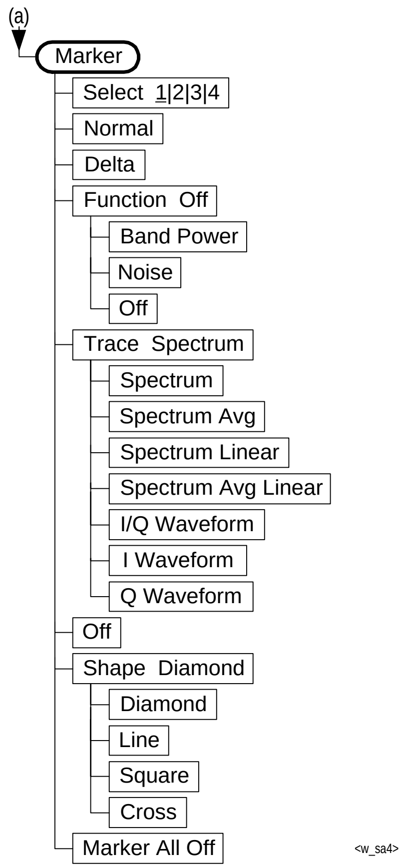


Figure 3-29 Waveform (Time Domain) Measurement Key Flow (1 of 2)

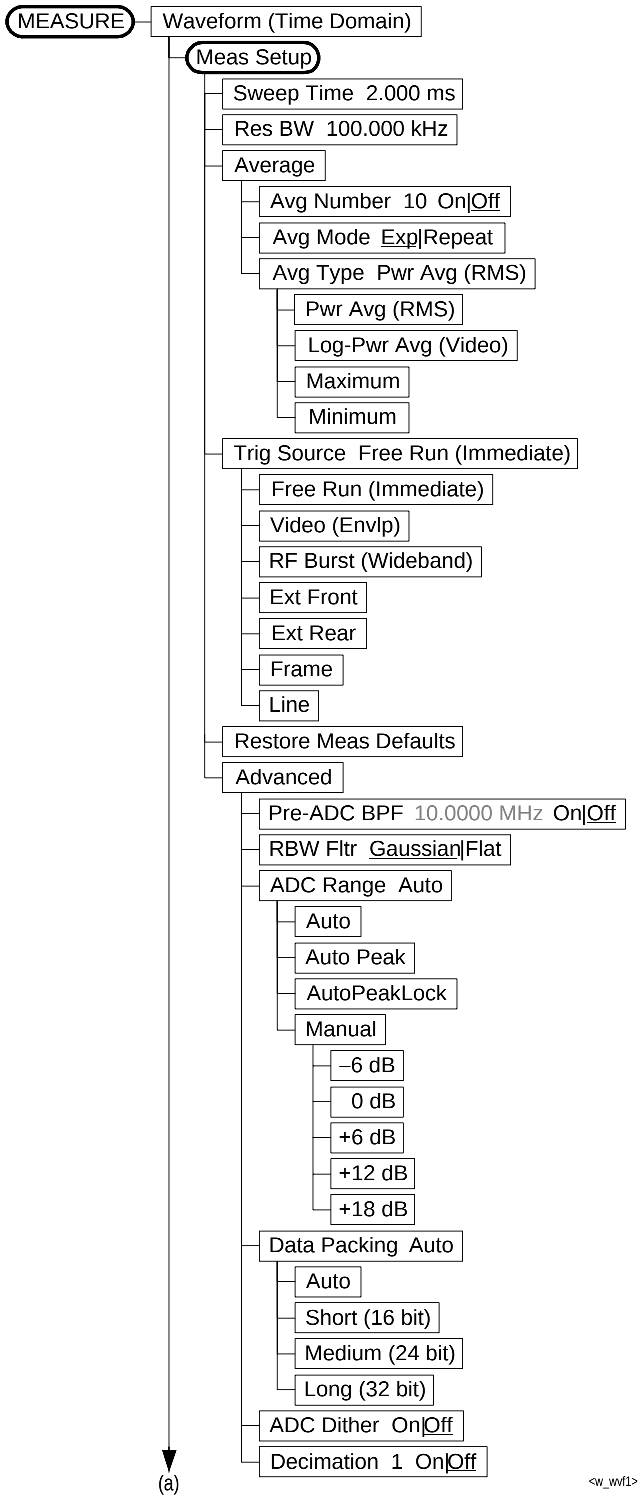
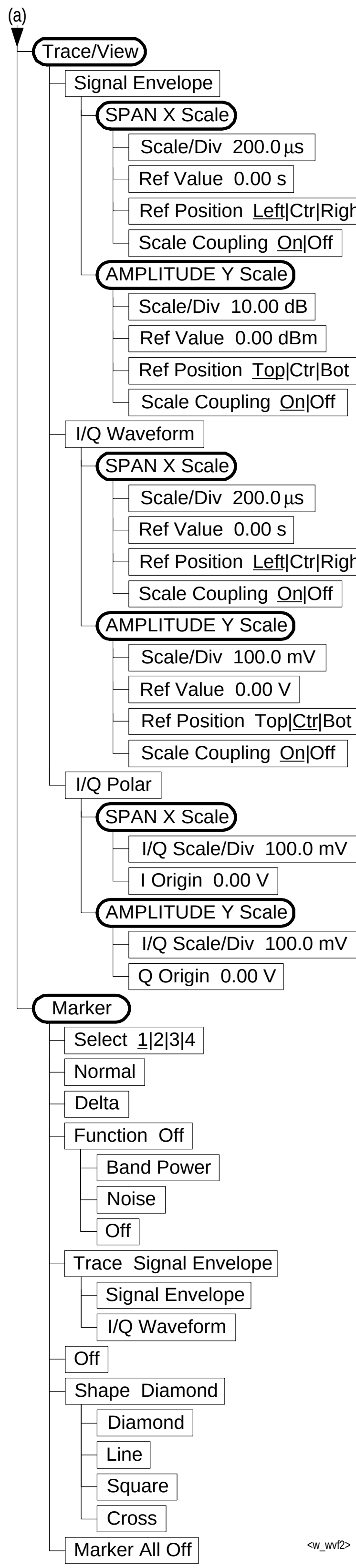


Figure 3-30 Waveform (Time Domain) Measurement Key Flow (2 of 2)



Using Basic Mode

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 part of a specific digital communications standard.

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

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

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

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

Installing Optional Measurement Personalities

When you install a measurement personality, you follow a two step process.

1. Install the measurement personality firmware into the instrument memory. See "Loading an Optional Measurement Personality" on page 118.
2. Enter a license key number that activates the measurement personality. See "Installing a License Key" on page 119.

Adding additional measurement personalities requires purchasing a retrofit kit for the desired option. The retrofit kit contains the measurement personality firmware and a license key certificate. It documents the license key number that is specific for your option and instrument serial number.

Why Aren't All the Personality Options Loaded in Memory?

There are many measurement personality options available for use with this instrument. Some versions of instrument hardware my not have enough memory to accomodate all the options that you have ordered. If this is the case you will need to swap the applications in/out of memory, as needed. It may be possible to upgrade your hardware to have more memory. Contact your local sales/service office.

Available Measurement Personality Options

To order a measurement personality option you need the instrument model number, the host ID and the serial number.

Required Information:	**Front Panel Key Path:**
Model #: ________________	
Host ID: ________________	**System**, **Show System**
Instrument Serial Number: ________________	**System**, **Show System**

Setting Up the Mode
Making Measurements
Programming Commands
Specifications

NOTE The instrument must have Option B7J in order to use most of the measurement personality options. (cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, PDC.)

Available Personality Options[a]	Option	File Size (PSA Rev: A.03.01)
Phase noise measurement personality	**226**	2,800,000 Bytes
Basic measurement personality with digital demod hardware	**B7J**	Cannot be deleted
GSM (with EDGE) measurement personality	**202**	3,300,000 Bytes
cdmaOne measurement personality	**BAC**	2,000,000 Bytes
NADC measurement personalities (sold with PDC)	**BAE**	1,300,000 Bytes
PDC measurement personalities (sold with NADC)	**BAE**	1,400,000 Bytes
HP8566B/HP8568B Programming Code Compatibility [b]	**266**	650,000 Bytes
W-CDMA measurement personality	**BAF**	4,500,000 Bytes [c]
cdma2000 measurement personality	**B78**	4,100,000 Bytes [c]
1xEV-DO measurement personality	**204**	3,900,000 Bytes [c]
Shared measurement library	n/a	2,000,000 Bytes

a. Available as of the print date of this guide.
b. This option is free and does not require a license key. Installing Option 266 Code Compatibility on a PSA series analyzer automatically uninstalls all incompatible personality options. Conversely, installing any incompatible personality option will uninstall the Option 266 Code Compatibility option.
c. Some personality options use a shared measurement library. You have to add the memory requirements of this library to the value needed for the option. If you are loading multiple personalities that use this library, you only need to add this memory requirement once.

Loading an Optional Measurement Personality

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

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

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.

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.

You can install an updated version of firmware and your licensed options using a LAN connection and your PC. Instructions for loading future firmware updates are available from the following internet location: **http://www.agilent.com/find/psa/**

Installing 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

1. Press **System**, **More**, **More**, **Licensing**, **Option** to accesses 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.

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:

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

*You will want to keep a copy of your license key number in a secure location. Press **System**, **More**, **Personality** 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

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: **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.

4 Making Measurements

W-CDMA (3GPP) Measurements

This chapter begins with instructions common to all measurements made by the Spectrum Analyzer, then details all W-CDMA (3GPP) measurements available by pressing the **MEASURE** key. For information specific to individual measurements refer to the sections at the page numbers below.

These are referred to as one-button measurements. When you press the key to select one measurement, it becomes the active measurement, using settings and a display unique to that measurement. Data acquisition automatically begins when trigger requirements, if any, are met.

Preparing for Measurements

If you want to set the W-CDMA (3GPP) mode to a known, factory default state, press **Preset**. This will initialize the instrument by setting the mode setup and all of the measurements to the factory default parameters. You should often be able to make a measurement using these defaults.

NOTE Pressing the **Preset** key does not switch instrument modes.

To preset only the parameter settings that are specific to the selected measurement, press **Meas Setup**, **More (1 of 2)**, **Restore Meas Defaults**. This will reset the measurement setup parameters, only for the currently selected measurement, to the factory defaults.

Initial Setup

Before activating a measurement, make sure the mode setup and frequency channel parameters are set to the desired settings. Refer to the sections "Changing the Mode Setup" on page 79 and "Changing the Frequency Channel" on page 85.

See "Configuring the Input Condition" on page 79 for details of **Int Preamp** and **Attenuator** operation.

Measurement Selection

The **MEASURE** front-panel key accesses the menu to select one of the following measurements:

- **Channel Power** - Press this key to activate channel power measurements. 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.
- **ACPR (ACLR)** - Press this key to activate adjacent channel power ratio (ACPR) measurements. This is also called Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR). This is the out-of-channel power measurement. The following windows are available:
  - — Bar graph display to show a histogram of powers within the channel integration bandwidth
  - — Spectrum display to show a power distribution curve, like a swept-frequency spectrum analyzer, relative to the center frequency power of the carrier signal
- **Intermod** - Press this key to activate intermodulation products measurements. 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 supposing two signals to be the tone signals.

— Transmit IM - Measurements are made supposing the lower frequency signal to be the modulated transmitting signal and the upper frequency signal to be the tone signal.

- **Multi Carrier Power** - Press this key to activate multi carrier power measurements. All power levels of two input carriers, the channels between them, and out-of-channels from them are measured by applying two input carriers of which offset should be either 5 MHz, 10 MHz, or 15 MHz. The third, fifth, and seventh order intermodulation products can be measured by setting the measurement mode.

- **Spectrum Emission Mask** - Press this key to activate spectrum emission mask measurements. The measurement mask is configurable with flat and sloped lines according to the radio specifications. **Spurious Emission** measurements can be done with some restrictions of the upper frequency bandwidth by selecting **Region** in **Spectrum Segment**.

- **Occupied BW** - Press this key to activate occupied bandwidth measurements. 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 activate code domain power (CDP) measurements. The amount of power in each code channel is displayed. The following windows are available:

  — Power graph and metrics to show the code domain power and the summary data

  — Quad view of the I/Q errors in graphs for the spread rate selected, and the summary data

  — Quad view of the code domain power, the selected symbol power vs. symbol rate, and the selected symbol EVM polar vector graphs, and the summary data

  — Triad view of the code domain power and the selected symbol power graphs, and the selected demodulated bits stream text

- **Mod Accuracy (Composite EVM)** - Press this key to activate modulation accuracy (composite EVM) measurements. The input signal should contain only the Perch channel. This is essentially a code domain power measurement with one active channel. 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

— Quad view of the I/Q errors in graphs and the summary data

- **QPSK EVM** - Press this key to activate QPSK error vector magnitude (EVM) measurements. 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

— Quad view of the I/Q errors in graphs and the summary data

- **Power Stat CCDF** - Press this key to activate power statistics Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function (CCDF) measurements. 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 activate frequency domain spectrum measurements. 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

— I and Q waveform graphs with the linear graticules

— I/Q polar graph with the linear graticules

- **Waveform (Time Domain)** - Press this key to activate time domain waveform measurements. The following windows are available:

— Signal envelope graph with the semi-log graticules and the summary data

— Linear envelope graph and phase graph with the linear graticules and the summary data

— I/Q waveform graph with linear scale graticules

— I/Q polar graph with linear scale graticules

Measurement Control

The **Meas Control** front-panel key accesses the menu to control processes that affect the running of the current measurement.

- **Restart** - Press this key to repeat the current measurement from the beginning, while retaining the current measurement settings. 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**, except for code domain and power statistics CCDF measurements, for which the default is **Single**.
- **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.

Measurement Setup

The **Meas Setup** key accesses the features that enable you to adjust parameters of the current measurement, such as span and resolution bandwidth, according to the measurement function. You will also use the **Meas Setup** menu to access the **Average**, **Limit Test**, **Advanced** and other feature menus.

The following measure setup features can be used with many or all measurements:

- **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.

Averaging

Selecting one of the averaging keys in the **Meas Setup** menu will allow you to modify the average number and averaging mode you use for the currently selected measurement. For spectrum (frequency domain) and waveform (time domain) measurements the **Average** key activates the following menu:

- **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 variable 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**

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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.

Selecting a Trigger Source

Changing the selection in the **Trig Source** menu alters the trigger source for the selected measurement only. Not all of the selections are always available for all measurements. Also, some W-CDMA (3GPP) measurements do not require a trigger. Choose one of the following trigger sources depending on the selected measurement:

NOTE The **RF Burst**, **Video (Envlp)**, **Ext Front,** and **Ext Rear** keys found under the **Trigger** menu enable you to change the default settings of the delay, level and slope for each of these trigger sources.

- **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. See the specific measurement for details.
- **Line** - Sets the trigger to the internal line mode. Sweep triggers occur at intervals synchronous to the line frequency. This trigger source is available for spectrum (frequency domain) and waveform (time domain) measurements.

Using the Trigger Outputs

The rear panel **TRIGGER 1 OUT** and **TRIGGER 2 OUT** connectors are coupled to the selected trigger source. These trigger outputs are always on at the rising edge with a pulse width of at least 1 μs.

Making the Channel Power Measurement

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 W-CDMA (3GPP). This measurement is applied to design, characterize, evaluate, and verify transmitters and their components or devices for base stations and mobile stations.

Measurement Method

The Channel Power measurement reports the total transmitted power within the channel bandwidth, 3.84 MHz for the 3GPP 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.

This measurement is available for both the RF input and baseband I/Q inputs. For details on baseband I/Q operation see the “Using Option B7C Baseband I/Q Inputs” section.

Making the Measurement

NOTE	The factory default settings provide a good starting point. You may want to change some of the settings. Press **Meas Setup**, **More (1 of 2)**, **Restore Meas Defaults** at any time to return all parameters for the current measurement to their default settings.

Select the desired center frequency as described in “Changing the Frequency Channel”.

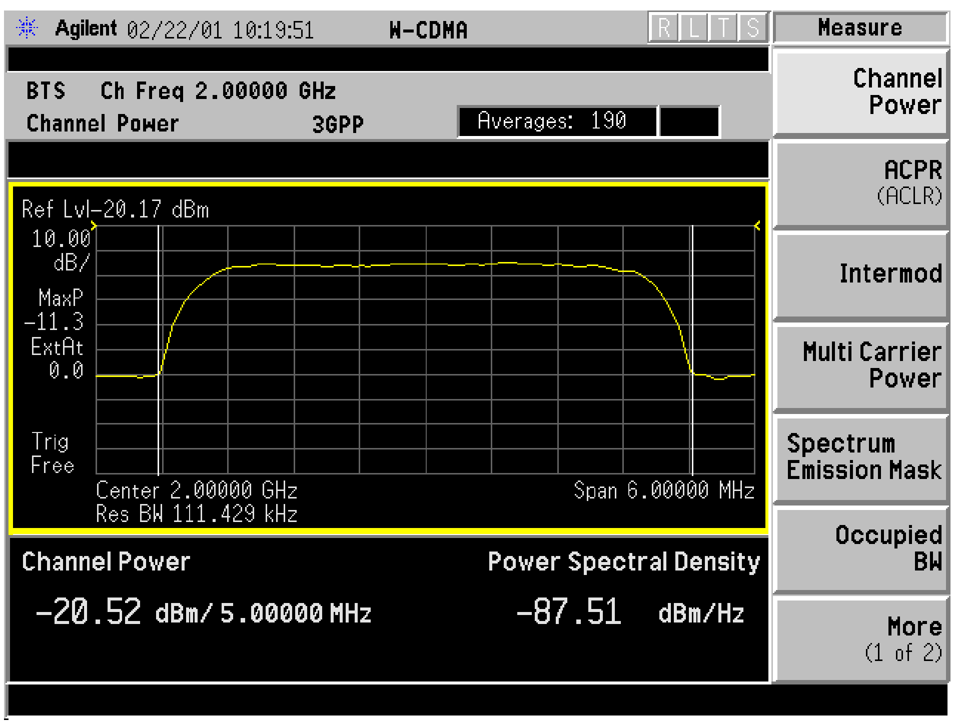
Press **MEASURE**, **Channel Power** to immediately make a channel power measurement.

To change any of the measurement parameters from the factory default values, refer to the “Changing the Measurement Setup” section for this measurement.

Results

The following figure shows an example result of `Channel Power` measurement result. The channel power graph is shown in the graph window. The absolute channel power and its mean power spectral density are shown in the text window.

Figure 4-1 Channel Power Measurement



*Meas Setup: Factory default settings

*Input signal: –20.00 dBm, Test Model 1 (16 DPCH)

Changing the Measurement Setup

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

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

Table 4-1 Channel Power Measurement Defaults

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
Meas Setup:	
Avg Number	200; On
Avg Mode	Repeat
Integ BW[a]	5.00000 MHz
Chan Power Span[a]	6.00000 MHz
Advanced	
Sweep Time	17.0 µs; Auto
Data Points	512; Auto
Res BW (grayed out)	111.429 kHz (grayed out)
Trig Source	Free Run (Immediate)

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

Make sure the **Channel Power** measurement is selected under the **MEASURE** menu. The **Meas Setup** key accesses the menu which allows you to modify the average number and average mode for this measurement.

In addition, the following parameters can be changed according to your measurement requirements:

- **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, 1.2 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, 1.2 times the integration bandwidth, until a limit value is reached. However, the channel power span can be individually set.

- **Advanced** - Allows you to access the following menu to modify the channel power measurement parameters:
  - **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 µs to 50.00 ms with 1 µs 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), **Video (IF Envlp)**, **RF Burst**, Ext Front, Ext Rear, **Frame**, or **Line**.

Changing the Display

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**.

Using the Marker

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

Troubleshooting Hints

If an external attenuator is used, be sure to use the **Ext RF Atten** key to include the attenuation value in the displayed measurement result.

The channel power measurement, along with the adjacent channel power ratio measurement and spectrum measurements, can reveal the effects of degraded or defective parts in the transmitter section of the UUT. The following are areas of concern which can contribute to performance degradation:

- DC power supply control of the transmitter power amplifier, RF power control of the pre-power amplifier stage, and/or I/Q control of the baseband stage.
- Gain and output power levels of the power amplifier, caused by degraded gain control and/or increased distortion.
- Amplifier linearity.

Making the Adjacent Channel Power Ratio (ACPR/ACLR) Measurement

Purpose

Adjacent Channel Power Ratio (ACPR), as it applies to W-CDMA (3GPP), is the power contained in a specified frequency channel bandwidth relative to the total carrier power. It may also be expressed as a ratio of power spectral densities between the carrier and the specified offset frequency band. This is also called Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR).

As a composite measurement of out-of-channel emissions, ACPR combines both in-band and out-of-band specifications to provide useful figures-of-merit for spectral regrowth and emissions produced by components and circuit blocks without the rigor of performing a full spectrum emissions mask measurement.

To maintain a quality call by avoiding channel interference, it is important to measure and reduce any adjacent channel leakage power transmitted from a mobile phone. The characteristics of adjacent channel leakage power are mainly determined by the transmitter design, particularly the low-pass filter.

Measurement Method

This ACPR measurement analyzes the total power levels within the defined carrier bandwidth and at given frequency offsets on both sides of the carrier frequency. This measurement requires 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.

It uses an integration bandwidth (IBW) method that performs a time domain data acquisition and applies FFT to get a frequency domain trace. In this process, the channel integration bandwidth is analyzed using the automatically defined resolution bandwidth (RBW), which is much narrower than the channel bandwidth. The measurement computes an average power of the channel over a specified number of data acquisitions, automatically compensating for resolution bandwidth and noise bandwidth.

If Total Pwr Ref is selected as the measurement type, the results are displayed as relative power in dBc and as absolute power in dBm. If PSD Ref (Power Spectral Density Reference) is selected, the results are displayed as relative power in dB, and as absolute power in dBm/Hz.

Recommended Offset Frequencies and Reference Bandwidths

While the user sets the specific offsets and reference bandwidths, the radio specifications recommend some common setups as shown in the following table.

Table 4-2 ACPR Setup Recommendation

Band	Test Unit	Offset Frequency	Reference (Integration) Bandwidth	Result Reference
W-CDMA (3GPP)	Mobile/Base	±5.000 MHz	3.840 MHz	Total Power in 3.840 MHz
		±10.000 MHz	3.840 MHz	

Making the Measurement

The factory default settings provide a good starting point. For special requirements, you many want to change some of the settings. Press **Meas Setup**, **More**, **Restore Meas Defaults** at any time to return all parameters for the current measurement to their default settings.

Select the desired center frequency as described in the “Changing the Frequency Channel” section.

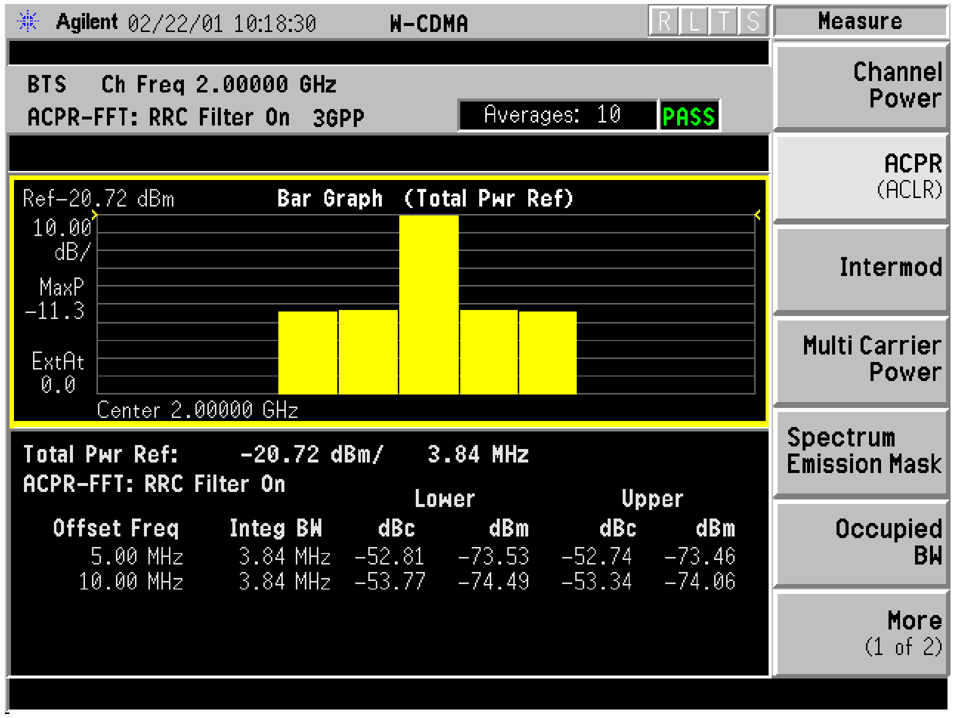
Press **MEASURE**, **ACPR (ACLR)** to immediately make an adjacent channel power ratio measurement.

To change any of the measurement parameters from the factory default values, refer to the “Changing the Measurement Setup” section of this measurement.

Results

The following figure shows an example result of `ACPR (Total Pwr Ref)` measurements in the bar graph window. The absolute and relative power levels on both sides of the carrier frequency are displayed in the graphic window and text window.

Figure 4-2 ACPR Measurement - FFT Bar Graph View



*Meas Setup: Factory default settings

*Input signal: –20.00 dBm, Test Model 1 (16 DPCH)

Changing the Measurement Setup

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

Table 4-3 Adjacent Channel Power Ratio Measurement Defaults

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
Swp Acq Time	625.0 µs (grayed out for FFT/Fast)
RRC Filter	On (grayed out for Fast)
Filter Alpha	0.220 (grayed out for Fast)
Offset Ch Range (Fast Mode):	(grayed out for FFT/Swp)
ADC Range	Auto Peak
Relative Atten	0.00 dB

Make sure the **ACPR** measurement is selected under the **MEASURE** menu. The **Meas Setup** key accesses the menu which allows you to modify the average number and average mode for this measurement. In addition, the following parameters for adjacent channel power ratio measurements can be modified:

- **Chan Integ BW** - Allows you to specify the channel integration bandwidth in which the channel power levels are measured. The range is 300.0 Hz to 20.0000 MHz with 1 Hz resolution. If **Sweep Type** is set to **Fast**, this key is grayed out.
- **Ofs & Limits** - Allows you to access the menu to change the following parameters for offset frequency settings and pass/fail tests:

  — **Offset** - Allows you to access the memory selection menu from **A** to **E** to store 5 sets of values for **Offset Freq**, **Ref BW**, **Abs Limit** and so forth. Only one selection at a time (A, B, C, D, or E) is shown on this key.

  — **Offset Freq** - Allows you to enter an offset frequency value, and to toggle the offset frequency function between **On** and **Off**, according to each offset key selected. The range is 0.0 Hz to 100.000 MHz. While this key is activated, enter an offset frequency value from the numeric keypad by terminating with one of the frequency unit keys shown. One offset frequency value selected from the **Offset** menu is shown on this key.

  — **Ref BW** - Allows you to enter a reference bandwidth ranging from 300.0 Hz to 20.0000 MHz with 1 Hz resolution. When this parameter is changed, the integration bandwidth `Integ BW` in the summary data window changes to that value.

  — **Abs Limit** - Allows you to enter an absolute limit value ranging from –200.00 to +50.00 dBm with 0.01 dB resolution.

  — **Fail** - 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 ACPR measurement results is larger than the limit for **Abs Limit**.

  ❏ **Relative** - Fail is shown if one of the relative ACPR measurement results is larger than the limit for **Rel Lim (Car)** or **Rel Lim (PSD)**.

  ❏ **Abs AND Rel** - Fail is shown if one of the absolute ACPR measurement results is larger than the limit for **Abs Limit** AND one of the relative ACPR measurement results is larger than the limit for **Rel Lim (Car)** or **Rel Lim (PSD)**.

  ❏ **Abs OR Rel** - Fail is shown if one of the absolute ACPR measurement results is larger than the limit for **Abs Limit** OR one of the relative ACPR measurement results is larger than the limit for **Rel Lim (Car)** or **Rel Lim (PSD)**.

  — **Rel Lim (Car)** - Allows you to enter a relative limit value of the carrier level ranging from –200.00 to +50.00 dBc with 0.01 dB resolution.

— **Rel Lim (PSD)** - Allows you to enter a relative limit value of the power spectral density level ranging from –200.00 to +50.00 dB with 0.01 dB resolution.

Table 4-4 Default Offsets and Limits

Offset	Offset Freq (MHz)	Abs Limit (dBm)	Rel Limit, Car (dBc)		Rel Limit, PSD (dB)	
			BTS	MS	BTS	MS
A, On	5.000	50.00	–44.20	–32.20	–44.20	–32.20
B, On	10.000	50.00	–49.20	–42.20	–49.20	–42.20
C, Off	15.000	50.00	–49.20	–42.20	–49.20	–42.20
D, Off	20.000	50.00	–49.20	–42.20	–49.20	–42.20
E, Off	25.000	50.00	–49.20	–42.20	–49.20	–42.20

- **Meas Type** - Allows you to access the menu to select one of the measurement reference types.

  — **Total Pwr Ref** - Select this to set the total carrier power to the measurement reference level and the measured data is shown in dBc and dBm.

  — **PSD Ref** - Select this to set the mean power spectral density of the carrier to the measurement reference level and the measured data is shown in dB and dBm/Hz.

- **Sweep Type** - Allows you to toggle the sweep function between **FFT**, and **Swp** (swept), or **Fast**. If set to FFT, data acquisition is made with the narrow channel integration bandwidth and apply Fast Fourier Transform to convert to the frequency domain data. If set to **Fast**, the data acquisition is made with the wide channel integration bandwidth and the time-domain data is divided into the narrow data to apply FFT. This is faster than **FFT** but less accurate in power levels. In both cases, only the **Bar Graph** view is available. If set to **Swp**, the measurement is made by the swept spectrum method like the traditional swept frequency spectrum analysis to have better correlation to the input signal with a high crest factor (peak/average ratio). However, it may take a longer time. Also, only the **Spectrum** view is available.

- **Swp RBW** - Allows you to enter the sweep resolution bandwidth, and to toggle this function between **Auto** and **Man** (manual), when **Sweep Type** is set to **Swp**, otherwise this key is grayed out. If set to **Auto**, this is automatically set to a value according to the sweep span derived from **Offset Freq** and **Ref BW**. If set to **Man**, this is manually changed. The range is 1.000 kHz to 1.00000 MHz with 1 Hz resolution.

- **Swp Det** - Allows you to toggle the sweep detector type between **Avg** (average) and **Peak**, when **Sweep Type** is set to **Swp**, otherwise this key is grayed out.

- **Advanced** - Allows you to access the menu to set the following parameters:

— **Swp Acq Time** - Allows you to set the data acquisition time when **Sweep Type** is set to **Swp**. The range is 500.0 µs to 10.00 ms with 1 µs resolution.

— **RRC Filter** - Allows you to toggle the root-raised cosine filter function between **On** and **Off**. This is grayed out if **Sweep Type** is set to **Fast**.

— **Filter Alpha** - Allows you to change the alpha value of the RRC filter. The range is 0.010 to 0.500 with 0.001 resolution. This is grayed out if **Sweep Type** is set to **Fast**.

— **Offset Ch Range (FAST Mode)** - Allows you to optimize the ADC input range aligned with the input signal by changing **ADC Range** and **Relative Atten** (attenuation) if **Sweep Type** is set to **Fast.**

❑ **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 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 to set the ADC range level. To optimize the ADC range, set the **Manual** range value and the **Relative Atten** value so that the error message “Input overload” is not displayed. Also, note that manual ranging is best for a CW signal.

❑ Relative Atten - Allows you to enter a relative amount of attenuation for the measurements at the offset channels in the fast mode. The range is –40.00 to 40.00 dB with 0.01 dB resolution. The value of this function is set in conjunction with the Manual range value. This attenuation is always specified relative to the attenuation that is 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 channels and wider dynamic range is available for the measurement.

Changing the View

The **View/Trace** key accesses the menu to select either **Bar Graph** or **Spectrum** for the measurement result, depending on the **Sweep Type** setting.

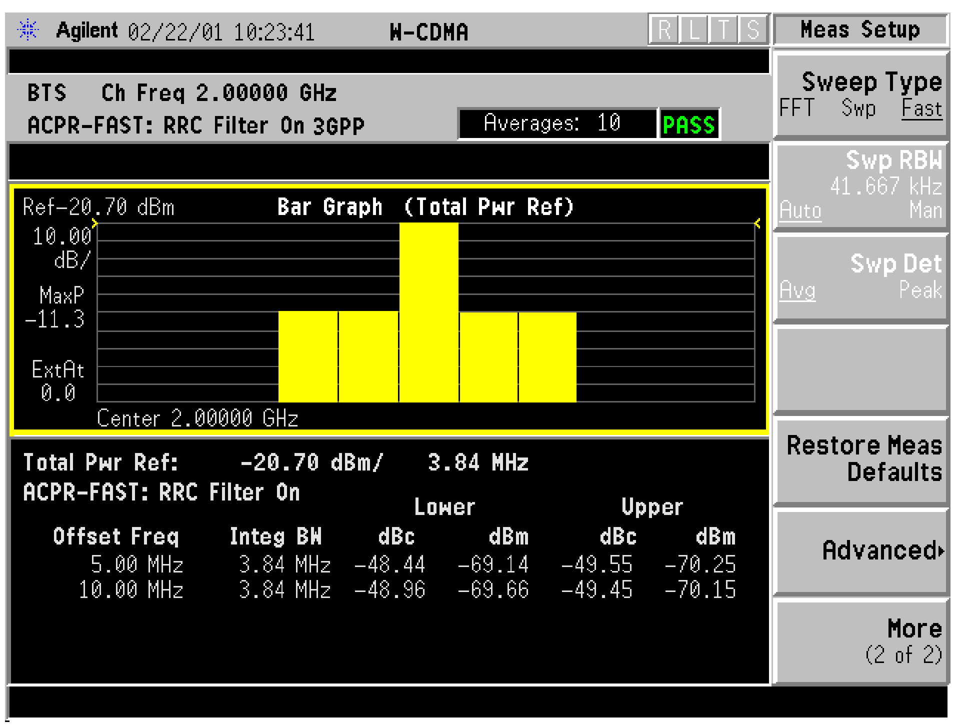
- **Bar Graph** - In the factory default condition 5 of the total integration power levels, centered at the carrier frequency and±5.0 MHz and ±10.0 MHz offset frequencies, are shown in the figure for the “Results” section. The corresponding measured data is shown in the text window. Depending on the **Meas Type** selection, one of the two following displays is obtained:

  `Bar Graph (Total Pwr Ref)` - A histogram of powers referenced to the total power

  `Bar Graph (PSD Ref)` - A histogram of powers referenced to the mean power spectral density of the carrier in dBm/Hz

  If **Sweep Type** is set **Fast**, the figure changes as follows and only **Bar Graph** is available for **View/Trace**.as shown in Figure 4-3

Figure 4-3 ACPR Measurement - Fast Bar Graph (Total Pwr Ref) View

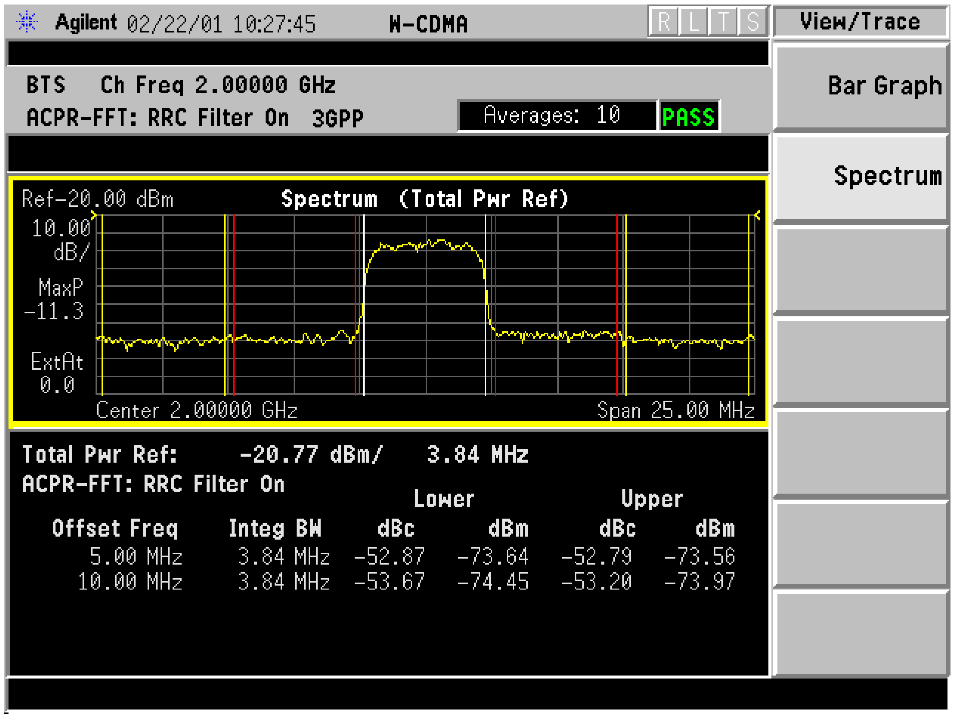


*Meas Setup: Sweep Type = Fast,
Other factory default settings

*Input signal: –20.00 dBm, Test Model 1 (16 DPCH)

- **Spectrum** - In the factory default condition, the frequency spectrum with the FFT sweep type is displayed with the bandwidth marker lines in the graph window. The corresponding measured data in the text window is the total integration power levels, in dBc and dBm, within the defined bandwidth as shown in the figure below.

Figure 4-4 ACPR Measurement - FFT Spectrum (Total Pwr Ref) View



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

*Input signal: –20.00 dBm, Test Model 1 (16 DPCH)

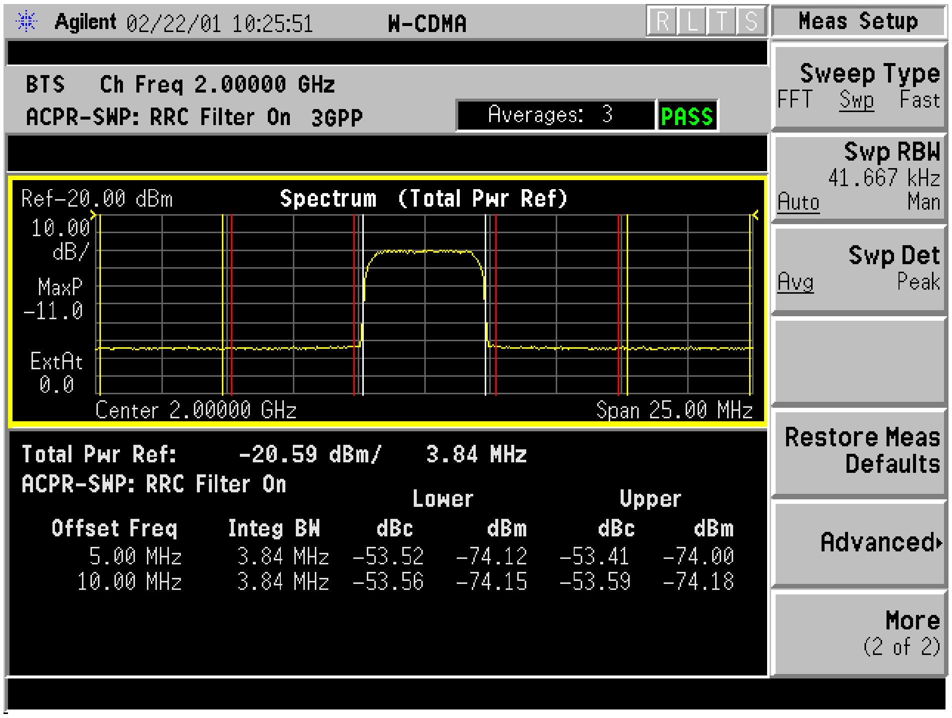
Depending on the **Meas Type** setting, one of the two following displays is obtained:

`Spectrum (Total Pwr Ref)` - A spectrum display referenced to the total power

`Spectrum (PSD Ref)` - A spectrum display referenced to the mean power spectral density of the carrier in dBm/Hz

If Sweep Type is set to Swp, the swept frequency ACPR is displayed as shown below and only Spectrum is available for View/Trace.

Figure 4-5 ACPR Measurement - Swept Spectrum (Total Pwr Ref) View



*Meas Setup: View/Trace = Spectrum,
Sweep Type = Swp,
Others = Factory default settings

*Input signal: –20.00 dBm, Test Model 1 (16 DPCH)

NOTE If **Sweep Type** is set to **FFT**, the spectrum graph does not show the actual power level measured at each of the offsets. Select **Swp** for the more accurate spectrum graph.

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.

Changing the Display

If **View/Trace** is set to **Spectrum**, the **AMPLITUDE Y Scale** key accesses the menu to set the desired measurement scale and associated parameters:

- **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** is defaulted to **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result.
- **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** is defaulted to **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result.

- **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.

If **View/Trace** is set to **Spectrum**, the **Display** key also accesses the menu to control the line markers as follows:

- **Ref BW Marker -** Allows you to toggle the reference bandwidth markers function between **On** and **Off**. If set to **On**, the vertical line markers with the reference bandwidth are shown on the measurement result display.

Using the Marker

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

Troubleshooting Hints

This adjacent channel power ratio 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 ACPR measures the spectral 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.

Making the Intermodulation Measurement

Purpose

Intermodulation products are generated by nonlinear components or devices in an instrument where two signals are present, one desired and the other unwanted. This is a measure of intermodulation signals generated in a transmitters nonlinear elements, caused by the presence of the desired signal and an interfering signal reaching the transmitter via the antenna.

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. 3GPP defines the transmit intermodulation as a measure of transmitter capability. 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 tone 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 frequencies f0 and f1 are searched within a given span. Based on these frequencies, the possible frequencies for third-order and fifth-order intermodulation products are calculated. The power bandwidth is checked to determine if the mode is two-tone or transmit intermodulation. To avoid erroneous measurement results, it is recommended that either the upper or lower signal is set to the center frequency. This will ensure that the internal attenuator in the automatic input range control mode will be used to make appropriate measurements.

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.

Making the Measurement

NOTE The factory default settings provide a good starting point. For special requirements, you may need to change some of the settings. Press **Meas Setup**, **More (1 of 2)**, **Restore Meas Defaults** at any time to return all parameters for the current measurement to their default settings.

Select the desired center frequency as described in "Changing the Frequency Channel" on page 85.

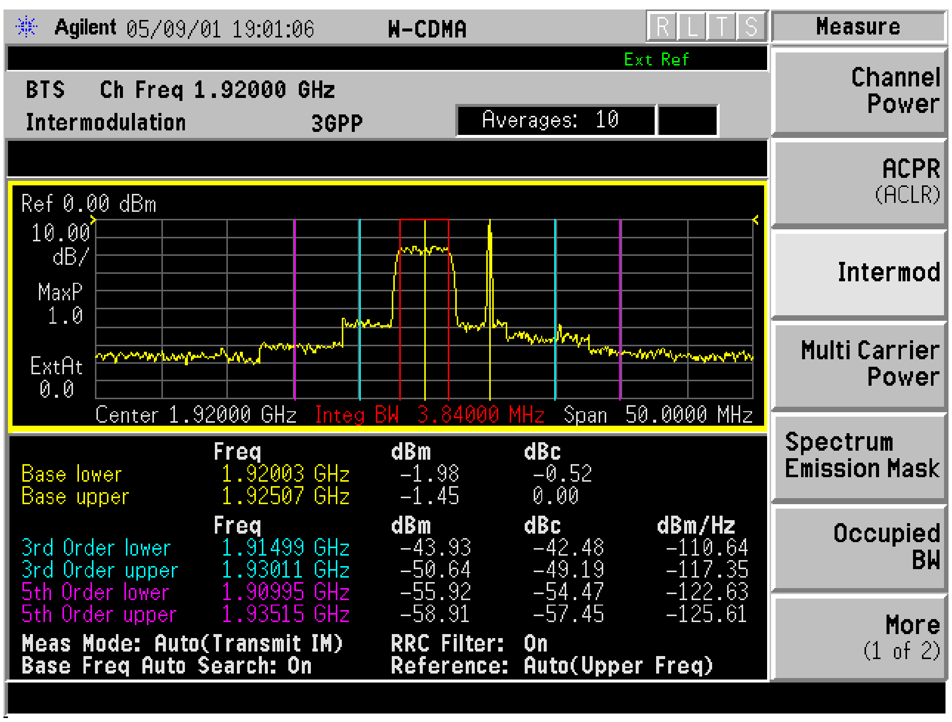
Press **MEASURE**, **Intermod** (intermodulation) to immediately make an intermodulation measurement.

To change any of the measurement parameters from the factory default values, refer to "Changing the Measurement Setup" on page 146.

Results

The following figure shows an example result of `Intermodulation` measurements in the graph window. The absolute power levels, relative power levels, and power spectral density levels on both sides of the reference signal are displayed in the text window.

Figure 4-6 Intermodulation Measurement



*Meas Setup: Factory default settings

*Input signals: +20.00 dBm, Two-tone, Test Model 1 (16 DPCH)

Changing the Measurement Setup

This table shows the factory default settings for intermodulation measurements.

Table 4-5 Intermodulation Measurement Defaults

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
Display: IM Prod Ref	On
Meas Setup:	
Avg Number	10; On
Avg Mode	Repeat
Meas Mode	Two-tone, Transmit IM, or --------; Auto
Reference	Lower Freq or Upper Freq; Auto
Span	50.0000 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	
RRC Filter	On
Alpha	0.220
Integ BW	3.84000 MHz

Make sure the **Intermod** measurement is selected under the **MEASURE** menu. The **Meas Setup** key accesses the menu which allows you to modify the average number and average mode for this measurement as described in "Measurement Setup" on page 126.

In addition, the following parameters can be changed according to your measurement requirement:

- **Meas Mode** - Allows you to specify one of the following measurement modes:
  - **Auto** - Automatically identifies the intermodulation caused by either 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. When set to **Off**, the base frequencies may be initiated using the **Base Freq** settings, below.

- **Base Freq** - Allows you to initiate the base frequency values of the following items when **Base Freq Auto Search** is set to **Off** (otherwise this key is not available). The actual frequencies used for the measurement are calculated as a function of the other base frequencies input, and the **Delta** step increment setting:

  — **Lower Freq (f0)** - Accepts a frequency value for the base lower frequency (f0). The range is 1 kHz to 3.000 GHz.

  — **Upper Freq (f1)** - Accepts a frequency value for the base upper frequency (f1). The range is 1 kHz to 3.000 GHz.

  — **Delta (f1 – f0)** - Automatically shows the difference between the base lower and base upper frequencies. The range is –3.000 to 3.000 GHz. The **Delta** step increment setting (default = 1MHz) may be changed using the step increment command:
  `[:SENSe]:FREQuency:CENTer:STEP[:INCRement]`

- **Advanced** - Allows you to access the menu to set the following items:

  — **RRC Filter** - Allows you to toggle the root-raised cosine filter function between **On** and **Off**.

— **Alpha** - Allows you to specify the alpha value of the root-raised cosine filter. The range is 0.01 to 0.50.

— **Integ BW** - Allows you to specify the integration bandwidth. The range is 100.000 kHz to 5.00000 MHz with 1 kHz resolution.

Changing the View

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

Changing the Display

When the `Spectrum` graph window is selected, the **AMPLITUDE Y Scale** key accesses the menu to set the desired measurement scale and associated parameters:

- **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. When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.
- **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. When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.
- **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.

The **Display** key also accesses the menu to control the markers on the display as follows:

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

Using the Markers

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 frequency and amplitude of the marker on the Spectrum 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** - 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 shape is **Diamond**.
- **Marker All Off -** Allows you to turn off all of the markers.

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

Troubleshooting Hints

This intermodulation measurement can reveal degraded or defective parts in the transmitter section of the UUT. The following examples are those areas to be checked further if intermodulation distortion occurs:

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

Making the Multi Carrier Power Measurement

Purpose

This measurement is for adjusting multi carrier power amplifiers to transmit well balanced multiple carriers. In this measurement, two carrier inputs are required to make measurements of the in-channels and out-of-channels powers. Four carrier inputs can be measured, even if the reference channel selection is limited to two out of four carriers. If a power amplifier accepts multiple carriers, the intermodulation products caused by these carriers will act to decrease the performance of the amplifier.

Measurement Method

This measurement method is very similar to a combination of the ACPR measurement (specifically, making measurements with the measuring mode of **All Channels**) and the intermodulation products measurement (specifically, making measurements with the measuring mode of **3rd IM Only** or **3rd/5,7th IM)**.

If there are two carriers, the second carrier frequency needs to be offset by a multiple of 5 MHz from the center carrier frequency. This multiplier ranges from ±1 to ±3, resulting in the offset frequencies of –15 MHz, –10 MHz, –5 MHz, +5 MHz, +10 MHz, and +15 MHz.

If **Meas Mode** is set to **All Channels**, the center and second carrier levels along with the power levels in the lower and upper offset channels are listed in the text window. The lower offset channels are referenced to the lower frequency carrier channel, and the upper offset channels are referenced to the upper frequency carrier channel. Depending on the selection of the second carrier offsets, one or two –5 MHz offset channels can be displayed between the center and second carrier channels.

If **2nd Carrier Offset** is set to either –15 MHz or +15 MHz, the power levels at –5, 5, 10, and 15 MHz offset channels from the lower and upper frequency carrier channels are measured in that order. The –5 MHz offset channel from the lower frequency carrier is displayed immediately to the right of the lower frequency carrier channel. The –5 MHz offset channel from the upper frequency carrier is displayed immediately to the left of the upper frequency carrier channel.

If **2nd Carrier Offset** is set to either –10 MHz or +10 MHz, the power levels at –5 MHz offset channels from the lower frequency carrier and 5 and 10 MHz offset channels from the lower and upper frequency carrier channels are measured.

If **2nd Carrier Offset** is set to either –5 MHz or +5 MHz, the power levels at 5 and 10 MHz offset channels from the lower and upper frequency carrier channels are measured.

If **Meas Mode** is set to **3rd IM Only** or **3rd/5,7th IM**, the intermodulation product levels caused by two carriers are measured in the offset channels corresponding to the selection of the second carrier offset.

For getting the relative measurement results in addition to the absolute power levels, the reference channel power can be set to either the center carrier, second carrier, average of two carriers, or automatic selection. This automatic selection is to identify the highest power level in two carrier powers as the reference channel power. `Auto (Lower)` is shown if the lower frequency carrier power is equal to or larger than that of the upper frequency carrier. `Auto (Upper)` is shown if the upper frequency carrier power is larger than that of the lower frequency carrier.

Making the Measurement

NOTE The factory default settings provide a good starting point. For special requirements, you may need to change some of the settings. Press **Meas Setup**, **More (1 of 2)**, **Restore Meas Defaults** at any time to return all parameters for the current measurement to their default settings.

Select the desired center frequency as described in “Changing the Frequency Channel” on page 85.

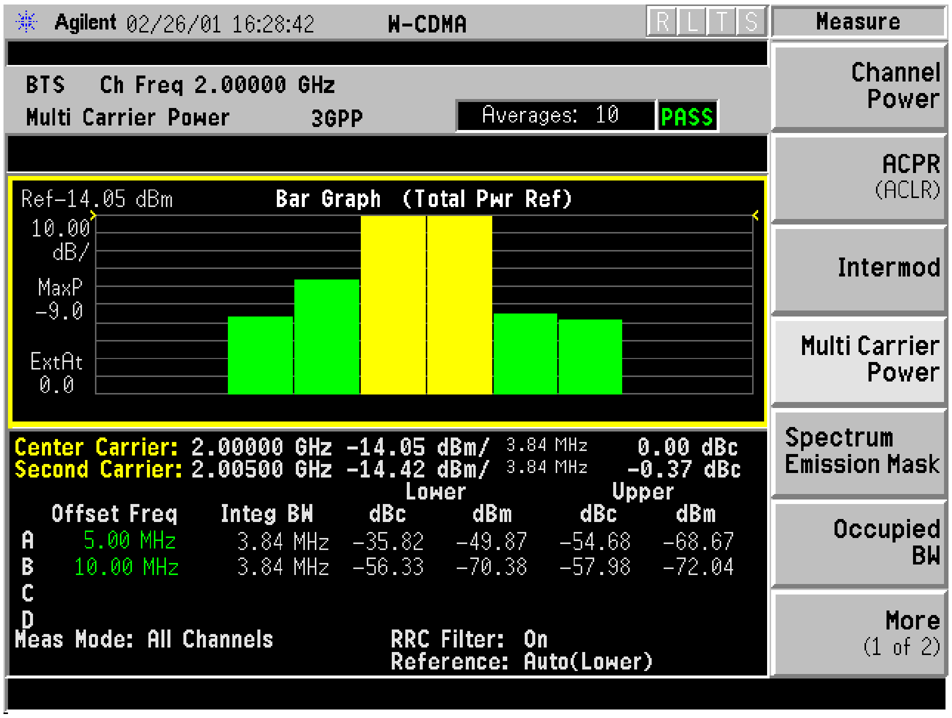
Press **MEASURE**, **Multi Carrier Power** to immediately make a multi carrier power measurement.

To change any of the measurement parameters from the factory default values, refer to “Changing the Measurement Setup” on page 154.

Results

The following figure shows an example result of `Bar Graph (Total Pwr Ref)` for the multi carrier power measurements in the graph window. The relative and absolute power levels for the center and second carriers, the lower and upper offset channels, and other parameters are shown in the text window.

Figure 4-7 Multi Carrier Power Measurement - 2nd Carrier Offset +5 MHz



*Meas Setup: Factory default settings

*Input signals: –20.00 dBm, Test Model 1 (16 DPCH),
Second carrier offset +5 MHz

Changing the Measurement Setup

This table shows the factory default settings for multi carrier power measurements.

Table 4-6 Multi Carrier Power Measurement Defaults

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
Meas Setup:	
Avg Number	10; On
Avg Mode	Repeat
2nd Carrier Offset	+5 MHz
Ref Chan	Lower or Upper; Auto
Meas Mode	All Channels
Ofs & Limits:	
Offset	A
Abs Limit	50.00 dBm
Fail	Relative
Rel Lim (Car)	0.00 dBc
Advanced	
RRC Filter	On
Alpha	0.220

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

Make sure the **Multi Carrier Power** measurement is selected under the **MEASURE** menu. The **Meas Setup** key accesses the menu which allows you to modify the average number and average mode for this measurement as described in "Measurement Setup" on page 126.

In addition, the following parameters can be changed according to your measurement requirement:

- **2nd Carrier Offset** - Allows you to access the following menu to select one of the offset frequency values for the second carrier to be measured:
  - **+15MHz** - Select this to set the second carrier offset frequency to +15.0 MHz from the center carrier frequency.
  - **+10MHz** - Select this to set the second carrier offset frequency to

+10.0 MHz from the center carrier frequency.

— **+5MHz** - Select this to set the second carrier offset frequency to +5.0 MHz from the center carrier frequency.

— **–5MHz** - Select this to set the second carrier offset frequency to –5.0 MHz from the center carrier frequency.

— **–10MHz** - Select this to set the second carrier offset frequency to –10.0 MHz from the center carrier frequency.

— **–15MHz** - Select this to set the second carrier offset frequency to –15.0 MHz from the center carrier frequency.

- **Ref Chan** - Allows you to access the following menu to select one of the reference channel levels:

  — **Auto** - Select this to set the reference channel level to the highest carrier power level in two carriers to make relative power measurements. `Auto (Lower)` is shown in the text window if the lower frequency carrier power is equal to or larger than the upper frequency carrier power. `Auto (Upper)` is shown if the upper frequency carrier power is larger than the lower frequency carrier power.

  — **Lower** - Select this to set the reference channel level to the lower frequency carrier power to make relative power measurements.

  — **Upper** - Select this to set the reference channel level to the upper frequency carrier power to make relative power measurements.

  — **Average** - Select this to set the reference channel level to the average power level of two carriers to make relative power measurements.

- **Meas Mode** - Allows you to access the following menu to select one of the measurement modes:

  — **All Channels** - Select this to measure the power levels of all offset channels including the offset channels between two carrier channels depending on the selection of **2nd Carrier Offset**, along with two carrier levels.

  — **3rd IM Only** - Select this to measure the third-order intermodulation product levels depending on the selection of **2nd Carrier Offset**, along with two carrier levels.

  — **3rd/5th/7th IM** - Select this to measure the third-, fifth-, and seventh-order intermodulation product levels depending on the selection of **2nd Carrier Offset**, along with two carrier levels.

- **Ofs & Limits** - Allows you to access the menu to change the following parameters and pass/fail tests for each offset. If one limit test fails, the red character F is shown on the right side of the measured value and the corresponding bar changes its color to red.

— **Offset** - Allows you to access the memory selection menu from **A** to **D** to store 4 sets of test conditions. Frequencies are automatically specified according to the selection of the second carrier offset. Only one selection at a time (A, B, C, or D) is shown on this key.

— **Abs Limit** - Allows you to enter an absolute limit value ranging from –200.00 to +50.00 dBm with 0.01 dB resolution.

— **Fail** - 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 power measurement results is larger than the limit for **Abs Limit**.
- ❑ **Relative** - Fail is shown if one of the relative power measurement results is larger than the limit for **Rel Lim (Car)**.
- ❑ **Abs AND Rel** - Fail is shown if one of the absolute power measurement results is larger than the limit for **Abs Limit** AND one of the relative power measurement results is larger than the limit for **Rel Lim (Car)**.
- ❑ **Abs OR Rel** - Fail is shown if one of the absolute power measurement results is larger than the limit for **Abs Limit** OR one of the relative power measurement results is larger than the limit for **Rel Lim (Car)**.

— **Rel Lim (Car)** - Allows you to enter a relative limit value of the carrier level ranging from –200.00 to +50.00 dBc with 0.01 dB resolution.

- **Advanced** - Allows you to access the following menu:

— **RRC Filter** - Allows you to toggle the root raised cosine filter function between **On** and **Off**.

— **Alpha** - Allows you to set the roll-off factor (alpha value) of RRC Filter. The range is 0.010 to 0.500.

Changing the View

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

Changing the Display

The **Display** key reveals the following menu to change the bar colors of the carriers and offset channels:

- **Bar Colors** - Allows you to access the menu to change the bar color of each bar in the graph:

— **Center Car** - Allows you to access the color selection menu from **White** to **Green** for the center carrier bar. The default selection is

Yellow as shown on this key. The following color menu is available for the center carrier, second carrier, and all of the offset channel bars:

- ❑ **White**
- ❑ **Medium Gray**
- ❑ **Blue**
- ❑ **Sky Blue**
- ❑ **Purple**
- ❑ **Yellow**
- ❑ **Green**

— **Second Car** - Allows you to access the color selection menu from **White** to **Green** for the second carrier bar. The default selection is **Yellow** as shown on this key.

— **–5 MHz Ofs Ch** - Allows you to access the color selection menu from **White** to **Green** for the –5 MHz offset channel bar. The default selection is **Sky Blue** as shown on this key.

— **+5 MHz Ofs Ch** - Allows you to access the color selection menu from **White** to **Green** for the +5 MHz offset channel bar. The default selection is **Green** as shown on this key.

— **+10 MHz Ofs Ch** - Allows you to access the color selection menu from **White** to **Green** for the +10 MHz offset channel bar. The default selection is **Green** as shown on this key.

— **+15 MHz Ofs Ch** - Allows you to access the color selection menu from **White** to **Green** for the +15 MHz offset channel bar. The default selection is **Green** as shown on this key.

Using the Marker

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

Troubleshooting Hints

If there is a frequency channel dependency in the operating characteristics of a multi carrier power amplifier, it might have channel balance problems due to spurious response, distortion, and/or intermodulation products.

Making the Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement

Purpose

The Spectrum Emission Mask measurement includes the in-band and out-of-band spurious emissions. As it applies to W-CDMA (3GPP), this is the power contained in a specified frequency bandwidth at certain offsets relative to the total carrier power. It may also be expressed as a ratio of power spectral densities between the carrier and the specified offset frequency band.

This spectrum emission mask measurement is a composite measurement of out-of-channel emissions, combining both in-band and out-of-band specifications. It provides useful figures-of-merit for the spectral regrowth and emissions produced by components and circuit blocks, without the rigor of performing a full spectrum emissions mask measurement.

Measurement Method

The spectrum emission mask measurement measures spurious signal levels in up to five pairs of offset/region frequencies and relates them to the carrier power. The reference channel integration bandwidth method is used to measure the carrier channel power and offset/region powers. When **Offset** is selected, spectrum emission mask measurements are made, relative to the carrier channel frequency bandwidth. When **Region** is selected, spurious emission absolute measurements are made, set by specifying start and stop RF frequencies. The upper frequency range limit is 3.678 GHz.

This integration bandwidth method is used to perform 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/region over a specified number of data acquisitions, automatically compensating for resolution bandwidth and noise bandwidth.

This measurement requires the user to specify the measurement bandwidths of carrier channel and each of the offset/region frequency pairs up to 5. Each pair may be defined with unique measurement bandwidths. The results are displayed both as relative power in dBc, and as absolute power in dBm. Refer to Table 4-8 on page 164 for the default values of offset and region frequencies, resolution bandwidths, and limits.

Making the Measurement

NOTE The factory default settings provide a good starting point. For special requirements, you may need to change some of the settings. Press **Meas Setup**, **More (1 of 2)**, **Restore Meas Defaults** at any time to return all parameters for the current measurement to their default settings.

Select the desired center frequency as described in "Changing the Frequency Channel" on page 85.

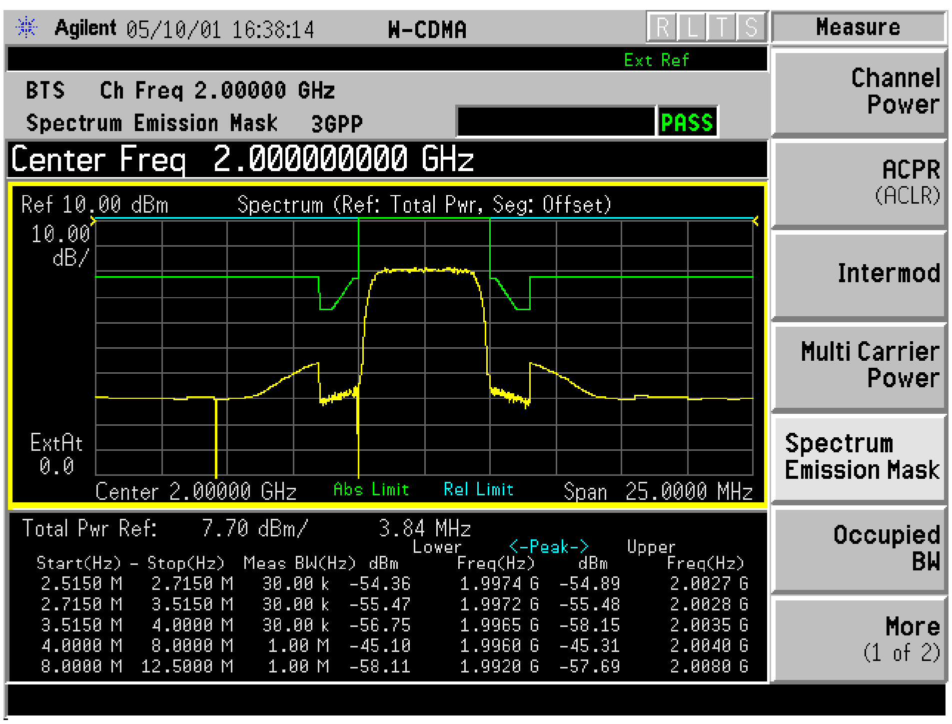
Press **MEASURE**, **Spectrum Emission Mask** to immediately make a spectrum emission mask measurement.

To change any of the measurement parameters from the factory default values, refer to "Changing the Measurement Setup" on page 160.

Results

The following figure shows an example result of `Spectrum (Ref: Total Pwr, Seg: Offset)` measurements in the graph window. The absolute peak power levels and those corresponding offset frequency ranges on both sides of the reference channel are displayed in the text window.

Figure 4-8 Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement - Offset Segment View



*Meas Setup: Factory default settings

*Input signal: –20.00 dBm, Test Model 1 (16 DPCH)

Changing the Measurement Setup

This table shows the factory default settings for spectrum emission mask measurements.

Table 4-7 Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement Defaults

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
View/Trace	All
Display:	Abs Peak Pwr & Freq
Limit Lines	On
Meas Setup:	
Avg Number	10; Off
Meas Interval	1.00 ms
Ref Channel:	
Chan Integ BW	3.84000 MHz
Chan Span	5.00000 MHz
Step Freq	38.400 kHz; Auto
Res BW	76.800 kHz; Auto
RRC Filter	On
Filter Alpha	.22
Spectrum Segment	Offset
Offset/Limits[a]:	(Refer to Table 4-8 on page 164)
Offset	A
Start Freq	2.51500 MHz; On
Stop Freq	2.71500 MHz
Step Freq	15.000 kHz; Auto
Res BW	30.000 kHz; Man
Meas BW (Integ BW) 1 × Res BW	30.000 kHz
Relative Atten	0.00 dB
Offset Side	Both
Limits:	
Abs Start	–12.50 dBm
Abs Stop	–12.50 dBm; Couple

Table 4-7 Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement Defaults

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
Rel Start	–30.00 dBc
Rel Stop	–30.00 dBc; Couple
Fail Mask	Absolute
Detector	Avg
Meas Type	Total Pwr Ref
Trig Source	Free Run (Immediate)

a. These are the defaults when Radio is set to BTS.

Make sure the **Spectrum Emission Mask** measurement is selected under the **MEASURE** menu. The **Meas Setup** key accesses the menus which allow you to modify the average number, average mode, and trigger source for this measurement as described in “Measurement Setup” on page 126.

In addition, the following parameters can be changed according to your measurement requirement:

- **Meas Interval -** Allows you to specify the measurement interval ranging from 0.1 to 10.0 ms with 0.001 ms resolution.
- **Ref Channel -** Allows you to define the reference channel in the following terms:
  - **Chan Integ BW -** Allows you to specify the channel integration bandwidth ranging from 100.0 kHz to the setting of **Chan Span**. When **RRC Filter** is **On**, **Chan Integ BW** refers to the -3 dB bandwidth (e.g. clock rate for RRC filter).
  - **Chan Span -** Allows you to specify the channel span to be measured ranging from 100.000 kHz to 10.0000 MHz. When **RRC Filter** is **On**, **Chan Span** refers to the range of power integration bandwidth.
  - **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**, the step frequency is automatically set to half the **Res BW** setting. If set to **Man**, the step frequency is manually set independently from **Res BW**. When **RRC Filter** is **On**, **Step Freq** refers to data “buckets” to be integrated.
  - **Res BW -** Allows you to specify the resolution bandwidth ranging from 1.000 kHz to 7.50000 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**. When **RRC Filter** is **On**, **Res BW** refers

to data “buckets” to be integrated.

— **RRC Filter** - Allows you to include a Root Raised Cosine filter in the **Ref Channel** definition. When **RRC Filter** is **On**, **Chan Integ BW** refers to the -3 dB bandwidth (e.g. clock rate for RRC filter), **Chan Span** refers to the range of power integration bandwidth, while **Step Freq** and **Res BW** refer to data “buckets” to be integrated. The default setting for **RRC Filter** is **On**.

— **Filter Alpha** - Allows you to specify the alpha of the **RRC Filter** when selected above. The default setting for **Filter Alpha** is 0.22.

- **Spectrum Segment** - Allows you to toggle the frequency spectrum segment between **Offset** and **Region**. Upon selecting **Offset**, spectrum emission mask measurements are made. Upon selecting **Region**, spurious emission measurements are made. Depending on which is selected, either the **Offset/Limits** menu or the **Region/Limits** menu is available.

- **Offset/Limits** - Allows you to access the menus to change the following parameters for offset frequency settings and pass/fail tests, if **Spectrum Segment** is set to **Offset**. Table 4-8 on page 164 and Table 4-9 on page 165 show the default setting for BTS and MS measurements, respectively.

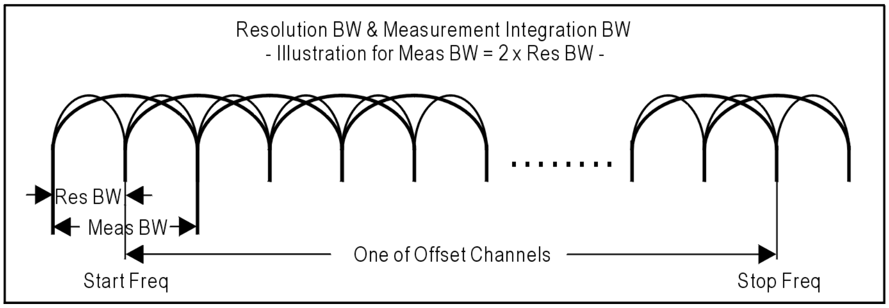
— **Offset** - Allows you to access the memory selection menu from **A** to **E** to store up to 5 sets of values for **Start Freq**, **Stop Freq**, **Step Freq**, **Res BW**, and **Limits**. Only one memory selection at a time (A, B, C, D, or E) is shown on this key.

— **Start Freq** - Allows you to specify the start frequency, and to toggle this function between **On** and **Off**, for each offset. The frequency range is 10.000 kHz to 100.000 MHz with 100 Hz resolution. However, the high end is limited to the setting of **Stop Freq**.

— **Stop Freq** - Allows you to specify the stop frequency ranging from 10.000 kHz to 100.000 MHz with 100 Hz resolution, for each offset. The low end is limited to the setting of **Start Freq**.

— **Step Freq** - Allows you to specify the step frequency ranging from (**Stop Freq** – **Start Freq**)/10000 to (**Stop Freq** – **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.If **Meas BW** is set to something other than 1, **Step Freq** is disabled because it is automatically coupled to **Res BW**.

— **Res BW** - Allows you to specify the resolution bandwidth ranging 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**, resolution bandwidth is automatically set to one 50th of (**Stop Freq** – **Start Freq**). The following figure illustrates the relationship between **Meas BW**, **Start Freq**, and **Stop Freq**.



— **Meas BW -** Allows you to specify a multiplier of **Res BW** for the measurement integration bandwidth ranging from 1 to (**Stop Freq** – **Start Freq**)/**Res BW**. Refer to the above figure for the relationship between these functions.

— **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 same as the one used by **Ref Channel**.

— **Offset Side** - Allows you to specify which offset side to be measured. Selections are **Neg** (negative offset), **Both**, and **Pos** (positive offset).

— **Limits** - Allows you to access the following menu to set up absolute and relative level limits and fail conditions for each offset:

❑ **Abs Start -** Allows you to enter an absolute level limit at **Start Freq** ranging 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** ranging 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.

❑ **Rel Start -** Allows you to enter a relative level limit at **Start Freq** ranging 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** ranging 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 spectrum emission mask measurement results is larger than the limit for **Abs Start** and/or **Abs Stop**. This is the default selection for each offset.

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

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

Table 4-8 Default Offsets & Limits for BTS Measurements

Offset	Start Freq (MHz)	Stop Freq (MHz)	Step Freq (kHz)	Meas BW (kHz)	Abs Start (dBm)	Abs Stop (dBm)	Rel Start (dBc)	Rel Stop (dBc)	Fail Mask
A, On	2.515	2.715	15.00	30.00	–12.50	–12.50	–30.00	–30.00	Abs
B, On	2.715	3.515	15.00	30.00	–12.50	–24.50	–30.00	–30.00	Abs
C, On	3.515	4.000	15.00	30.00	–24.50	–24.50	–30.00	–30.00	Abs
D, On	4.000	8.000	gray[a]	1000.00	–11.50	–11.50	–30.00	–30.00	Abs
E, On	8.000	12.500	500.00	1000.0	–11.50	–11.50	–30.00	–30.00	Abs

a. Step frequency is disabled and Meas BW is set to 20 times Res BW.

Table 4-9 Default Offsets & Limits for MS Measurements

Offset	Start Freq (MHz)	Stop Freq (MHz)	Step Freq (kHz)	Meas BW (kHz)	Abs Start (dBm)	Abs Stop (dBm)	Rel Start (dBc)	Rel Stop (dBc)	Fail Mask
A, On	2.515	3.485	15.00	30.00	–69.57	–69.57	–33.73	–48.28	AND
B, On	4.000	7.500	500.00	1000.0	–54.34	–54.34	–34.00	–37.50	AND
C, On	7.500	8.500	500.00	1000.0	–54.34	–54.34	–37.50	–47.50	AND
D, On	8.500	12.000	500.00	1000.0	–54.34	–54.34	–47.50	–47.50	AND
E, Off									

- **Region/Limits -** Allows you to access the menus to change the following parameters for region frequency settings and pass/fail tests, if **Spectrum Segment** is set to **Region**. Table 4-10 on page 167 and Table 4-11 on page 167 show the default setting for BTS and MS measurements, respectively.

  — **Region -** Allows you to access the memory selection menu from **A** to **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. The default selection is **A**.

  — **Start Freq -** Allows you to specify 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 the stop frequency ranging 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 the step frequency ranging from (**Stop Freq** – **Start Freq**)/10000 to (**Stop Freq** – **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 the resolution bandwidth ranging from 1.000 kHz to 7.50000 MHz with 1 kHz resolution, and to toggle this function between **Auto** and **Man, for each region**. If set to **Auto**, **Res BW** is automatically set to one 50th of (**Stop Freq** – **Start Freq**). The default settings are 1.2000 MHz and **Auto**.

  — **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**.

- **Limits** - Allows you to access the following menu to set up absolute and relative level limits and fail conditions for each region:
  - ❑ **Abs Start** - Allows you to enter an absolute level limit at **Start Freq** ranging 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** ranging 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 ranging from –150.00 to +50.00 dBc with 0.01 dB resolution. The default setting is -30.00 dBm.
  - ❑ **Rel Stop** - Allows you to enter a relative level limit at **Stop Freq** ranging 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 is absolute:

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

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

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

Table 4-10 Default Regions & Limits for BTS Measurements

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									
E, Off									

Table 4-11 Default Regions & Limits for MS Measurements

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									
E, Off									

- **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** - Select this to set the measurement reference to the total carrier power and the measured data is shown in dBc and dBm.

  — **PSD Ref** - Select this to set the measurement reference to the mean power spectral density of the carrier and the measured data is shown in dB and dBm/Hz.

- **Trig Source** - Allows you to select one of the trigger sources: **Free Run (Immediate)**, **Ext Front**, **Ext Rear**, **Frame**, or **Line**. The default setting is **Free Run (Immediate)**.

Changing the View

The **View/Trace** key accesses the menu to select the desired view of the measurement result according to the selection of **Spectrum Segment**.

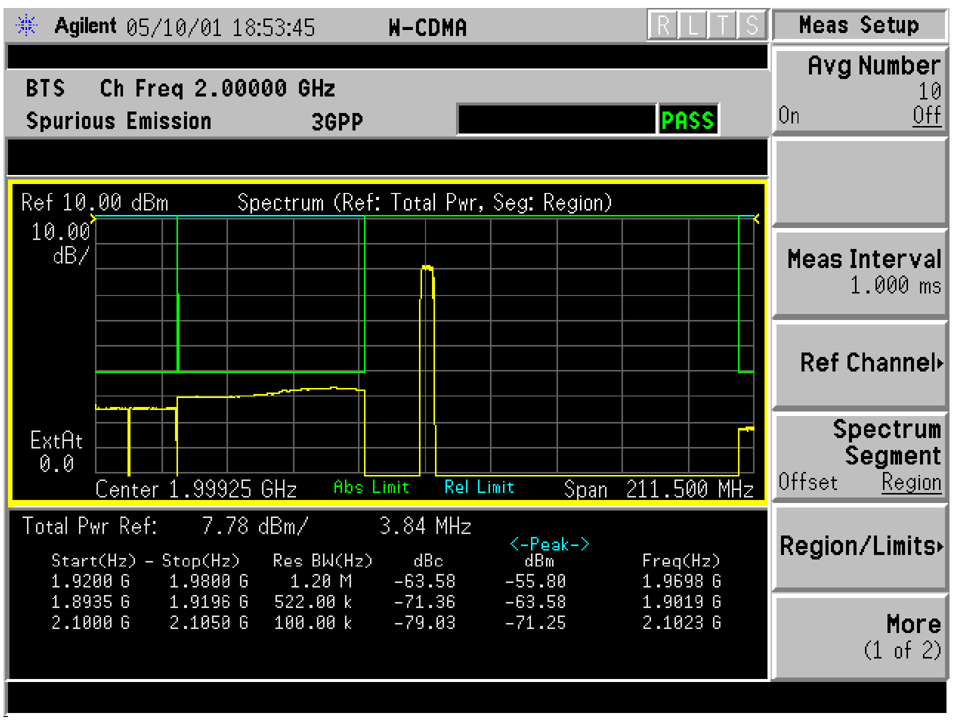
If **Spectrum Segment** is set to **Offset**, the following menu is shown:

- **All** - In the factory default condition, the spectrum emission mask measurement graph is displayed with all of the active offsets in the graph window as shown in Figure 4-8 on page 159.
- **Offset A** to **Offset E** - Each spectrum emission mask measurement result, up to 5 sets of offsets, is shown in the graph window. Each offset label set to **Off** is grayed out.
- **Offset** - Allows you to toggle the display function of the offset sides between **Neg** (negative) and **Pos** (positive).

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

- **All** - The spurious emission measurement graph is displayed with all of the active regions in the graph window as shown below.

Figure 4-9 Spurious Emission Measurement - All Regions View



*Meas Setup: Spectrum Segment = Region,
Others = Factory default settings

*Input signals: –20.00 dBm, Test Model 1 (16 DPCH)

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

Changing the Display

The **AMPLITUDE Y Scale** key accesses the menu to allow the following settings for desired graph displays:

- **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. When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.
- **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. When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.
- **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, this function automatically determines the scale per division and reference values based on the measurement results.

The **Display** key also accesses the menu to allow the following selections to control the screen display:

- **Limit Lines -** Allows you to toggle the limit lines display function for spectrum emission mask measurements between **On** and **Off**. If set to **On**, the absolute limit lines and the relative limit lines are shown on the spectrum emission mask 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**.

Using the Markers

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 frequency position and amplitude of the marker on the spectrum trace, for example. Marker position is controlled by the **RPG** knob.
- **Delta** - Allows you to read the differences in frequency 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 shape is **Diamond**.
- **Marker All Off** - Allows you to turn off all of the markers.

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

Troubleshooting Hints

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

- 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.
- 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 or 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 spectrum emission mask measures the spectral 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.

Making the Occupied Bandwidth Measurement

Purpose

Occupied bandwidth measures the bandwidth containing 99.0% of the total transmission power.

The spectrum shape of a W-CDMA (3GPP) 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 absolute power within the measurement frequency span is integrated for its 100% of power. The lower and upper frequencies containing 0.5% each of the total power are then calculated to get 99.0% bandwidth.

Making the Measurement

NOTE The factory default settings provide a good starting point. For special requirements, you may need to change some of the settings. Press **Meas Setup**, **More (1 of 2)**, **Restore Meas Defaults** at any time to return all parameters for the current measurement to their default settings.

Select the desired center frequency as described in "Changing the Frequency Channel" on page 85.

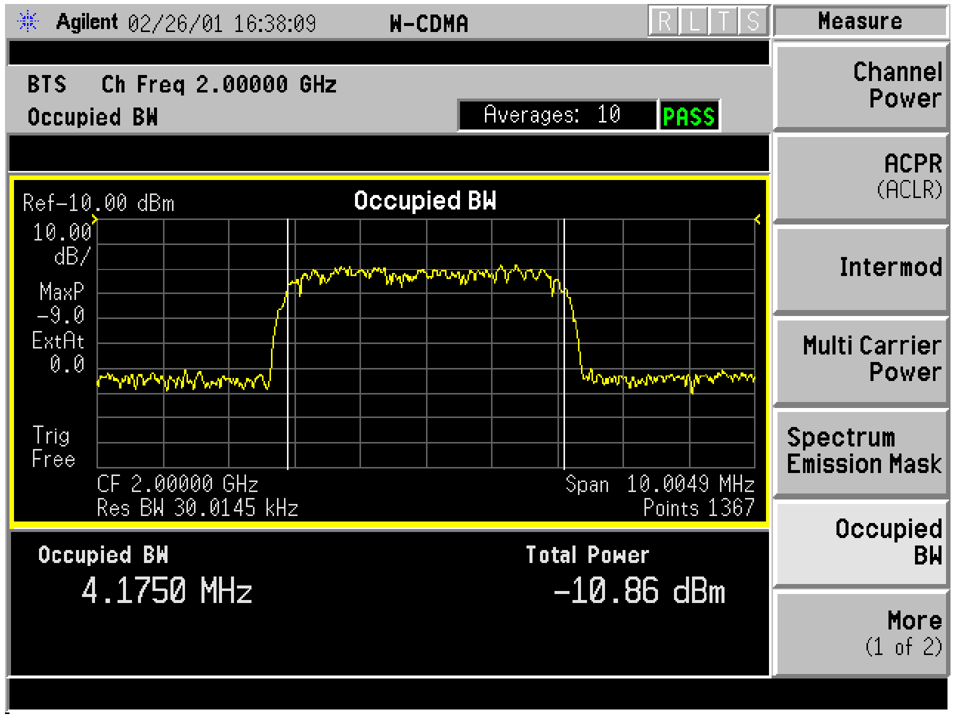
Press **MEASURE**, **Occupied BW** to immediately make an occupied bandwidth measurement.

To change any of the measurement parameters from the factory default values, refer to "Changing the Measurement Setup" on page 173.

Results

The next figure shows an example result of `Occupied BW` measurements. The occupied bandwidth graph is shown in the graph window. The occupied bandwidth for 99.00% of the total power and the total power level are shown in the text window.

Figure 4-10 Occupied Bandwidth Measurement



*Meas Setup: Factory default settings

*Input signals: –10.00 dBm, Test Model 1 (16 DPCH)

Changing the Measurement Setup

The next table shows the factory default settings for occupied bandwidth measurements.

Table 4-12 Occupied Bandwidth Measurement Defaults

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
Meas Setup:	
Avg Number	10; On
Avg Mode	Repeat
Span	10.0000 MHz
Res BW	30.000 kHz
Trig Source	Free Run (Immediate)
Limit Test	On
Limit	5.00000 MHz
Advanced	
FFT Window	Gaussian (Alpha 3.5)

Make sure the **Occupied BW** measurement is selected under the **MEASURE** menu. The **Meas Setup** key accesses the menu which allows you to modify the average number, average mode, and trigger source for this measurement as described in "Measurement Setup" on page 126.

In addition, the following parameters can be changed according to your measurement requirement:

- **Span** - Allows you to specify the frequency span in which the total power is measured. The range is 10.000 kHz to 10.0000 MHz with 1 Hz resolution.
- **Res BW** - Allows you to specify the resolution bandwidth value. 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 the limit frequency value with which the limit test is made. The range is 10.000 kHz to 10.0000 MHz with 100 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.

Changing the View

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

Changing the Display

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

The **AMPLITUDE Y Scale** key accesses the menu to allow the following settings for desired graph displays:

- **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. When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.

- **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. When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.

- **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, this function automatically determines the scale per division and reference values based on the measurement results.

Using the Marker

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

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.

Making the Code Domain Measurement

Purpose

Since the code domain measurements despread and descramble the W-CDMA (3GPP) 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 Orthogonal Variable Spreading Factor (OVSF) 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 OVSF codes, the system can dynamically allocate the code space for lower rate voice users versus high speed data users.

This code domain power composite view provides information about the in-channel characteristics of the W-CDMA (3GPP) 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 DPCCH signal is too low in power or no such signal available for MS measurements, an incorrect long code is used for despreading, 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. For BTS tests, the symbol based sync type is available for defining any channel code to synchronize with. Therefore, CPICH and SCH are not always required for synchronization. If **Device** is set to **MS**, the demodulated I and Q signals are individually shown in the code domain power graph window. Unlike most of the other measurements, the default setting for **Measure** in the **Meas Control** menu is **Single** for this measurement.

The code domain measurement displays the power for each of the spread channels. This power is relative to the total power within the 3.840 MHz channel bandwidth and centered around 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 default unit of measure is dBc. **Meas Type** toggles the power unit between **Abs** (absolute) and **Rel** (relative).

Depending on the selection of the **View/Trace** menu, two to four display windows are available with different combinations of measurement results. Table 4-13 shows the combinations for the signal capture time settings and the view/trace selections.

Table 4-13 Combinations of Display Windows

Capture Interval	View/Trace	Display Windows			
		Window 1	**Window 2**	**Window 3**	**Window 4**
1 slot (Fast Mode)	Power Graph & Metrics	Code Domain Power	Summary Metrics[a]	(not available)	(not available)
	I/Q Error (Quad View)	EVM vs. Symbol	Phase Error vs. Symbol	Phase Error vs. Symbol	Summary Metrics[b]
	Code Domain (Quad View)	Code Domain Power	Symbol Power vs. Time[c]	Symbol EVM Polar Graph	Summary Metrics[b]
1 or 2 frame (Full Mode)	Power Graph & Metrics	Code Domain Power	Summary Metrics[a]	(not available)	(not available)
	I/Q Error (Quad View)	EVM vs. Symbol	Phase Error vs. Symbol	Phase Error vs. Symbol	Summary Metrics[b]
	Code Domain (Quad View)	Code Domain Power	Symbol Power vs. Time[c]	Symbol EVM Polar Graph	Summary Metrics[b]
	Demod Bits	Code Domain Power	Symbol Power vs. Time[d]	Demod Bits	(not available)
4 or 8 frame (Long Mode)	Demod Bits	Symbol Power vs. Time[d] (wider view)	Demod Bits	(not available)	(not available)

a. Table 4-14 on page 178 shows the groups of various channel powers depending on the measurement conditions.
b. Code Number, RMS EVM, Pk EVM, Magnitude Error, Phase Error, Total Power, Channel Power, and tDPCH are shown.
c. Composite Chip Power is overlaid when Composite Chip Power is set to On.
d. Composite Chip Power is not available.

When the **View/Trace** is set to **Power Graph & Metrics**, the metrics window shows the group of various channel power levels for BTS and MS tests as shown in Table 4-14, according to the setting of **Capture Interval**, **Symbol Boundary**, and **Composite** under the **Display** key.

Table 4-14 Code Domain Channel Power Metrics

Capture Interval	Symbol Boundary[a], Composite	Power Metrics (except Num of Active Ch)			
		BTS		MS	
1 slot (Fast Mode)	Auto	Total Power CPICH PSCH SSCH	Max Ch Avg Ch		
	Pre-defined Test Models, Composite = On	Total Power Total Active Ch CPICH PSCH SSCH	Max Active Ch Avg Active Ch Max Inactive Ch Avg Inactive Ch Num of Active Ch	Total Power DPCCH	I Max Ch I Avg Ch Q Max Ch Q Avg Ch
	Pre-defined Test Models, Composite = Off	Total Power CPICH PSCH SSCH	Max Ch Avg Ch	Total Power DPCCH	I Max Ch I Avg Ch Q Max Ch Q Avg Ch
1 or 2 frame (Full Mode)	Auto, Composite = On	Total Power Total Active Ch CPICH PSCH SSCH	Max Active Ch Avg Active Ch Max Inactive Ch Avg Inactive Ch Num of Active Ch	Total Power Total Active Ch DPCCH DPCCH Beta DPDCH Beta (C1 to C6)	I Avg Active Ch I Max Inactive Ch Q Avg Active Ch Q Max Inactive Ch
	Auto, Composite = Off	Total Power CPICH PSCH SSCH	Max Ch Avg Ch	Total Power DPCCH	I Max Ch I Avg Ch Q Max Ch Q Avg Ch
1 or 2 frame (Full Mode)	Pre-defined Test Models, Composite = On	Total Power Total Active Ch CPICH PSCH SSCH	Max Active Ch Avg Active Ch Max Inactive Ch Avg Inactive Ch Num of Active Ch		
	Pre-defined Test Models, Composite = Off	Total Power CPICH PSCH SSCH	Max Ch Avg Ch		

a. For MS tests, Symbol Boundary is disabled but Composite is applied.

Making the Measurement

NOTE The factory default settings provide a good starting point. For special requirements, you may need to change some of the settings. Press **Meas Setup**, **More (1 of 2)**, **Restore Meas Defaults** at any time to return all parameters for the current measurement to their default settings.

Select the desired center frequency as described in "Changing the Frequency Channel" on page 85.

If Option 1DS Internal Preamplifier is installed, it will be available for this measurement. See "Configuring the Input Condition" on page 79 for details of **Int Preamp** and **Attenuator** operation.

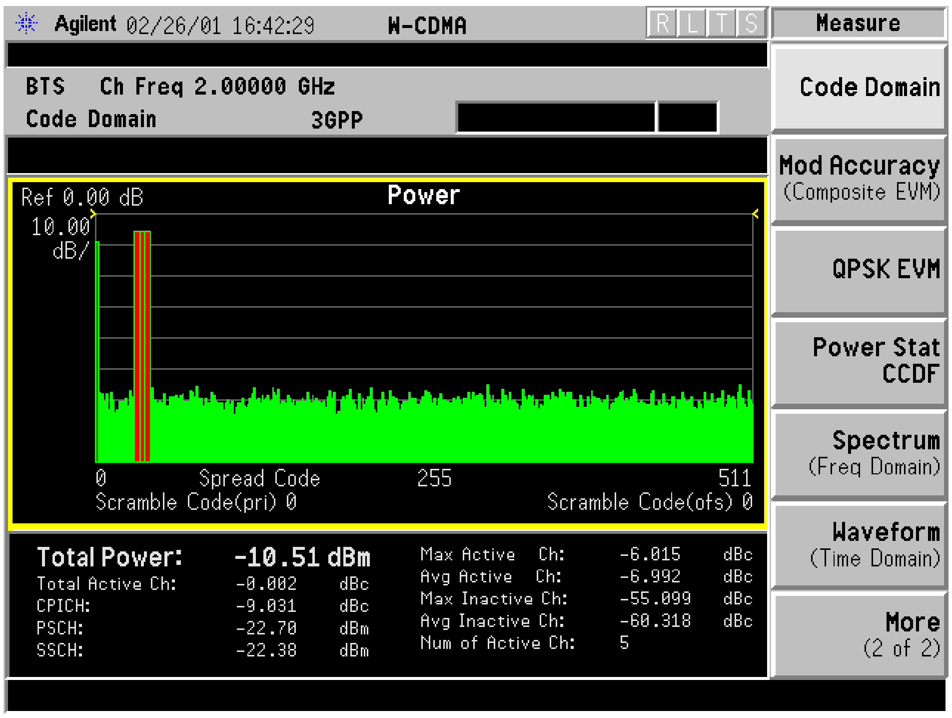
Press **MEASURE**, **Code Domain** to immediately make a code domain power measurement.

To change any of the measurement parameters from the factory default values, refer to "Changing the Measurement Setup" on page 180.

Results

The next figure shows an example result of `Code Domain Power` measurements. In the graph window, the active channel symbol rates are shown with those widths of bars, and the measured channel powers are shown with those heights. In the text window, the total power, the power levels for the total active channels and other various active and inactive channels, including the number of active channels, are shown.

Figure 4-11 Code Domain Measurement - Power Graph View



*Meas Setup: Factory default settings

*Input signals: –10.00 dBm, PCCPCH + SCH + 3 DPCH + CPICH

Changing the Measurement Setup

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

Table 4-15 Code Domain Power Measurement Defaults

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
View/Trace	Power Graph & Metrics
Display:	
Composite	On
Symbol Rate	15.0 ksps (grayed out)

Table 4-15 Code Domain Power Measurement Defaults

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
Meas Setup:	
Meas Type	Rel (relative)
Symbol Rate	15.0 ksps
Code Number	0
I/Q Branch	Q (grayed out for BTS tests)
Meas Interval	1 slots
Meas Offset	0 slots
Sync Type	CPICH
P-Scramble Code	0
Scramble Code Offset	0
Scramble Code Type	Std (standard)
Symbol Boundary	Auto
Capture Intvl	2 frame (Full Mode)
Trig Source	Free Run (Immediate)
Spectrum	Normal
Meas Control:	
Measure	Single
Advanced	
Active Set Th	Auto; ---- dB
Alpha	0.220
Chip Rate	3.840000 MHz
ADC Range	–6 dB

Make sure the **Code Domain** measurement is selected under the **MEASURE** menu. Press the **Meas Setup** key to access the menu which allows you to modify the average number, average mode, and trigger source for this measurement as described in "Measurement Setup" on page 126. Also, press the **Meas Control** key to access the menu which allows you to change **Measure** from **Single** to **Cont** (continuous) as described in "Measurement Control" on page 125.

In addition, the following parameters can be changed according to your measurement requirement:

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

- **Symbol Rate** - Allows you to set the symbol rate ranging from 7.5 to 960 ksps. The parameter automatically sets the maximum value for **Code Number** when appropriate. If **Symbol Rate** is set to 15 ksps and **Code Number** is set to 0, the CPICH channel is automatically selected as the sync channel type.

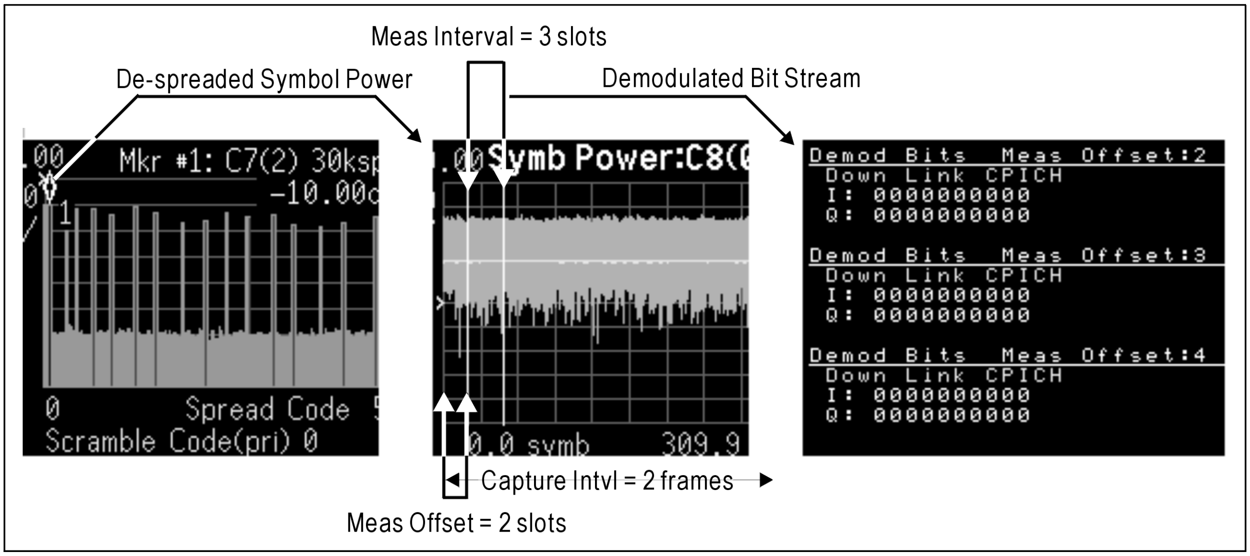
- **Code Number** - Allows you to set the code number. The range is 0 to 511 depending on the **Symbol Rate** setting as follows:

Symbol Rate	Code Number	Description
7.5 ksps	0 to 511	Not available if Device is MS.
15 ksps	0 to 255	
30 ksps	0 to 127	
:	:	
480 ksps	0 to 7	
960 ksps	0 to 3	

- **I/Q Branch** - Allows you to toggle the selection of the branch signals between **I** and **Q**. The default selection is **Q**. This key is available if **Device** is set to **MS**.

- **Meas Interval** - Allows you to set the time interval in slots per frame over which the code domain power measurement is made. The range is 1 to 30 slots (15 slots/frame × **Capture Intvl** 2 frame) in conjunction with the **Meas Offset** value. The maximum value is 30 minus the **Meas Offset** value. The marker lines of which width proportionally varies with this number of slots are displayed in the symbol power graphs of the **Code Domain (Quad View)** and **Demod Bits** displays. Refer to the illustration of **Meas Offset** for the relationships between the capture interval and measurement offset parameters.

- **Meas Offset** - Allows you to set the number of offset slots to make the symbol power measurement. The range is 0 to 29 slots (15 slots/frame × 2 frame **Capture Intvl**, less 1 slot) in conjunction with the **Meas Interval** value. The maximum value is 30 minus the **Meas Interval** value. The marker lines shift to the right by this number of slots in the symbol power graphs of the **Code Domain (Quad View)** and **Demod Bits** displays. Refer to the illustration for the relationships between the capture interval and measurement offset parameters.



- **Sync Type -** Allows you to access the selection menu to set a channel to be synchronized with if **Device** is set to **BTS**:

  — **CPICH** - CPICH channel is set to synchronize with.

  — **SCH** - SCH channel is set to synchronize with.

  — **Symbol Based** - Allows you to access the menu for the code symbol to synchronize with. If **Demod Bits** under **View/Trace** is selected, the **Symbol Based** menu is unavailable, and the key is greyed-out.

  Symbol Rate - Allows you to set the symbol rate ranging from 7.5 to 960 ksps. The parameter automatically sets the maximum value for **Code Number** when appropriate.

  Code Number - Allows you to set the code number. The range is 0 to 511 depending on the **Symbol Rate** setting.

  If **Device** is set to **MS**, **DPCCH** is automatically set to the sync channel.

- **P-Scramble Code** - If **Device** is set to **BTS**, allows you to enter a numeric value for the primary scramble code. The range is 0 to 511.

  If **Device** is set to **MS**, this label changes to **Slot Format** to define the DPCCH pilot pattern to synchronize with, and allows you to enter either 0 or 2 slot formats.

- **Scramble Code Offset** - Allows you to set the number of scramble code offsets (for selecting a secondary scramble code) to make the code domain power measurement. The range is 0 to 15. This key is not available if **Device** is set to **MS**.

  If **Device** is set to **MS**, this label changes to **Scramble Code**, and allows you to enter a hexadecimal value for the scramble code. The range is 0 to 0×FFFFFF. Pressing this key reveals the keys labeled **A** to **F** and **Done**. Use these keys and the numeric keypad to enter a hexadecimal value by terminating with the **Done** key.

- **Scramble Code Type** - Allows you to set the scramble code type to either **Std** (standard), **Left**, or **Right** to make the code domain power measurement. This key is not available if **Device** is set to **MS**.
- **Symbol Boundary** - Allows you to access the selection menu for the symbol boundary detection modes to make the code domain power measurement.

  — **Auto** - Select this to set the symbol boundary detection to the automatic mode if **Capture Intvl** is set to **1 frame (Full Mode)** or **2 frame (Full Mode)**. Various code channels are measured and the most appropriate code channel is determined as the reference symbol boundary.

  If **Capture Intvl** is set to **Fast Mode**, the active channels, if any, can not be detected but the lowest symbol rate (7.5 ksps for BTS or 15.0 ksps for MS) can be measured, and **Symbol Rate** under the **Display** key can be changed for observation of the combined power levels with one of the various symbol rates allowed, if **Composite** is set to **Off**.

  If **Capture Intvl** is set to **Long Mode**, the **Symbol Boundary** key becomes disabled, and the display becomes **Demod Bits** under **View/Trace**, with the symbol power graph window and the demodulated bit stream text window.

  — **Pre-Defined Test Models** - Allows you to access selection menus for the test models (specified in “3G TS 25.141 V3.4.1”) by number, then allow further selection of various numbers of DPCH channels to make the code domain power measurement. This key is grayed out if **Device** is set to **MS**.

  ❑ **Test Model 1** - Press this key to access a menu to allow further selections of Test Model 1 with 16, 32 or 64 DPCH channels, and to select a Test Model with or without S-CCPCH.

  — **Test Model 1 w/16 DPCH w/ S-CCPCH** - Select this to set the code domain power measurement to the Test Model 1 with 16 DPCH channels and 1 S-CCPCH channel.

  — **Test Model 1 w/32 DPCH w/ S-CCPCH** - Select this to set the code domain power measurement to Test Model 1 with 32 DPCH channels and 1 S-CCPCH channel.

  — **Test Model 1 w/64 DPCH w/ S-CCPCH** - Select this to set the code domain power measurement to Test Model 1 with 64 DPCH channels and 1 S-CCPCH channel.

  — **Test Model 1 w/16 DPCH** - Select this to set the code domain power measurement to the Test Model 1 with 16 DPCH channels (no S-CCPCH channel).

— **Test Model 1 w/32 DPCH** - Select this to set the code domain power measurement to Test Model 1 with 32 DPCH channels (no S-CCPCH channel).

— **Test Model 1 w/64 DPCH** - Select this to set the code domain power measurement to Test Model 1 with 64 DPCH channels (no S-CCPCH channel).

❏ **Test Model 2** - Press this key to access a menu to allow selections of Test Model 2, with or without S-CCPCH.

— **Test Model 2 w/S-CCPCH** - Select this to set the code domain power measurement to Test Model 2 with 1 S-CCPCH channel.

— **Test Model 2** - Select this to set the code domain power measurement to Test Model 2 (no S-CCPCH channel).

❏ **Test Model 3** - Press this key to access a menu to allow further selections from Test Model 3 with 16 or 32 DPCH channels, and to select a Test Model with or without S-CCPCH.

— **Test Model 3 w/32 DPCH w/ S-CCPCH** - Select this to set the code domain power measurement to Test Model 3 with 32 DPCH channels and 1 S-CCPCH channel.

— **Test Model 3 w/32 DPCH w/ S-CCPCH** - Select this to set the code domain power measurement to Test Model 3 with 32 DPCH channels and 1 S-CCPCH channel.

— **Test Model 3 w/32 DPCH** - Select this to set the code domain power measurement to Test Model 3 with 32 DPCH channels (no S-CCPCH channel).

— **Test Model 3 w/32 DPCH** - Select this to set the code domain power measurement to Test Model 3 with 32 DPCH channels (no S-CCPCH channel).

❏ **Test Model 4** - Press this key to access a menu to allow further selections of Test Model 2.

— **Test Model 4 w/P-CPICH**- Select this to set the code domain power measurement to Test Model 4 with 1 CPICH channel.

— **Test Model 4** - Select this to set the code domain power measurement to Test Model 4 (no CPICH channel).

If the Power graph window is active in the **Power Graph & Metrics** view, **Code Domain (Quad View)**, or **Demod Bits** view, it uses only the spreading rate defined by the **Symbol Rate** key under the **Display** menu. (The **Composite** key under the **Display** menu is set to Off.) The width of each bar changes according to the symbol rate setting.

- **Capture Intvl** - Allows you to access the selection menu for the signal capture time to make the code domain power measurement.
  - **1 slot (Fast Mode)** - Select this to set the capture time to 1-slot length. The **Demod Bits** view is not available under the **View/Trace** menu.
  - **1 frame (Full Mode)** - Select this to set the capture time to 1-frame length.
  - **2 frame (Full Mode)** - Select this to set the capture time to 2-frame length.
  - **4 frame (Long Mode)** - Select this to set the capture time to 4-frame length. Under the **View/Trace** menu, the only view available is the **Demod Bits** view with the symbol power window and the demodulated bit stream window. If **Sync Type** is set to **Symbol Based**, this capture interval selection is not available.
  - **8 frame (Long Mode)** - Select this to set the capture time to 8-frame length. Only the **Demod Bits** view with the symbol power window and the demodulated bit stream window is available under the **View/Trace** menu. If **Sync Type** is set to **Symbol Based**, this capture interval selection is not available.
- **Spectrum** - Allows you to toggle the spectrum function between **Normal** and **Invert**. If set to **Invert**, this function conjugates the spectrum, which is equivalent to taking the negative of the quadrature component in demodulation. The correct setting (**Normal** or **Invert**) depends on whether the signal being supplied 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 0.00 to -100.00 dB.
  - **Alpha** - Allows you to specify the alpha value of the root-raised cosine filter. The range is 0.01 to 0.50.
  - **Chip Rate** - Allows you to change the chip rate. The range is 3.45600 to 4.22400 MHz.
  - **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.

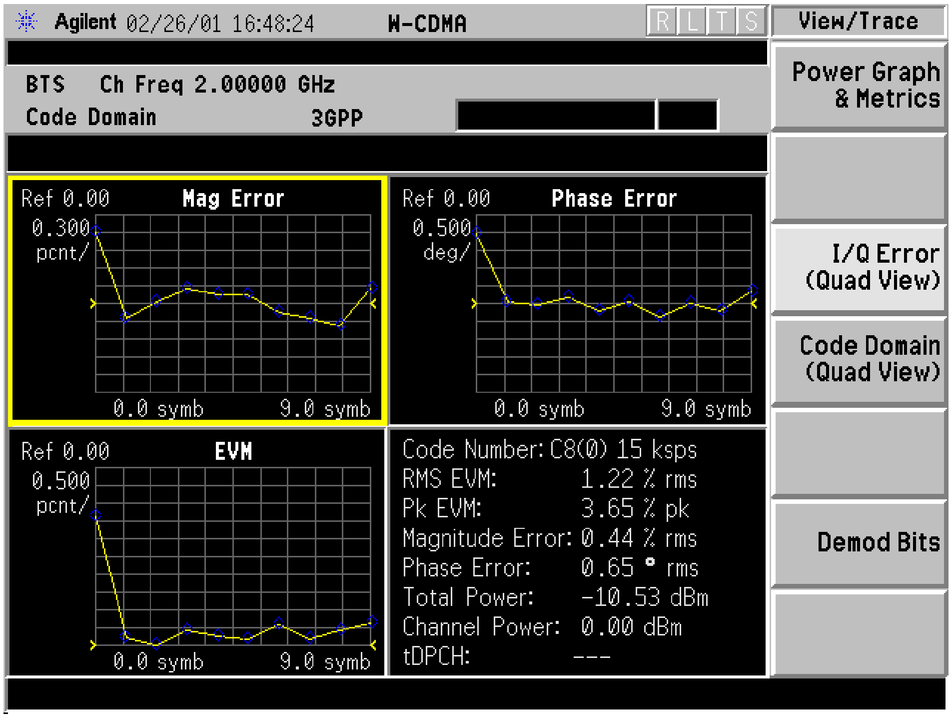
- ❑ **Auto Peak** - Select this to set the ADC range automatically to the peak signal level. **Auto Peak** is a compromise that works well for both CW and burst signals.
- ❑ **Auto Peak Lock** - Select this to hold the ADC range automatically at the peak signal level. **Auto Peak Lock** is more stable than **Auto Peak** for CW signals, but should not be used for “bursty” signals.
- ❑ **Manual** - Allows you to access the selection menu: **–6 dB**, **0 dB**, **+6 dB**, **+12 dB**, **+18 dB**, **+24 dB**, to set the ADC range level. Also note that manual ranging is best for CW signals.

Changing the View

The **View/Trace** key allows you to select the desired view of the measurement from the following. Each of these views contains multiple windows that can be selected by the **Next Window** key and made full size by the **Zoom** key.

- **Power Graph & Metrics** - Provides a combination view of the code domain power graph and the summary data as shown in Figure 4-11 on page 180. This selection is not available if **Capture Intvl** is set to `Long Mode`.
- **I/Q Error (Quad View)** - Provides a combination view of the magnitude error, phase error, EVM graphs, and the summary data for the code number, rms EVM, peak EVM, magnitude error, phase error, total power, channel power, and tDPCH as shown in Figure 4-12. This selection is not available if **Capture Intvl** is set to `Long Mode`.

Figure 4-12 Code Domain Measurement - I/Q Error Quad View

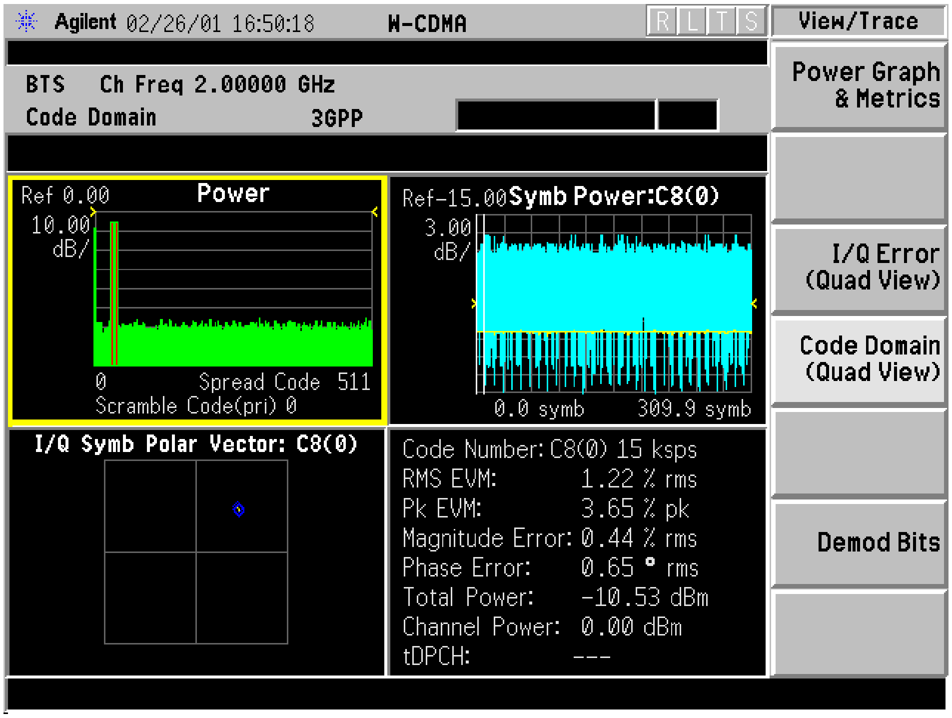


*Meas Setup: View/Trace = I/Q Error (Quad View),
Others = Factory default settings

*Input signals: –10.00 dBm, PCCPCH + SCH + 3 DPCH + CPICH

- **Code Domain (Quad View)** - Provides a combination view of the code domain power, symbol power, I/Q symbol polar vector graphs, and the summary data for the code number, rms EVM, peak EVM, magnitude error, phase error, total power, channel power, and tDPCH as shown in Figure 4-13. In this example, the symbol power C8(0) is for the code 8 at the spread code number 0 in the code power graph window. Two white line markers denote that the measurement offset is 0 slot and the measurement interval is 1 slot. The symbol power within these markers is analyzed to show the I/Q vector trajectory. This selection is not available if **Capture Intvl** is set to Long Mode.

Figure 4-13 Code Domain Measurement - Code Domain Quad View



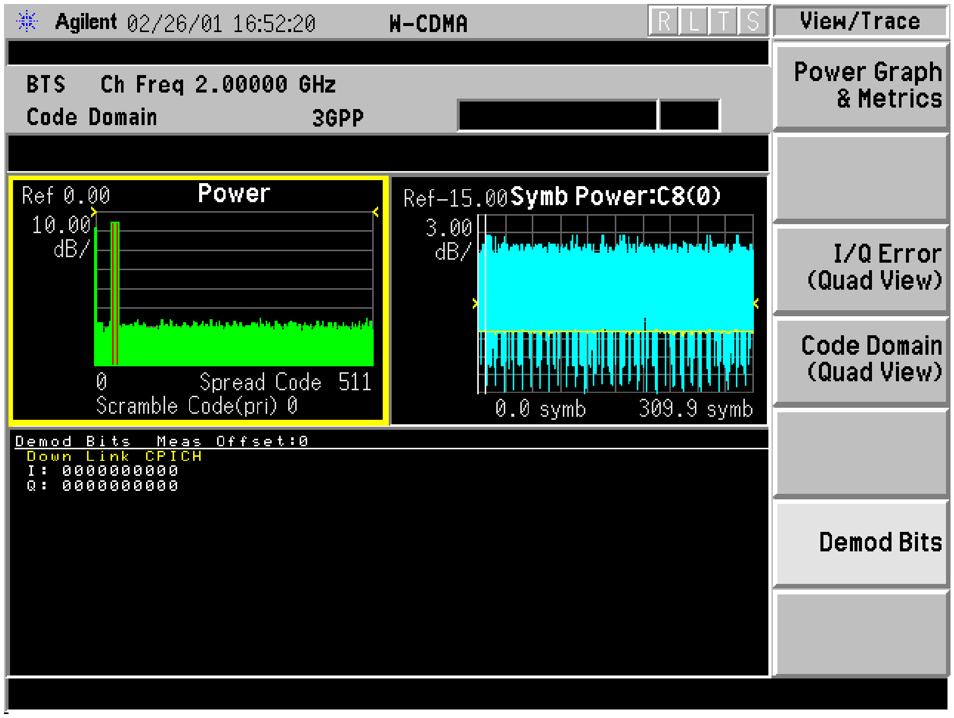
*Meas Setup: View/Trace = Code Domain (Quad View),
Others = Factory default settings

*Input signals: –10.00 dBm, PCCPCH + SCH + 3 DPCH + CPICH

- **Demod Bits -** Provides a combination view with the code domain power and symbol power graphs in the graph window. The demodulated I/Q bit stream data for the symbol power slots selected by the measurement interval and measurement offset are in the text window as shown in Figure 4-14. This is the I/Q bit stream for the symbol power between the white line markers shown in the window and it does not include any bits that occur during the tDPCH offset. If **Capture Intvl** is set to **Long Mode**, this display changes to a combination view with the symbol power window and the demodulated bit stream window. This demod bits view is not available if **Capture Intvl** is set to **Fast Mode**.

  If **Sync Type** is set to **Symbol Based**, or if **Capture Intvl** is set to **Fast Mode**, the demod bits view is not available.

Figure 4-14 Code Domain Measurement - Demod Bits View



*Meas Setup: View/Trace = Demod Bits,
Others = Factory default settings

*Input signals: –10.00 dBm, PCCPCH + SCH + 3 DPCH

While the `Code Domain Power` window 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 `Symbol EVM Polar Vector` graphs with the spread 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.

Changing the Display

In code domain measurements, phase trajectories between constellation points are not significant in determining symbol EVM. Therefore, the points per chip is always set to 1 and the **Chip Dots** display function is set to **On**.

To change the display, the **Display**, **SPAN X Scale**, and **AMPLITUDE Y Scale** keys are available according to the window selection.

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:

- **Composite -** Allows you to toggle the composite code channel power display function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. This key is grayed out if **Capture Intvl** is set to **Long Mode**.
- **Symbol Rate -** Allows you to change the display symbol rate to read the combined code power levels, if **Composite** is set to **Off**. The width of each bar changes according to the symbol rate setting.

If the `Symb Power` window is active in the **Code Domain (Quad View)** or **Demod Bits** view, the **Display** key accesses the menu to allow the following setting:

- **Composite Chip Power -** Allows you to toggle the composite chip power display function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. This selection is disabled if **Capture Intvl** is set to `Long Mode`.

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 next page of the measurement results.
- **Scroll Up -** Moves one line upward from the current page of the measurement results by each pressing.
- **Scroll Down -** Moves one line downward from 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.

If the `Power` graph window is active in the **Power Graph & Metrics**, **Code Domain (Quad View)**, or **Demod Bits** view, the **SPAN X Scale** and **AMPLITUDE Y Scale** keys access the menus to allow the following settings:

- With the **SPAN X Scale** key:
  - — **Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the horizontal scale by changing a spread code value. The range is 64.00 to 512.0 spread codes. The default setting is 512.0 spread codes.
  - — **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the spread code reference value. The range is 0.000 to 448.0 spread codes with the scale at least 64 spread codes. The default setting is 0.000 spread code.
  - — **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference position to either **Left**, **Ctr** (center) or **Right**. The default setting is **Left**.
  - — **Expand** - Allows you to toggle the expanding function of the code domain power graph between **On** and **Off**. If set to **On**, the CDP graph is expanded horizontally to show 64 spread codes centered at the scale or the marker position. Upon toggling back to **Off**, the spread code range returns to the previous setting.
- With the **AMPLITUDE Y Scale** key:
  - — **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. If **Meas Type** is set to **Abs** (absolute), the reference value and measurement results are shown in dBm.

If the `Symbol Power` window is active in the **Code Domain (Quad View)** or **Demod Bits** view, the **SPAN X Scale** and **AMPLITUDE Y Scale** keys access the menus to allow the following settings:

- With the **SPAN X Scale** key:
  - — **Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the horizontal scale by changing a symbol value per division. The range is 1.000 to 100.0 symbols per division with 0.01 symbol resolution. The default setting is 30.99 symbols. When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.
  - — **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the symbol reference value ranging from 0.000 to 1000.0 symbols. The default setting is 0.000 symbol. When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.
  - — **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.

- With the **AMPLITUDE Y Scale** key:
  - **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. When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.
  - **Ref Value -** Allows you to set the reference value ranging from –250.00 to 250.00 dBm. The default setting is 0.00 dBm. When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.
  - **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.

If either `EVM`, `Phase Error`, or `Mag Error` window is active in the **I/Q Error (Quad View)** view, the **SPAN X Scale** key accesses the menu to allow the following settings:

- **Scale/Div -** Allows you to set the horizontal scale by changing a symbol value per division. The range is 0.100 When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.
- **Ref Value -** Allows you to set the symbol reference value ranging from 0.00 to 1000.0 symbols. The default setting is 0.00 symbol. When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.
- **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.

If either `EVM` or `Mag Error` window is active in the **I/Q Error (Quad View)**

view, the **AMPLITUDE Y Scale** key accesses the menu to allow the following settings:

- **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%. When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.

- **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from –500.00 to 500.0%. The default setting is 0.00%. When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.

- **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 **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, this function automatically determines the scale per division and reference values based on the measurement results.

If the `Phase Error` window is active in the **I/Q Error (Quad View)** view, the **AMPLITUDE Y Scale** key accesses the menu to allow the following settings:

- **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. When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.

- **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from –36000.0 to 36000.0 degrees. The default setting is 0.00 degrees. When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.

- **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.

Using the Print Function

In addition to the normal menu of the **Print Setup** front-panel key, one selection key is added to configure the print function if **View/Trace** is set to **Demod Bits**.

- **Print Demod -** Allows you to toggle the print function between **Screen** and **Report**. The default setting is **Screen**. If you want to get text data of the demodulated bits, press **HCOPy Dest = Print To Key** in the **Print Setup** key menu. Then press **Print Demod** to select `Report`. Then press **Print** to obtain the text file "Demodbit.txt".

Using the Markers

The **Marker** front-panel key accesses the menu to configure the markers depending on the display window selected.

- **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 of the marker position. Marker position is controlled by the RPG knob.
- **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 maker 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.

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 cause of uncorrelated noise can be 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.

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

Making the Modulation Accuracy (Composite EVM) Measurement

Purpose

In addition to the QPSK EVM and symbol EVM measurements, the composite EVM measurement is made to qualify a transmitter. QPSK EVM is for single channel analysis and does not take into account spreading and scrambling. Symbol EVM is for measuring a single coded channel. The composite EVM measurement is the modulation accuracy against the multi coded reference chip power through the spreading and scrambling circuits.

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 multi coded channel to the total signal power. 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 distortions. 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. Modulation accuracy is a measure of the difference between a measured signal and an ideal, theoretical modulated signal. For MS measurements, the measured signal is the input signal to the HPSK de-scrambling circuit. The theoretically ideal modulated signal is the reference signal. The modulation vectors of each signal are compared, and difference between these two vectors is sampled and processed using DSP.

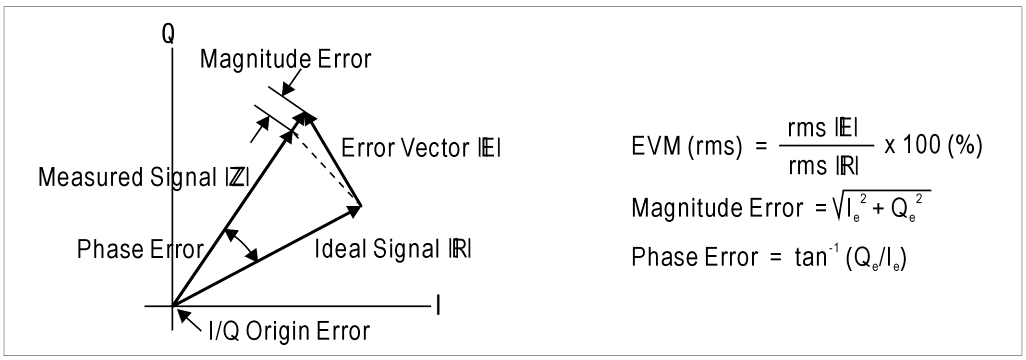
The modulation accuracy is a measure of the difference between the measured signal and the theoretical modulated signal (also referred to as error vector). For MS measurements, the measured signal is the input signal to the HPSK de-scrambling circuit. The theoretical modulated signal is the reference signal which is the demodulated symbol power reconstructed through the spreading and scrambling circuits. The difference between these two vectors is sampled and processed using DSP.

The modulation accuracy measurement is made to get results for a composite error vector magnitude, rho, and code domain error from this difference. The code domain error is computed by projecting the error vector power onto the code domain at the maximum spreading factor.

The error vector for each power code is defined as the ratio to the mean power of the reference waveform expressed in dB. Rho values are in the range of 0 to 1. A value of 1 indicates perfect correlation to the reference (high modulation quality).

With the modulation accuracy measurement, the following data is provided:

- Rho - modulation quality representing the ratio of the correlated power in a multi coded channel to the total signal power
- EVM - peak and rms error vector magnitude
- Peak CDE at C8 SF256 for BTS test or at C2 SF4 for MS test - peak code domain error at the code number, with respect to the ideal total power
- Peak Active CDE - peak active code domain error with a code number
- Magnitude Error - rms magnitude error
- Phase Error - rms phase error



- Freq Error - the frequency difference between the transmitter's actual center frequency and the frequency (or channel) that you entered
- I/Q Origin Offset - the origin offset for I/Q signals,
- Time Offset - the time offset between the external frame trigger and CPICH

  If both the primary antenna CPICH C9(0) and STTD (Space Time Transmit Diversity) antenna CPICH C9(1) are detected, and **Multi Channel Estimator** is set to On, then the measured value "Time Offset" will change to "Diversity Timing Err" to show the time difference between these two channels (CPICH C9(0) and CPICH C9(1)). The multi channel estimator function is in the **Advanced** menu of the **Meas Setup** key.

- Active Channels - the number of active channels in the input signal

Making the Measurement

NOTE The factory default settings provide a good starting point. For special requirements, you may need to change some of the settings. Press **Meas Setup**, **More (1 of 2)**, **Restore Meas Defaults** at any time to return all parameters for the current measurement to their default settings.

Select the desired center frequency as described in "Changing the Frequency Channel" on page 85.

If Option 1DS Internal Preamplifier is installed, it will be available for this measurement. See "Configuring the Input Condition" on page 79 for details of **Int Preamp** and **Attenuator** operation.

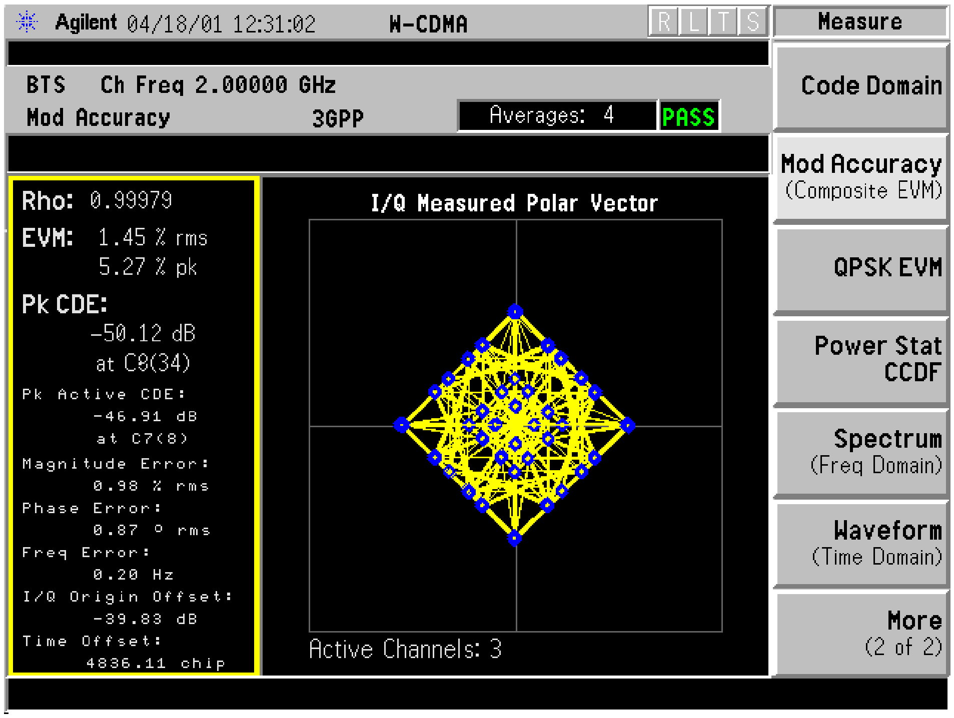
Press **MEASURE**, **Mod Accuracy (Composite EVM)** to immediately make a modulation accuracy measurement.

To change any of the measurement parameters from the factory default values, refer to "Changing the Measurement Setup" on page 201.

Results

The following figure shows an example result of `I/Q Measured Polar Graph` for the modulation accuracy measurement. The measured values for EVM, Rho, peak code domain error, magnitude error, phase error, and other parameters are shown in the text window. The number of active channels is shown in the graph window.

Figure 4-15 Modulation Accuracy Measurement - I/Q Measured Polar Graph



*Meas Setup: Trig Source = Frame,
Others = Factory default settings

*Input signals: –10.00 dBm, PCCPCH + SCH + 1 DPCH

Changing the Measurement Setup

This table shows the factory default settings for modulation accuracy (composite EVM) measurements.

Table 4-16 Modulation Accuracy (Composite EVM) Measurement Defaults

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
View/Trace	I/Q Measured Polar Vector
Display:	
Chip Offset	266 chips
I/Q Chips	2284 chips
Interpolation	Off
Chip Dots	On
+45 deg Rot	Off
Full Vector (Background)	Off
Meas Setup:	
Avg Number	10; On
Avg Mode	Repeat
Limits:	
RMS EVM (Composite)	17.5 pcnt
Peak EVM (Composite)	100.0 pcnt
Rho (Composite)	0.50000
Peak Code Domain Error	-32.0 dB (at C8 SF256)
Trig Source	Free Run (Immediate)
Sync Type	CPICH
P-Scramble Code	0
Scramble Code Offset	0
Scramble Code Type	Std (standard)
Symbol Boundary	Auto
SCH Include	Off
Spectrum	Normal
Advanced	
Alpha	0.220
Chip Rate	3.84000 MHz
Multi Channel Estimator	Off
ADC Range	–6 dB

Make sure the **Mod Accuracy (Composite EVM)** measurement is selected under the **MEASURE** menu. Press the **Meas Setup** key to access the menus which allow you to modify the average number, average mode, and trigger source as described in "Measurement Setup" on page 126. Since rho is always calculated from the whole Perch slot (except the search code symbol) with 2304 chips, there is no need to set the measurement interval in this measurement.

The following parameters under the **Meas Setup** menu can be changed according to your measurement requirement:

- **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 0.10 to 50.00%.
  - **Peak EVM (Composite) -** Allows you to set the limit for composite peak EVM measurement result. The range is 0.10 to 100.00%.
  - **Rho (Composite) -** Allows you to set the limit for composite Rho measurement result. The range is 0.00100 to 1.00000.
  - **Peak Code Domain Error -** Allows you to set the limit for composite peak code domain error measurement result. The range is –100.0 to 0.0 dB. For MS tests, the default is -14 dB at C2 SF4.
- **Sync Type -** Allows you to access the following menu to select the channel to be synchronized with, if **Device** is set to **BTS**:
  - **CPICH -** Allows you to synchronize with the CPICH channel.
  - **SCH -** Allows you to synchronize with the SCH channel.
  - **Symbol Based -** Allows you to access the menu for the code symbol to synchronize with.

    Symbol Rate - Allows you to set the symbol rate ranging from 7.5 to 960 ksps. The parameter automatically sets the maximum value for **Code Number** when appropriate.

    Code Number - Allows you to set the code number. The range is 0 to 511 depending on the **Symbol Rate** setting.

  If **Device** is set to **MS**, **DPCCH** is automatically set and **Sync Type** is grayed out.
- **P-Scramble Code -** If **Device** is set to **BTS**, allows you to enter a numeric value for the primary scramble code. The range is 0 to 511.

  If **Device** is set to **MS**, this label changes to **Slot Format** to define the DPCCH pilot pattern to synchronize with. It allows you to enter either 0 or 2 slot formats.
- **Scramble Code Offset -** Allows you to set the number of scramble code offsets to make the modulation accuracy measurement. The range is

0 to 15. This key is not available if **Device** is set to **MS**.

If **Device** is set to **MS**, this label changes to **Scramble Code** and allows you to enter a hexadecimal value for the scramble code. The range is 0 to 0×FFFFFF. Pressing this key reveals the keys labeled **A** through **F** and **Done**. Use these keys and the numeric keypad to enter a hexadecimal value by terminating with the **Done** key.

- **Scramble Code Type** - Allows you to set the scramble code type to either **Std** (standard), **Left**, or **Right** to make the modulation accuracy measurement. This key is not available if **Device** is set to **MS**.
- **Symbol Boundary** - Allows you to access the selection menu for the symbol boundary detection modes to make the modulation accuracy measurement. This key is not available if **Device** is set to **MS**.

— **Auto** - Select this to set the symbol boundary detection to the automatic mode. Various code channels are measured and the most appropriate code channel is selected as the reference channel.

Pre-Defined Test Models - Allows you to access selection menus for the test models by number (as specified in 3GPP TS.25.141 v.3.8.0 (2001-12) R1999 and 3GPP TS.25.141 v.4.3.0 (2001-12) Rel 4). Lower level menus allow further selection of various numbers of DPCH channels to make the code domain power measurement. This key is grayed out if **Device** is set to **MS**.

❑ **Test Model 1** - Press this key to access a menu to allow further selections of Test Model 1 with 16, 32 or 64 DPCH channels, and to select a Test Model with or without S-CCPCH.

— **Test Model 1 w/16 DPCH w/ S-CCPCH** - Select this to set the code domain power measurement to the Test Model 1 with 16 DPCH channels and 1 S-CCPCH channel.

— **Test Model 1 w/32 DPCH w/ S-CCPCH** - Select this to set the code domain power measurement to Test Model 1 with 32 DPCH channels and 1 S-CCPCH channel.

— **Test Model 1 w/64 DPCH w/ S-CCPCH** - Select this to set the code domain power measurement to Test Model 1 with 64 DPCH channels and 1 S-CCPCH channel.

— **Test Model 1 w/16 DPCH** - Select this to set the code domain power measurement to the Test Model 1 with 16 DPCH channels (no S-CCPCH channel).

— **Test Model 1 w/32 DPCH** - Select this to set the code domain power measurement to Test Model 1 with 32 DPCH channels (no S-CCPCH channel).

— **Test Model 1 w/64 DPCH** - Select this to set the code domain power measurement to Test Model 1 with 64 DPCH channels (no S-CCPCH channel).

- ❑ **Test Model 2** - Press this key to access a menu to allow selections of Test Model 2, with or without S-CCPCH.
  - — **Test Model 2 w/S-CCPCH** - Select this to set the code domain power measurement to Test Model 2 with 1 S-CCPCH channel.
  - — **Test Model 2** - Select this to set the code domain power measurement to Test Model 2 (no S-CCPCH channel).
- ❑ **Test Model 3** - Press this key to access a menu to allow further selections from Test Model 3 with 16 or 32 DPCH channels, and to select a Test Model with or without S-CCPCH.
  - — **Test Model 3 w/32 DPCH w/ S-CCPCH** - Select this to set the code domain power measurement to Test Model 3 with 32 DPCH channels and 1 S-CCPCH channel.
  - — **Test Model 3 w/32 DPCH w/ S-CCPCH** - Select this to set the code domain power measurement to Test Model 3 with 32 DPCH channels and 1 S-CCPCH channel.
  - — **Test Model 3 w/32 DPCH** - Select this to set the code domain power measurement to Test Model 3 with 32 DPCH channels (no S-CCPCH channel).
  - — **Test Model 3 w/32 DPCH** - Select this to set the code domain power measurement to Test Model 3 with 32 DPCH channels (no S-CCPCH channel).
- ❑ **Test Model 4** - Press this key to access a menu to allow further selections of Test Model 2.
  - — **Test Model 4 w/P-CPICH**- Select this to set the code domain power measurement to Test Model 4 with 1 CPICH channel.
  - — **Test Model 4** - Select this to set the code domain power measurement to Test Model 4 (no CPICH channel).

- **SCH Include** - Allows you to toggle the function between **On** and **Off**, to include or not include **SCH**. This key is not available if **Device** is set to **MS**.
- **Spectrum** - Allows you to toggle the spectrum function between **Normal** and **Invert**. If set to **Invert**, this function conjugates the spectrum, which is equivalent to taking the negative of the quadrature component in demodulation. The correct setting (**Normal** or **Invert**) depends on whether the signal at the input of 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 EVM, Rho, and code domain error take into account the I/Q origin offset. If set to **Exclude**, the measurement results for EVM, Rho, and code domain error do not take into account the I/Q origin offset, and the message "EVM excludes I/Q Offset" is displayed in the lower right-hand graph display area. The default setting is **Std**.

— **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 is determined by a user definable threshold ranging from 0.00 to -100.00 dB. The default setting is **Auto**.

— **Alpha** - Allows you to change the alpha value of the root-raised cosine filter. The range is 0.01 to 0.50.

— **Chip Rate** - Allows you to change the chip rate ranging from 3.45600 to 4.22400 MHz.

— **Multi Channel Estimator** - Allows you to toggle the multi channel estimator function between **On** and **Off**. If set to **On**, the individual code channels are aligned to the pilot channel to improve the phase error (whether each code phase is aligned or not). This takes a longer time. If set to **Off**, the phase information is computed from one coded signal only. (The phase of each code channel needs to be aligned to the pilot channel.)

— **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 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.

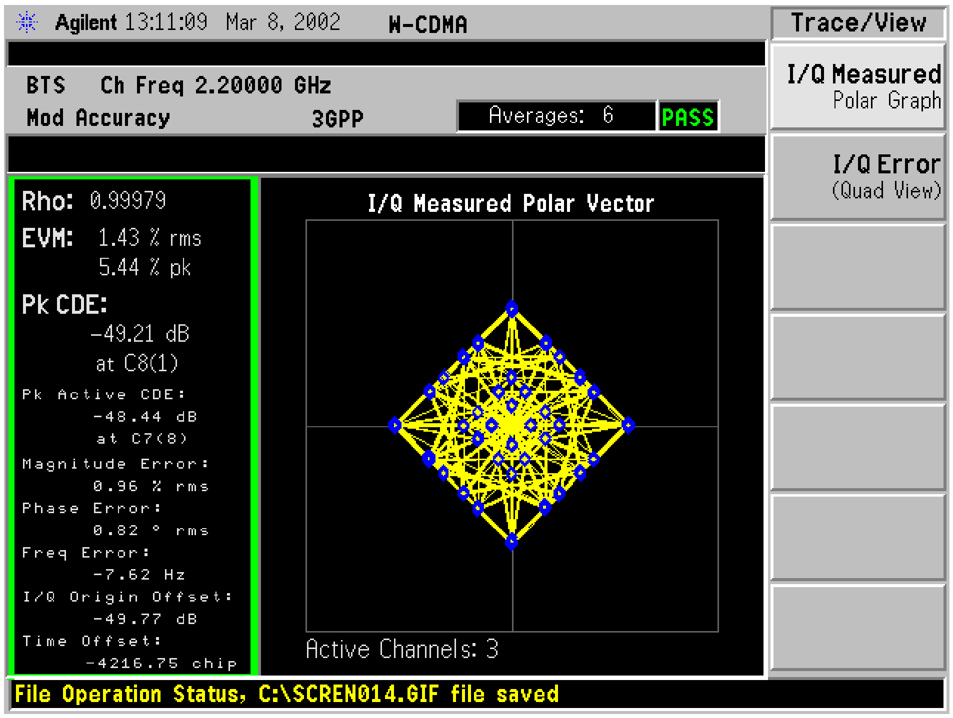
- ❑ **Auto Peak -** Select this to set the ADC range automatically to the peak signal level. **Auto Peak** is a compromise that works well for both CW and burst signals.
- ❑ **Auto Peak Lock -** Select this to hold the ADC range automatically at the peak signal level. **Auto Peak Lock** is more stable than **Auto Peak** for CW signals, but should not be used for “bursty” signals.
- ❑ **Manual** - Allows you to access the selection menu: –**6 dB**, **0 dB**, **+6 dB**, **+12 dB**, **+18 dB**, **+24 dB**, to set the ADC range level. Also note that manual ranging is best for CW signals.

Changing the View

The **View/Trace** key will allow you to select the desired measurement view from the following selections:

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

Figure 4-16 Modulation Accuracy Measurement - I/Q Measured Polar Graph

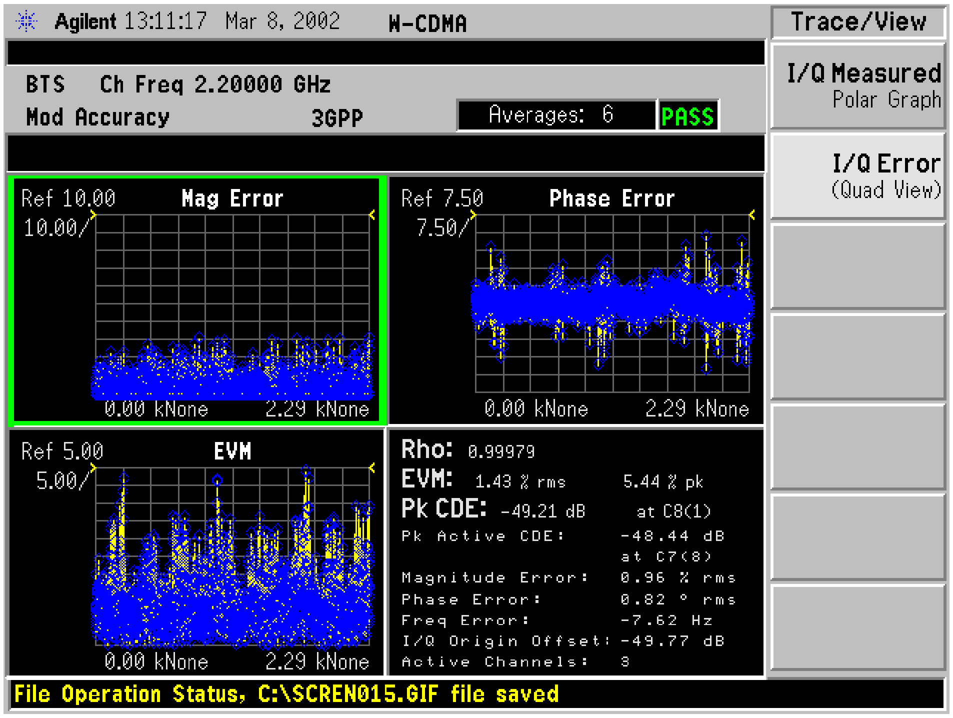


*Meas Setup: Trig Source = Frame,
Others = Factory default settings

*Input signals: –10.00 dBm, PCCPCH + SCH + 1 DPCH

- **I/Q Error (Quad View)** - Provides a combination view of a magnitude error, phase error, EVM graphs, and the modulation accuracy summary data such as rho, peak and rms EVM, peak code domain error, magnitude error, phase error, and so forth in the text window as shown below:

Figure 4-17 Modulation Accuracy Measurement - I/Q Error Quad View



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

*Input signals: –10.00 dBm, PCCPCH + SCH + 1 DPCH

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

Changing the Display

The **Display** key accesses the menu to allow the following selections for changing the graph displays of `I/Q Measured Polar Graph`, and `I/Q Error (Quad View)`:

- **I/Q Polar Vec/Constln** - Allows you to specify the format of the Polar Vector graph display by providing a menu with the following selections:
  - **Vector and Constellation**
  - **Vector Only**

— **Constellation Only**

The selected format is shown on the **I/Q Polar Vec/Constln** key in the **Display** menu.

- **Chip Offset -** Allows you to specify the number of chips offset from the first chip in a captured slot. The ranges are determined depending on the **Device** and **SCH Include** selections as shown in the table.

Conditions	Chip Offset (chips)	I/Q Chips
BTS SCH Include = On, or MS	Min: 10^a (= min_chip_offset), Max: 2560 - 10^b - (I/Q_chips)	Min: 1, Max: 2540[c]
BTS SCH Include = Off	Min: 266 = 10^a + 256 (SCH), Max: 2560 – 10^b – (I/Q_chips)	Min: 1, Max: 2284[d]

a. This is the first 10 chips reserved for interpolation calculation and cannot be displayed.
b. This is the last 10 chips reserved for interpolation calculation and cannot be displayed.
c. 2540 = 2560 – 10^a – 10^b
d. 2284 = 2560 – 10^a – 10^b – 256 (SCH)

- **I/Q Chips -** Allows you to specify the number of I/Q chips displayed for the I/Q waveforms. The ranges are dependent on the **Device** and **SCH Include** selections as shown in the above table.

- **Interpolation -** Allows you to toggle the interpolation function between **On** and **Off**. If set to **On**, the solid lines between chip dots are converted to smoothed curves by the interpolation function. This is grayed out if the **I/Q Measured Polar Constln** view is selected in the **View/Trace** menu.

- **+45 deg Rot -** Allows you to toggle the display rotation function between **On** and **Off**. If set to **On**, the I/Q polar vector or I/Q polar constellation graph is rotated by +45 degrees to provide a rectangular 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. Both traces can be interpolated by the **Interpolation** key. This is grayed out if the **I/Q Measured Polar Constln** view is selected in the **View/Trace** menu.

If either EVM, `Phase Error`, or `Mag Error` window is active in the **I/Q Error (Quad View)** view, the **SPAN X Scale** key accesses the menu to allow the following settings:

- **Scale/Div -** Allows you to set the horizontal scale by changing a chip value per division. The range is 1.000 to 256.00 chips per division with 0.001 chip resolution. The default setting is 230.30 chips per division. When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.

- **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the chip reference value ranging from 0.000 to 2560.0 chips. The default setting is 0.000 chip. When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.
- **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.

If either `EVM` or `Mag Error` window is active in the **I/Q Error (Quad View)** view, the **AMPLITUDE Y Scale** key accesses the menu to allow the following settings:

- **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%.When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.
- **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from 0.00 to 500.0%. The default setting is 0.00%. When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.
- **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 **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, this function automatically determines the scale per division and reference values based on the measurement results.

If the `Phase Error` window is active in the **I/Q Error (Quad View)** view, the **AMPLITUDE Y Scale** key accesses the menu to allow the following settings:

- **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 5.00 degrees per division. When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.

- **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from –36000 to 36000 degrees. The default setting is 0.00 degrees.When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.
- **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.

Using the Markers

The **Marker** front-panel key accesses the menu to configure the markers for the graphs in the **I/Q Error (Quad View)** view.

- **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. 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.

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

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.

If the error code 503 “`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 and/or scramble code may need to be adjusted to obtain correlation.

Making the QPSK EVM Measurement

Purpose

Phase and frequency errors are measures of modulation quality for the W-CDMA (3GPP) system. This modulation quality is quantified through QPSK Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) measurements. Since the base stations in W-CDMA (3GPP) systems use 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.

W-CDMA (3GPP) 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 signal needs to be a single coded signal such as one DPCH. 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 root-raised cosine 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 `I/Q Measured Polar Vector`, `I/Q Measured Polar Constellation`, `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 Origin Offset:` in dB.

Making the Measurement

NOTE The factory default settings provide a good starting point. For special requirements, you may need to change some of the settings. Press **Meas Setup**, **More (1 of 2)**, **Restore Meas Defaults** at any time to return all parameters for the current measurement to their default settings.

Select the desired center frequency as described in "Changing the Frequency Channel" on page 85.

If Option 1DS Internal Preamplifier is installed, it will be available for this measurement. See "Configuring the Input Condition" on page 79 for details of **Int Preamp** and **Attenuator** operation.

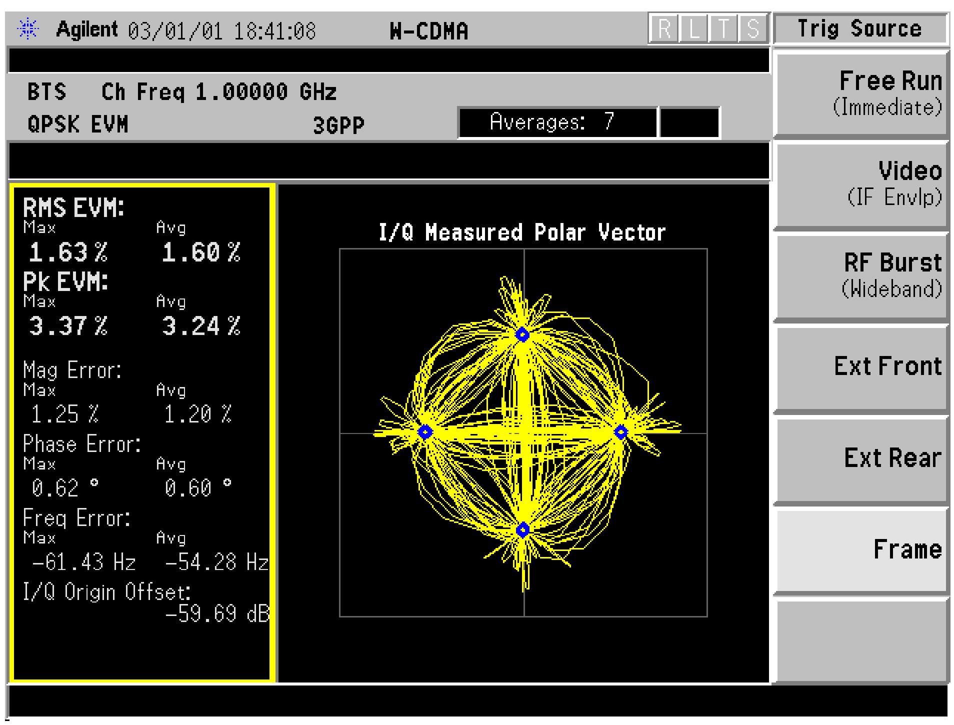
Press **MEASURE**, **QPSK EVM** to immediately make a QPSK error vector magnitude (EVM) measurement.

To change any of the measurement parameters from the factory default values, refer to "Changing the Measurement Setup" on page 216.

Results

The following figure shows an example result of `I/Q Measured Polar Vector` for the QPSK EVM measurements in the graph window. The measured values for EVM and other parameters are shown in the text window.

Figure 4-18 QPSK EVM Measurement - I/Q Measured Polar Vector View



*Meas Setup: View/Trace = I/Q Measured Polar Vector,

Trig Source = Frame,
Others = Factory default settings

*Input signals: −10.00 dBm, DPCH

Changing the Measurement Setup

This table shows the factory default settings for QPSK EVM measurements.

Table 4-17 QPSK EVM Measurement Defaults

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
View/Trace	I/Q Measured Polar Vector
Meas Setup:	
Avg Number	10; On
Avg Mode	Repeat
Meas Interval	256 chips
Trig Source	Free Run (Immediate)
Advanced	
Alpha	0.220
Chip Rate	3.84000 MHz
ADC Range	-6 dB

Make sure the **QPSK EVM** measurement is selected under the **MEASURE** menu. Press the **Meas Setup** key to access the menu which allows you to modify the average number, average mode, and trigger source as described in “Measurement Setup” on page 126.

In addition, the following parameters can be changed according to your measurement requirement:

- **Meas Interval** - Allows you to set the time interval in the number of chips over which the measurement is made. The range is 128 to 512 chips.
- **Advanced** - Allows you to access the menu to change the following parameters:
  - **Alpha** - Allows you to change the alpha value of the root-raised cosine filter. The range is 0.01 to 0.50.
  - **Chip Rate** - Allows you to change the chip rate. The range is 3.45600 to 4.22400 MHz.
  - **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.

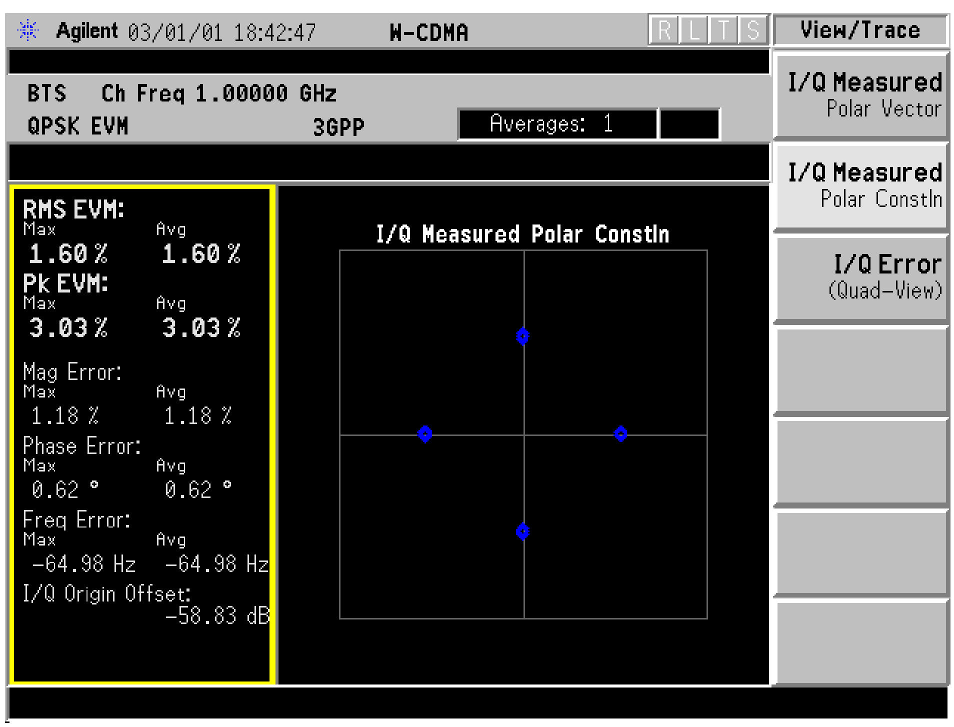
- ❑ **Auto Peak** - Select this to set the ADC range automatically to the peak signal level. **Auto Peak** is a compromise that works well for both CW and burst signals.
- ❑ **Auto Peak Lock** - Select this to hold the ADC range automatically at the peak signal level. **Auto Peak Lock** is more stable than **Auto Peak** for CW signals, but should not be used for “bursty” signals.
- ❑ **Manual** - Allows you to access the selection menu: **–6 dB**, **0 dB**, **+6 dB**, **+12 dB**, **+18 dB**, **+24 dB**, to set the ADC range level. Also note that manual ranging is best for CW signals.

Changing the View

The **View/Trace** key will allow you to select the desired view of the measurement from the following:

- **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 4-18 on page 214.
- **I/Q Measured Polar Constln** - Provides a combination view of an I/Q measured polar constellation graph and the maximum and average summary data as shown in Figure 4-19.

Figure 4-19 QPSK EVM Measurement - Polar Constellation View

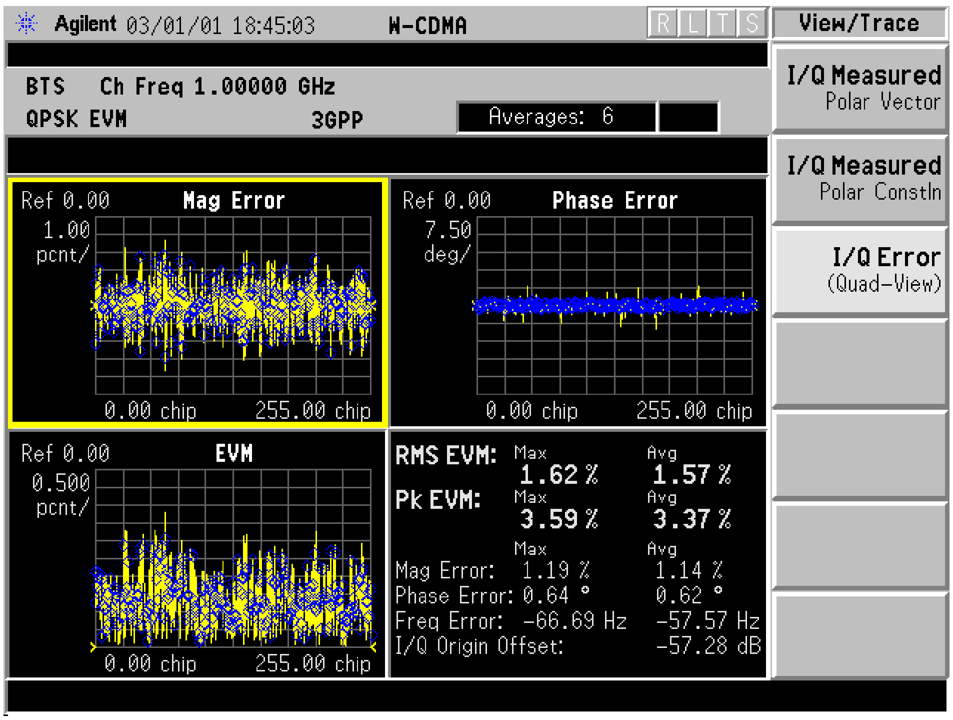


*Meas Setup: View/Trace = I/Q Measured Polar Constln,
Trig Source = Frame,
Others = Factory default settings

*Input signals: –10.00 dBm, DPCH

- **I/Q Error (Quad View)** - Four display windows show Mag Error, Phase Error and EVM graphs and the maximum and average EVM summary data in the text window as shown below.

Figure 4-20 QPSK EVM Measurement - I/Q Error Quad View



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

*Input signals: –10.00 dBm, DPCH

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

Changing the Display

The **Display** key accesses the menu to allow the following selections for changing the graph displays of `I/Q Measured Polar Vector`, `I/Q Measured Polar Constellation` and `I/Q Error (Quad View)`:

- **I/Q Points** - Allows you to specify the number of displayed chips for the I/Q waveforms. The range is 1 to 1280 points with the points per chip fixed at 5, depending on the **Meas Interval** setting. The default setting is 1280 points.

- **Chip Dots -** Allows you to toggle the chip dot display function between **On** and **Off**. If set to **On**, the chip dots in yellow are overlaid on the I/Q waveforms. The default setting is **On**. This is grayed out if the **I/Q Measured Polar Constln** view is selected in the **View/Trace** menu.

- **+45 deg Rot -** Allows you to toggle the display rotation function between **On** and **Off**. If set to **On**, the I/Q polar vector or I/Q polar constellation graph is rotated by +45 degrees to provide a rectangular display. The default setting is **Off**.

If either EVM, `Phase Error`, or `Mag Error` window is active in the **I/Q Error (Quad View)** display, the **SPAN X Scale** key accesses the menu to allow the following settings:

- **Scale/Div -** Allows you to set the horizontal scale by changing a chip value per division. The range is 1.00 to 512.00 chips per division with 0.01 chip resolution. The default setting is 25.50 chips per division. When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.

- **Ref Value -** Allows you to set the chip reference value ranging from 0.000 to 1000.0 chips. The default setting is 0.000 chip. When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.

- **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.

If either EVM or `Mag Error` window is active in the **I/Q Error (Quad View)** display, the **AMPLITUDE Y Scale** key accesses the menu to allow the following settings:

- **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%. When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.

- **Ref Value -** Allows you to set the reference value ranging from –500.0 to 500.0%. The default setting is 0.00%.When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.

- **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 **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, this function automatically determines the scale per division and reference values based on the measurement results.

If the `Phase Error` window is active in the **I/Q Error (Quad View)** display, the **AMPLITUDE Y Scale** key accesses the menu to allow the following settings:

- **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 5.00 degrees per division. When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.
- **Ref Value -** Allows you to set the reference value ranging from –36000 to 36000 degrees. The default setting is 0.00 degrees. When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.
- **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.

Using the Markers

The **Marker** front-panel key accesses the menu to configure the markers for the graphs in the **I/Q Error (Quad View)** view.

- **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. 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.

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

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.

Setting Up the Mode
Making Measurements
Programming Commands
Specifications

Making the Power Stat CCDF Measurement

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 will all affect measurement results. These factors are all related to modulation and signal parameters. External factors such as signal compression and expansion by nonlinear components, group delay distortion from filtering, and power control within the observation interval also affect the measurement.

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_o is the characteristic impedance).

A CCDF curve is defined by how much time the waveform spends at or above a given power level. The percent of time the signal spends at or above the level defines the probability for that particular power level. For capturing a lower probability down to 0.0001%, this measurement is made in the single mode by setting **Measure** under **Meas Control** to **Single**. To make the power statistics CCDF measurement, the instrument uses digital signal processing (DSP) to sample the input signal in the channel bandwidth.

The Gaussian distribution line as the band-limited Gaussian noise CCDF reference line, the user-definable reference trace, and the currently measured trace can be displayed on a semi-log graph. If the currently measured trace is above the user reference trace, it means that the higher peak power levels against the average power are included in the input signal.

Making the Measurement

NOTE

The factory default settings provide a good starting point. For special requirements, you may need to change some of the settings. Press **Meas Setup**, **More (1 of 2)**, **Restore Meas Defaults** at any time to return all parameters for the current measurement to their default settings.

Select the desired center frequency as described in "Changing the Frequency Channel" on page 85.

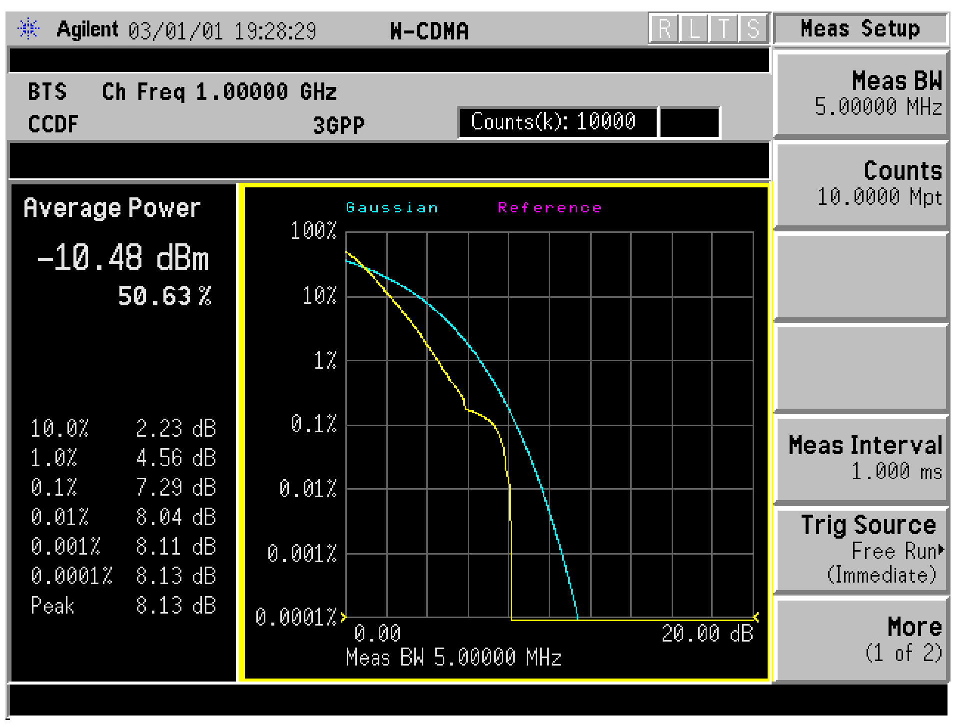
Press **MEASURE**, **Power Stat CCDF** to immediately make a power statistics CCDF measurement.

To change any of the measurement parameters from the factory default values, refer to "Changing the Measurement Setup" on page 224.

Results

The next figure shows an example result of `Power Stat CCDF` measurements in the graph window. The average power and its probability are shown in the text window.

Figure 4-21 Power Statistics CCDF Measurement



*Meas Setup: Factory default settings

*Input signals: –10.00 dBm, PCCPCH + SCH

Changing the Measurement Setup

This table shows the factory default settings for power statistics CCDF measurements.

Table 4-18 Power Statistics CCDF Measurement Defaults

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

Make sure the **Power Stat CCDF** measurement is selected under the **MEASURE** menu. Press the **Meas Setup** key to access the menu which allows you to modify the trigger source for this measurement as described in "Measurement Setup" on page 126. Also, press the **Meas Control** key to access the menu which allows you to change **Measure** from **Single** to **Cont** (continuous) as described in "Measurement Control" on page 125.

In addition, the following parameters can be changed according to your measurement requirement:

- **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 kpt (k point) to 2.00000 Gpt (G point) with 1 kpt 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 µs to 10.00 ms with 1 µs resolution.

Changing the View

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

Changing the Display

The **Display** key allows you to control the desired trace and line displays of the power statistics CCDF curves. The currently measured curve is always shown.

- **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**.

The **SPAN X Scale** key accesses the menu to set the desired horizontal 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.

Using the Markers

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

- **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 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.

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

Troubleshooting Hints

The power statistics CCDF measurement can contribute in setting the signal power specifications for design criteria for systems, amplifiers, and other components. For example, it can help determine the optimum operating point to adjust each code timing for appropriate peak/average power ratio throughout the wide channel bandwidth of the transmitter for a W-CDMA (3GPP) system.

As this measurement is a new method, there will be some correlations between CCDF curve degradation and digital radio system measurement parameters such as BER, FER, code domain power, and ACPR. Some studies will help set standards for radio design by specifying the maximum allowed CCDF curve degradation for specific systems.

Making the Spectrum (Frequency Domain) Measurement

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.

Making the Measurement

NOTE The factory default parameters provide a good starting point.You will likely want to change some of the settings. Press **Meas Setup**, **More (1 of 2)**, **Restore Meas Defaults** at any time to return all parameters for the current measurement to their default settings.

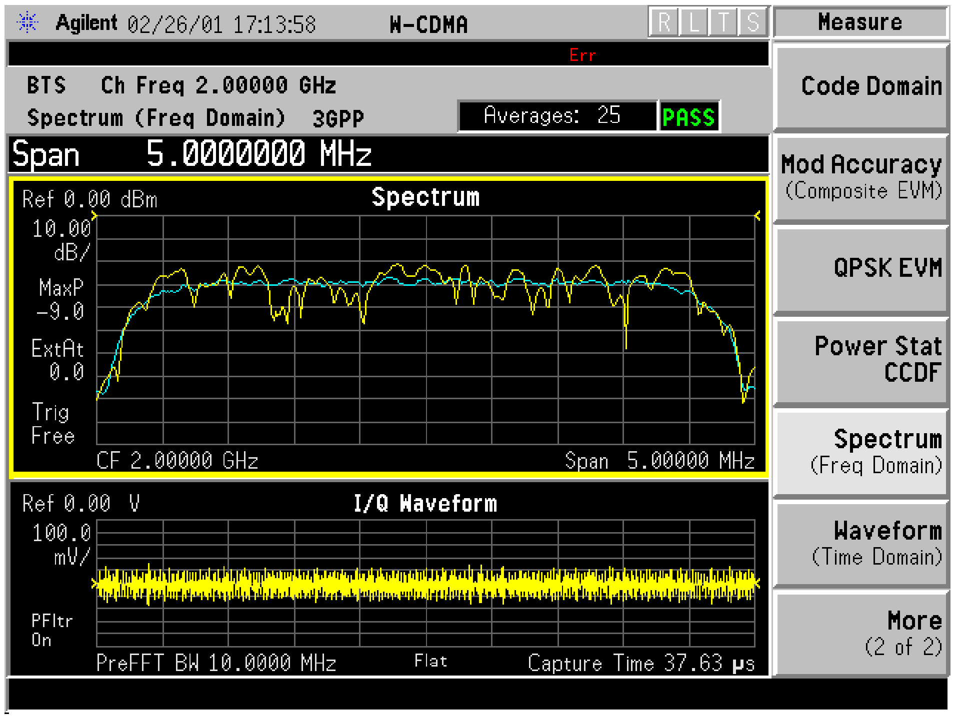
Press **Measure**, **Spectrum (Freq Domain)** to immediately make a spectrum measurement.

To change any of the measurement parameters from the factory default values, refer to the “Changing the Measurement Setup” section for this measurement.

Results

A display with both a `Spectrum` window and an `I/Q Waveform` window will appear when you activate a spectrum measurement. Use the **Next Window** key to select a window, and the **Zoom** key to enlarge a window.

Figure 4-22 Spectrum Measurement - Spectrum and I/Q Waveform View



Changing the Measurement Setup

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

Table 1 Spectrum (Frequency Domain) Measurement Defaults

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
View/Trace	Spectrum
Trace Display	All
Res BW	20.0000 kHz; Auto
Averaging: Avg Number Avg Mode Avg Type	 25; On Exp Log-Pwr Avg (Video)
Trig Source	Free Run (Immediate)
Spectrum View: SPAN AMPLITUDE Y Scale - Scale/Div	 1.00000 MHz 10.00 dB
I/Q Waveform View: Capture Time AMPLITUDE Y Scale - Scale/Div	 188.00 µs 100.0 mV
Advanced	
Pre-ADC BPF	On
Pre-FFT Filter	Flat
Pre-FFT BW	1.55000 MHz; Auto
FFT Window	Flat Top (High Amptd Acc)
FFT Size: Length Control Min Points/RBW Window Length FFT Length	 Auto 3.100000 706 1024
ADC Range	Auto Peak
Data Packing	Auto
ADC Dither	Auto
Decimation	0; Auto
IF Flatness	On

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

Make sure the **Spectrum (Freq Domain)** measurement is selected under the **Measure** menu. Press the **Meas Setup** key to access a menu which allows you to modify the averaging and trigger source for this measurement (as described in the “Measurement Setup” section). In addition, the following parameters can be modified:

- **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.
- **Advanced** - 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 Fltr** - 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 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.

Changing the View

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 semi-log graticules. 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 -** 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.

Changing the Display

The **Span** key under the **Meas Setup** menu controls the horizontal span of the spectrum window. If the **SPAN X Scale** key is pressed, this **Span** key is activated, while the **AMPLITUDE Y Scale** key allows you to access the menus to modify the vertical parameters depending on the selected windows.

Changing the Spectrum Display

If the window is active in the **Spectrum** view, the **SPAN X Scale** and **AMPLITUDE Y Scale** keys access the menus to modify the following parameters:

- With the **SPAN X Scale** key:
  - **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.
- With the **AMPLITUDE Y Scale** key:
  - **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 results. To manually set this value **Scale Coupling** must be **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. To manually set this value **Scale Coupling** must be **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. To manually set either **Scale/Div** or **Ref Value** values, **Scale Coupling** must be **Off**.

Selecting Displayed Traces Within Windows

The **View/Trace** key allows you to access the **Trace Display** key to reveal the trace selection 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.

Using the Markers

The **Marker** front-panel key accesses the menu to configure the markers. If you want to use the marker function in the I/Q waveform window, press **Marker**, **Trace**, **I/Q Waveform**.

- **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**, or **I/Q Waveform** 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.

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

Measuring Band Power

A band power measurement using the markers calculates the average power between two adjustable markers. To make a band power measurement:

1. Press the **Marker** key.
2. Press **Trace**, **Spectrum** to activate a marker on the instantaneous spectrum signal.
3. Press the **Spectrum Avg** key to activate a marker on the average spectrum trace.
4. Press **Function, Band Power**.
5. Two marker lines are activated at the extreme left side of the horizontal scale. Press **Normal** and move marker 1 to the desired place by rotating the **RPG** knob.

6. Press **Delta** to bring marker 2 to the same place as marker 1.

7. Move marker 1 to the other desired position by rotating the **RPG** knob. Band power measures the average power between the two markers.

8. When the band power markers are active, the results are shown in the results window as `Mean Pwr (Between Mks)`. When the band power function is off the results window reads `Mean Pwr (Entire Trace)`.

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.

Making the Waveform (Time Domain) Measurement

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. Also available under basic mode waveform 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 waveform measurement is that it allows you to view complex components of the same signal without changing settings or measurements.

The waveform measurement can be used to perform general purpose power measurements to a high degree of 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.

Making the Measurement

NOTE The factory default parameters provide a good starting point.You may want to change some of the settings. Press Meas Setup, More (1 of 2), Restore Meas Defaults at any time to return all parameters for the current measurement to their default settings.

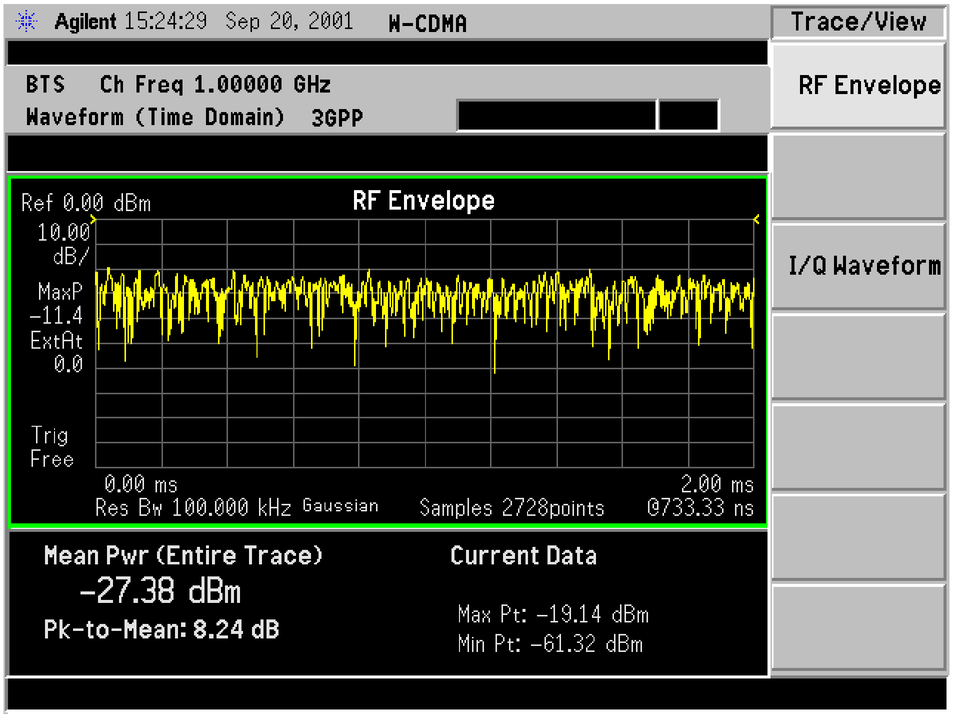
Press **MEASURE**, **Waveform (Time Domain)** to immediately make a waveform (time domain) measurement.

To change any of the measurement parameters from the factory default values, refer to the “Changing the Measurement Setup” section for this measurement.

Results

The next figure shows an example of an `RF Envelope` result for the waveform (time domain) measurements in the graph window. The measured values for the mean power and peak-to-mean power are shown in the text window.

Figure 4-23 Waveform Measurement - RF Envelope View



*Meas Setup: Trace/View = RF Envelope View,
Others = Factory default settings

*Input signal: W-CDMA (3GPP 3.4 12-00), 1 DPCH,

Changing the Measurement Setup

This table shows the factory default settings for waveform (time domain) measurements.

Table 2 Waveform (Time Domain) Measurement Defaults

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
View/Trace	RF Envelope
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)

Table 2 **Waveform (Time Domain) Measurement Defaults**

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
RF Envelope View:	
SPAN X Scale - Scale/Div	200.0 µs
AMPLITUDE Y Scale - Scale/Div	10.00 dB
I/Q Waveform View:	
SPAN X Scale -Scale/Div	200.0 µs
AMPLITUDE Y Scale - Scale/Div	100.0 mV
Advanced	
Pre-ADC BPF	Off
RBW Filter	Gaussian
ADC Range	Auto
Data Packing	Auto
ADC Dither	Off
Decimation	Off

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.

Make sure the **Waveform (Time Domain)** measurement is selected under the **MEASURE** menu. Press the **Meas Setup** key to access a menu which allows you to modify the averaging, and trigger source for this measurement (as described in the “Measurement Setup” section).

In addition, the following parameters can be modified:

- **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 µs 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 RBW Filter** (selected under **Advanced** menu) and 10 Hz to 10 MHz using the **Flat** top **RBW Filter**. A larger bandwidth results in a larger number of acquisition points and reduces the maximum value allowed for the sweep time.
- **Advanced** - 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 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 and 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 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.

Changing the View

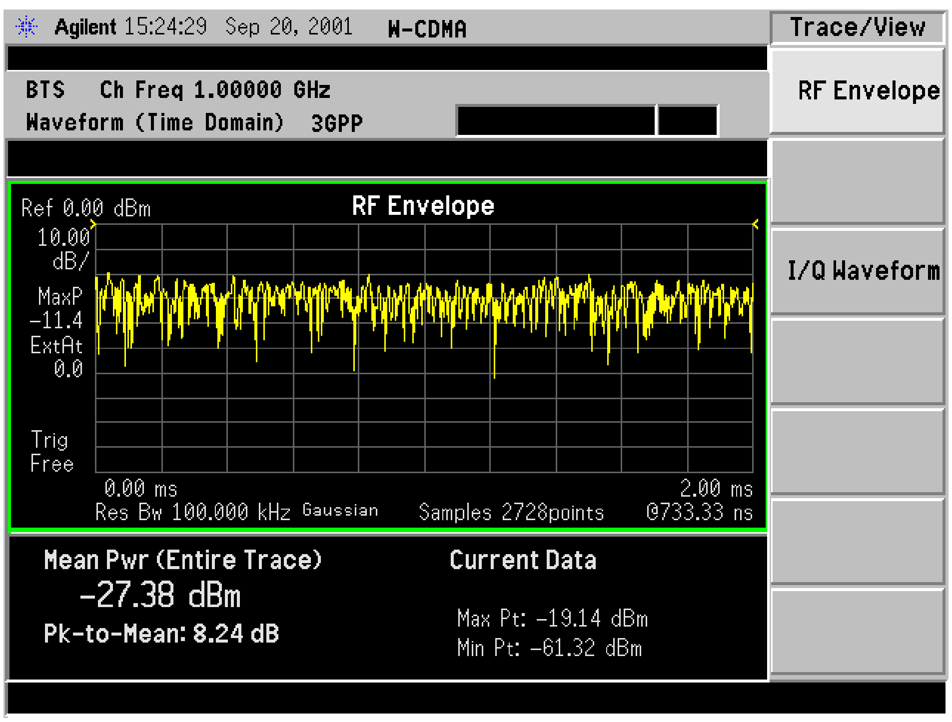
The **Trace/View** key allows you to access the selection menu for the desired measurement view. You can use the **Next Window** key to move between the multiple windows (if any) and make it full size by **Zoom**.

Windows Available for Waveform Measurements

The following views are available to display measurement data, and are accessed by pressing the **Trace/View** key:

- **RF Envelope -** 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. Changes to sweep time or resolution bandwidth can affect data acquisition.

Figure 4-24 Waveform Measurement - RF Envelope View

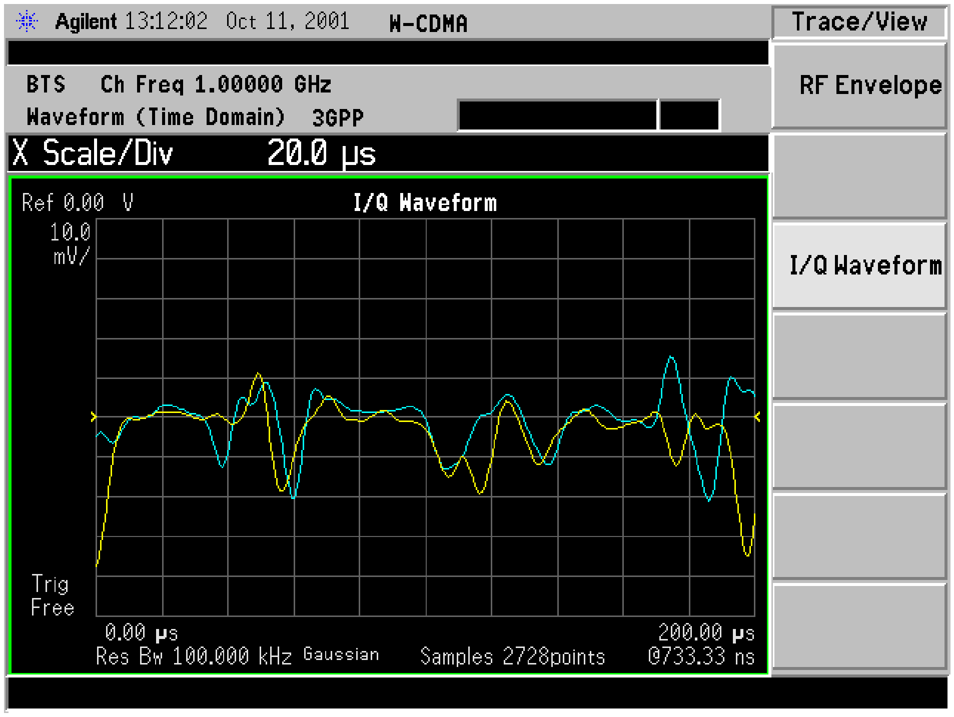


*Meas Setup: Trace/View = RF Envelope View,
Others = Factory default settings

*Input signal: W-CDMA (3GPP 3.4 12-00), 1 DPCH,

- **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.

Figure 4-25 Waveform Measurement - I/Q Waveform View



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

*Input signal: W-CDMA (3GPP 3.4 12-00), 1 DPCH,

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.

Changing the Display

The **Sweep Time** key under the **Meas Setup** menu controls the horizontal time span for this measurement, while the **SPAN X Scale** key allows you to access the menu to modify the horizontal parameters common to the rectangular windows 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 µs per division. When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.
- **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from –1.0 to 10.0 s. The default setting is 0.00 s.When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.
- **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.

If the `RF Envelope` window is active in the **RF Envelope** view, 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 0.10 to 20.00 dB per division with 0.01 dB resolution. The default setting is 10.00 dB per division. When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.
- **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from –250.00 to 250.00 dBm. The default setting is 0.00 dBm. When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.
- **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.

If the `I/Q Waveform` window is active in the **I/Q Waveform** view, 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. When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.
- **Ref Value -** Allows you to set the reference value ranging from –250.00 to 250.00 V. The default setting is 0.00 V. When the **Scale Coupling** default setting **On** is in effect, displayed plots use a Scale/Div value determined by the analyzer, based on the measurement result.
- **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.

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

Using the Markers

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 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**, 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.

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 `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 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.

Troubleshooting Hints

Changes made to advanced waveform settings can inadvertently result in measurements that are invalid and cause error messages to appear. Care needs to be taken when using advanced features, as some settings may incorrectly appear to provide a valid result. Use the Meas Setup, More, Restore Meas Defaults function to return the measurement settings to a known state, and then vary settings only as necessary.

5 Programming Commands

These commands are only available when the W-CDMA (3GPP) mode has been selected using **INSTrument:SELect WCDMA**. If this mode is selected, commands that are unique to another mode are not available.

SCPI Command Subsystems

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:CENTer	X	
[SENSe:]FREQuency: <other subsystems>	not available in application modes	not available in application modes
[SENSe:]<measurement>		
[SENSe:]POWer		
[SENSe:]RADio		
[SENSe:]SYNC		
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 and Phase Noise Mode	Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, PDC Modes
*RST	Resets instrument, putting it in continuous measurement mode and turning off the current measurement.	Resets instrument, putting it in continuous measurement mode, but leaving the current measurement active.
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.	

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 not available.	The command is available.	The command is available.
TRIGger commands	In Spectrum Analysis mode only one value can be set for the trigger's source, delay, level, or polarity. Basic, GSM, EDGE, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, NADC, PDC modes function the same as VSA	You can select a unique trigger source for each mode. Each trigger source can have unique settings for the its delay, level, and polarity.	Same as VSA A.04.00. You can select a unique trigger source for each mode. Each trigger source can have unique settings for the its delay, level, and polarity.

Command	PSA Series	VSA E4406A: A.04.00	VSA E4406A: A.05.00
AUTO ON|OFF control and setting manual values	We recommend that you set a function's automatic state to OFF, before you send it your manual value. 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.	We recommend that you set a function's automatic state to OFF, before you send it your manual value. 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.	We recommend that you set a function's automatic state to OFF, before you send it your manual value. 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.

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—Active Set Threshold Mode

:CALCulate:CDPower:ASET:THReshold:AUTO OFF|ON|0|1

:CALCulate:CDPower: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:CDPower:ASET:THReshold`.

ON – The active channels are determined automatically with the internal algorithm.

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.

Code Domain—Decode Axis

:CALCulate:CDPower:AXIS[:MS] IPH|QPH

:CALCulate:CDPower:AXIS[:MS]?

Select the I phase or Q phase for the demodulation axis. (For MS only)

IPH – I phase

QPH – Q phase

Factory Preset: IPH for cdma2000

QPH for W-CDMA

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000 or W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Code Domain—Spread Code

:CALCulate:CDPower:SPRead <integer>

:CALCulate:CDPower:SPRead?

Set a spread code.

Factory Preset: 0

Range: 0 to 511, when **CALCulate:CDPower:SRATe** = 7500

0 to 255, when **CALCulate:CDPower:SRATe** = 15000

0 to 127, when **CALCulate:CDPower:SRATe** = 30000

0 to 63, when **CALCulate:CDPower:SRATe** = 60000

0 to 31, when **CALCulate:CDPower:SRATe** = 120000

0 to 15, when **CALCulate:CDPower:SRATe** = 240000

0 to 7, when **CALCulate:CDPower:SRATe** = 480000

0 to 3, when **CALCulate:CDPower:SRATe** = 960000

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Code Domain—Composite Symbol Boundary

:CALCulate:CDPower:SBOundary:COMPosite OFF|ON|0|1

:CALCulate:CDPower:SBOundary:COMPosite?

Turn the composite code channel powers display function on or off. This command is effective when the `[:SENSe]:CDPower:CAPTure:TIME` is set to 0.067, 1.0, or 2.0.

On - compute the code domain power based on the symbol rate identified or predefined for each spreading code.

Off - compute the code domain power based on the symbol rate set by the `CALCulate:CDPower:SBOundary:SRATe` command.

Factory Preset: On

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Code Domain—Display Symbol Rate

:CALCulate:CDPower:SBOundary:SRATe <integer>

:CALCulate:CDPower:SBOundary:SRATe?

Set the display symbol rate to read the total power level of the combined code channels defined by the `CALCulate:CDPower:SRATe` command. This display symbol rate value is used when the `CALCulate:CDPower:SBOundary:COMPosite` command is set to off.

Factory Preset: 15000

Range: 7500, 15000, 30000, 60000, 120000, 240000, 48000, 960000 for BTS

15000, 30000, 60000, 120000, 240000, 48000, 960000 for MS

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Code Domain—Symbol Rate

:CALCulate:CDPower:SRATe <integer>

:CALCulate:CDPower:SRATe?

Set a symbol rate.

Factory Preset: 15000 for W-CDMA

Range: 7500, 15000, 30000, 60000, 120000, 240000, 48000, 960000 for BTS of W-CDMA

15000, 30000, 60000, 120000, 240000, 48000, 960000 for MS of W-CDMA

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA 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?

cdma2000, 1xEV-DO modes:

Set the timing offset 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.

W-CDMA mode:

Set the timing offset 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: 0

Range: 0 to **SENSe:CDPower:CAPTure:TIME** – 1 for cdma2000, 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?

- For cdma2000, 1xEV-DO

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, 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.

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 302 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 reagions you specify (using <rlimit>) ignoring any data beyond that.

MAXimum - returns the maximum data point for the specified

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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 1 Sample Trace Data - Constant Envelope

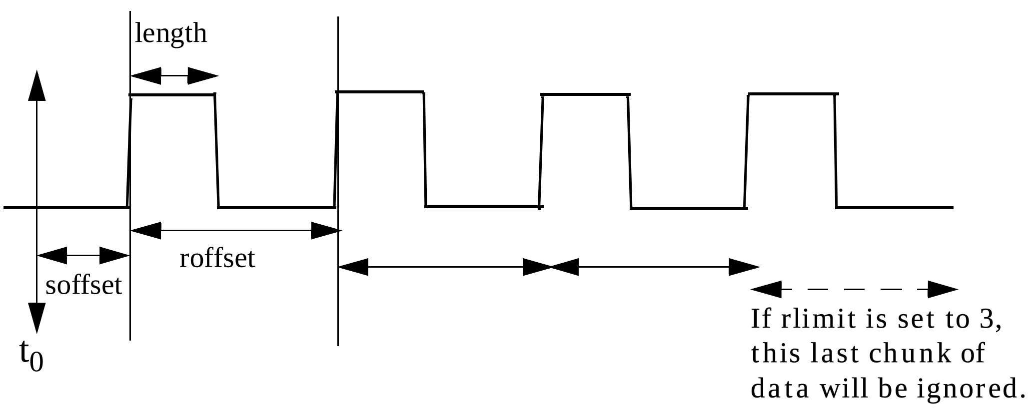
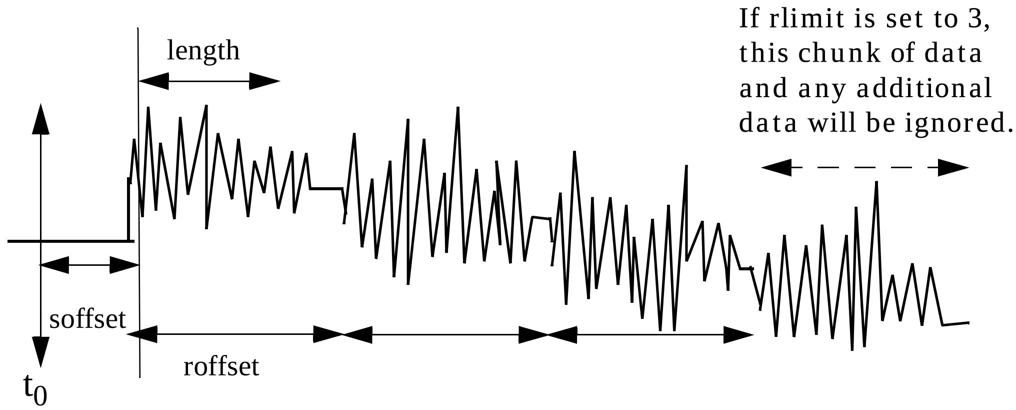


Figure 2 **Sample Trace Data - Not Constant Envelope**



<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 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.

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: Added in revision A.02.00

Measurement	Available Traces	Markers Available?
ACP - adjacent channel power (Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, NADC, PDC modes)	no traces (*n*=0)[a] for I/Q points	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

Measurement	Available Traces	Markers Available?
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
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

Measurement	Available Traces	Markers Available?
OBW - occupied bandwidth (cdmaOne, cdma2000, 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
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 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

Measurement	Available Traces	Markers Available?
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
SPECtrum - (frequency domain) (all modes)	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 scaler 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 then 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.

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

- 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

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

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?

VSA/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, NADC, PDC modes)	no traces (*n*=0)[a] for I/Q points	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

Measurement	Available Traces	Markers Available?
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
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

Measurement	Available Traces	Markers Available?
OBW - occupied bandwidth (cdmaOne, cdma2000, 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
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 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

Measurement	Available Traces	Markers Available?
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
SPECtrum - (frequency domain) (all modes)	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**

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: SPECtrum, 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: SPECtrum, 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?

Set the frequency bandwidth limit in Hz.

Factory Preset: 32 kHz for PDC

1.48 MHz for cdma2000, 1xEV-DO

5 MHz for W-CDMA

Range: 10 kHz to 60 kHz for PDC

10 kHz to 10 MHz for cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO

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—Limit Test

PDC, cdma2000, W-CDMA,1xEV-DO mode

:CALCulate:OBW:LIMit[:TEST] OFF|ON|0|1

:CALCulate:OBW:LIMit[:TEST]?

Turn the limit test 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.

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 accout 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)—Code Domain Error Limit

:CALCulate:RHO:LIMit:CDERror <float>

:CALCulate:RHO:LIMit:CDERror?

Set the Peak Code Domain Error limit in dB.

Factory Preset: 0.0 dB for cdma2000

–32.0 dB for W-CDMA

Range: –100.0 to 0.0 dB

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000 or W-CDMA 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 μs

Range: 0.0 to 100.0 μs

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)—Peak EVM Limit

:CALCulate:RHO:LIMit:PEAK <float>

:CALCulate:RHO:LIMit:PEAK?

Specify a limit value in percent for the peak EVM test.

Factory Preset: 100.0%

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)—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)—Rho Limit

:CALCulate:RHO:LIMit:RHO <float>

:CALCulate:RHO:LIMit:RHO?

Specify a limit value for the Rho test.

Factory Preset: 0.912

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

:CALCulate:RHO:LIMit:RMS <float>

:CALCulate:RHO:LIMit:RMS?

Specify a limit value in percent for the rms EVM test.

Factory Preset: 17.5%

Range: 0.0 to 50.0%

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)— Pseudo-Random Noise Offset

:CALCulate:RHO:PNOFfset <time>

:CALCulate:RHO:PNOFfset?

Sets value for the psuedo-random noise offset. Different psuedo-random noise offsets are used for different base stations. By setting the pseudo-random noise offset to the value that your specific base station is set to, you get the correct time offset value displayed and returned back to you when you query READ:RHO? The instrument, by default, assumes an offset of 0. So if you do not use this command you will have to manually calculate the time offset when the value is other than 0.

Factory Preset: 0 chips offset

Range: 0 to 511 (× 64 chips) 1 = 64 chip offset, 2 = 128 chips

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000 mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Channel Type

:CALCulate:RHO:TYPE ALL|DATA|MAC|PILot

: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 Netowrk, 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.

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.

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 302.

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 measurements standard defaults, but should not initiate the taking of data. The available measurements are described in the MEASure subsystem.

NOTE If CONFigure initiates the 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.

Adjacent Channel Power - View Selection

:DISPlay:ACP:VIEW BGRaph|SPECtrum

:DISPlay:ACP:VIEW?

Select the adjacent channel power measurement display of bar graph or spectrum.

You may want to disable the spectrum trace data part of the measurement so you can increase the speed of the rest of the measurement display. Use SENSe:ACP:SPECtrum:ENABle to turn on or off the spectrum trace. (Basic and cdmaOne modes only)

Factory Preset:	Bar Graph (BGRaph)
Remarks:	You must be in the cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, NADC or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.
Front Panel Access:	**ACP, View/Trace**

Code Domain - View Selection

:DISPlay:CDPower:VIEW PGRaph|SEVM|QUAD|DBITs

:DISPlay:CDPower:VIEW?

Set the view of the code domain measurement.

Power Graph (PGRaph) - provides a combination view of the code domain power graph and the summary data.

Symbol EVM (SEVM) - provides a combination view of the magnitude error, phase error, EVM graphs, and the summary data.

Quad-view (QUAD) - provides a combination view of the graphs for the code domain power, symbol power, I/Q symbol polar vector, and the summary data.

Demod bits (DBITs) - provides a combination view of the graphs for the code domain power and symbol power, and the I/Q demodulated bit stream data for the symbol power slots selected by the measurement interval and measurement offset.

Factory Preset: PGRaph (Power Graph & Metrics)

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA 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: You msut 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: You msut 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)

Modulation Accuracy (Rho) - View Selection

1xEV-D0

:DISPlay:RHO:VIEW ERRor|POLar|QUAD|TABLe|TPHase

W-CDMA, cdma2000

:DISPlay:RHO:VIEW POLar|ERRor

: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 including Overall 1 and Overall 2.

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 including Overall 1 and Overall 2.

TABle (Result Metrics) - provides a measurement result on Rho, EVM, and other metrics of each channel type specified including Overall 1 and Overall 2 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=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.

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: Added revision A.02.00

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=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.

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:	Added revision A.02.00

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 302 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:	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, NADC, PDC modes)	no traces (n=0)[a] for I/Q points	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

Measurement	Available Traces	Markers Available?
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
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

Measurement	Available Traces	Markers Available?
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, PDC, W-CDMA modes)	no traces (*n*=0)[a] for I/Q raw data	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
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

Measurement	Available Traces	Markers Available?
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 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
RHO - modulation quality (1xEV-DO mode)	(*n*=0)[a] for I/Q raw data (*n*=1)[a] for various summary results EVM (*n*=2)[a] MERRor (*n*=3)[a] PERRor (*n*=4)[a] (*n*=5)[a] for I/Q corrected trace data	yes
SEMask - spectrum emissions mask (cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA mode)	SPECtrum (*n*=2)[a] (*n*=0)[a] for I/Q raw data	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)	IQ (*n*=3)[a] SPECtrum (*n*=4)[a] ASPectrum (*n*=7)[a] (*n*=0)[a] for I/Q raw data	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 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.

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=4, m=1 I/Q Polar (Basic, W-CDMA, cdma2000)

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.

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: Added revision A.02.00

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=4, m=1 I/Q Polar (Basic, W-CDMA, cdma2000)

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.

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: Added revision A.02.00

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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 302. 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 302.

FORMat Subsystem

The FORMat subsystem sets a data format for transferring numeric and array information. 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

Numeric Data format

:FORMat[:DATA] ASCii|REAL,32|REAL,64

:FORMat[:DATA]?

For PSA Spectrum Analysis mode only:

:FORMat[:TRACe][:DATA] ASCii|INTeger,16|INTeger,32|REAL,32|REAL,64|UINTeger,16

:FORMat[:TRACe][:DATA]?

This command controls the format of data output, that is, data transfer across any remote port. The REAL and ASCII formats will format trace data in the current amplitude 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 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 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: Real,32 for Spectrum Analysis mode

ASCII for Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, GSM with EDGE, NADC, PDC modes

Remarks: The acceptable settings for this command changes for different modes.

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 302. Refer to the TRIGger and ABORt subsystems for related commands.

Take New Data Acquisition for Selected Measurement

:INITiate:<measurement_name>

This command initiates a trigger cycle for the measurement specified. The available measurement names are described in the MEASure subsystem. It also holds off additional commands on GPIB until the acquisition is complete. So if it is followed by a FETCh command, valid data will be returned.

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.

If your selected measurement is not currently active it will change to the measurement in your INIT:<meas_name> 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 TRIGer[: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

:INSTrument:CATalog?

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.

Example: INST:CAT?

Query response: ”CDMA”4,”PNOISE”14

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.

1 = SA
4 = CDMA (cdmaOne)
5 = NADC
6 = PDC
8 = BASIC
9 = WCDMA (3GPP)
10 = CDMA2K (cdma2000)
13 = EDGEGSM
14 = PNOISE (phase noise)

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

Range: 1 to x, where x depends upon which applications are installed.

Front Panel Access: **Mode**

Select Application

PSA Series:

:INSTrument[:SELect] SA|PNOISE|BASIC|CDMA|CDMA2K|EDGEGSM|NADC|PDC|WCDMA

: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
4 = CDMA (cdmaOne)
5 = NADC
6 = PDC
8 = BASIC
9 = WCDMA (3GPP)
10 = CDMA2K (cdma2000)
13 = EDGEGSM
14 = PNOISE (phase noise)

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:	Persistent state with factory default of Spectrum Analyzer mode
Front Panel Access:	**Mode**

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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.

CONFigure, FETCh, MEASure, READ Interactions

These commands are all inter-related. See Figure 3 on page 303.

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.

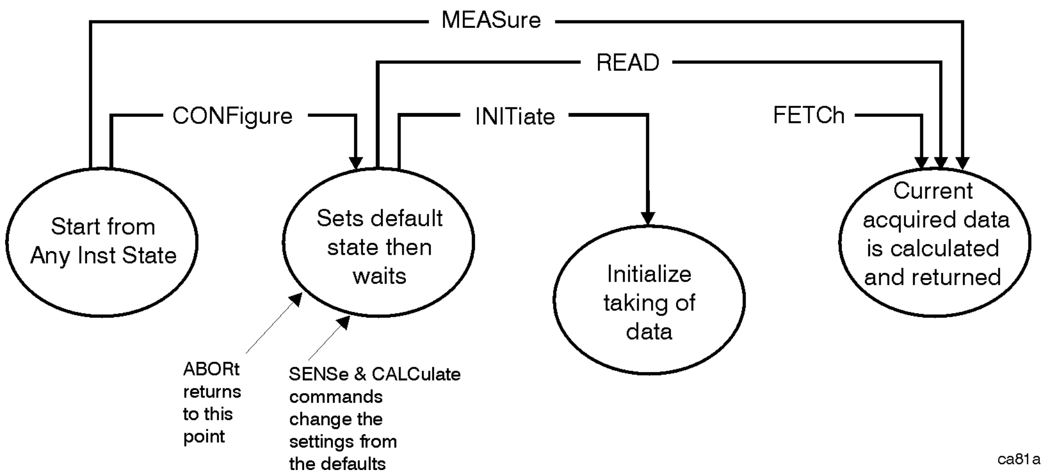
If you need to change some of the measurement parameters from the factory default settings you can set up the measurement with the

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 3.

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>?.

Figure 3 Measurement Group of Commands



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.

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 then 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.

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 then the ASCII format. (FORMat:DATA)

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.

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Adjacent Channel Power Ratio (ACP) Measurement

This measures the total rms power in the specified channel and in 5 offset channels. You must be in cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, NADC or PDC 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:ACP commands for more measurement related commands.

:CONFigure:ACP

:INITiate:ACP

:FETCh:ACP[n]?

:READ:ACP[n]?

:MEASure:ACP[n]?

For Basic mode, a channel frequency and power level can be defined in the command statement to override the default standard setting. A comma must precede the power value as a place holder for the frequency, when no frequency is sent.

Front Panel Access: **Measure**, **ACP**or **ACPR**

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. 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) NADC and PDC mode	Returns 22 scalar results, in the following order: 1. Center frequency – absolute power (dBm) 2. Center frequency – absolute power (W) 3. Negative offset frequency (1) – relative power (dB) 4. Negative offset frequency (1) – absolute power (dBm) 5. Positive offset frequency (1) – relative power (dB) 6. Positive offset frequency (1) – absolute power (dBm) . . . 21. Positive offset frequency (5) – relative power (dB) 22. Positive offset frequency (5) – absolute power (dBm)

Measurement Type	n	Results Returned
Total power reference	n=1 (or not specified) Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA mode	Returns 24 scalar results, in the following order: 1. Center frequency - relative power (dB) 2. Center frequency - absolute power (dBm) 3. Center frequency - relative power (dB) (same as value 1) 4. Center frequency - absolute power (dBm) (same as value 2) 5. Negative offset frequency (1) - relative power (dB), 6. Negative offset frequency (1) - absolute power (dBm) 7. Positive offset frequency (1) - relative power (dB) 8. Positive offset frequency (1) - absolute power (dBm) . . . 23. Positive offset frequency (5) - relative power (dB) 24. Positive offset frequency (5) - absolute power (dBm) **NOTE** Center frequency relative power is relative to the center frequency absolute power and therefore, is always equal to 0.00 dB.
Power spectral density reference	n=1 (or not specified) Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA mode	Returns 24 scalar results, in the following order: 1. Center frequency - relative power (dB) 2. Center frequency - absolute power (dBm/Hz) 3. Center frequency - relative power (dB) (same as value 1) 4. Center frequency - absolute power (dBm/Hz) (same as value 2) 5. Negative offset frequency (1) - relative power (dB) 6. Negative offset frequency (1) - absolute power (dBm/Hz) 7. Positive offset frequency (1) - relative power (dB) 8. Positive offset frequency (1) - absolute power (dBm/Hz) . . . 23. Positive offset frequency (5) - relative power (dB) 24. Positive offset frequency (5) - absolute power (dBm/Hz) **NOTE** Center frequency relative power is relative to the center frequency absolute power and therefore, is always equal to 0.00 dB.
	2 NADC and PDC mode	Returns 10 scalar values of the pass/fail (0=passed, or 1=failed) results determined by testing the absolute power of the offset frequencies: 1. Negative offset frequency (1) absolute power 2. Positive offset frequency (1) absolute power . . . 9. Negative offset frequency (5) absolute power 10. Positive offset frequency (5) absolute power

Measurement Type	n	Results Returned
Total power reference	2 Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA mode	Returns 11 scalar values (in dBm) corresponding to the total power histogram display. The values are returned in ascending frequency order: 1. Negative offset frequency (5) 2. Negative offset frequency (4) 3. Negative offset frequency (3) . . . 6. Center frequency 7. Positive offset frequency (1) 8. Positive offset frequency (2) . . . 11. Positive offset frequency (5)
	3 NADC and PDC mode	Returns 10 scalar values of the pass/fail (0=passed, or 1=failed) results determined by testing the relative power of the offset frequencies: 1. Negative offset frequency (1) relative power 2. Positive offset frequency (1) relative power . . . 9. Negative offset frequency (5) relative power 10. Positive offset frequency (5) relative power
Power spectral density reference	3 Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA mode	Returns 11 scalar values (in dBm/Hz) corresponding to the power spectral density histogram display. The values are returned in ascending frequency order: 1. Negative offset frequency (5) 2. Negative offset frequency (4) . . . 6. Center frequency 7. Positive offset frequency (1) . . . 11. Positive offset frequency (5)
	4 NADC and PDC mode	Returns the frequency-domain spectrum trace (data array) for the entire frequency range being measured. In order to return spectrum data, the ACP display must be in the spectrum view and you must not turn off the spectrum trace.

Measurement Type	n	Results Returned
(For cdma2000 and W-CDMA the data is only available with spectrum display selected)	4 Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA mode	Returns the frequency-domain spectrum trace data for the entire frequency range being measured. With the spectrum view selected (DISPlay:ACP:VIEW SPECtrum) and the spectrum trace on (SENSe:ACP:SPECtrum:ENABle): • In FFT mode (SENSe:ACP:SWEep:TYPE FFT) the number of trace points returned are 343 (cdma2000) or 1715 (W-CDMA). This is with the default span of 5 MHz (cdma2000) or 25 MHz (W-CDMA). The number of points also varies if another offset frequency is set. • In sweep mode (SENSe:ACP:SWEep:TYPE SWEep), the number of trace points returned is 601 (for cdma2000 or W-CDMA) for any span. With bar graph display selected, one point of –999.0 will be returned.
Total power reference	5 Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA mode	Returns 12 scalar values (in dBm) of the absolute power of the center and the offset frequencies: 1. Upper adjacent chan center frequency 2. Lower adjacent chan center frequency 3. Negative offset frequency (1) 4. Positive offset frequency (1) . . . 11. Negative offset frequency (5) 12. Positive offset frequency (5)
Power spectral density reference	5 Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA mode	Returns 12 scalar values (in dBm/Hz) of the absolute power of the center and the offset frequencies: 1. Upper adjacent chan center frequency 2. Lower adjacent chan center frequency 3. Negative offset frequency (1) 4. Positive offset frequency (1) . . . 11. Negative offset frequency (5) 12. Positive offset frequency (5)

Measurement Type	n	Results Returned
Total power reference	6 Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA mode	Returns 12 scalar values (total power in dB) of the power relative to the carrier at the center and the offset frequencies: 1. Upper adjacent chan center frequency 2. Lower adjacent chan center frequency 3. Negative offset frequency (1) 4. Positive offset frequency (1) 5. Negative offset frequency (5) . . . 11. Negative offset frequency (5) 12. Positive offset frequency (5)
Power spectral density reference	6 Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA mode	Returns 12 scalar values (power spectral density in dB) of the power relative to the carrier at the center and offset frequencies: 1. Upper adjacent chan center frequency 2. Lower adjacent chan center frequency 3. Negative offset frequency (1) 4. Positive offset frequency (1) . . . 11. Negative offset frequency (5) 12. Positive offset frequency (5)
Total power reference	7 Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA mode	Returns 12 scalar values of the pass/fail (0=passed, or 1=failed) results determined by testing the absolute power limit of the center and offset frequencies (measured as total power in dB): 1. Upper adjacent chan center frequency 2. Lower adjacent chan center frequency 3. Negative offset frequency (1) 4. Positive offset frequency (1) . . . 11. Negative offset frequency (5) 12. Positive offset frequency (5)

Measurement Type	n	Results Returned
Power spectral density reference	7 Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA mode	Returns 12 scalar values of the pass/fail (0=passed, or 1=failed) results determined by testing the absolute power limit of the center and offset frequencies (measured as power spectral density in dB): 1. Upper adjacent chan center frequency 2. Lower adjacent chan center frequency 3. Negative offset frequency (1) 4. Positive offset frequency (1) . . . 11. Negative offset frequency (5) 12. Positive offset frequency (5)
Total power reference	8 Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA mode	Returns 12 scalar values of the pass/fail (0=passed, or 1=failed) results determined by testing the power limit relative to the center frequency (measured as total power spectral in dB): 1. Upper adjacent chan center frequency 2. Lower adjacent chan center frequency 3. Negative offset frequency (1) 4. Positive offset frequency (1) . . . 11. Negative offset frequency (5) 12. Positive offset frequency (5)
Power spectral density reference	8 Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA mode	Returns 12 scalar values of the pass/fail (0=passed, or 1=failed) results determined by testing the power limit relative to the center frequency (measured as power spectral density in dB): 1. Upper adjacent chan center frequency 2. Lower adjacent chan center frequency 3. Negative offset frequency (1) 4. Positive offset frequency (1) . . . 11. Negative offset frequency (5) 12. Positive offset frequency (5)

Code Domain 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.

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
n=1 (or not specified) cdmaOne mode	Returns the following 25 scalar results: 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. 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

<table>
<tr><th>n</th><th>Results Returned</th></tr>
<tr><td>n=1 (or not specified)

cdma2000 mode</td><td>Returns the following 19 scalar results:

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.</td></tr>
</table>

n	Results Returned
n=1 (or not specified) cdma2000 mode (continued)	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 I channels. In the BS mode, the value returned is –999. 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 the inactive I channels. In the BS mode, the value returned is –999. 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 Q channels. In the BS mode, the value returned is –999. 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 Q channels. In the BS mode, the value returned is –999. 19. **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	Returns the following 31 scalar results: 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. 9. **Total active power** is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of sum of the active power. 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
n=1 (or not specified) W-CDMA mode (continued)	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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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.

n	Results Returned
n=1 (or not specified) 1xEV-DO mode	Returns the following 11 comma-delimited scalar results, in the following order: 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 **CALCulate:CDPower:TYPE** command. When the selection is **ABSolute**, the unit used is dBm. When the selection is **RELative**, 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. If no active channel is detected in Data mode, the value returned is –999. In Pilot and MAC modes, the value returned is –999. 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.. If no active channel is detected in Data mode, the value returned is –999. In Pilot and MAC modes, the value returned is –999. 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. In Pilot and MAC modes, the value returned is –999. 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. In Pilot and MAC modes, the value returned is –999. 7. **Number of active channels** In Pilot and MAC modes, the value returned is –999. 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. In Data mode, the value returned is –999. In Pilot and MAC modes, if no active channel is detected, the value returned is –999. 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. In Data mode, the value returned is –999. In Pilot and MAC modes, if no active channel is detected, the value returned is –999. 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. In Data mode, the value returned is –999. In Pilot and MAC modes, if no active channel is detected, the value returned is –999. 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. In Data mode, the value returned is –999. In Pilot and MAC modes, if no active channel is detected, the value returned is –999.
2 cdmaOne mode	Returns floating point numbers that are the trace data of the code domain *power* 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.

<table>
<tr><th>n</th><th>Results Returned</th></tr>
<tr><td>2

cdma2000, or 1xEV-DO mode</td><td>Returns a series of floating point numbers (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) that represents all the code domain powers.

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.

1st number = 1st code power over the slot
2nd number = 2nd code power over the slot
. . .
Nth number = Nth code power over the slot

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.

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

N = the number of codes detected. The total number of codes varies because of the different symbol rates of each code.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2

W-CDMA.mode</td><td>Returns a series of floating point numbers (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) that represents all the code domain powers.

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.

1st number = 1st code power over the slot
2nd number = 2nd code power over the slot
. . .
Nth number = Nth code power over the slot

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.

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

N = the number of codes detected. The total number of codes varies because of the different symbol rates of each code.</td></tr>
</table>

n	Results Returned
3 cdmaOne mode	Returns floating point numbers that are the trace data of the code domain *timing* 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.
3 cdma2000, or 1xEV-DO mode	Returns a series of floating point numbers (in symbol rate) that represent all code domain symbol rates. 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. 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 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. 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 N = the number of codes detected. The total number of codes varies because of the different symbol rates of each code.

n	Results Returned
3 W-CDMA mode	Returns a series of floating point numbers (in symbol rate) that represent all code domain symbol rates. 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. 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 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. 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 N = the number of codes detected. The total number of codes varies because of the different symbol rates of each code.
4 cdmaOne mode	Returns floating point numbers that are the trace data of the code domain *phase* 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.
4 cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode	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. 1st number = active or inactive flag of the 1st code . . . Nth number = active or inactive flag of the Nth code (where N= the number of codes identified)
5 cdma2000, or W-CDMA mode	Returns a 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, 1×X, 2×X, 3×X. . . (where X = the number of points per chip)

n	Results Returned
5 1xEV-DO mode	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 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
6 cdma2000, or W-CDMA mode	Returns a 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 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)
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 *phase error* 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 *corrected measured* 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

n	Results Returned
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, or W-CDMA mode	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. For W-CDMA: this data starts from a slot boundary and includes some bits/symbols associated with the tDPCH offset. (These bits are not displayed.) The number of tDPCH symbols/bits that will be sent with the data is found by: remainder(tDPCH % 10symbols/slot) $\times$ (symbol rate/15ksps). Example 1: if tDPCH = 8, and symbol rate = 30 ksps Then, remainder(8 % 10) = 8, and 8 $\times$ 30/15 = 16 symbols (32 bits) Example 2: if tDPCH = 134, and symbol rate = 30 ksps Then, remainder(134 % 10) = 4, and 4 $\times$ 30/15 = 8 symbols (16 bits) Example 3: if tDPCH = 20, and symbol rate = 30 ksps Then, remainder(20 % 10) = 0, so there will not be any tDPCH bits/symbols sent at the beginning of the data.

Channel Power Measurement

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]?

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: 1. **Channel Power** is a floating point number representing the total channel power in the specified integration bandwidth. 2. **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)	Returns 11 scalar results, in the following order. 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	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 = points/chip). Therefore, the decision points are at 0, $1 \times X$, $2 \times X$, $3 \times X$ . . .
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 = 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 degree) that represent each sample in the phase error trace. There are X points per symbol (X = points/ chip). Therefore, the decision points are at 0, $1 \times X$, $2 \times X$, $3 \times X$ . . .

n	Results Returned
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* = 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 . . . $(2 \times X) \times$ Nth + 1 number = I of the symbol N decision point $(2 \times X) \times$ Nth + 2 number = Q of the symbol N decision point

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)	Returns 23 scalar results in the following order. 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) If the results are not available, –999.0 is returned for the power results and 0.0 for the frequency results.
2 cdma2000, 1xEV-DO mode	Returns a series of floating point numbers that represent the frequency-domain spectrum trace for the entire frequency range being measured. In the default settings (SENSe:IM:FREQuency:SPAN 20 MHz; SENSe:IM:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution] 140 kHz), there are 345 numbers.
2 W-CDMA mode	Returns a series of floating point numbers that represent the frequency-domain spectrum trace for the entire frequency range being measured. In the default settings (SENSe:IM:FREQuency:SPAN 50 MHz; SENSe:IM:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution] 140 kHz), there are 872 numbers.

n	Results Returned
3	Returns 2 scalar values of the measured mode determined by the Auto algorithm. 1. Measurement Mode: 1: Two-tone 2: Transmit IM 3: Auto (Two-tone) 4: Auto (Transmit IM) 5: Unknown 2. Reference: 1: Lower 2: Upper 3: Average 4: Auto (Lower) 5: Auto (Upper)

Multi Carrier Power Measurement

This measures the power levels of two input carriers, out-of-channels from them, and the channels between them. You must be in W-CDMA 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:MCPower commands for more measurement related commands.

:CONFigure:MCPower

:INITiate:MCPower

:FETCh:MCPower[n]?

:READ:MCPower[n]?

:MEASure:MCPower[n]?

Front Panel Access: **Measure, Multi Carrier 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 data array of trace point values, in volts.

<table>
<tr><th>n</th><th>Results Returned</th></tr>
<tr><td>1 (default)</td><td>Returns 25 scalar results, in the following order.

1. Reference – absolute power (dBm)
2. Center frequency – relative power (dBc)
3. Center frequency – absolute power (dBm)
4. Second carrier frequency – relative power (dBc)
5. Second carrier frequency – absolute power (dBm)
6. –5 MHz offset frequency adjacent to the center frequency – relative power (dBc)
7. –5 MHz offset frequency adjacent to the center frequency – absolute power (dBc)
8. –5 MHz offset frequency adjacent to the second carrier frequency – relative power (dBc)
9. –5 MHz offset frequency adjacent to the second carrier frequency – absolute power (dBc)
10. Reserved for future use, returns –999.0.
11. Reserved for future use, returns –999.0.
12. Reserved for future use, returns –999.0.
13. Reserved for future use, returns –999.0.
14. Negative offset frequency (1) – relative power (dBc)
15. Negative offset frequency (1) – absolute power (dBm)
16. Positive offset frequency (1) – relative power (dBc)
17. Positive offset frequency (1) – absolute power (dBm)
18. Negative offset frequency (2) – relative power (dBc)
19. Negative offset frequency (2) – absolute power (dBm)
20. Positive offset frequency (2) – relative power (dBc)
21. Positive offset frequency (2) – absolute power (dBm)
22. Negative offset frequency (3) – relative power (dBc)
23. Negative offset frequency (3) – absolute power (dBm)
24. Positive offset frequency (3) – relative power (dBc)
25. Positive offset frequency (3) – absolute power (dBm)

If the results are not available, –999.0 is returned for the power results and 0.0 for the frequency results.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Returns 10 scalar values of the pass/fail (0 for pass, and 1 for fail) results determined by testing the power based on the limit setting.

1. –5 MHz offset frequency adjacent to the center frequency
2. –5 MHz offset frequency adjacent to the second carrier frequency
3. Reserved for future use, returns 0.0.
4. Reserved for future use, returns 0.0.
5. Negative offset frequency (1)
6. Positive offset frequency (1)
7. Negative offset frequency (2)
8. Positive offset frequency (2)
9. Negative offset frequency (3)
10. Positive offset frequency (3)

If the results are not available, 0.0 is returned.</td></tr>
</table>

Occupied Bandwidth Measurement

This measures the bandwidth of the carrier signal in the occupied part of the channel. You must be in the PDC, 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]?

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
2 PDC, cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO mode	Returns the frequency-domain spectrum trace (data array) for the entire frequency range being measured.

Power Statistics CCDF Measurement

This is a statistical power measurement of the complimentary 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:PSTatastic[n]?

:MEASure:PSTatastic[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: 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	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: 1. Probability at 0.0 dB power 2. Probability at 0.01 dB power 3. Probability at 0.02 dB power . . . 5000.Probability at 49.9 dB power 5001.Probability at 50.0 dB power
3	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: 1. Probability at 0.0 dB power 2. Probability at 0.01 dB power 3. Probability at 0.02 dB power . . . 5000.Probability at 49.9 dB power 5001.Probability at 50.0 dB power
4	Returns a series of 5001 floating point numbers (in percent) that represent the user-definable reference trace. This is the probability at particular power levels (average power), in the following order: 1. Probability at 0.0 dB power 2. Probability at 0.01 dB power 3. Probability at 0.02 dB power . . . 5000.Probability at 49.9 dB power 5001.Probability at 50.0 dB power

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.

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)**

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, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO 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	Returns 7 floating point numbers, in the following order: 1. **Rho** (no units) represents the correlation of the measured power compared to the ideal pilot channel. The calculation is performed after the complimentary 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 complimentary 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 complimentary 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 complimentary 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
n=1 (or not specified) cdma2000	Returns 11 scalar results, in the following order. 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=1 (or not specified) W-CDMA mode	Returns 11 scalar results, in the following order. 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 chip) of the pilot phase timing from the acquisition trigger point.

n	Results Returned
n=1 (or not specified) 1xEV-DO mode	Returns 8 scalar results, in the following order, if the measurement mode is set to Burst. 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. **Number of active channels**. Returns 1 scalar resultfor all measurement mode. 1. **Time offset** is a floating point number (in second) PN offset from the trigger point. Returns 17 scalar results, in the following order, if the measurement channel type is set to All. 1. **RMS EVM** (Overall 1) is a floating point number (in percent) of EVM over the entire measurement area. 2. **Peak EVM** (Overall 1) is a floating point number (in percent) of peak EVM in the measurement area. 3. **Magnitude error** (Overall 1) 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** (Overall 1) is a floating point number (in dB) of the I and Q error (magnitude squared) offset from the origin. 6. **Frequency error** (Overall 1) is a floating point number (in Hz) of the frequency error in the measured signal. 7. **Rho** (Overall 1) is a floating point number of Rho. 8. **RMS EVM** (Overall 2) is a floating point number (in percent) of EVM over the entire measurement area. 9. **Peak EVM error** (Overall 2) is a floating point number (in percent) of peak EVM error over the entire measurement area. 10. **Magnitude error** (Overall 2) is a floating point number (in percent) of average magnitude error over the entire measurement area. 11. **Phase error** (Overall 2) is a floating point number (in degree) of average phase error over the entire measurement area. 12. **I/Q Origin Offset** (Overall 2) is a floating point number (in dB) of the I and Q error (magnitude squared) offset from the origin. 13. **Frequency error** (Overall 2) is a floating point number (in Hz) of the frequency error in the measured signal. 14. **Rho** (Overall 2) is a floating point number of Rho. 15. **Number of active channels in Pilot** 16. **Number of active channels in Mac** 17. **Number of active channels in Data**

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, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO 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* = points/chip). Therefore, the decision points are at 0, $1 \times X$, $2 \times X$, $3 \times X$ . . .
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* = points/chip). Therefore, the decision points are at 0, $1 \times X$, $2 \times X$, $3 \times X$ . . .
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.
4 cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode	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* = points/ chip). Therefore, the decision points are at 0, $1 \times X$, $2 \times X$, $3 \times X$ . . .

n	Results Returned
5 cdmaOne mode	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. The number of trace points depends on the current measurement interval setting. The numbers are sent in the following order: 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 . . . The trace can be interpolated to 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.
5 cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO mode	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 = 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 . . . $(2 \times X) \times$ Nth + 1 number = I of the symbol N decision point $(2 \times X) \times$ Nth + 2 number = Q of the symbol N decision point
6 cdmaOne mode	Reference IQ data – returns a series of floating point numbers that alternately represent I and Q pairs of the reference trace data. The number of trace points depends on the current measurement interval and points per chip settings. The numbers are sent in the following order: 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 . . . The trace can be interpolated to 2,4,8 points/chip selected with the display Points/Chip softkey.

<table>
<tr><th>n</th><th>Results Returned</th></tr>
<tr><td>6

cdma2000 mode</td><td>Returns 6 scalar values of the pass/fail (0=passed, or 1=failed) results determined by testing the EVM and 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 Time Offset
6. Test result of Phase Error</td></tr>
<tr><td>6

1xEV-DO mode</td><td>Returns 4 scalar values of the pass/fail (0=passed, or 1=failed) results determined by testing the EVM and peak EVM.

1. Test result of EVM
2. Test result of Peak EVM
3. Test result of Rho
4. Test result of Frequency Error</td></tr>
<tr><td>6

W-CDMA mode</td><td>Returns 4 scalar values of the pass/fail (0=passed, or 1=failed) results determined by testing the EVM and 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</td></tr>
<tr><td>7

cdmaOne mode</td><td>Complimentary filtered measured data – returns a series of floating point numbers that alternately represent I and Q pairs of the complimentary 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.

The number of trace points depends on the current measurement interval setting.

The numbers are sent in the following order:

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
. . .

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.</td></tr>
</table>

n	Results Returned
7 cdma2000 mode	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.
8 cdmaOne mode	Complimentary filtered reference data – returns a series of floating point numbers that alternately represent I and Q pairs of the complimentary 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. The number of trace points depends on the current measurement interval setting. The numbers are sent in the following order: 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 . . . 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.
11 cdmaOne mode	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. The number of trace points depends on the current setting for the number of displayed I/Q points in the I/Q display. The numbers are sent in the following order: 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 . . . 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.

n	Results Returned
13 cdmaOne mode	Complimentary filtered measured data – returns a series of floating point numbers that alternately represent I and Q pairs of the complimentary 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. The number of trace points depends on the current setting for the number of displayed I/Q points in the I/Q display. The numbers are sent in the following order: 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 . . . 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.

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)	Returns 60 scalar results, in the following order: 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) . . . 59. Absolute peak power on the positive offset E (dBm) 60. Peak frequency in the positive offset E (Hz) When [:SENSe]:SEMask:SEGMent is set to REGion, the positive offsets are not available and return –999.0.

Measurement Type	n	Results Returned
Power spectral density reference	n=1 (or not specified)	Returns 60 scalar results, in the following order: 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) . . . 59. Absolute peak power on the positive offset E (dBm/Hz) 60. Peak frequency in the positive offset E (Hz) When [:SENSe]:SEMask:SEGMent is set to REGion, the positive offsets are not available and return –999.0.
	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	Returns 12 scalar values (in dBm) of the absolute power of the segment frequencies: 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) . . . 11. Negative offset frequency (E) or region (E) 12. Positive offset frequency (E) When [:SENSe]:SEMask:SEGMent is set to REGion, the positive offsets are not available and return –999.0.
Power spectral density reference	5	Returns 12 scalar values (in dBm/Hz) of the absolute power of the segment frequencies: 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) . . . 11. Negative offset frequency (E) or region (E) 12. Positive offset frequency (E) When [:SENSe]:SEMask:SEGMent is set to REGion, the positive offsets are not available and return –999.0.
Total power reference	6	Returns 12 scalar values (in dBc) of the power relative to the carrier at the segment frequencies: 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) . . . 11. Negative offset frequency (E) or region (E) 12. Positive offset frequency (E) When [:SENSe]:SEMask:SEGMent is set to REGion, the positive offsets are not available and return –999.0.

Measurement Type	n	Results Returned
Power spectral density reference	6	Returns 12 scalar values (in dBc) of the power relative to the carrier at the segment frequencies: 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) . . . 11. Negative offset frequency (E) or region (E) 12. Positive offset frequency (E) When [:SENSe]:SEMask:SEGMent is set to REGion, the positive offsets are not available and return –999.0.
	7	Returns 12 pass/fail test results (0 = passed, or 1 = failed) determined by testing the absolute power of the segment frequencies: 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) . . . 11. Negative offset frequency (E) or region (E) 12. Positive offset frequency (E) When [:SENSe]:SEMask:SEGMent is set to REGion, the positive offsets are not available and return –999.0.
	8	Returns 12 scalar values of the pass/fail (0=passed, or 1=failed) results determined by testing the power relative to the segment frequencies: 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) . . . 11. Negative offset frequency (E) or region (E) 12. Positive offset frequency (E) When [:SENSe]:SEMask:SEGMent is set to REGion, the positive offsets are not available and return –999.0.

Measurement Type	n	Results Returned
	9	Returns 12 scalar values of frequency (in Hz) that have peak power in each offset/region: 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) . . . 11. Negative offset frequency (E) or region (E) 12. Positive offset frequency (E) When [:SENSe]:SEMask:SEGMent is set to REGion, the positive offsets are not available and return –999.0.
	10	Returns 12 scalar values (in dBm) of the absolute peak power of the segment frequencies: 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) . . . 11. Negative offset frequency (E) or region (E) 12. Positive offset frequency (E) When [:SENSe]:SEMask:SEGMent is set to REGion, the positive offsets are not available and return –999.0.
	11	Returns 12 scalar values (in dBc) of the peak power relative to the carrier at the segment frequencies: 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) . . . 11. Negative offset frequency (E) or region (E) 12. Positive offset frequency (E) When [:SENSe]:SEMask:SEGMent is set to REGion, the positive offsets are not available and return –999.0.

Spectrum (Frequency Domain) Measurement

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)	Returns the following scalar results: 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.
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.)
6	Not used.
7	Returns the averaged spectrum trace data. That is, the trace of the averaged log-magnitude versus frequency.
8	Not used.
11, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, Basic modes only	Returns linear spectrum trace data values in Volts RMS.

n	Results Returned
12, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, Basic modes only	Returns averaged linear spectrum trace data values in Volts RMS.

Waveform (Time Domain) Measurement

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)	Returns the following scalar results: 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**.

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 302.

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 302.

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 302. 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.

Adjacent Channel Power Measurement

Commands for querying the adjacent channel power measurement results and for setting to the default values are found in the "MEASure Group of Commands" on page 302. The equivalent front panel keys for the parameters described in the following commands, are found under the **Meas Setup** key, after the **ACP** or **ACPR** measurement has been selected from the **MEASURE** key menu.

Adjacent Channel Power—Average Count

[:SENSe]:ACP:AVERage:COUNt <integer>

[:SENSe]:ACP:AVERage:COUNt?

Set the number of data acquisitions that will be platform averaged. After the specified number of average counts, the average mode (termination control) setting determines the average action.

Factory Preset:	10 for cdma2000, W-CDMA
	20 for Basic, cdmaOne
Range:	1 to 10,000
Remarks:	Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.
Front Panel Access:	**Meas Setup**

Adjacent Channel Power—Averaging State

[:SENSe]:ACP:AVERage[:STATe] OFF|ON|0|1

[:SENSe]:ACP:AVERage[:STATe]?

Turn the averaging function On or Off.

Factory Preset: On

Remarks: Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Front Panel Access: **Meas Setup**

Adjacent Channel Power—Averaging Termination Control

[:SENSe]:ACP:AVERage:TCONtrol EXPonential|REPeat

[:SENSe]:ACP: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 for cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA

EXPonential for NADC, PDC

Remarks: Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Adjacent Channel Power—Carrier Channel BW

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

[:SENSe]:ACP:BANDwidth[n]|BWIDth[n]:INTegration <freq>

[:SENSe]:ACP:BANDwidth[n]|BWIDth[n]:INTegration?

cdmaOne mode

[:SENSe]:ACP:BANDwidth[n]|BWIDth[n]:INTegration[m] <freq>

[:SENSe]:ACP:BANDwidth[n]|BWIDth[n]:INTegration[m]?

Set the Integration bandwidth that will be used for the main (carrier) channel.

BANDwidth[n]|BWIDth[n]: m=1 is base station and 2 is mobiles. The default is base station (1).

INTegration[n]: m=1 is cellular bands and 2 is pcs bands. The default is cellular.

Factory Preset:

Mode	Format (Modulation Standard)		
cdmaOne	1.23 MHz		
cdma2000	1.23 MHz		
W-CDMA	3.84 MHz		

Range: 300 Hz to 20 MHz for cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

Default Unit: Hz

Remarks: With measurement type set at (TPR) total power reference, 1.40 MHz is sometimes used. Using 1.23 MHz will give a power that is very nearly identical to the 1.40 MHz value, and using 1.23 MHz will also yield the correct power spectral density with measurement type set at (PSD) reference. However, a setting of 1.40 MHz will not give the correct results with measurement type set at PSD reference.

You must be in cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Adjacent Channel Power—Fast Mode ADC Range

[:SENSe]:ACP:FAST:OFFSet:ADC:RANGe AUTO|APEak|APLock|NONE|P0|P6|P12|P18

[:SENSe]:ACP:FAST:OFFSet:ADC:RANGe?

Select the range for the gain-ranging that is done in front of the ADC when the [:SENSe]:ACP:SWEep:TYPE is set to Fast. This is an advanced control that normally does not need to be changed. If you are measuring a CW signal, see the description below.

- Auto - sets the ADC range automatically. For most FFT measurements, the auto feature should not be selected. An exception is when measuring a signal which is “bursty,” in which case the auto featurecan maximize the time domain dynamic range, if FFT results are less important to you than time domain results.
- Auto Peak (APEak) - sets the ADC range automatically to the peak signal level. The auto peak feature is a compromise that works well for both CW and burst signals.
- Auto Peak Lock (APLock) - holds the ADC range automatically at the peak signal level. The auto peak lock feature is more stable than

the auto peak featurefor CW signals, but should not be used for "bursty" signals.

- NONE - turns off any auto-ranging without changing the current setting.
- P0, P6, P12, or P18 - selects ADC ranges that add 0, 6, 12, or 18 dB of fixed gain across the range manually. Manual ranging is best for CW signals.

Factory Preset: Auto Peak (APEak)

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Adjacent Channel Power—Fast Mode Relative Attenuation

[:SENSe]:ACP:FAST:OFFSet:RATTenuation <rel power>

[:SENSe]:ACP:FAST:OFFSet:RATTenuation?

Sets a relative amount of attenuation for the measurements at the offset channels when the [:SENSe]:ACP:SWEep:TYPE is set to Fast. This attenuation is always specified relative to the attenuation that is 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 channels and wider dynamic range for the measurement is available.

Factory Preset: 0

Range: –40.00 to 0.00 dB

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Adjacent Channel Power—Root Raised Cosine Filter Alpha

[:SENSe]:ACP:FILTer[:RRC]:ALPHa <numeric>

[:SENSe]:ACP:FILTer[:RRC]:ALPHa?

Set the alpha value of the Root Raised Cosine (RRC) filter.

Factory Preset: 0.22

Range: 0.01 to 0.5

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Adjacent Channel Power—Root Raised Cosine Filter Control

[:SENSe]:ACP:FILTer[:RRC][:STATe] OFF|ON|0|1

[:SENSe]:ACP:FILTer[:RRC][:STATe]?

Turn the Root Raised Cosine (RRC) filter on or off.

Factory Preset: On

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Adjacent Channel Power—Absolute Amplitude Limits

cdmaOne mode

[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet:LIST:ABSolute <power>,<power>,<power>,<power>,<power>

[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet:LIST:ABSolute?

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST:ABSolute <power>,<power>,<power>,<power>,<power>

[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST:ABSolute?

Sets the absolute amplitude levels to test against for each of the custom offsets. The list must contain five (5) entries. If there is more than one offset, the offset closest to the carrier channel is the first one in the list. [:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST[m]:TEST selects the type of testing to be done at each offset.

You can turn off (not use) specific offsets with the [:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST:STATe command.

The query returns the five (5) sets of the real numbers that are the current absolute amplitude test limits.

Offset[n] n=1 is base station and 2 is mobiles. The default is base station (1).

List[n] m=1 is cellular bands and 2 is pcs bands. The default is cellular.

Factory Preset:

Mode	Variant	Offset A	Offset B	Offset C	Offset D	Offset E
cdmaOne	BS cellular	0 dBm	0 dBm	0 dBm	0 dBm	0 dBm
	BS pcs	0 dBm	–13 dBm	–13 dBm	0 dBm	0 dBm
	MS cellular	0 dBm	0 dBm	0 dBm	0 dBm	0 dBm
	MS pcs	0 dBm	–13 dBm	–13 dBm	0 dBm	0 dBm
cdma2000		50 dBm	50 dBm	50 dBm	50 dBm	50 dBm
W-CDMA		50 dBm	50 dBm	50 dBm	50 dBm	50 dBm

Range: –200.0 dBm to 50.0 dBm

Default Unit: dBm

Remarks: You must be in cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Adjacent Channel Power—Define Resolution Bandwidth List

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

```
[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST:BANDwidth|BWIDth
<res_bw>,<res_bw>,<res_bw>,<res_bw>,<res_bw>
```

```
[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST:BANDwidth|BWIDth?
```

cdmaOne mode

```
[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST[n]:BANDwidth|BWIDth
<res_bw>,<res_bw>,<res_bw>,<res_bw>,<res_bw>
```

```
[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST[n]:BANDwidth|BWIDth?
```

Define the custom resolution bandwidth(s) for the adjacent channel power testing. If there is more than one bandwidth, the list must contain five (5) entries. Each resolution bandwidth in the list corresponds to an offset frequency in the list defined by [:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST[n][:FREQuency]. You can turn off (not use) specific offsets with the [:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST[n]:STATe command.

Offset[n] n=1 is base station and 2 is mobiles. The default is base station (1).

List[n] n=1 is cellular bands and 2 is pcs bands. The default is cellular.

Factory Preset:

Mode	Variant	Offset A	Offset B	Offset C	Offset D	Offset E
cdmaOne	BS cellular	30 kHz	30 kHz	30 kHz	30 kHz	30 kHz
	BS pcs	30 kHz	12.5 kHz	1 MHz	30 kHz	30 kHz
	MS cellular	30 kHz	30 kHz	30 kHz	30 kHz	30 kHz
	MS pcs	30 kHz	12.5 kHz	1 MHz	30 kHz	30 kHz
cdma2000		30 kHz	30 kHz	30 kHz	30 kHz	30 kHz
W-CDMA		3.84 MHz	3.84 MHz	3.84 MHz	3.84 MHz	3.84 MHz

Range: 300 Hz to 20 MHz for cdmaOne, Basic, cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

Default Unit: Hz

Remarks: You must be in cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Adjacent Channel Power—Define Offset Frequency List

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST[:FREQuency] <f_offset>,<f_offset>,<f_offset>,<f_offset>,<f_offset>

[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST[:FREQuency]?

cdmaOne mode

[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST[n][:FREQuency] <f_offset>,<f_offset>,<f_offset>,<f_offset>,<f_offset>

[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST[n][:FREQuency]?

Define the custom set of offset frequencies at which the switching transient spectrum part of the ACP measurement will be made. The list contains five (5) entries for offset frequencies. Each offset frequency in the list corresponds to a reference bandwidth in the bandwidth list.

An offset frequency of zero turns the display of the measurement for that offset off, but the measurement is still made and reported. You can turn off (not use) specific offsets with the [:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet:LIST:STATe command.

Offset[n] n=1 is base station and 2 is mobiles. The default is base station (1).

List[n] n=1 is cellular bands and 2 is pcs bands. The default is cellular.

Factory Preset:

Mode	Variant	Offset A	Offset B	Offset C	Offset D	Offset E
cdmaOne	BS cellular	750 kHz	1.98 MHz	0 Hz	0 Hz	0 Hz
	BS pcs	885 kHz	1.25625 MHz	2.75 MHz	0 Hz	0 Hz
	MS cellular	885 kHz	1.98 MHz	0 Hz	0 Hz	0 Hz
	MS pcs	1.265 MHz	0 Hz	0 Hz	0 Hz	0 Hz
cdma2000	BTS	750 kHz	1.98 MHz	0 Hz	0 Hz	0 Hz
	MS	885 kHz	1.98 MHz	0 Hz	0 Hz	0 Hz
W-CDMA		5 MHz	10 MHz	15 MHz	20 MHz	25 MHz

Range: 0 Hz to 45 MHz for cdmaOne

0 Hz to 100 MHz for cdma2000, W-CDMA

Default Unit: Hz

Remarks: You must be in cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Adjacent Channel Power—Amplitude Limits Relative to the Carrier

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST:RCARrier <rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>

[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST:RCARrier?

cdmaOne mode

[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST[n]:RCARrier <rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>

[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST[n]:RCARrier?

Sets the amplitude levels to test against for any custom offsets. This amplitude level is relative to the carrier amplitude. If multiple offsets are available, the list contains five (5) entries. The offset closest to the carrier channel is the first one in the list. [:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST[n]:TEST selects the type of testing to be done at each offset.

You can turn off (not use) specific offsets with the

[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST[n]:STATe command.

The query returns the five (5) sets of the real numbers that are the current amplitude test limits, relative to the carrier, for each offset.

Offset[n] n=1 is base station and 2 is mobiles. The default is base station (1).

List[n] n=1 is cellular bands and 2 is pcs bands. The default is cellular.

Factory Preset:

Mode	**Variant**	**Offset A**	**Offset B**	**Offset C**	**Offset D**	**Offset E**
cdmaOne	BS cellular	–45 dBc	–60 dBc	0 dBc	0 dBc	0 dBc
	BS pcs	–45 dBc	0 dBc	0 dBc	0 dBc	0 dBc
	MS cellular	–42 dBc	–54 dBc	0 dBc	0 dBc	0 dBc
	MS pcs	–42 dBc	0 dBc	0 dBc	0 dBc	0 dBc
cdma2000		0 dBc	0 dBc	0 dBc	0 dBc	0 dBc
W-CDMA	BTS	–44.2 dBc	–49.2 dBc	–49.2 dBc	–49.2 dBc	–49.2 dBc
	MS	–32.2 dBc	–42.2 dBc	–42.2 dBc	–42.2 dBc	–42.2 dBc

Range: –150.0 dB to 50.0 dB for cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA

Default Unit: dB

Remarks: You must be in cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Adjacent Channel Power—Amplitude Limits Relative to the Power Spectral Density

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST:RPSDensity <rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>

[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST:RPSDensity?

cdmaOne mode

[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST[n]:RPSDensity <rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>

[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST[n]:RPSDensity?

Sets the amplitude levels to test against for any custom offsets. This amplitude level is relative to the power spectral density. If multiple offsets are available, the list contains five (5) entries. The offset closest to the carrier channel is the first one in the list. [:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST[n]:TEST selects the type of testing to be done at each offset.

You can turn off (not use) specific offsets with the [:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST:STATe command.

The query returns the five (5) sets of the real numbers that are the current amplitude test limits, relative to the power spectral density, for each offset.

Offset[n] n=1 is base station and 2 is mobiles. The default is base station (1).

List[n] n=1 is cellular bands and 2 is pcs bands. The default is cellular.

Factory Preset:

Mode	**Variant**	**Offset A**	**Offset B**	**Offset C**	**Offset D**	**Offset E**
cdmaOne	BS cellular	–28.87 dB	–43.87 dB	0 dB	0 dB	0 dB
	BS pcs	–28.87 dB	0 dB	0 dB	0 dB	0 dB
	MS cellular	–25.87 dB	–37.87 dB	0 dB	0 dB	0 dB
	MS pcs	–25.87 dB	0 dB	0 dB	0 dB	0 dB
cdma2000		0 dB	0 dB	0 dB	0 dB	0 dB
W-CDMA	BTS	–44.2 dBc	–49.2 dBc	–49.2 dBc	–49.2 dBc	–49.2 dBc
	MS	–32.2 dBc	–42.2 dBc	–42.2 dBc	–42.2 dBc	–42.2 dBc

Range: –150.0 dB to 50.0 dB for cdmaOne, Basic, cdma2000, W-CDMA

Default Unit: dB

Remarks: You must be in cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Adjacent Channel Power—Control Offset Frequency List

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

[:SENSe]:ACP: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]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST:STATe?

cdmaOne mode

[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST[n]:STATe OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1

[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST[n]:STATe?

Selects whether testing is to be done at the custom offset frequencies. The measured powers are tested against the absolute values defined with [:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet:LIST:ABSolute, or the relative values defined with [:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet:LIST:RPSDensity and [:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet:LIST:RCARier.

Offset[n] n=1 is base station and 2 is mobiles. The default is base station (1).

List[n] n=1 is cellular bands and 2 is pcs bands. The default is cellular.

Factory Preset:

Mode	Variant	Offset A	Offset B	Offset C	Offset D	Offset E
cdmaOne	BS cellular	On	On	On	On	On
	BS pcs	On	On	On	On	On
	MS cellular	On	On	On	On	On
	MS pcs	On	On	On	On	On
cdma2000		On	On	Off	Off	Off
W-CDMA		On	On	Off	Off	Off

Remarks: You must be in cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Adjacent Channel Power—Define Type of Offset Frequency List

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

[:SENSe]:ACP: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]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST:TEST?

cdmaOne mode

[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST[n]:TEST BSolute|AND|OR|RELative, ABSolute|AND|OR|RELative, ABSolute|AND|OR|RELative, ABSolute|AND|OR|RELative, ABSolute|AND|OR|RELative

[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST[n]:TEST?

Defines the type of testing to be done at any custom offset frequencies. The measured powers are tested against the absolute values defined with [:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST:ABSolute, or the relative values defined with [:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet:LIST:RPSDensity and [:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet:LIST:RCARrier.

You can turn off (not use) specific offsets with the [:SENS]:ACP:OFFSet:LIST:STATe command.

Offset[n] n=1 is base station and 2 is mobiles. The default is base station (1).

List[n] n=1 is cellular bands and 2 is pcs bands. The default is cellular.

The types of testing that can be done for each offset include:

- Absolute - Test the absolute power measurement. If it fails, then return a failure for the measurement at this offset.
- And - Test both the absolute power measurement and the power relative to the carrier. If they both fail, then return a failure for the measurement at this offset.
- Or - Test both the absolute power measurement and the power relative to the carrier. If either one fails, then return a failure for the measurement at this offset.
- Relative - Test the power relative to the carrier. If it fails, then return a failure for the measurement at this offset.
- OFF - Turns the power test off.

Factory Preset:

Mode	**Variant**	**Offset A**	**Offset B**	**Offset C**	**Offset D**	**Offset E**
cdmaOne	BS cellular	REL	REL	REL	REL	REL
	BS pcs	REL	ABS	ABS	REL	REL
	MS cellular	REL	REL	REL	REL	REL
	MS pcs	REL	ABS	ABS	REL	REL
cdma2000		REL	REL	REL	REL	REL
W-CDMA		REL	REL	REL	REL	REL

Remarks: You must be in cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Adjacent Channel Power—Sweep Mode Resolution Bandwidth

[:SENSe]:ACP:SWEep:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution] <freq>

[:SENSe]:ACP:SWEep:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]?

Sets the resolution bandwidth when using the spectrum analyzer type sweep mode. See **[:SENSe]:ACP:SWEep:TYPE**.

Factory Preset: Auto coupled.

Range: 1.0 kHz to 1.0 MHz

Resolution: 1.0 kHz

Step Size: 1.0 kHz

Default Unit: Hz

Remarks: You must be in the cdmaOne cdma2000, W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Adjacent Channel Power—Sweep Mode Resolution BW Control

[:SENSe]:ACP:SWEep:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO OFF|ON|0|1

[:SENSe]:ACP:SWEep:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO?

Sets the resolution bandwidth to automatic, when using the spectrum analyzer type sweep mode. See **[:SENSe]:ACP:SWEep:TYPE**.

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: You must be in the cdmaOne cdma2000, W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Adjacent Channel Power—Sweep Mode Detection

[:SENSe]:ACP:SWEep:DETector[:FUNCtion] AAVerage|POSitive

[:SENSe]:ACP:SWEep:DETector[:FUNCtion]?

Selects the detector type when using the sweep mode. See **[:SENSe]:ACP:SWEep:TYPE**.

Absolute average (AAVerage) - 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: POSitive

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Adjacent Channel Power—Sweep Time

[:SENSe]:ACP:SWEep:TIME <seconds>

[:SENSe]:ACP:SWEep:TIME?

Selects a specific sweep time used to measure the reference (carrier) channel. If you increase the sweep time, you increase the length of the time data captured and the number of points measured. You might need to specify a specific sweep speed to accommodate a specific condition in your transmitter. For example, you may have a burst signal and need to measure an exact portion of the burst.

Selecting a specific sweep time may result in a long measurement time since the resulting number of data points my not be the optimum 2^n. Use **[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet:LIST:SWEep:TIME** to set the number of points used for measuring the offset channels for Basic and cdmaOne.

For cdma2000 and W-CDMA, this command sets the sweep time when using the sweep mode. See **[:SENSe]:ACP:SWEep:TYPE**.

Factory Preset:	625 µs (1 slot) for W-CDMA
	1.25 ms for cdma2000
	11.20 ms for cdmaOne
Range:	500 µs to 10 ms for W-CDMA, cdma2000
	1 µs to 50 ms for cdmaOne
Default Unit:	seconds
Remarks:	You must be in the cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Adjacent Channel Power—Sweep Type

W-CDMA mode

[:SENSe]:ACP:SWEep:TYPE FAST|FFT|SWEep

[:SENSe]:ACP:SWEep:TYPE?

cdma2000 mode

[:SENSe]:ACP:SWEep:TYPE FFT|SWEep

[:SENSe]:ACP:SWEep:TYPE?

Selects the type of sweeping.

Fast *(W-CDMA mode only)* - the data acquisition is made with the wide channel integration bandwidth and the time-domain data is divided into the narrow data to apply FFT. This mode is faster than the FFT mode but less accurate in power levels.

FFT - the data acquisition is made with the narrow channel integration bandwidth and apply fast Fourier transform (FFT) to convert to the frequency doman data.

Sweep - the measurement is made by the swept spectrum method like the traditional swept frequency spectrum analysis to have better correlation to the input signal with a high crest factor (peak/averatge ratio). This mode may take a longer time than the FFT mode. See **[:SENSe]:ACP:SWEep:DETector[:FUNCtion]**.

Factory Preset: FFT

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Adjacent Channel Power—Power Reference

[:SENSe]:ACP:TYPE PSDRef|TPRef

[:SENSe]:ACP:TYPE?

Selects the measurement type. This allows you to make absolute and relative power measurements of either total power or the power normalized to the measurement bandwidth.

Power Spectral Density Reference (PSDRef) - the power spectral density is used as the power reference

Total Power Reference (TPRef) - the total power is used as the power reference

Factory Preset: Total power reference (TPRef)

Remarks: You must be in the cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

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 302. 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—Demod Alpha

[:SENSe]:CDPower:ALPHa <numeric>

[:SENSe]:CDPower:ALPHa?

Set alpha for the root Nyquist filter.

Factory Preset: 0.22

Range: 0.01 to 0.5

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

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.

Factory Preset: 5 for cdma2000, 1xEV-DO

2.0 for W-CDMA

Range: 2 to 32 PCGs (2.5 to 40 ms) for cdma2000, 1xEV-DO

0.067 (any value below 1 is set to 0.067), 1.0, 2.0, 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—Symbol Boundary for BTS

[:SENSe]:CDPower:SBOundary[:BTS] AUTO|MAX|TM1D16|TM1D32|TM1D64|TM2|TM3D16|TM3D32|TM4|TM4CP|TM1D16SC|TM1D32SC|TM1D64SC|TM2SC|TM3D16SC|TM3D32SC

[:SENSe]:CDPower:SBOundary?

Select the symbol boundary detection mode. This command is effective when the [:SENSe]:RADio:DEVice is set to BTS.

Auto - sets the symbol boundary detection to the automatic mode. Various code channel are measured and the most appropriate code channel is determined as the reference channel.

MAX - sets the symbol boundary detection to the maximum mode.

TM1D16 - sets the code domain power measurement to Test Model 1 with 16 DPCH channels.

TM1D32 - sets the code domain power measurement to Test Model 1 with 32 DPCH channels.

TM1D64 - sets the code domain power measurement to Test Model 1 with 64 DPCH channels.

TM2 - sets the code domain power measurement to Test Model 2.

TM3D16 - sets the code domain power measurement to Test Model 3 with 16 DPCH channels.

TM3D32 - sets the code domain power measurement to Test Model 3 with 32 DPCH channels.

TM4 - sets the symbol boundary detection to Test Model 4 w/o Primary CCPCH channel.

TM4CP - sets the symbol boundary detection to Test Model 4 with Primary CCPCH channel.

TM1D16SC -sets the symbol boundary detection to Test Model 1 with 16 DPCH channels including S-CCPCH [PCH].

TM1D32SC -sets the symbol boundary detection to Test Model 1 with 32 DPCH channels including S-CCPCH [PCH].

TM1D64SC -sets the symbol boundary detection to Test Model 1 with 64 DPCH channels including S-CCPCH [PCH].

TM2SC -sets the symbol boundary detection to Test Model 2 with S-CCPCH [PCH] channel.

TM3D16SC -sets the symbol boundary detection to Test Model 3 with 16 DPCH channels including S-CCPCH [PCH].

TM3D32SC -sets the symbol boundary detection to Test Model 3 with 32 DPCH channels including S-CCPCH [PCH].

Factory Preset: Auto

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Code Domain—Slot Format for MS

[:SENSe]:CDPower:SFORmat:MS SF0|SF2

[:SENSe]:CDPower:SFORmat:MS?

Set the slot format to define DPCCH pilot pattern to synchronize with, when the `[:SENSe]:RADio:DEVice` is set to MS.

SF0 - slot format 0.

SF2 - slot format 2.

Factory Preset: SF0

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA 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—Sync Type

[:SENSe]:CDPower:SYNC CPICh|SCH|SYMBol

[:SENSe]:CDPower:SYNC?

Set the synchronization type for BTS. (When the `[:SENSe]:RADio:DEVice` is set to `MS`, dedicated physical control channel (DPCCH) is automatically set to the sync channel.)

CPICH - synchronize to common pilot channel (CPICH).

SCH - synchronize to synchronization channel (SCH).

Symbol - synchronize to the code symbol specified by the `[:SENSe]:CDPower:SYNC:SYMBol:SRATe` and the `[:SENSe]:CDPower:SYNC:SYMBol:SPRead` commands.

Factory Preset: CPICH

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Code Domain—Scramble Code Down Link

[:SENSe]:CDPower:SYNC:SCRamble[:BTS] <integer>

[:SENSe]:CDPower:SYNC:SCRamble[:BTS]?

Set the BTS primary scramble code for synchronization.

Factory Preset: 0

Range: 0 to 511

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Code Domain—Scramble Code Offset

[:SENSe]:CDPower:SYNC:SCRamble[:BTS]:OFFSet <integer>

[:SENSe]:CDPower:SYNC:SCRamble[:BTS]:OFFSet?

Set the BTS scramble code offset for synchronization.

Factory Preset: 0

Range: 0 to 15 (0 for the primary scramble code; 1 to 15 for the secondary scramble code)

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Code Domain—Sync Scramble Code Type Down Link

[:SENSe]:CDPower:SYNC:SCRamble[:BTS]:TYPE LEFT|RIGHt|STANdard

[:SENSe]:CDPower:SYNC:SCRamble[:BTS]:TYPE?

Set the BTS primary scramble code type for synchronization.

LEFT – the left alternative scrambling code whose number is the primary scramble code number + 8192 is used.

RIGHt – the right alternative scrambling code whose number is the primary scrambling code number + 16384 is used.

STANdard – the standard scrambling code whose number is the primary scrambling code number is used.

Factory Preset: STANdard

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Code Domain—Scramble Code Up Link

[:SENSe]:CDPower:SYNC:SCRamble:MS <integer>

[:SENSe]:CDPower:SYNC:SCRamble:MS?

Set the MS scramble code for synchronization.

Factory Preset: 0

Range: 0 to 16,777,215 (0h to FFF,FFFh)

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Code Domain—Synchronization Symbol Spread Code

[:SENSe]:CDPower:SYNC:SYMBol:SPRead <integer>

[:SENSe]:CDPower:SYNC:SYMBol:SPRead?

Set the spread code of the code symbol to synchronize with. This command is effective when the `[:SENSe]:CDPower:SYNC` command is set to `SYMBol`.

Factory Preset: 1

Range: 0 to 511, when **[:SENSe]:CDPower:SYNC:SYMBol:SRATe** = 7500

0 to 255, when **[:SENSe]:CDPower:SYNC:SYMBol:SRATe** = 15000

0 to 127, when **[:SENSe]:CDPower:SYNC:SYMBol:SRATe** = 30000

0 to 63, when **[:SENSe]:CDPower:SYNC:SYMBol:SRATe** = 60000

0 to 31, when **[:SENSe]:CDPower:SYNC:SYMBol:SRATe** = 120000

0 to 15, when **[:SENSe]:CDPower:SYNC:SYMBol:SRATe** = 240000

0 to 7, when **[:SENSe]:CDPower:SYNC:SYMBol:SRATe** = 480000

0 to 3, when **[:SENSe]:CDPower:SYNC:SYMBol:SRATe** = 960000

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Code Domain—Synchronization Symbol Rate

[:SENSe]:CDPower:SYNC:SYMBol:SRATe <integer>

[:SENSe]:CDPower:SYNC:SYMbol:SRATe?

Set the symbol rate of the code symbol to synchronize with. This command is effective when the `[:SENSe]:CDPower:SYNC` command is set to `SYMBol`.

Factory Preset: 7500

Range: 7500, 15000, 30000, 60000, 120000, 240000, 480000, 960000

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA 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 302. 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—Average Count

[:SENSe]:CHPower:AVERage:COUNt <integer>

[:SENSe]:CHPower:AVERage:COUNt?

Set the number of data acquisitions that will be averaged. After the specified number of average counts, the averaging mode (terminal control) setting determines the averaging action.

Factory Preset: 20

200, for W-CDMA

Range: 1 to 10,000

Remarks: You must be in the cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

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: You must be in the cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, 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: You must be in the cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Channel Power—Integration BW

[:SENSe]:CHPower:BANDwidth|BWIDth:INTegration <freq>

[:SENSe]:CHPower:BANDwidth|BWIDth:INTegration?

Set the Integration BW (IBW) that will be used.

Factory Preset: 1.23 MHz for cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO

5.0 MHz for W-CDMA

Range: 1 kHz to 10 MHz

Default Unit: Hz

Remarks: You must be in the cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, 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: You must be in the cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, 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 2^n sequence

Remarks: You must be in the cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, 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 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 µs

17.07 µs for W-CDMA

Range: 1 µs to 50 ms

Default Unit: seconds

Remarks: You must be in the 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: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 cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Channel Power—Trigger Source

[: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: You must be in the cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, 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 transmition 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, 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

–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: You must be in the cdmaOne, GSM (w/EDGE), cdma2000, W-CDMA, NADC, PDC, 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the 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 302. 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—Demod Alpha

[:SENSe]:EVMQpsk:ALPHa <numeric>

[:SENSe]:EVMQpsk:ALPHa?

Set alpha for the root Nyquist filter.

Factory Preset: 0.22

Range: 0.01 to 0.5

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

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 cdam2000, 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

Range: 128 to 1536 chips for cdma2000

128 to 512 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—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

[:SENSe]:FEED RF|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.

RF selects the signal from the front panel RF INPUT port.

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**

Intermodulation Measurement

Commands for querying the intermodultaion measurement results and for setting to the default values are found in the "MEASure Group of Commands" on page 302. 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.

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—Root Raised Cosine Filter Alpha

[:SENSe]:IM:FILTer[:RRC]:ALPHa <numeric>

[:SENSe]:IM:FILTer[:RRC]:ALPHa?

Set the alpha value of the Root Raised Cosine (RRC) filter.

Factory Preset: 0.22

Range: 0.01 to 0.5

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Intermodulation—Root Raised Cosine Filter State

[:SENSe]:IM:FILTer[:RRC][:STATe] OFF|ON|0|1

[:SENSe]:IM:FILTer[:RRC][:STATe]?

Turn the Root Raised Cosine (RRC) filter on or off.

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA 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: –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: 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: 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.

Multi Carrier Power Measurement

Commands for querying the multi carrier power measurement results and for setting to the default values are found in the "MEASure Group of Commands" on page 302. The equivalent front panel keys for the parameters described in the following commands, are found under the **Meas Setup** key, after the **Multi Carrier Power** measurement has been selected from the **MEASURE** key menu.

Multi Carrier Power—Average Count

[:SENSe]:MCPower:AVERage:COUNt <integer>

[:SENSe]:MCPower: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 W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Multi Carrier Power—Averaging State

[:SENSe]:MCPower:AVERage[:STATe] OFF|ON|0|1

[:SENSe]:MCPower:AVERage[:STATe]?

Turn the averaging function On or Off.

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Multi Carrier Power—Averaging Termination Control

[:SENSe]:MCPower:AVERage:TCONtrol EXPonential|REPeat

[:SENSe]:MCPower: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 W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Multi Carrier Power—Root Raised Cosine Filter Alpha

[:SENSe]:MCPower:FILTer[:RRC]:ALPHa <numeric>

[:SENSe]:MCPower:FILTer[:RRC]:ALPHa?

Set the alpha value of the Root Raised Cosine (RRC) filter.

Factory Preset: 0.22

Range: 0.01 to 0.5

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Multi Carrier Power—Root Raised Cosine Filter State

[:SENSe]:MCPower:FILTer[:RRC][:STATe] OFF|ON|0|1

[:SENSe]:MCPower:FILTer[:RRC][:STATe]?

Turn the Root Raised Cosine (RRC) filter on or off.

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Multi Carrier Power—Base Frequencies Delta

[:SENSe]:MCPower:FREQuency[:BASE]:DELTa <freq>

[:SENSe]:MCPower:FREQuency[:BASE]:DELTa?

Set the delta frequency, the base upper frequency – the base lower frequency.

Factory Preset: 5 MHz

Range: –15 MHz, –10 MHz, –5 MHz, 5 MHz, 10 MHz, or 15 MHz

Default Unit: Hz

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Multi Carrier Power—Offset Frequency Absolute Limit

[:SENSe]:MCPower:OFFSet:LIST:ABSolute <abs_power>,<abs_pwer>,<abs_pwer>,<abs_pwer>

[:SENSe]:MCPower:OFFSet:LIST:ABSolute?

Sets the absolute amplitude levels to test against for each of the custom offsets. The list must contain four (4) entries. If there is more than one offset, the offset closest to the carrier channel is the first one in the list. [:SENSe]:MCPower:OFFSet:LIST:TEST selects the type of testing to be done at each offset.

The query returns four (4) real numbers that are the current absolute amplitude test limits.

Factory Preset:

Offset A	Offset B	Offset C	Offset D
50 dBm	50 dBm	50 dBm	50 dBm

Range: –200.0 to 50.0 dBm

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Multi Carrier Power—Offset Frequency Relative Limit to Carrier

[:SENSe]:MCPower:OFFSet:LIST:RCARrier <rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>

[:SENSe]:MCPower:OFFSet:LIST:RCARrier?

Sets the amplitude levels to test against for any custom offsets. This amplitude level is relative to the carrier amplitude. If multiple offsets are available, the list contains four (4) entries. The offset closest to the carrier channel is the first one in the list. [:SENSe]:MCPower:OFFSet:LIST:TEST selects the type of testing to be done at each offset.

The query returns four (4) real numbers that are the current amplitude test limits, relative to the carrier, for each offset.

Factory Preset:

Offset A	Offset B	Offset C	Offset D
0 dB	0 dB	0 dB	0 dB

Range: –150.0 to 50.0 dB

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Multi Carrier Power—Offset Frequency Test Mode

[:SENSe]:MCPower:OFFSet:LIST:TEST ABSolute|AND|OR|RELative, ABSolute|AND|OR|RELative, ABSolute|AND|OR|RELative, ABSolute|AND|OR|RELative

[:SENSe]:MCPower:OFFSet:LIST:TEST?

Define the type of testing to be done at any custom offset frequencies. The measured powers are tested against the absolute values defined with [:SENSe]:MCPower:OFFSet[n]:LIST:ABSolute, or the relative values defined with [:SENSe]:MCPower:OFFSet[n]:LIST:RCARrierr.

The types of the testing that can be done for each offset include:

- ABSolute - Test the absolute power measurement. If it fails, then return a failure for the measurement at this offset.
- AND - Test both the absolute power measurement and the power relative to the carrier. If they both fail, then return a failure for the measurement at this offset.
- OR - Test both the absolute power measurement and the power relative to the carrier. If either one fails, then return a failure for the measurement at this offset.
- RELative - Test the power relative to the carrier. If it fails, then return a failure for the measurement at this offset.

Factory Preset:

Offset A	Offset B	Offset C	Offset D
REL	REL	REL	REL

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Multi Carrier Power—Offset Selection

[:SENSe]:MCPower:OFFSet:SELect ALL|TFS|TOI

[:SENSe]:MCPower:OFFSet:SELect?

Select measurements on offsets.

ALL – All adjacent and alternate channels are measured include between two carriers.

Third, fifth, and seventh order intermodulation (TFS) – The third, fifth, and seventh order intermodulation parts are measured.

Third order intermodulation (TOI) – Only the third order Intermodulation part is measured.

Factory Preset: All

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Multi Carrier Power—Measurement Reference

[:SENSe]:MCPower:REFerence AUTO|AVERage|LOWer|UPPer

[:SENSe]:MCPower:REFerence?

Select the measurement reference of the multi carrier power 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 W-CDMA 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 302. 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.

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.

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.

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

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 mode

Remarks: You must be in the PDC, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

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

Range: 0 to 40 dB

Default Unit: dB

Front Panel Access: **Input, Input Atten**

Internal RF Preamplifier 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: 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 Preamplifier 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
	–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
	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)**

Power Statistics CCDF Measurement

Commands for querying the statistical power measurement of the complimentary cumulative distribution function (CCDF) measurement results and for setting to the default values are found in the "MEASure Group of Commands" on page 302. 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.

Power Statistics CCDF—Channel Bandwidth

[:SENSe]:PSTatistic:BANDwidth|BWIDth <freq>

[:SENSe]:PSTatistic:BANDwidth|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 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 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 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).

Setting Up the Mode

Making Measurements

Programming Commands

Specifications

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.

Radio Standards Commands

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 mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

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 302. 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 (Rho)—Demod Alpha

[:SENSe]:RHO:ALPHa <numeric>

[:SENSe]:RHO:ALPHa?

Set alpha for the root Nyquist filter.

Factory Preset: 0.22

Range: 0.01 to 0.5

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA 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)—Symbol Boundary for BTS

Select the symbol boundary detection mode. This command is effective when the `[:SENSe]:RADio:DEVice` is set to BTS.

[:SENSe]:RHO:SBOundary[:BTS] AUTO|MAX|TM1D16|TM1D32|TM1D64|TM2|TM3D16|TM3D32|TM4|TM4CP|TM1D16SC|TM1D32SC|TM1D64SC|TM2SC|TM3D16SC|TM3D32SC

[:SENSe]:RHO:SBOundary?

Auto - sets the symbol boundary detection to the automatic mode. Various code channel are measured and the most appropriate code channel is determined as the reference channel.

TM1D16 - sets the code domain power measurement to Test Model 1 with 16 DPCH channels.

TM1D32 - sets the code domain power measurement to Test Model 1 with 32 DPCH channels.

TM1D64 - sets the code domain power measurement to Test Model 1 with 64 DPCH channels.

TM2 - sets the code domain power measurement to Test Model 2.

TM3D16 - sets the code domain power measurement to Test Model 3 with 16 DPCH channels.

TM3D32 - sets the code domain power measurement to Test Model 3 with 32 DPCH channels.

TM4 - sets the symbol boundary detection to Test Model 4 w/o Primary CCPCH channel.

TM4CP - sets the symbol boundary detection to Test Model 4 with Primary CCPCH channel.

TM1D16SC -sets the symbol boundary detection to Test Model 1 with 16 DPCH channels including S-CCPCH [PCH].

TM1D32SC -sets the symbol boundary detection to Test Model 1 with 32 DPCH channels including S-CCPCH [PCH].

TM1D64SC -sets the symbol boundary detection to Test Model 1 with 64 DPCH channels including S-CCPCH [PCH].

TM2SC -sets the symbol boundary detection to Test Model 2 with S-CCPCH [PCH] channel.

TM3D16SC -sets the symbol boundary detection to Test Model 3 with 16 DPCH channels including S-CCPCH [PCH].

TM3D32SC -sets the symbol boundary detection to Test Model 3 with 32 DPCH channels including S-CCPCH [PCH].

Factory Preset: Auto

Remarks You must be in the W-CDMA (3GPP) mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Slot Format for MS

[:SENSe]:RHO:SFORmat:MS SF0|SF2

[:SENSe]:RHO:SFORmat:MS?

Set the slot format to define DPCCH pilot pattern to synchronize with, when the [:SENSe]:RADio:DEVice is set to MS.

SF0 - slot format 0.

SF2 - slot format 2.

Factory Preset: SF0

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA 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)— Include SCH in Measurement Interval

[:SENSe]:RHO:SWEep:TIME:SCH INCLude|EXCLude

[:SENSe]:RHO:SWEep:TIME:SCH?

Selects whether the measurement computation includes the first 10% part of a slot where the SCH (synch channel) exists.

INCLude -> The computation is performed in a whole slot including the SCH.

EXCLude -> The computation is performed in the last 90% of a slot, which means that it excludes the SCH..

Factory Preset: Exclude

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Sync Type

[:SENSe]:RHO:SYNC CPICh|SCH|SYMBol

[:SENSe]:RHO:SYNC?

Set the synchronization type for BTS. (When the `[:SENSe]:RADio:DEVice` is set to `MS`, dedicated physical control channel (DPCCH) is automatically set to the sync channel.)

CPICH - synchronize to common pilot channel (CPICH).

SCH - synchronize to synchronization channel (SCH).

Symbol - synchronize to the code symbol specified by the `[:SENSe]:RHO:SYNC:SYMBol:SRATe` and the `[:SENSe]:RHO:SYNC:SYMBol:SPRead` commands.

Factory Preset: CPICH

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Scramble Code Down Link

[:SENSe]:RHO:SYNC:SCRamble[:BTS] <integer>

[:SENSe]:RHO:SYNC:SCRamble[:BTS]?

Set the BTS primary scramble code for synchronization.

Factory Preset: 0

Range: 0 to 511

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Scramble Code Offset

[:SENSe]:RHO:SYNC:SCRamble[:BTS]:OFFSet <integer>

[:SENSe]:RHO:SYNC:SCRamble[:BTS]:OFFSet?

Set the BTS scramble code offset (secondary scramble code) for synchronization.

Factory Preset: 0

Range: 0 to 15

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Sync Scramble Code Type Down Link

[:SENSe]:RHO:SYNC:SCRamble[:BTS]:TYPE LEFT|RIGHt|STANdard

[:SENSe]:RHO:SYNC:SCRamble[:BTS]:TYPE?

Set the BTS primary scramble code type for synchronization.

LEFT – the left alternative scrambling code whose number is the primary scramble code number + 8192 is used.

RIGHt – the right alternative scrambling code whose number is the primary scrambling code number + 16384 is used.

STANdard – the standard scrambling code whose number is the primary scrambling code number is used.

Factory Preset: STANdard

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Scramble Code Up Link

[:SENSe]:RHO:SYNC:SCRamble:MS <integer>

[:SENSe]:RHO:SYNC:SCRamble:MS?

Set the MS scramble code for synchronization.

Factory Preset: 0

Range: 0 to 16,777,215 (0h to FFF,FFFh)

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Synchronization Symbol Spread Code

[:SENSe]:RHO:SYNC:SYMBol:SPRead <integer>

[:SENSe]:RHO:SYNC:SYMBol:SPRead?

Set the spread code of the code symbol to synchronize with. This command is effective when the [:SENSe]:RHO:SYNC command is set to SYMBol.

Factory Preset: 1

Range: 0 to 511, when **:SENS:RHO:SYNC:SYMB:SRAT** = 7500

0 to 255, when **:SENS:RHO:SYNC:SYMB:SRAT** = 15000

0 to 127, when **:SENS:RHO:SYNC:SYMB:SRAT** = 30000

0 to 63, when **:SENS:RHO:SYNC:SYMB:SRAT** = 60000

0 to 31, when **:SENS:RHO:SYNC:SYMB:SRAT** = 120000

0 to 15, when **:SENS:RHO:SYNC:SYMB:SRAT** = 240000

0 to 7, when **:SENS:RHO:SYNC:SYMB:SRAT** = 480000

0 to 3, when **:SENS:RHO:SYNC:SYMB:SRAT** = 960000

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Synchronization Symbol Spread Rate

[:SENSe]:RHO:SYNC:SYMBol:SRATe <integer>

[:SENSe]:RHO:SYNC:SYMbol:SRATe?

Set the symbol rate of the code symbol to synchronize with. This command is effective when the [:SENSe]:RHO:SYNC command is set to SYMBol.

Factory Preset: 7500

Range: 7500, 15000, 30000, 60000, 120000, 240000, 480000, 960000

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA 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 302. 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).

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—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 - Root Raised Cosine Filter Alpha

[:SENSe]:SEMask:FILTer[:RRC]:ALPHa <numeric>

[:SENSe]:SEMask:FILTer[:RRC]:ALPHa?

Sets the alpha value (roll-off factor) of Root Raised Cosine (RRC) filter.

Factory Preset and *RST 0.22

Range: 0.01 to 0.5

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Key Path: Meas Setup, Ref Channel, Filter Alpha

State Saved: Saved in Instrument State

Spectrum Emission Mask - Root Raised Cosine Filter Control

[:SENSe]:SEMask:FILTer[:RRC][:STATe] OFF|ON|0|1

[:SENSe]:SEMask:FILTer[:RRC][:STATe]?

Turns the Root Raised Cosine (RRC) filter on or off.

Factory Preset and *RST OFF

Remarks: You must be in the W-CDMA to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.

Key Path: Meas Setup -> Ref Channel -> RRC Filter

State Saved: Saved in Instrument State

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	3.000 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: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:OFFSet[n]:LIST:BANDwidth|BWIDth:AUTO?

1xEV-DO mode

[:SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet:LIST[m]: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:OFFSet:LIST[m]:BANDwidth|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:BANDwidth|BWIDth:IMULti <integer>,<integer>,<integer>,<integer>,<integer>

[:SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[n]:LIST:BANDwidth|BWIDth:IMULti?

1xEV-DO mode

[:SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet:LIST[m]:BANDwidth|BWIDth:IMULti <integer>,<integer>,<integer>,<integer>,<integer>

[:SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet:LIST[m]:BANDwidth|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
1xEV-DO	SEM	10	1	1	1	1
	ACP	1	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	735.0 kHz	1.965 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.

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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 [:SENS]: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 [:SENS]:SEM:OFFS[n]:LIST[m]: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 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

Mode	Variant	Offset A	Offset B	Offset C	Offset D	Offset E
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

Mode	Variant	Offset A	Offset B	Offset C	Offset D	Offset E
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

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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.

Range: 300 Hz to 7.5 MHz

Default Unit: Hz

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

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)

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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 [: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 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 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—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 302. 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: 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: 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

[: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 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 - turns off any auto-ranging without making any changes to the current setting.

- P0 to P18 - manually selects ADC ranges that add 0 to 18 dB of fixed gain across the range. Manual ranging is best for CW signals.

Factory Preset: APEak

Remarks: 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: 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: 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: 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: 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: 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:BANDwidth|BWIDth:IF:AUTO OFF|ON|0|1

[:SENSe]:SPECtrum:BANDwidth|BWIDth:IF:AUTO?

Select auto or manual control of the pre-FFT BW.

Factory Preset: AUTO, 1.55 MHz

Remarks: 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:BANDwidth|BWIDth:IF:FLATness OFF|ON|0|1

[:SENSe]:SPECtrum:BANDwidth|BWIDth:IF:FLATness?

Turns IF flatness corrections on and off.

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: 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: 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

Range: 1 Hz to 10.0 MHz

Remarks: 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:BANDwidth|BWIDth:PFFT:TYPE FLAT|GAUSsian

[:SENSe]:SPECtrum:BANDwidth|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: 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:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution] <freq>

[:SENSe]:SPECtrum:BANDwidth|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

Range: 0.10 Hz to 3.0 MHz

Remarks: 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

Remarks: 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 nth 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: 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—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: 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—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: 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—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: 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: 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: 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—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.

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

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.

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 specifiy 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 μs

Range: 100 ns to 10 s

Default Unit: seconds

Remarks: 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: 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 mode

Remarks: 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 (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 302. 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: 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: 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: 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

[: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 - turn off auto-ranging without making any changes to the current setting.

P0 to P18 - adds 0 to 18 dB of fixed gain across the range

Factory Preset: AUTO

Remarks: 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: 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: 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: 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: 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: 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
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: 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: 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 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: 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: 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: 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

Range: 1 μs to 100 s

Default Unit: seconds

Remarks: 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 mode

Remarks: 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 EXT1is 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 EXT1is 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 EXT1is 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 µs 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

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

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1.0 ms to 559.0 ms for NADC, PDC

Default Unit: seconds

Front Panel Access: **Mode Setup**, **Trigger**, **Frame Timer**, **Period**

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

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, cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO

–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 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**

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W-CDMA Specifications

The specifications tables in this chapter may contain specifications and/or supplemental information.

- Specifications describe the performance of parameters covered by the product warranty. Specifications are applicable under the following conditions:

  The analyzer is within the one year calibration cycle.

  Over 0 to +55°C, except when otherwise specified.

  Within the in-band frequency ranges documented on page 499.

  After 2 hours of storage at a constant temperature, within the operating temperature range, 1 hour after the instrument is turned on and within 24 hours after "Align All Now" has been run.

  Because digital communications signals are noise-like, all measurements will have variations. The specifications apply only with adequate averaging to remove those variations.

- Nominal values indicate the expected performance, or describe product performance that is useful in the application of the product, but is not covered by the product warranty.

NOTE Items listed under the "Supplemental Information" column for the Agilent E4446 and E4448 analyzers are all nominal values.

- Typical performance describes additional product performance information that is not covered by the product warranty. It is performance beyond specification that 80% of the units exhibit with a 95% confidence level over the temperature range 20 to 30°C. Typical performance does not include measurement uncertainty.

Conformance With 3GPP TS 25.141 Base Station Requirements for a Manufacturing Environment

Sub-clause	Name	3GPP Required Test Instrument Tolerance (as of 2001-12)	Instrument Tolerance Interval[abc]	Supplemental Information
Conditions 25 to 35°C[d] Derived tolerances[e] 95th percentile[a] 100% limit tested[b] Calibration uncertainties included[c]				
6.2.1	**Maximum Output Power**	0.7 dB (95%)	0.28 dB (95%)	0.71 dB (100%)
6.2.2	**CPICH Power Accuracy**	0.8 dB (95%)	0.29 dB (95%)	–10 dB CDP[f]
6.3.4	**Frequency Error**	12 Hz (95%)	10 Hz (100%)	Freq Ref locked[g]
6.4.2	**Power Control Steps**[h]			
	1 dB step	0.1 dB (95%)	0.0325 dB (100%)	Test Model 2
	0.5 dB step	0.1 dB (95%)	0.0325 dB (100%)	Test Model 2
	Ten 1 dB steps	0.1 dB (95%)	0.0325 dB (100%)	Test Model 2
	Ten 0.5 dB steps	0.1 dB (95%)	0.0325 dB (100%)	Test Model 2
6.4.3	**Power Dynamic Range**	0.2 dB (95%)	0.075 dB (100%)	
6.4.4	**Total Power Dynamic Range**[h]	0.3 dB (95%)	0.015 dB (95%)	Ref –35 dBm at mixer[i]
6.5.1	**Occupied Bandwidth**	100 kHz (95%)	38 kHz (95%)	10 averages[j]
6.5.2.1	**Spectrum Emission Mask**	1.5 dB (95%)	0.59 dB (95%)	Absolute peak[k]
6.5.2.2	**ACLR**			
	5 MHz offset	0.8 (95%)	0.22 dB (100%)	
	10 MHz offset	0.8 (95%)	0.22 dB (100%)	
6.5.3	**Spurious Emissions**			
	f < 3 GHz	1.5 to 2.0 dB (95%)	0.65 dB (100%)	
	3 GHz < f < 4 GHz	2.0 dB (95%)	1.77 dB (100%)	
	4 GHz < f < 12.6 GHz	4.0 dB (95%)	2.27 dB (100%)	
6.7.1	**EVM**	2.5% (95%)	1.0% (95%)	Range 15 to 20%[l]
6.7.2	**Peak Code Domain Error**	1.0 dB (95%)	1.0 dB (nominal)	

a. Those tolerances marked as 95% are derived from 95th percentile observations with 95% confidence.

b. Those tolerances marked as 100% are derived from 100% limit tested observations. Only the 100% limit tested observations are covered by the product warranty.

c. The computation of the instrument tolerance intervals shown includes the uncertainty of the tracing of calibration references to national standards. It is added, in a root-sum-square fashion, to the observed performance of the instrument.
d. This table is intended for users in the manufacturing environment, and as such, the tolerance limits have been computed for temperatures of the ambient air near the analyzer of 25 to 35°C.
e. Most of the tolerance limits in this table are derived from measurements made of standard instrument specifications, rather than direct observations.
f. Tolerance limits are computed for a CPICH code domain power of –10 dB relative to total signal power.
g. The frequency references of the DUT and the test equipment must be locked together to meet this tolerance interval.
h. These measurements are obtained by utilizing the code domain power function or general instrument capability. The tolerance limits given represent instrument capabilities.
i. The tolerance interval is based on the largest signal power being –35 dBm at the mixer.
j. The OBW measurement errors are dominated by the noise-like nature of the signal. The errors decline in proportion to the square root of the number of averages. The tolerance interval shown is for ten averages.
k. The tolerance interval shown is for the peak absolute power of a CW-like spurious signal. The standards for SEM measurements are ambiguous as of this writing; the tolerance interval shown is based on Agilent’s interpretation of the current standards and is subject to change.
l. EVM tolerances apply with signals having EVMs within ±2.5% of the required 17.5% EVM limit.

Agilent E4440A, E4443A, and E4445A Analyzers

For E4440A, E4443A, E4445A:

Measurement	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Power		
Minimum power at RF Input		−70 dBm (nominal)
Absolute power accuracy[a]		
20 to 30°C, Attenuation > 2 dB[b]	±0.71 dB	±0.19 dB (typical)
20 to 30°C, Attenuation ≤ 2 dB[b]	±0.80 dB	±0.25 dB (typical)
Measurement floor[c]		−78 dBm (nominal)

a. Absolute power accuracy includes all error sources for in-band signals except mismatch errors and repeatability due to incomplete averaging. It applies when the mixer level is high enough that measurement floor contribution is negligible.

b. The absolute power accuracy depends on the setting of the electronic input attenuator as well as the signal-to-noise ratio. For high input levels, the Auto setting of RF Input Range will result in high signal-to-noise ratios and Input Atten > 2 dB, for which the Absolute power accuracy is best. At moderate levels, manually setting the Input Atten can give better accuracy than the automatic setting. At very low levels, automatic or manual setting of the Input Atten to 0 dB optimizes the accuracy by maximizing the signal-to-noise ratio. For W-CDMA, “high levels” would nominally be levels above –14.4 dBm, and “very low levels” would nominally be below –58 dBm.
The error due to very low signals levels is a function of the signal (channel power) to noise (measurement floor) ratio, SN, in decibels. The function is error = $10 \times \log(1 + 10^{(-SN/10)})$. For example, if the mixer level (input power minus attenuation) is 26.4 dB above the measurement floor, the error due to adding the analyzer's noise to the UUT is only 0.01 dB.

c. Measurement floor is the channel power measured due only to the noise of the analyzer. The measurement floor nominally changes by +1 dB/GHz for signal frequencies different from the 2 GHz frequency for which this nominal floor was determined.

For E4440A, E4443A, E4445A:

Measurement		Specifications	Supplemental Information
Adjacent Channel Power Ratio (ACPR; ACLR)[a]			
Minimum power at RF Input			–27 dBm (nominal)
ACPR Accuracy[b]			RRC weighted, 3.84 MHz noise bandwidth
Radio	*Offset Freq.*		
MS (UE)	5 MHz	±0.12 dB	At ACPR range of –30 to –36 dBc with optimum mixer level[c]
MS (UE)	10 MHz	±0.17 dB	At ACPR range of –40 to –46 dBc with optimum mixer level[d]

Measurement		Specifications	Supplemental Information
BTS	5 MHz	±0.22 dB	At ACPR range of –42 to –48 dBc with optimum mixer level[e]
BTS	10 MHz	±0.22 dB	At ACPR range of –47 to –53 dBc with optimum mixer level[d]
BTS	5 MHz	±0.17 dB	At –48 dBc non-coherent ACPR[f]

Measurement	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Dynamic Range *Offset Frequency*		RRC weighted, 3.84 MHz noise bandwidth
5 MHz		–74.5 dB (typical)[g]
10 MHz		–82 dB (typical)[g]

a. Most versions of adjacent channel power measurements use negative numbers, in units of dBc, to refer to the power in an adjacent channel relative to the power in a main channel, in accordance with ITU standards. The standards for W-CDMA analysis include ACLR, a positive number represented in dB units. In order to be consistent with other kinds of ACP measurements, this measurement and its specifications will use negative dBc results, and refer to them as ACPR, instead of positive dB results referred to as ACLR. The ACLR can be determined from the ACPR reported by merely reversing the sign.

b. The accuracy of the Adjacent Channel Power Ratio will depend on the mixer drive level and whether the distortion products from the analyzer are coherent with those in the UUT. Except for the "noncoherent case" described in footnote f, the specifications apply even in the worst case condition of coherent analyzer and UUT distortion products. For ACPR levels other than those in this specifications table, the optimum mixer drive level for accuracy is approximately –29 dBm - (ACPR/3), where the ACPR is given in (negative) decibels.

c. In order to meet this specified accuracy when measuring mobile station (MS) or user equipment (UE) within 3 dB of the required –33 dBc ACPR, the mixer level (ML) must be optimized for accuracy. This optimum mixer level is –18 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power - (–18 dBm). For example, if the average input power is –6 dBm, set the attenuation to 12 dB. This specification applies for the normal 3.5 dB peak-to-average ratio of a single code. Note that, if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.

d. ACPR accuracy at 10 MHz offset is warranted when the input attenuator is set to give an average mixer level of –6 dBm.

e. To meet this specified accuracy, the mixer level must be optimized for accuracy when measuring node B of the Base Transmission Station (BTS) within 3 dB of the required –45 dBc ACPR. This optimum mixer level is –14 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power - (–14 dBm). For example, if the average input power is –6 dBm, set the attenuation to 8 dB. This specification applies for the normal 10 dB peak-to-average ratio (at 0.01% probability) for Test Model 1. Note that, if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.

f. Accuracy can be excellent even at low ACPR levels assuming that the user sets the mixer level to optimize the dynamic range, and assuming that the analyzer and UUT distortions are incoherent. When the errors from the UUT and the analyzer are incoherent, optimizing dynamic range is equivalent to minimizing the contribution of analyzer noise and distortion to accuracy, though the higher mixer level increases the display scale fidelity errors. This incoherent addition case is commonly used in the industry and can be useful for comparison of analysis equipment, but this incoherent addition model is rarely justified.

g. The optimum mixer drive level is approximately –7 dBm.

For E4440A, E4443A, E4445A:

Measurement	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Multi-Carrier Power		
Minimum Carrier Power at RF Input		–12 dBm (nominal)
ACPR Dynamic Range, two carriers		RRC weighted, 3.84 MHz noise bandwidth
5 MHz offset		–70 dB (nominal)
10 MHz offset		–75 dB (nominal)
ACPR Accuracy, two carriers		
5 MHz offset, –48 dBc ACPR		±0.38 dB (nominal)
Power Statistics CCDF		
Minimum Power at RF Input		–40 dBm, average (nominal)
Histogram Resolution	0.01 dB[a]	
Intermodulation		
Minimum Carrier Power at RF Input		–30 dBm (nominal)
Third-order Intercept		
CF = 1 GHz		TOI + 7.2 dB[b]
CF = 2 GHz		TOI + 7.5 dB[b]

a. The Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function (CCDF) is a reformatting of a histogram of the power envelope. The width of the amplitude bins used by the histogram is the histogram resolution. The resolution of the CCDF will be the same as the width of those bins.

b. The third-order intercept (TOI) of the analyzer as configured for the W-CDMA personality is higher than the third-order intercept specified for the analyzer without the personality, due to the configuration of loss elements in front of the input mixer. The personality configures the mechanical attenuator to be in a fixed 6 dB attenuation position, and has additional loss in the electronic attenuator. The TOI increases by the nominal amount shown due to these losses when the electronic attenuator is set to 0 dB, and further increases proportional to the setting of the electronic attenuator.

For E4440A, E4443A, E4445A:

Measurement	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Occupied Bandwidth		
Minimum carrier power at RF Input		–40 dBm (nominal)
Frequency Resolution	100 Hz	
Frequency Accuracy		$\frac{1.4\%}{\sqrt{N_{avg}}}$ (nominal)[a]
Spectrum Emission Mask		
Minimum power at RF Input		–20 dBm (nominal)

Measurement	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Dynamic Range, relative[b]		
2.515 MHz offset[c]	–86.7 dB	–88.9 dB (typical)
1980 MHz region[d]	–80.7 dB	–83.0 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute[e]		
2.515 MHz offset[f]	–97.9 dBm	–99.9 dBm (typical)
1980 MHz region[g]	–81.9 dBm	–83.9 dBm (typical)
Accuracy, relative		
2.515 MHz offset[h,i]	0.14 dB	
1980 MHz region[i,j]	0.56 dB	

a. The errors in Occupied Bandwidth measurement are due mostly to the noisiness of any measurement of a noise-like signal, such as the W-CDMA signal. The observed standard deviation of the OBW measurement is 60 kHz, so with 1000 averages, the standard deviation should be about 2 kHz, or 0.05%. The frequency errors due to the FFT processing are computed to be 0.028% with the RBW (30 kHz) used.

b. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset and region specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. This specification is derived from other analyzer performance limitations such as third-order intermodulation, DANL and phase noise. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Mixer level is defined to be the input power minus the input attenuation.

c. Default measurement settings include 30 kHz RBW. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about –9 dBm.

d. Default measurement settings include 1200 kHz RBW. This dynamic range specification applies for a mixer level of 0 dBm. Higher mixer levels can give up to 5 dB better dynamic range, but at the expense of compression in the input mixer, which reduces accuracy. The compression behavior of the input mixer is specified in the PSA Specifications Guide; the levels into the mixer are nominally 8 dB lower in this application when the center frequency is 2 GHz.

e. The sensitivity is specified with 0 dB input attenuation. It represents the noise limitations of the analyzer. It is tested without an input signal.

f. The sensitivity at this offset is specified in the default 30 kHz RBW.

g. The sensitivity for this region is specified in the default 1200 kHz bandwidth.

h. The relative accuracy is a measure of the ratio of the power at the offset to the main channel power. It applies for spectrum emission levels in the offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

i. These specifications apply for integrated power.

j. The relative accuracy is a measure of the ratio of the power in the region to the main channel power. It applies for spurious emission levels in the regions that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

For E4440A, E4443A, E4445A:

Measurement	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Code Domain		Specifications apply to BTS and where the mixer level (RF input power minus attenuation) is between –25 and –15 dBm.
Code domain power		
Power range at RF input (Preamplifier ON)		–102 to –45 dBm (nominal)[a]
The following specifications are applicable with the Preamplifier OFF.		
Code domain power		
Minimum power at RF input		–75 dBm (nominal)[bc]
Relative code domain power accuracy	±0.0325 dB ±0.075 dB ±0.15 dB	Using Test Model 2. Code domain power between 0 and –10 dBc Code domain power between –10 and –30 dBc Code domain power between –30 and –40 dBc
Relative code domain power accuracy	±0.04 dB ±0.075 dB ±0.2 dB	Using Test Model 3 with 32 DPCH signal Code domain power between 0 and –10 dBc Code domain power between –10 and –30 dBc Code domain power between –30 and –40 dBc
Symbol power vs. time		Using Test Model 3, with 32 DPCH signal.
Minimum power at RF Input		–50 dBm (nominal)[bc]
Accuracy	±0.125 dB	Using Test Model 3 with 32 DPCH signal. Specified for code channel power ≥–20 dBc.
Symbol error vector magnitude		
Minimum power at RF Input		–50 dBm (nominal)[bc]
Accuracy	±1.0%	Specified for code channel power ≥–20 dBc.
QPSK EVM		
Minimum power at RF Input (Preamplifier OFF)		–20 dBm (nominal)
EVM		
Range		0 to 25% (nominal)
Floor		
Preamplifier OFF		1.5% (nominal)
Preamplifier ON	2.0%	RF input power = –50 dBm, Attenuator = 0 dB.
Accuracy[d]		±1.0% (nominal) At EVM of 10%.
I/Q origin offset		
Range		–10 to –50 dBc (nominal)

Measurement	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Frequency error		
Range		±300 kHz (nominal)
Accuracy		± 10 Hz (nominal) + (transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy)

a. CPICH synchronization requires a minimum RF input power of –102 dBm. CPICH synchronization can be achieved for RF input power down to –112 dBm, but lock will not be consistent. CPICH synchronization can be obtained above –45 dBm, but TOI products will begin to raise the code domain noise floor. The power range that is free from TOI-induced noise floor problems can be extended up to 20 dB by increasing the input attenuation above the factory preset setting of 0 dB when using the preamplifier. There is no auto mode for setting input attenuation when the preamplifier is ON.

b. Predefined test models under the Symbol Boundary menu are recommended for RF input power levels below –60 dBm. At low signal-to-noise ratios the auto channel ID algorithm may not correctly detect an active code channel as turned on. The predefined test model bypasses the auto channel ID algorithm.

c. Nominal operating range. Accuracy specification applies when mixer level (RF input power minus attenuation) is between –25 and –15 dBm.

d. The accuracy specification applies when the EVM to be measured is well above the measurement floor. When the EVM does not greatly exceed the floor, the errors due to the floor add to the accuracy errors. The errors due to the floor are noise-like and add incoherently with the UUT EVM. The errors depend on the EVM of the UUT and the floor as follows: error = sqrt(EVMUUT^2 + EVMsa^2) – EVMUUT, where EVMUUT is the EVM of the UUT in percent, and EVMsa is the EVM floor of the analyzer in percent. For example, if the EVM of the UUT is 7%, and the floor is 2.5%, the error due to the floor is 0.43%. The total error can cause a reading as high as EVMUUT + floorerror + accyerror, or as low as EVMUUT – accyerror, where floorerror is the result of the error computation due to the floor, and accyerror is the specified accuracy.

For E4440A, E4443A, E4445A:

Measurement	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Modulation Accuracy (composite EVM)		Specifications apply to BTS and where the mixer level (RF input power minus attenuation) is between –25 and –15 dBm.
Power range at RF Input (Preamplifier ON)		–102 to –45 dBm (nominal)[a]
Minimum power at RF input (Preamplifier OFF)		–75 dBm (nominal)[bc]
The following specifications are applicable with the Preamplifier OFF.		
Composite EVM		For Test Model 2
Range	0 to 25%	

Measurement	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Floor	2.0%	
Accuracy[d]	±1.0%	
Peak Code Domain Error		
Accuracy		±1.0 dB (nominal) For Test Model 1 with 16 DPCH signal
I/Q Origin Offset		
Range		–10 to –50 dBc (nominal)
Frequency Error		Specified for CPICH power ≥–15 dBc
Range	±500 Hz	
Accuracy	± 10 Hz + (transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy)	
Time offset		
Frame offset accuracy	±300 ns	
Relative offset accuracy	±1.25 ns	
Spectrum (Frequency Domain)	See Spectrum on page 9	
Waveform (Time Domain)	See Waveform on page 10	

a. CPICH synchronization requires a minimum RF input power of –102 dBm. CPICH synchronization can be achieved for RF input power down to –112 dBm, but lock will not be consistent. CPICH synchronization can be obtained above –45 dBm, but TOI products will begin to raise the EVM floor. The power range that is free from TOI-induced noise floor problems can be extended up to 20 dB by increasing the input attenuation above the factory preset setting of 0 dB when using the preamplifier. There is no auto mode for setting input attenuation when the preamplifier is ON.

b. Predefined test models under the Symbol Boundary menu are recommended for RF input power levels below –60 dBm. At low signal-to-noise ratios the auto channel ID algorithm may not correctly detect an active code channel as turned on. The predefined test model bypasses the auto channel ID algorithm.

c. Nominal operating range. Accuracy specification applies when mixer level (RF input power minus attenuation) is between –25 and –15 dBm.

d. The accuracy specification applies when the EVM to be measured is well above the measurement floor. When the EVM does not greatly exceed the floor, the errors due to the floor add to the accuracy errors. The errors due to the floor are noise-like and add incoherently with the UUT EVM. The errors depend on the EVM of the UUT and the floor as follows: error = $\mathrm{sqrt}(EVMUUT^2 + EVMsa^2) - EVMUUT$, where EVMUUT is the EVM of the UUT in percent, and EVMsa is the EVM floor of the analyzer in percent. For example, if the EVM of the UUT is 7%, and the floor is 2.5%, the error due to the floor is 0.43%. The total error can cause a reading as high as EVMUUT + floorerror + accyerror, or as low as EVMUUT – accyerror, where floorerror is the result of the error computation due to the floor, and accyerror is the specified accuracy.

Agilent E4446A and E4448A Analyzers

For E4446A, E4448A:

Measurement	Supplemental Information
Channel Power	
Minimum power at RF Input	–69 dBm
Absolute power accuracy	
20 to 30°C, Attenuation > 2 dB	±0.2 dB
20 to 30°C, Attenuation ≤ 2 dB	±0.3 dB
Measurement floor[a]	–77 dBm
Adjacent Channel Power Ratio (ACPR; ACLR)	
Minimum power at RF Input	–26 dBm
ACPR Accuracy[b]	RRC weighted, 3.84 MHz noise bandwidth
Radio / *Offset Freq.*	
MS (UE) 5 MHz	±0.12 dB At ACPR range of –30 to –36 dBc with optimum mixer level[c]
MS (UE) 10 MHz	±0.17 dB At ACPR range of –40 to –46 dBc with optimum mixer level[d]
BTS 5 MHz	±0.22 dB At ACPR range of –42 to –48 dBc with optimum mixer level[e]
BTS 10 MHz	±0.22 dB At ACPR range of –47 to –53 dBc with optimum mixer level[d]
Dynamic Range	RRC weighted, 3.84 MHz noise bandwidth
Offset Frequency	
5 MHz	–74.5 dB
10 MHz	–82 dB

a. Measurement floor is the channel power measured due only to the noise of the analyzer. The measurement floor nominally changes by +1 dB/GHz for signal frequencies different from the 2 GHz frequency for which this nominal floor was determined.

b. The accuracy of the Adjacent Channel Power Ratio will depend on the mixer drive level and whether the distortion products from the analyzer are coherent with those in the UUT. Except for the “noncoherent case” described in footnote f, the specifications apply even in the worst case condition of coherent analyzer and UUT distortion products. For ACPR levels other than those in this specifications table, the optimum mixer drive level for accuracy is approximately –29 dBm - (ACPR/3), where the ACPR is given in (negative) decibels.

c. In order to meet this specified accuracy when measuring mobile station (MS) or user equipment (UE) within 3 dB of the required –33 dBc ACPR, the mixer level (ML) must be optimized for accuracy. This optimum mixer level is –18 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power - (–18 dBm). For example, if the average input power is –6 dBm, set the attenuation to 12 dB. This specification applies for the normal 3.5 dB peak-to-average ratio of a single code. Note that if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.

d. ACPR accuracy at 10 MHz offset is warranted when the input attenuator is set to give an average mixer level of –6 dBm.

e. To meet this specified accuracy, the mixer level must be optimized for accuracy when measuring mode B of the base transmission station (BTS) within 3 dB of the required –45 dBc ACPR. This optimum mixer level is –14 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power (–14 dBm). For example, if the average input power is –6 dBm, set the attenuation to 8 dB. This specification applies for the normal 10 dB peak-to-average ratio (at 0.01% probability) for Test Model 1. Note that if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.

For E4446A, E4448A:

Measurement	Supplemental Information
Multi-Carrier Power	
Minimum Carrier Power at RF Input	–11 dBm
ACPR Dynamic Range, two carriers	RRC weighted, 3.84 MHz noise bandwidth
5 MHz offset	–69 dB
10 MHz offset	–74 dB
ACPR Accuracy, two carriers	
5 MHz offset, –48 dBc ACPR	±0.4 dB
Power Statistics CCDF	
Minimum Power at RF Input	–39 dBm, average
Histogram Resolution	0.01 dB[a]
Intermodulation	
Minimum Carrier Power at RF Input	–29 dBm
Third-order Intercept	
CF = 1 GHz	TOI + 7.2 dB[b]
CF = 2 GHz	TOI + 7.5 dB[b]

a. The Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function (CCDF) is a reformatting of a histogram of the power envelope. The width of the amplitude bins used by the histogram is the histogram resolution. The resolution of the CCDF will be the same as the width of those bins.

b. The third-order intercept (TOI) of the analyzer as configured for the W-CDMA personality is higher than the third-order intercept specified for the analyzer without the personality, due to the configuration of loss elements in front of the input mixer. The personality configures the mechanical attenuator to be in a fixed 6 dB attenuation position, and has additional loss in the electronic attenuator. The TOI increases by the nominal amount shown due to these losses when the electronic attenuator is set to 0 dB, and further increases proportional to the setting of the electronic attenuator.

For E4446A, E4448A:

Measurement	Supplemental Information
Occupied Bandwidth	
Minimum carrier power at RF Input	–39 dBm
Frequency Resolution	100 Hz
Frequency Accuracy	$\frac{1.4\%}{\sqrt{N_{avg}}}$
Spectrum Emission Mask	
Minimum power at RF Input	–19 dBm
Dynamic Range, relative[a]	
2.515 MHz offset[b]	–88 dB
1980 MHz region[c]	–83 dB
Sensitivity, absolute[d]	
2.515 MHz offset[e]	–99 dBm
1980 MHz region[f]	–83 dBm
Accuracy, relative	
2.515 MHz offset[g]	0.2 dB
1980 MHz region[h]	0.6 dB

a. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset and region specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. This specification is derived from other analyzer performance limitations such as third-order intermodulation, DANL and phase noise. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Mixer level is defined to be the input power minus the input attenuation.

b. Default measurement settings include 30 kHz RBW. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about –9 dBm.

c. Default measurement settings include 1200 kHz RBW. This dynamic range specification applies for a mixer level of 0 dBm. Higher mixer levels can give up to 5 dB better dynamic range, but at the expense of compression in the input mixer, which reduces accuracy. The compression behavior of the input mixer is specified in the PSA Specifications Guide; the levels into the mixer are nominally 8 dB lower in this application when the center frequency is 2 GHz.

d. The sensitivity is specified with 0 dB input attenuation. It represents the noise limitations of the analyzer. It is tested without an input signal.
e. The sensitivity at this offset is specified in the default 30 kHz RBW.
f. The sensitivity for this region is specified in the default 1200 kHz bandwidth.
g. The relative accuracy is a measure of the ratio of the power at the offset to the main channel power. It applies for spectrum emission levels in the offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.
h. The relative accuracy is a measure of the ratio of the power in the region to the main channel power. It applies for spurious emission levels in the regions that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

For E4446A, E4448A:

Measurement	Supplemental Information
Code Domain	Specifications apply to BTS
Code domain power Minimum power at RF input	−59 dBm
At 0 dBm total signal power Relative CDP accuracy	
Using Test Model 2	±0.0325 dB Code domain power is between 0 and −10 dBc ±0.075 dB Code domain power is between −10 and −30 dBc ±0.15 dB Code domain power is between −30 and −40 dBc
Using Test Model 3 with 32 DPCH signal	±0.04 dB Code domain power is between 0 and −10 dBc ±0.075 dB Code domain power is between −10 and −30 dBc ±0.2 dB Code domain power is between −30 and −40 dBc

Measurement	Supplemental Information
Symbol power vs. time	
Minimum power at RF Input	–50 dBm Using Test Model 3 with 32 DPCH signal.
Accuracy	±0.125 dB Using Test Model 3 with 32 DPCH signal. Spread channel power can be down to –20 dB of total power.
Symbol error vector magnitude	
Minimum power at RF Input	–49 dBm Spread Channel Power can be down to –20 dB of total power.
Accuracy	±1.0%
QPSK EVM	
Minimum power at RF Input	–19 dBm
EVM	
Range	0 to 25%
Floor	1.5%
Accuracy	±1.0% At EVM of 10%
I/Q origin offset	
Range	–10 to –50 dBc
Frequency error	
Range	±300 kHz
Accuracy	± 10 Hz (nominal) + (transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy)

For E4446A, E4448A:

Measurement	Supplemental Information
Modulation Accuracy (composite EVM)	
Minimum carrier power at RF Input	–59 dBm
Composite EVM	For Test Model 2
Range	0 to 25%
Floor	2.0%
Accuracy[a]	±1.0%
Peak Code Domain Error	
Accuracy	±1.0 dB For Test Model 1 with 16 DPCH signal
I/Q Origin Offset	
Range	–10 to –50 dBc
Frequency Error	CPICH power ≥–15 dBc
Range	±500 Hz
Accuracy	± 10 Hz + (transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy)
Time offset	
Frame offset accuracy	±300 ns
Relative offset accuracy	±1.25 ns
Spectrum (Frequency Domain)	See Spectrum on page 9
Waveform (Time Domain)	See Waveform on page 10

a. The accuracy specification applies when the EVM to be measured is well above the measurement floor.

Frequency

Measurement	Specifications	Supplemental Information
In-Band Frequency Range	2110 to 2170 MHz 1920 to 1980 MHz	

General

Measurement	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Trigger		
Trigger source		RF burst (wideband), Video (IF envelope), Ext Front, Ext Rear. Actual choices are dependent on measurement.
Trigger delay, level, & slope		Each trigger source has separate set of these parameters.
Trigger delay Range Repeatability Resolution	 –100 to +500 ms ±33 ns 33 ns	
External trigger inputs Level Impedance		 –5V to +5V (characteristic) > 10 kΩ (nominal)
Range Control		RF Input Autorange[a] Manually set **Max Total Pwr** Manually set **Input Atten**

a. Autorange is *not* continuous with each measurement acquisition; it will run only once immediately following a measurement restart, initiated either by pressing the **Restart** hardkey, or by sending the GPIB command `INIT:IMM`. This behavior was chosen to maintain best measurement speed, but it requires caution when input power levels change.

If the input signal power changes, the analyzer will not readjust the input attenuators for optimal dynamic range unless a measurement restart is initiated. For example, if a sequence of power measurements is made, beginning with a maximum power level that is large enough to require non-zero input attenuation, it is advisable to do a measurement restart to automatically set a lower input attenuator value to maintain optimal dynamic range for approximately every 3 dB the input signal power level is reduced, or smaller, depending upon how precisely dynamic range needs to be optimized. Conversely, if the input signal power increases to a high enough level, input overloading will occur if the input attenuators are not readjusted by doing a measurement restart.

Specifications Applicable to All Digital Comms Personalities

The specifications tables in this chapter may contain specifications and/or supplemental information.

- Specifications describe the performance of parameters covered by the product warranty. Specifications are applicable under the following conditions:

  The analyzer is within the one year calibration cycle.

  Over 0 to +55°C, except when otherwise specified.

  Within the frequency ranges documented for each personality. Refer to the specifications for each individual personality.

  After 2 hours of storage at a constant temperature, within the operating temperature range, 1 hour after the instrument is turned on and within 24 hours after “Align All Now” has been run.

  Because digital communications signals are noise-like, all measurements will have variations. The specifications apply only with adequate averaging to remove those variations.

- Nominal values indicate the expected performance, or describe product performance that is useful in the application of the product, but is not covered by the product warranty.
- Typical performance describes additional product performance information that is not covered by the product warranty. It is performance beyond specification that 80% of the units exhibit with a 95% confidence level over the temperature range 20 to 30°C. Typical performance does not include measurement uncertainty.

Frequency

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Frequency Range	7 MHz to 3 GHz	

Amplitude

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information
Frequency Response At all input attenuations Maximum error relative to reference condition (50 MHz)	**+20 to +30°C**	**0 to +55°C**	**Typical**
Attenuation = 0 to 2 dB			
7 to 810 MHz	±0.79 dB	±0.95 dB	±0.60 dB
810 to 960 MHz	±0.50 dB	±0.66 dB	±0.22 dB
960 to 1428 MHz	±0.59 dB	±0.75 dB	±0.22 dB
1428 to 1503 MHz	±0.41 dB	±0.57 dB	±0.15 dB
1503 to 1710 MHz	±0.59 dB	±0.75 dB	±0.22 dB
1710 to 2205 MHz	±0.41 dB	±0.57 dB	±0.15 dB
2205 to 3000 MHz	±1.17 dB	±1.33 dB	±0.66 dB
Attenuation ≥ 3 dB			
7 to 810 MHz	±0.69 dB	±0.85 dB	±0.28 dB
810 to 960 MHz	±0.41 dB	±0.57 dB	±0.15 dB
960 to 1428 MHz	±0.59 dB	±0.75 dB	±0.22 dB
1428 to 1503 MHz	±0.41 dB	±0.57 dB	±0.15 dB
1503 to 1710 MHz	±0.59 dB	±0.75 dB	±0.22 dB
1710 to 2205 MHz	±0.41 dB	±0.57 dB	±0.15 dB
2205 to 3000 MHz	±0.98 dB	±1.14 dB	±0.50 dB
Electronic Input Attenuator			The standard mechanical input attenuator is locked to 6 dB when using the electronic input attenuator.
Range	0 to +40 dB		
Step size	1 dB steps		
Accuracy at 50 MHz +20°C to +30°C	±0.15 dB relative to 10 dB electronic attenuation		±0.05 dB (typical)

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Absolute Amplitude Accuracy **Excluding**: mismatch, scalloping, and IF flatness[a] **Including**: linearity, RBW switching, attenuator,[b] differences from swept[c]		
Freq. tuned to the input CW freq.		
At 50 MHz, +20°C to +30°C	±0.25 dB	±0.06 dB (typical)
At 50 MHz, all temperatures	±0.33 dB	
50 MHz Amplitude Ref. Accuracy		±0.05 dB (nominal)
At all frequencies (Absolute amplitude accuracy at 50 MHz + Frequency Response)		
+20°C to +30°C	±(0.25 dB + frequency response)	±(0.06 dB + frequency response) (typical)
0°C to +55°C	±(0.33 dB + frequency response)	

a. Absolute amplitude error does not include input mismatch errors. It is tested only when the analyzer center frequency is tuned to the input CW frequency. In this test condition, the effects of FFT scalloping error and IF Flatness do not apply. FFT scalloping error, the possible variation in peak level as the signal frequency is varied between FFT bins, is a mathematical parameter of the FFT window; it is under 0.01 dB for the flattop window. IF flatness, the variation in measured amplitude with signal frequency variations across the span of an FFT result, is not specified separately for the digital communications personalities, but the errors caused by IF flatness are included in all individual personality specifications.

b. Absolute amplitude error is tested at a combination of signal levels, spans, bandwidths and input attenuator settings. As a result, it is a measure of the sum of many errors normally specified separately for a spectrum analyzer: detection linearity (also known as scale or log fidelity), RBW switching uncertainty, attenuator switching uncertainty, IF gain accuracy, Amplitude Calibrator accuracy, and the accuracy with which the analyzer aligns itself to its internal calibrator.

c. The Absolute Amplitude Accuracy for digital communications personalities differs from the Absolute Amplitude Accuracy given in the PSA Specifications Guide. The specification given here is more complete in that it applies to all settings of the electronic attenuator, with the mechanical attenuator locked in its 6 dB setting, whereas the non-personalities specification applies to only one attenuation setting – the mechanical attenuator set to 10 dB.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
LO emissions < 3 GHz		< –125 dBm (nominal)
Third-order Intermodulation Distortion		When using the electronic input attenuator, the standard mechanical input attenuator is locked to 6 dB. TOI performance will nominally be *better* than shown in the PSA Specifications Guide by 7 dB + (CF × 1 dB/GHz).
Displayed Average Noise Level		When using the electronic input attenuator, the standard mechanical input attenuator is locked to 6 dB. DANL performance will nominally be *worse* than shown in the PSA Specifications Guide by 7 dB + (CF × 1 dB/GHz).

Measurements

These specifications apply to the measurements available in Basic Mode.

Measurement	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spectrum		
Range at RF Input Maximum Minimum	Refer to PSA Specifications Guide	
Span range	10 Hz to 10 MHz	1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10 sequence or arbitrary user-definable
Capture time		66 ns to 40s 2 points to 200k points Coupled to span and RBW
Resolution BW range Overall	 100 mHz to 1 MHz	 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10 sequence or arbitrary user-definable
Span = 10 MHz Span = 100 kHz Span = 1 kHz Span = 100 Hz	3 kHz to 1 MHz 30 Hz to 500 kHz 400 mHz to 7.5 kHz 100 mHz to 2 kHz	
Pre-FFT filter Type BW	 Gaussian, Flat Auto, Manual 1 Hz to 10 MHz	
FFT window	Flat Top (high amplitude accuracy); Uniform; Hanning; Hamming; Gaussian; Blackman; Blackman-Harris; Kaiser-Bessel 70; K-B 90; K-B 110	
Averaging Avg number Avg mode Avg type	 1 to 10,000 Exponential, Repeat Power Avg (RMS), Log-Power Avg (Video), Voltage Avg, Maximum, Minimum	
Displays	Spectrum, I/Q waveform, Simultaneous Spectrum & I/Q waveform	
Y-axis display Controls	 Scale/Div, Ref Value, and Ref Position	 Allows expanded views of portions of the trace data
Markers	Normal, Delta, Band Power, Noise	
Trigger Source	 Free Run (immediate), Video (IF envelope), RF Burst (wideband), Ext Front, Ext Rear, Frame, Line	
Delay, Holdoff, & Auto		See Trigger on page 506

Measurement	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Waveform		
Range at RF Input Maximum Minimum	Refer to PSA Specifications Guide	
Sweep time range[a] RBW ≤ 7.5 MHz RBW ≤ 1 MHz RBW ≤ 100 kHz RBW ≤ 10 kHz	 10 µs to 200 ms 10 µs to 400 ms 10 µs to 2s 10 µs to 20s	
Time record length		2 to >900k points (nominal)
Resolution bandwidth filter		1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10 sequence or arbitrary user-definable
Gaussian Flat Top Frequency response	10 Hz to 8 MHz 10 Hz to 10 MHz	 ±0.25 dB over 8 MHz (nominal) –3 dB rolloff bandwidth is 10 MHz (nominal)
Averaging Avg Number Avg Mode Avg Type	 1 to 10,000 Exponential, Repeat Power Avg (RMS), Log-power Avg (Video), Maximum, Minimum	
Displays	RF envelope, I/Q waveform	
Y-axis display Controls	 Scale/Div, Ref Value, and Ref Position	 Allows expanded views of portions of the trace data.
X-axis display Range Controls	 10 divisions × scale/div Scale/Div, Ref Value, and Ref Position	 Allows expanded views of portions of the trace data.
Markers	Normal, Delta, Band Power, Noise	
Trigger Source	 Free Run (immediate), Video (IF envelope), RF Burst (wideband), Ext Front, Ext Rear, Frame, Line	
Delay, Holdoff, and Auto		See Trigger on page 506

a. The maximum available sweep time range is proportional to the setting of the decimation
(**Meas Setup** > **Advanced** > **Decimation**).
The limits shown are for decimation = 4, the maximum allowed. The default for decimation is 1.

Measurement	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Both Spectrum and Waveform		
Trigger		
Trigger delay		For Video, RF Burst, Ext Front, Ext Rear
Range	−500 ms to +500 ms	
Repeatability	±33 ns	
Resolution	33 ns	
Trigger slope	Positive, Negative	
Trigger holdoff		
Range	0 to 500 ms	
Resolution	1 µs	
Auto trigger	On, Off	
Time interval range		0 to 10s (nominal) Does an immediate trigger if no trigger occurs before the set time interval.
RF burst trigger		Wideband IF for repetitive burst signals.
Peak carrier power range at RF Input	+27 dBm to −40 dBm	
Trigger level range	0 to −25 dB	Relative to signal peak
Bandwidth		>15 MHz (nominal)
Video (IF envelope) trigger		
Range	+30 dBm to noise floor	
Measurement Control		Single, Continuous, Restart, Pause, Resume

Inputs and Outputs

Front Panel

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
RF INPUT		
VSWR (with electronic attenuator) 7 MHz to 3 GHz		
< 2 dB input attenuation		< 1.3:1 (nominal)
≥ 2 dB input attenuation		< 1.2:1 (nominal)

Rear Panel

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
321.4 MHz IF OUT		
Conversion Gain (Input Attenuator = 0 dB) Tuned Frequency		
50 MHz		+2.0 dB (nominal)
600 MHz		+2.0 dB (nominal)
1000 MHz		+2.0 dB (nominal)
2500 MHz		+1.7 dB (nominal)
3000 MHz		+1.7 dB (nominal)

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