GSM/EDGE
Digital Standard for R&S®Signal Generators
Operating Manual

1171.5254.12 ─ 16

Test & Measurement

Operating Manual

ROHDE&SCHWARZ

This document describes the following software options:

- R&S®SMBV-K40/-K41
  1415.8031.xx, 1415.8460.xx
- R&S®SMU-K40/-K41
  1160.7609.02, 1408.7810.02
- R&S®AMU-K40/-K41
  1402.6106.02, 1403.0253.02
- R&S®SMATE-K40/-K41
  1404.5107.02, 1404.8306.02
- R&S®SMJ-K40/-K41
  1404.0305.02, 1409.2706.02

This manual version corresponds to firmware version:
FW 3.20.281.xx and later of the R&S®SMBV100A
FW 2.20.360.142 and later of the R&S®SMU200A, R&S®SMATE200A, R&S®SMJ100A and R&S®AMU200A

Mühldorfstr. 15, 81671 München, Germany
Phone: +49 89 41 29 - 0
Fax: +49 89 41 29 12 164
Email: info@rohde-schwarz.com
Internet: www.rohde-schwarz.com

The following abbreviations are used throughout this manual: R&S®SMBV100A is abbreviated as R&S SMBV, R&S®SMU200A is abbreviated as R&S SMU, R&S®AMU200A is abbreviated as R&S AMU, R&S®SMATE200A is abbreviated as R&S SMATE, R&S®SMJ100A is abbreviated as R&S SMJ, R&S®WinIQSIM2™ is abbreviated as R&S WinIQSIM2; the license types 02/03/07/11/13/16/12 are abbreviated as xx.

Contents

1 Preface

1.1 Documentation Overview

The user documentation for the R&S Signal Generator consists of the following parts:

- Online Help system on the instrument,
- "Quick Start Guide" printed manual,
- Documentation CD-ROM with:
  - Online help system (*.chm) as a standalone help,
  - Operating Manuals for base unit and options,
  - Service Manual,
  - Data sheet and specifications,
  - Links to useful sites on the R&S internet.

Online Help

The Online Help is embedded in the instrument's firmware. It offers quick, context-sensitive access to the complete information needed for operation and programming. The online help contains help on operating the R&S Signal Generator and all available options.

Quick Start Guide

The Quick Start Guide is delivered with the instrument in printed form and in PDF format on the Documentation CD-ROM. It provides the information needed to set up and start working with the instrument. Basic operations and an example of setup are described. The manual includes also general information, e.g., Safety Instructions.

Operating Manuals

The Operating Manuals are a supplement to the Quick Start Guide. Operating Manuals are provided for the base unit and each additional (software) option.

These manuals are available in PDF format - in printable form - on the Documentation CD-ROM delivered with the instrument. In the Operating Manual for the base unit, all instrument functions are described in detail. Furthermore, it provides an introduction to remote control and a complete description of the remote control commands with programming examples. Information on maintenance, instrument interfaces and error messages is also given.

In the individual option manuals, the specific functions of the option are described in detail. For additional information on default settings and parameters, refer to the data sheets. Basic information on operating the R&S Signal Generator is not included in the option manuals.

Service Manual

The Service Manual is available in PDF format - in printable form - on the Documentation CD-ROM delivered with the instrument. It describes how to check compliance with rated specifications, on instrument function, repair, troubleshooting and fault elimination. It contains all information required for repairing the instrument by the replacement of modules.

This manual can also be orderd in printed form (see ordering information in the data sheet).

Release Notes

The release notes describe new and modified functions, eliminated problems, and last minute changes to the documentation. The corresponding firmware version is indicated on the title page of the release notes. The current release notes are provided in the Internet.

Web Help

The web help provides online access to the complete information on operating the R&S Signal Generator and all available options, without downloading. The content of the web help corresponds to the user manuals for the latest product version.

The web help is available on the R&S Signal Generator product page at the Downloads > Web Help area.

Application Notes

Application notes, application cards, white papers and educational notes are further publications that provide more comprehensive descriptions and background information.

The latest versions are available for download from the Rohde & Schwarz website, at http://www.rohde-schwarz.com/appnotes.

1.2 Conventions Used in the Documentation

1.2.1 Typographical Conventions

The following text markers are used throughout this documentation:

Convention	Description
"Graphical user interface elements"	All names of graphical user interface elements on the screen, such as dialog boxes, menus, options, buttons, and softkeys are enclosed by quotation marks.
KEYS	Key names are written in capital letters.

Convention	Description
`File names, commands, program code`	File names, commands, coding samples and screen output are distinguished by their font.
Input	Input to be entered by the user is displayed in italics.
Links	Links that you can click are displayed in blue font.
"References"	References to other parts of the documentation are enclosed by quotation marks.

1.2.2 Notes on Screenshots

When describing the functions of the product, we use sample screenshots. These screenshots are meant to illustrate as much as possible of the provided functions and possible interdependencies between parameters. The shown values may not represent realistic test situations.

The screenshots usually show a fully equipped product, that is: with all options installed. Thus, some functions shown in the screenshots may not be available in your particular product configuration.

1.2.3 Naming of Software Options

In this operating manual, we explicitly refer to options required for specific functions of the digital standard.

The name of software options for signal generators vary in the name of the instrument, but the option name is identical. Therefore we use in this manual the placeholder R&S SMx/AMU.

Example:

Naming for an option of the vector signal generator R&S SMBV100A, e.g:

- R&S SMx/AMU-K99, stands for R&S SMBV-K99

The particular software options available for the corresponding instruments are listed on the back of the title page.

2 Introduction

The R&S Signal Generator equipped with option R&S SMx/AMU-K40 enables you to generate signals in accordance with the GSM/EDGE standard, based on the GMSK and 8PSK modulation. Option R&S SMx/AMU-K41 EDGE Evolution extends the GSM/EDGE signal generation with simulation of higher order modulations (QPSK, 16QAM and 32QAM) for higher symbol rate bursts and higher order modulations (16QAM and 32QAM) for normal symbol rate bursts.

To playback a signal from a waveform file created by the simulation software R&S WinIQSIM2, the corresponding R&S WinIQSIM2 digital standard option must be installed.

GSM is a TDMA standard for cellular mobile radio networks and is used worldwide. The R&S Signal Generator is suitable as a signal generator for all GSM variants. There is no restriction regarding the use of GSM slots, EDGE slots and EDGE Evolution slots.

The R&S Signal Generator can generate both the transmitter signal of a base station (BS) and the transmitter signal of user equipment (UE).

Every TDMA frame consists of 8 timeslots (or simply "slots"). Each slot can be separately turned on or off. A maximum of 7 different level attenuation values can be defined and allocated separately to the 8 slots quite independently of one another.

In order to configure a slot it is necessary to define a burst type. Different burst types are available, depending on the installed options on the instrument.

For instruments equipped only with optionR&S SMx/AMU-K40, you can choose between data bursts Normal (full rate and half rate) and EDGE; control bursts Access, Frequency Correction and Synchronization; a Dummy Burst; and bursts for test purposes, All_Data (GSM and EDGE). Not only can you generate half rate slots but you can also define multislots for HSCSD (high speed circuit switched data) and (E)GPRS (general packet radio service) configurations at the physical level, if necessary allocating multiple slots to a single connection (channel banding).

The optionR&S SMx/AMU-K41 extends the available burst types with burst types defined for normal symbol rate and higher order modulation schemes such as the data burst Normal (16QAM and 32QAM) and All_Data (16QAM and 32QAM) as well as with the burst types defined for higher symbol rates HSR (QPSK, 16QAM and 32QAM) and HSR All_Data (QPSK, 16QAM and 32QAM).

Higher symbol rates are achieved by reduction of the symbol period and employing of higher symbol rate bursts (HB) instead of the normal burst (NB). A normal burst contains 116 encrypted symbols and uses time slots with normal duration (156 or 157 symbols long). The higher symbol rate bursts carry information on full rate packet traffic channels, contain 138 encrypted symbols and use time slots with reduced symbol duration (187 or 188 symbols long).

The option R&S SMx/AMU-K41 provides additionally the functionality to configure and generate burst for VAMOS operation. All_Data (AQPSK) and Normal (AQPSK) bursts for full and half rate operation are available.

The modulation data is continuously inserted into the chosen slots (in realtime). In this fashion the data generator uses a digital signal processor to generate a data stream complete with modulation data and control signals for power ramping.

This data stream is converted into I/Q signals in the modulation encoder.

The signal is processed depending on the configured modulation scheme and selected symbol rate mode:

- In accordance with the GSM standard, the MSK modulation type is set by default to a symbol rate of 270.833 ksymb/s and Gauss filtering. The symbol rate can be changed in the instrument. FSK with adjustable span can also be used as the modulation type.
- In accordance with the standard, in the case of EDGE slots the 8PSK modulation type is set by default to 3/8(rotation at a symbol rate of 270.833 ksymb/s and Gauss linearized filtering.
- In accordance to EDGE Evolution specifications (option R&S SMx/AMU-K41), the EDGE Evolution slots in a normal burst (NB) are 16QAM or 32QAM modulated at a symbol rate of 270.833 ksymb/s and Gauss linearized filtering. The EDGE Evolution slots in a higher symbol rate bursts (HB) are QPSK, 16QAM or 32QAM modulated at a symbol rate of 325 ksymb/s and spectrally Narrow or Wide Pulse Shape filtering.
- In accordance to VAMOS specifications (option R&S SMx/AMU-K41), the slots are AQPSK modulated at a symbol rate of 270.833 ksymb/s and Gauss linearized filtering.

Three modes for each the normal and the higher symbol rate mode are available for configuring a GSM/EDGE signal:

- **Mode Unframed** - a signal with standard-compliant modulation parameters but without slot and frame structure is generated.
- **Mode Frame (Single)** - a signal consisting of a frame is generated; it is also possible to choose half rate bursts and to define multislots.
- **Mode Frame (Double)** - a signal consisting of two frames is generated; the frames are repeated according to a defined default.

2.1 VAMOS (Voice services over Adaptive Multi-user channels on One Slot)

According to 3GPP TS 45.001, with VAMOS it is possible to serve two MS simultaneously on the same physical resource. Thus the voice channel capacity in the CS domain can be doubled.

Each of the two VAMOS users is assigned a so-called VAMOS subchannel, i.e. the physical radio resource is split into two subchannels, one for each VAMOS user. The two subchannels are separated in uplink and downlink via training sequences. For this

purpose 3GPP TS 45.002 defines two sets of Training Sequence Codes (TSC). One VAMOS user/subchannel gets a training sequence from TSC set 1, the other from TSC set 2. This ensures that the two training sequences have a very low cross-correlation. All mobiles must support TSC set 1, but only mobiles explicitly indicating support for VAMOS must also support TSC set 2.

In the uplink two GMSK modulated signals interfere with each other and the base station receiver requires an advanced multi-user detection algorithm.

In the downlink a novel modulation scheme is used for each subchannel. The two subchannels are combined orthogonally by mapping them to the I and Q axis. This results in a QPSK modulation scheme, where each constellation point has a subchannel 1 component and a subchannel 2 component, as shown in the following figure.

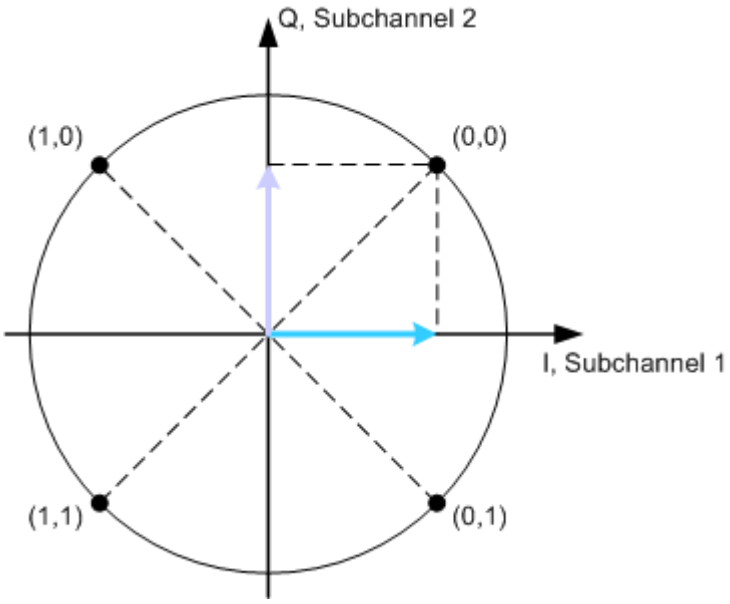


Fig. 2-1: QPSK modulation, sum of both subchannels

In this figure both subchannels use the same power level. VAMOS allows subchannel-specific power control, so that the two subchannels can use different power levels, e.g. when the two users are located at different distances from the base station. The resulting modulation scheme is called Adaptive QPSK (AQPSK). The following figure shows an example where subchannel 2 mapped to the Q-axis uses a higher power level than subchannel 1 mapped to the I-axis.

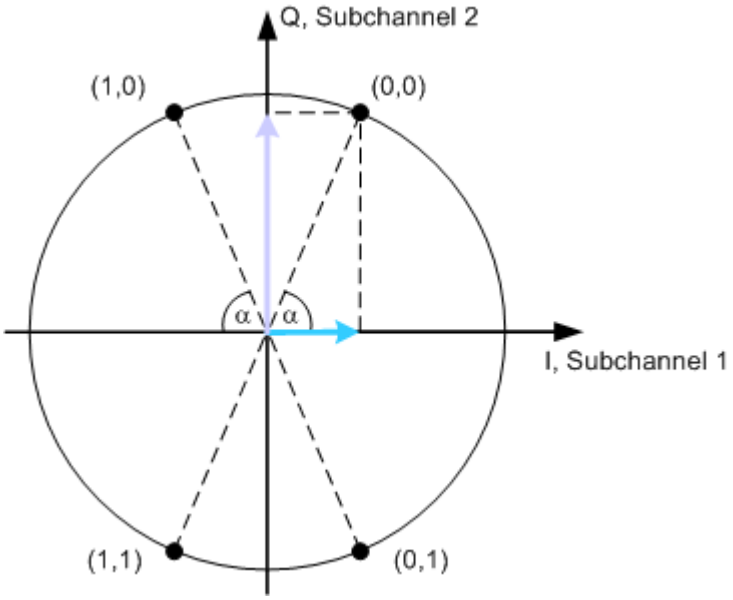


Fig. 2-2: AQPSK modulation, subchannel 2 with higher power level

The power level of subchannel 2 relative to the power level of subchannel 1 is called Subchannel Power Imbalance Ratio (SCPIR). It is related to the angle α as follows:

$SCPIR = 20 * log_{10}(tan\ \alpha)\ dB$,

where the value of α shall be chosen such that |SCPIR|≤10dB

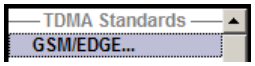
For α = 45° the SCPIR equals 0 dB and the two power levels are equal.

AQPSK modulation is applied in the downlink if speech frames have to be transmitted on both subchannels simultaneously.

In this implementation, you can set the SCPIR and configure the VAMOS subchannels, TSC set and TSC used. The available VAMOS settings depend on the mode the signal is generated in:

- "Unframed"
  Two data sources are provided, one per each VAMOS subchannel; the data is AQPSK modulated but only one SCPIR can be configured.
- "Framed (Single)"
  Full Rate, Half Rate and combination of both slot types are supported. The characteristics of each of the half rate slots can be adjusted individually
  Separate data source is provided per each VAMOS subchannel and each user in half rate mode; the data is AQPSK modulated and eight SCPIRs can be configured
  Training Sequence (TSC) set and TSC used can be configured on a VAMOS subchannel/User basis
- "Framed (Double)"
  The settings of each of the two frames are as in the "Framed (Single)" mode.

3 GSM/EDGE User Interface



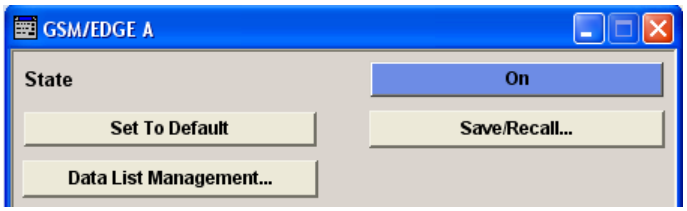
To access the dialog for setting the digital standard, select "Baseband block > GSM/EDGE" or use the dialog tree under "Baseband".

3.1 GSM/EDGE Main Menu

The dialog offered differs according to the mode selected. Most of the subdialogs and settings are available to all modes, however.

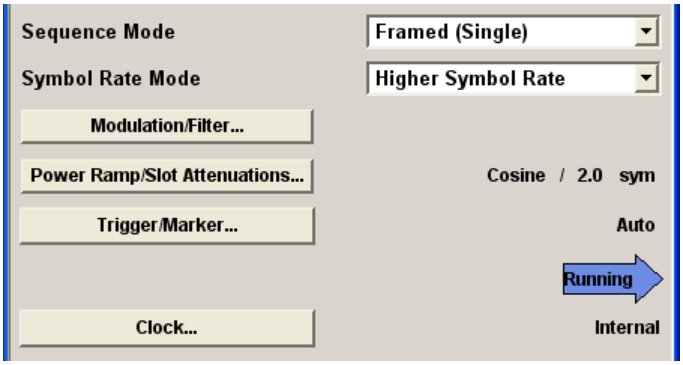
The upper part of the dialog is used for turning on the GSM/EDGE digital standard and choosing the mode.

The "Set to Default" button calls the default settings for the GSM/EDGE standard.



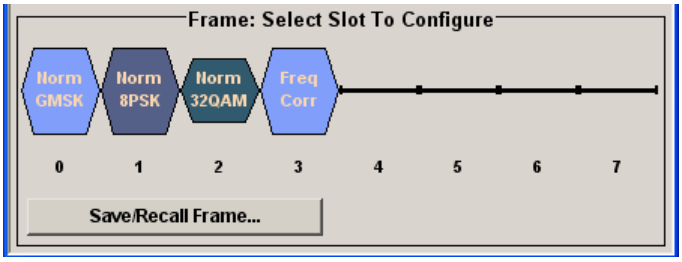
The subdialogs for choosing the modulation, for setting the trigger and clock parameters and for data list management are available to all modes.

For all modes except Unframed, the subdialogs for saving and loading a frame and for setting the power ramping and slot attenuation are also available.



The lower part of the dialog displays the chosen frame configuration, except in Unframed mode when it displays the signal configuration.

In this graphical display you can select the slot that you wish to edit. The burst editor then opens.



State
Activates the standard and deactivates all the other digital standards and digital modulation modes in the same path.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:STATe` on page 66

Set to Default
Calls the default settings. The values of the main parameters are listed in the following table.

Parameter	Value
State	Not affected by "Set to Default"
Mode	Framed (single)
Modulation	
Symbol Rate Mode	Normal Symbol Rate
Symbol Rate	270.833 ksymb/s
Ignore 1/4...	Off
Force Dummy Bits to 1	Off
Mod. Type GSM	MSK 1bit/sym
Filter	Gauss
Filter Par. BT	0.3
Power Ramp Control	
Ramp Time	2 sym
Function	Cosine
Slot Attenuation 1...7	0 dB
Slot 0 Configuration	
Burst Type	Normal (full rate)
Slot Level	Full
Multislot	Off
Number of Slots	1
Data	PRBS 9

Parameter	Value
Use Stealing Flag	On
Stealing Flag	0
TSC	Set 1, TSC 0
Slot 1-7 Configuration	
Slot Level, other settings as slot 0	Off

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:PRESet on page 62

Save/Recall
Calls the "Save/Recall" dialog.

From the "Save/Recall" dialog, the "File Select" windows for saving and recalling GSM configurations and the "File Manager" can be called.

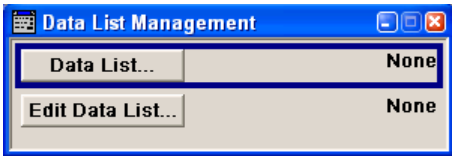
"Recall GSM setting" Opens the "File Select" window for loading a saved GSM configuration.
The configuration of the selected (highlighted) file is loaded by pressing the "Select" button.

"Save GSM setting" Opens the "File Select" window for saving the current GSM signal configuration.
The name of the file is specified in the "File name" entry field, the directory selected in the "save into" field. The file is saved by pressing the "Save" button.
The "Fast Save" checkbox determines whether the instrument performs an absolute or a differential storing of the settings. Enable this function to accelerate the saving process by saving only the settings with values different to the default ones. "Fast Save" is not affected by the "Preset" function.

"File Manage" Calls the "File Manager".
The "File Manager" is used to copy, delete and rename files and to create new directories.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:SETTing:CATalog? on page 63
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:SETTing:LOAD on page 64
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:SETTing:STORe on page 64
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:SETTing:STORe:FAST on page 64
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:SETTing:DELete on page 63

Data List Management
Calls the "Data List Management" dialog. This dialog is used to select and edit a data list.



All data lists are stored as files with the predefined file extension `*.dm_iqd`. The file name and the directory they are stored in are user-definable.

The data lists must be selected as a data source in the Burst Editor.

Note: All data lists are generated and edited by means of the `SOURce:BB:DM` subsystem commands. Files containing data lists end with `*.dm_iqd`. The data lists are selected as a data source for a specific function in the individual subsystems of the digital standard.

Example: Creating and editing the data list

```
SOUR:BB:DM:DLIS:SEL "gsm"
SOUR:BB:DM:DLIS:DATA 1,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,1,1,1,0,0,0
SOUR:BB:DM:DLIS:DATA:APP 1,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,1,1,1,0,0,0
```

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>][:SOURce]:DATA` on page 99
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>][:SOURce]:DATA:DLISt` on page 100

Sequence Mode
Selects GSM/EDGE mode.

There are three modes available:

- Unframed
  see chapter 3.2, "Mode Unframed", on page 16
- Framed (single)
  see chapter 3.3, "Mode Framed (single)", on page 18
- Framed (double)
  see chapter 3.4, "Mode Framed (double)", on page 20

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:MODE` on page 62

Symbol Rate Mode
(for instruments equipped with option R&S Signal Generator-K41 only)

Set the symbol rate mode, i.e. determines whether a normal burst (NB) or higher symbol rate burst (HB) will be generated.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:SRATe:MODE` on page 65

Modulation/Filter
Calls the "Modulation/Filter" dialog. The Modulation dialog is used for setting the modulation and filter parameters, see chapter 3.6, "Modulation/Filter", on page 23.

Remote command:
n.a.

Power Ramping/Slot Attenuations
Calls the "Power Ramping/Slot Attenuation" dialog. This dialog is used to set the power ramping parameters and for setting values for the level attenuation in dB, see chapter 3.7, "Power Ramping/Slot Attenuation", on page 29.

The currently selected ramp function and ramp time are displayed.

Remote command:
n.a.

Trigger/Marker
Calls the "Trigger/Marker/Clock" dialog.

This dialog is used to select the trigger source, configure the marker output signals and set the time delay on an external trigger signal, see chapter 3.8, "Trigger/Marker/Clock Settings", on page 32.

Remote command:
n.a.

Execute Trigger
Executes trigger manually.

You can execute the trigger manually only if you select an internal trigger source and a trigger mode other than "Auto".

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:EXECute` on page 83

Clock
Calls the "Trigger/Marker/Clock" dialog. This dialog is used to select the clock source, see chapter 3.8.4, "Clock Settings", on page 40.

Remote command:
n.a.

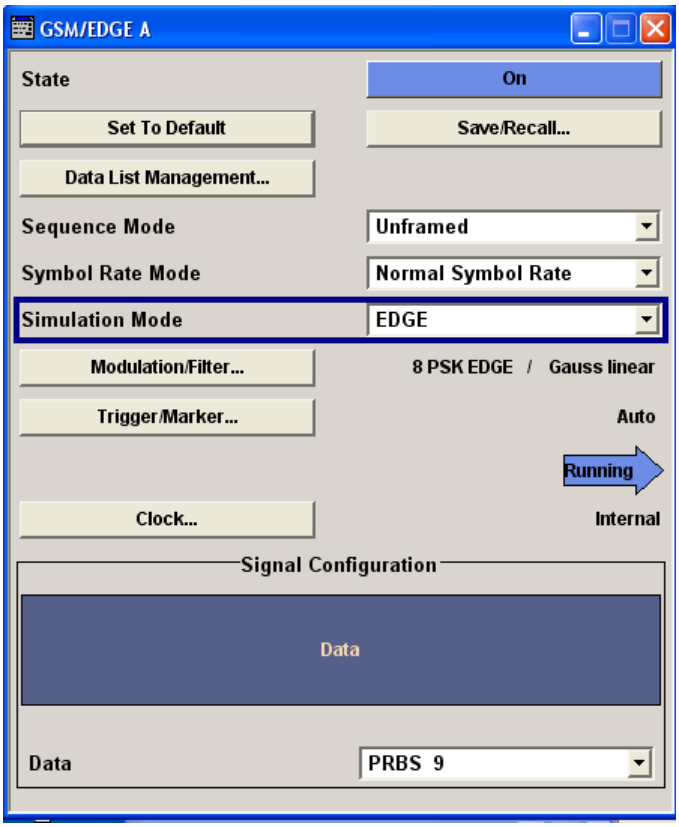
3.2 Mode Unframed

In "Unframed" mode a modulation signal without slot or frame structure is generated. The modulated carrier without power ramping is often enough for initial tests, and in case the complete signal is not yet needed.

Since all the modulation parameters for the signal are conform to the standard, only the symbol rate mode (normal or higher symbol rate) and the modulation (MSK or FSK for GSM, 8PSK EDGE for EDGE and 16QAM EDGE or 32QAM EDGE for EDGE Evolution) have to be selected. The symbol rate and filter configuration are set accordingly.

This mode can be used for quick measurements of the spectrum or signal quality (e.g. EVM).

The subdialogs for selecting the modulation (see chapter 3.6, "Modulation/Filter", on page 23), as well as the trigger, marker and clock (see chapter 3.8, "Trigger/Marker/Clock Settings", on page 32) are offered.



Simulation Mode
Selects the modulation for the signal for the "Unframed" "Sequence Mode"

The signal is generated without slot or frame structure.

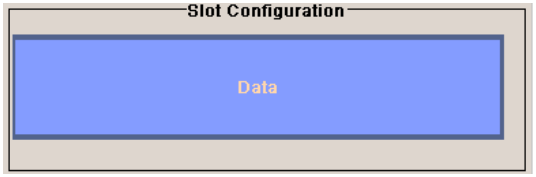
The available simulation modes depend on the selected symbol rate:

- Normal Symbol Rate - GSM (MSK or FSK), AQPSK, 8PSK/EDGE, 16QAM and 32QAM
- Higher Symbol Rate - HSR QPSK, HSR 16QAM and HSR 32QAM.

For GSM, the modulation to be used (MSK or FSK) is set by means of the parameter "Modulation" in the "Modulation/Filter" menu.

Note: "Higher Symbol Rate Mode" and "Simulation Modes" AQPSK, 16QAM, 32QAM, HSR QPSK, HSR 16QAM and HSR 32QAM require option R&S SMx/AMU-K41 EDGE Evolution

The graphical display shows the signal in Unframed mode - no frames, no power ramping.



Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:SMODe on page 64

Data
Selects data source.

The following standard data sources are available:

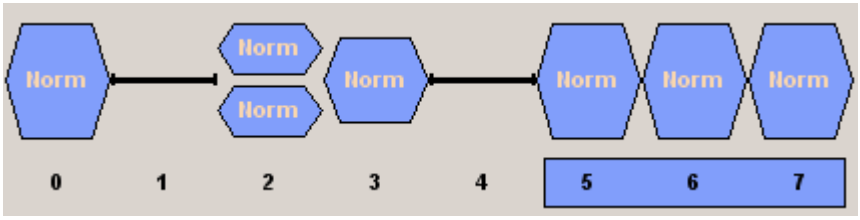
- "All 0, All 1"
  An internally generated sequence containing 0 data or 1 data.
- "PNxx"
  An internally generated pseudo-random noise sequence.
- "Pattern"
  An internally generated sequence according to a bit pattern.
  Use the "Pattern" box to define the bit pattern.
- "Data List/Select DList"
  A binary data from a data list, internally or externally generated.
  Select "Select DList" to access the standard "Select List" dialog.
  – Select the "Select Data List > navigate to the list file *.dm_iqd > Select" to select an existing data list.
  – Use the "New" and "Edit" functions to create internally new data list or to edit an existing one.
  – Use the standard "File Manager" function to transfer external data lists to the instrument.

  See also "Main Dialog > Data List Management".

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>][:SOURce]:DATA on page 99
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>][:SOURce]:DATA:PATTern on page 100
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>][:SOURce]:DATA:DLISt on page 100

3.3 Mode Framed (single)

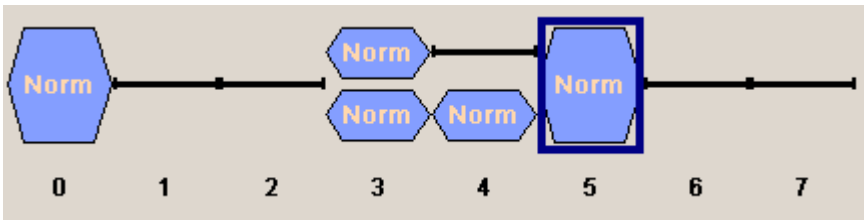
The "Framed (single)" mode generates a modulation signal which is defined by the structure of a single frame. The frame structure is repeated cyclically, but the useful data is continuously generated.



When a half rate slot has been selected, two frames are generated alternately. Each frame holds one of the two half rate users.

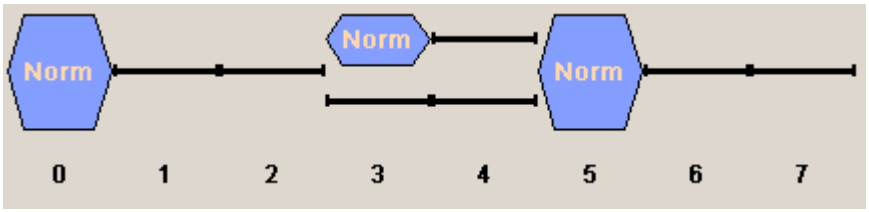
Example:

The following configuration is set, from a frame with two slots that contain half rate users:

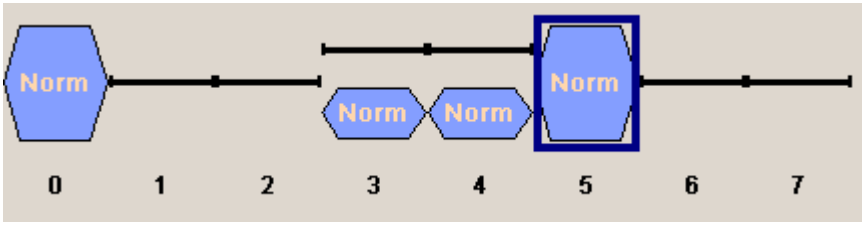


As a result, the following two frames are generated alternately:

- Frame with half rate user 1:



- Frame with half rate user 2



The following subdialogs are offered:

- For saving and loading a frame structure (see chapter 3.5, "Save Recall Frame/ Slots", on page 21).
- For selecting the modulation (see chapter 3.6, "Modulation/Filter", on page 23).
- For selecting the trigger, marker and clock (see chapter 3.8, "Trigger/Marker/Clock Settings", on page 32).
- For power ramping and defining the attenuation (see chapter 3.7, "Power Ramping/ Slot Attenuation", on page 29).

Save/Recall Frame …
Access the "Save/Recall Frame" dialog for selecting of predefined or user defined frames, see chapter 3.5, "Save Recall Frame/Slots", on page 21.

Remote command:
n.a.

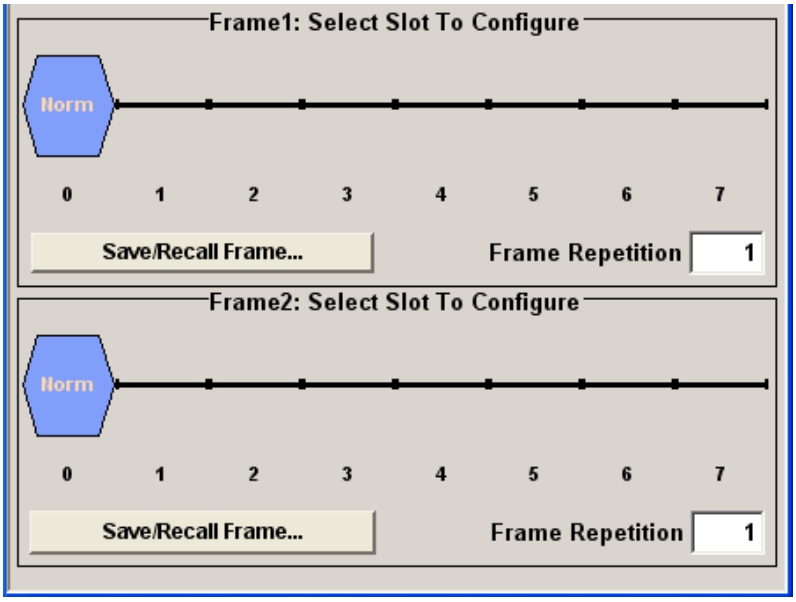
3.4 Mode Framed (double)

The "Framed (double)" mode generates multiframe signals which are defined by the structure of two frames.

For this purpose two frames are defined as in "Framed (single)" mode. A repetition factor is then specified for each of the two frames. Following a trigger the first frame is repeated the specified number of times, and then the second frame. The frame structures are repeated cyclically, but the useful data is continuously generated.

If one of the frames contains half rate slots (and so actually consists of 2 frames itself), the repetition factor must be a multiple of 2 (seechapter 3.3, "Mode Framed (single)", on page 18).

The frame structure of the two frames is displayed in graphical form. Slot parameters can be defined in the burst editor, which is called when the slot is selected in the graphical display (seechapter 3.9, "Burst Editor", on page 42).



The following dialogs are offered:

- For saving and loading a frame structure (see chapter 3.5, "Save Recall Frame/Slots", on page 21).
- For selecting the modulation (seechapter 3.6, "Modulation/Filter", on page 23).
- For selecting the trigger, marker and clock (see chapter 3.8, "Trigger/Marker/Clock Settings", on page 32).

- For power ramping and defining the attenuation (seechapter 3.7, "Power Ramping/ Slot Attenuation", on page 29).

Save/Recall Frame …
Provides access to the "Save/Recall Frame" dialog for selecting of predefined or user defined frames, see chapter 3.5, "Save Recall Frame/Slots", on page 21 .

Remote command:
n.a.

Frame Repetition
Sets the number of repetitions for frame 1 or frame 2. First frame 1 is repeated the specified number of times, and then frame 2, then frame 1 starts again, and so on.

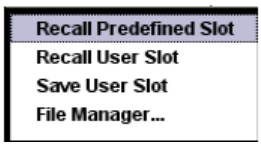
Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FRAMe<di>:REPetitions` on page 61

3.5 Save Recall Frame/Slots

The "Save/Recall Frame" dialog is accessed via the "GSM/EDGE" main dialog.

The "Save/Recall Slots" dialog is accessed via the "Burst Editor" dialog.

When you call the subdialog using the corresponding button a box opens from which you can select the function you require:



The "File Select" dialogs save and load (i.e. recall) user-defined frames or slots. Predefined frames or slots can also be recalled. Each dialog offer access to the "File Manager" for general file management.

Predefined Frames and Slots are stored on a predefined path. This path is automatically set in the "File Select" dialog.

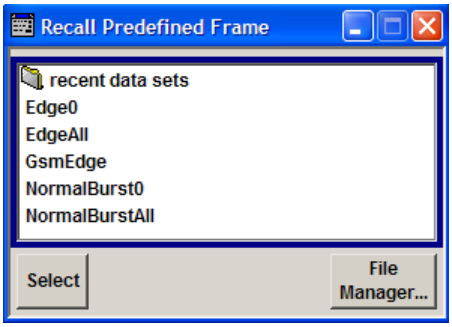
In the Normal Symbol Rate mode, user-defined Frames and Slots are stored as files with the specific file extensions `*.gsm_fu` or `*.gsm_slu`, respectively.

In the Higher Symbol Rate mode, user-defined Frames and Slots are stored as files with the specific file extensions `*.gsm_hfu` or `*.gsm_hslu`, respectively. Independent of the selected symbol rate mode, the files with user-defined Frames and Slots can be stored in a user-determined directory and called from there.

It is not possible to use other file extensions. Attempting to do so will cause an error message. If the file extension is modified (e.g. by directly accessing the file system) the files are no longer recognized and therefore invalid.

In the following examples of commands the files are stored in the default directory which is defined by command `MMEM:CDIRectory`.

Recall Predefined Frame/Slot
Accesses the standard "File Select" dialog for loading a predefined frame/slot.



"EDGE0" Predefined frame
slot 0 = On, full level, EDGE burst, all other slots off.

"EDGEAll" Predefined frame
all slots On, full level, EDGE burst

"GsmEdge" Predefined frame
alternately one slot with NORMAL burst and EDGE burst

"NormalBurst0"
Predefined frame
slot 0 = On, full level, NORMAL burst (full rate), all other slots off

"NormalBurstAll"
Predefined frame
all slots On, full level, NORMAL burst (full rate)

"GSM_NB_PN9_TSC0"
Predefined slot
NORMAL burst (full rate), full level, attenuation A1, multislot = Off, number of multislots = 1, Data = PRBS 9, Use Stealing Flag = On, TSC0, all slot-marker set to "all down".

"GSM_NB_PN9_TSC0"
Predefined slot
EDGE burst (full rate), full level, attenuation A1, multislot = Off, number of multislots = 1, Data = PRBS 9, Use Stealing Flag = On, TSC0, all slot-marker set to "all down"

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:PREDefined:CATalog?` on page 68
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:PREDefined:LOAD` on page 68
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:PREDefined:CATalog?` on page 69
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:PREDefined:LOAD` on page 69

Recall User Frame/Slot
Access the standard "File Select" dialog for loading a user-defined frame/slot.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FRAMe<di>:ULISt:CATalog?` on page 67
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FRAMe<di>:ULISt:LOAD` on page 67
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:ULISt:CATalog?` on page 69
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:ULISt:LOAD` on page 70

Save User Frame/Slot
Access the standard "File Select" dialog for saving the current frame or slot settings.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FRAMe<di>:ULISt:STORe` on page 68
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:ULISt:STORe` on page 71

File Manager
Access the standard "File Manager" dialog, used to copy, delete and rename files and to create new directories.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FRAMe<di>:ULISt:DELete` on page 67
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:ULISt:DELete` on page 70

3.6 Modulation/Filter

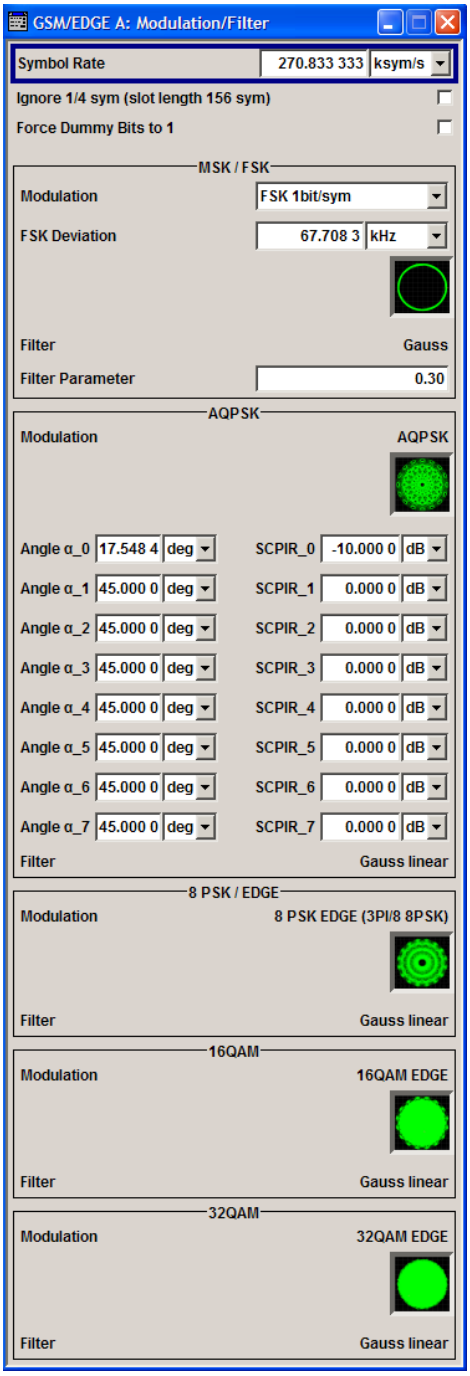
This dialog provides access to the modulation and filter settings. The selected symbol rate mode and symbol rate determine the available modulation types.

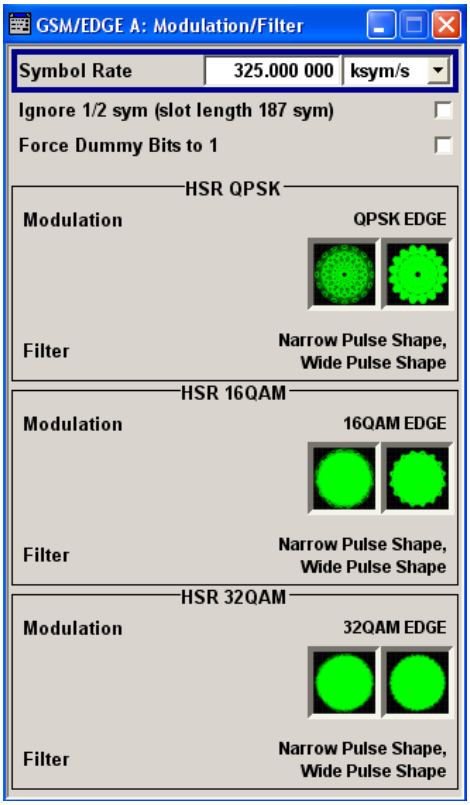
To access the "Modulation / Filter "settings, perform the following:

1. Select "Baseband > config > GSM/EDGE".
2. Select "Modulation/Filter...."

   This dialog contains the settings required for configuring the modulation types and the corresponding filter settings.

"Higher Symbol Rate Mode", AQPSK modulation and higher order modulations (16QAM and 32QAM) are with option R&S SMx/AMU-K41 (EDGE Evolution).





3.6.1 General Settings

The upper section of the dialog contains the parameters to configure the general modulation settings.

Symbol Rate
Sets the symbol rate.

The symbol rate is determined by the selected "Symbol Rate Mode":

- "Normal Symbol Rate"
  sets 270.833 33 ksymb/s default symbol rate for GSM/EDGE.
- "Higher Symbol Rate"
  sets 325 ksymb/s default symbol rate for EDGE Evolution.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:SRATe` on page 65

Ignore 1/4 symbol (slot length 156 sym) / Ignore ½ symbol (slot length 187 sym)
Selects constant slot length. This setting affects all burst types.

In a normal burst (NB), the GSM slot has a length of 156.25 symbols. Compensation for the 1/4 symbol takes the form of an extra symbol every 4th slot. This means that some slots are 156 long and some are 157 long. Compensation takes place in the guard field of the burst (seechapter 3.9, "Burst Editor", on page 42).

In a higher symbol rate burst (HB), the average slot is 187.5 symbols long. Compensation for ½ symbol means that each second slot gets an extra symbol and is 188 symbols long, while the rest uses a slot length of 187 symbols.

If the field "Ignore 1/4 symbol (slot length 156 symbols) / Ignore ½ symbol (slot length 187 symbols)" is enabled, all slots are 156 respectively 187 symbols long. The extra 1/4 resp. ½ symbol is omitted. The guard field for the burst always has the same length regardless of the slot index.

For normal burst, a frame is therefore 1248 symbols long instead of 1250.

Respectively, the length of the frame in a higher symbol rate burst is then 1496 symbols long instead of 1500 symbols.

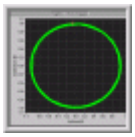
Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:ISLength` on page 61

Force Dummy Bits to 1
A modulating bit stream consisting of consecutive ones is used for inactive slots (according to GSM 05.04). If this parameter is disabled, the inactive slots are filled in with 0.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FONE` on page 61

3.6.2 MSK/FSK Settings

Section "MSK / FSK" contains the parameters required to configure this modulation type.



Modulation Type GSM
Selects the modulation type for the GSM signal.

- "MSK 1bit/symbol" = Minimum Shift Keying
- "FSK 1bit/symbol" = Frequency Shift Keying

The selected modulation is also displayed in graphical form.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FORMat on page 71

FSK Deviation
Sets the deviation for FSK.

When MSK is selected, the deviation is set permanently to symbol_rate/4.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FSK:DEViation on page 72

Filter
Indicates the filter used for the GSM signal. The filter is permanently set to GAUSS.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FILTer:TYPE? on page 76

Filter Parameter
Sets the BxT value for the GAUSS filter. The GSM default value is 0.3.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FILTer:PARameter on page 76

3.6.3 AQPSK Settings

Section "AQPSK" contains the parameters necessary to configure this modulation type (requires option R&S SMx/AMU-K41).

Modulation AQPSK
Displays the modulation type for the GSM signal. The modulation type is set permanently to AQPSK (see chapter 2.1, "VAMOS (Voice services over Adaptive Multi-user channels on One Slot)", on page 9).

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:AQPSk:FORMat? on page 72

Angle alpha_0 ... alpha_7
Sets the angle alpha (see chapter 2.1, "VAMOS (Voice services over Adaptive Multi-user channels on One Slot)", on page 9).

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:AQPSk:ANGLe<ch0> on page 75

SCPIR_0 .. SCPIR_7
The power level of subchannel 1 relative to the power level of subchannel 2 is called Subchannel Power Imbalance Ratio (SCPIR). It is related to the angle α as follows:

$SCPIR = 20 * log_{10}(tan\ \alpha)\ dB$,

where the value of α shall be chosen such that |SCPIR|≤10dB

For α = 45° the SCPIR equals 0 dB and the two power levels are equal.

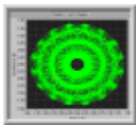
Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:AQPSk:SCPIR<ch0> on page 75

Filter
Indicates the filter type used for AQPSK modulation. The filter is permanently set to GAUSS linearized.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FILTer:AQPSK:TYPE? on page 76

3.6.4 8 PSK / EDGE Settings

Section "8PSK / EDGE" contains the parameters required to configure this modulation type.



Modulation Type EDGE
Displays the modulation type for the EDGE signal. The modulation type is set permanently to 8PSK EDGE (3pi/8 8PSK). Unlike the modulation types for GSM the modulation type for EDGE has 3 bits per symbol.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:EDGE:FORMat? on page 72

Filter
Indicates the filter used for the EDGE signal. The filter is permanently set to GAUSS linearized.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FILTer:EDGE:TYPE? on page 76

3.6.5 16QAM Settings

Section "16QAM" contains the parameters required to configure this modulation type (requires option R&S SMx/AMU-K41)..

Modulation Type 16QAM
Displays the modulation type for the signal.

The modulation type 16QAM has 4 bits per symbol.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:N16Qam:FORMat? on page 74

Filter
Indicates the filter used for the 16QAM signal. The filter is permanently set to GAUSS linearized.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FILTer:N16Qam:TYPE? on page 77

3.6.6 32QAM Settings

Section "32QAM" contains the parameters required to configure this modulation type (requires option R&S SMx/AMU-K41)..

Modulation Type 32QAM
Displays the modulation type for the signal.

The modulation type 32QAM has 5 bits per symbol.

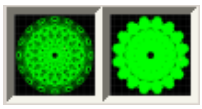
Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:N32Qam:FORMat?` on page 74

Filter
Indicates the filter used for the 32QAM signal. The filter is permanently set to GAUSS linearized.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FILTer:N32Qam:TYPE?` on page 77

3.6.7 HSR QPSK Settings

Section "HSR QPSK" contains the parameters required to configure this modulation type (requries option R&S SMx/AMU-K41 (EDGE Evolution).



Modulation Type HSR QPSK
(for Higher Symbol Rate only)

Displays the modulation type for the signal.

The modulation type QPSK EDGE has 2 bits per symbol.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:HQPSk:FORMat?` on page 73

Filter
(for Higher Symbol Rate only)

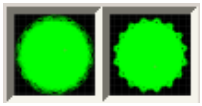
Indicates the filters used for the HSR QPSK EDGE signal.

The two possible filters are displayed. The currently used filter is set per HSR QPSK slot with the parameter "Filter".

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:FILTer:TYPE` on page 98
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FILTer:HQPSk:TYPE` on page 78

3.6.8 HSR 16QAM Settings

Section "HSR 16QAM" contains the parameters required to configure this modulation type.



Modulation Type HSR 16QAM
(for Higher Symbol Rate only)

Displays the modulation type for the signal.

The modulation type 16QAM has 4 bits per symbol.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:H16Qam:FORMat?` on page 73

Filter
(for Higher Symbol Rate only)

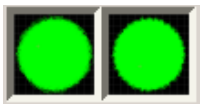
Indicates the filters used for the HSR 16QAM signal.

The two possible filters are displayed. The currently used filter is set per HSR 16QAM slot with the parameter Filter.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:FILTer:TYPE` on page 98
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FILTer:H32Qam:TYPE` on page 78

3.6.9 HSR 32QAM Settings

Section "HSR 32QAM" contains the parameters required to configure this modulation type.



Modulation Type HSR 32QAM
(for Higher Symbol Rate only)

Displays the modulation type for the signal.

The modulation type 32QAM has 5 bits per symbol.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:H32Qam:FORMat?` on page 73

Filter
(for Higher Symbol Rate only)

Indicates the filters used for the 32QAM signal.

The two possible filters are displayed. The currently used filter is set per HSR 32QAM slot with the parameter Filter.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:FILTer:TYPE` on page 98
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FILTer:H32Qam:TYPE` on page 78

3.7 Power Ramping/Slot Attenuation

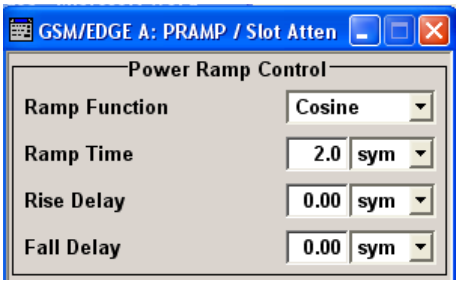
This dialog provides access to the settings for power ramping and level attenuation.

You can set the power ramp envelope, and define seven possible values for level attenuation. Slot Attenuations, used in burst editors enables you to define seven possible values for level attenuation. These values can be selected from the burst editor for the slot currently being edited. An eighth value is permanently set to 0 dB and corresponds to the "Slot Level Full" setting in the burst editor.

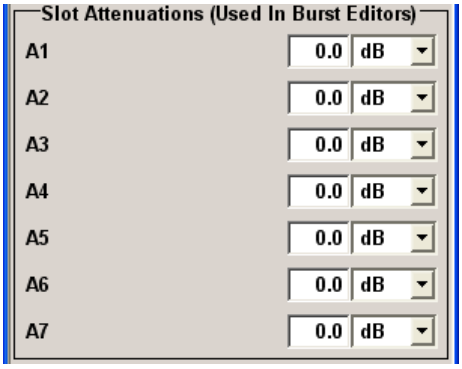
Power ramping /Level attenutaion is used for restricting power ramping to the baseband signal.

1. To access this dialog select "Baseband > GSM/EDGE".
2. Select "Power Ramp/Slot Attenuation"

   This dialog contains the parameters required to configure the power ramp envelope and the slot attenuations.

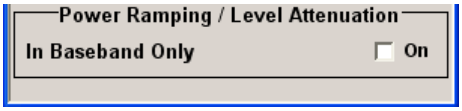


3. Select "Slot Attenuations".



   You can define the seven values for level attenuation.

4. Select "Power Ramping/ Level Attenuation"



   Enable the provided parameter to restrict power ramping to the baseband signal.

Ramp Function
Sets the form of the transmitted power during the switching operation, i.e. the shape of the rising and falling edges of the envelope.

"Linear" The transmitted power rises and falls linear fashion.

"Cosine" The transmitted power rises and falls with a cosine-shaped edge. This gives rise to a more favorable spectrum than the Linear setting.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:PRAMp:SHAPe on page 94

Ramp Time
Sets the power ramping rise time and fall time for a burst. The setting is expressed in symbols.

The transmitted power must not be switched abruptly at the start and end of a burst, because the switching operation would otherwise generate excessively strong non-harmonics; the switching operation is therefore stretched over several symbol clocks.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:PRAMp:TIME on page 95

Rise Delay
Sets the offset in the rising edge of the envelope at the start of a burst. A positive value gives rise to a delay and a negative value causes an advance. The setting is expressed in symbols.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:PRAMp:RDELay on page 94

Fall Delay
Sets the offset in the falling edge of the envelope at the end of a burst. A positive value gives rise to a delay and a negative value causes an advance. The setting is expressed in symbols.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:PRAMp:FDELay on page 93

Slot Attenuation A1 to A7
Sets the seven different values for level attenuation.

The burst editor can be used to set the level attenuation for the 8 slots to one of these predefined values independently of one another.

The ability to set a sequence of slots purposely to different levels (loud - soft - loud) in order to measure transmission stability is a requirement of measurement recommendation 11.21 in the latest GSM version 8.6.09.

The burst editor is likewise used to assign the "Slot Level" attribute "Attenuated" to individual slots.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:SATTenuation<ch> on page 62

Baseband Only
Restricts power ramping to the baseband signal.

"Off" Level attenuation is effected via the attenuator stages in the RF section; only the remaining part is attenuated in the baseband. The signal is issued at the RF output with the defined level values. This setting provides the best possible dynamic for bursted signals.

"On" Level attenuation affects the baseband only.

This setting is mandatory in the following cases:

- When only the baseband signal is issued at the I/Q outputs. It is thus ensured that, with power ramping active, this signal is output with the defined level values.
- When a baseband signal is applied to two RF paths of an two-path instrument. The RF paths having separate frequency and level settings, the remaining attenuation to be effected in the baseband would have to be different for the two paths and is therefore not possible.
- When a bursted baseband signal (GSM/EDGE) is combined with a continuous baseband signal (e.g. 3GPP) or a noise signal and both signals are applied to one RF path of an two-path instrument. Blanking in the RF paths is not suitable, because the RF section would not only blank the bursted signal of the first baseband but also the continuous signal of the second baseband or the noise signal.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:PRAMp:BBONly[:STATe]` on page 93

3.8 Trigger/Marker/Clock Settings

Additional marker settings are entered at the slot level (see chapter 3.9, "Burst Editor", on page 42). For instance, at that level a data mask signal can be assigned to a marker connector. Such settings take effect when the marker signal "As defined in Slots" is selected.

Synchronizing the R&S Signal Generator to an external GSM frame sync signal

When synchronizing the R&S Signal Generator to an external GSM frame sync signal, the following settings are recommended:

- Trigger Mode = Armed_Auto
- Trigger Source = External Clock
- Clock Source = External
- Clock Mode = Fractional Symbol
- Symbol Clock Divider = 1250

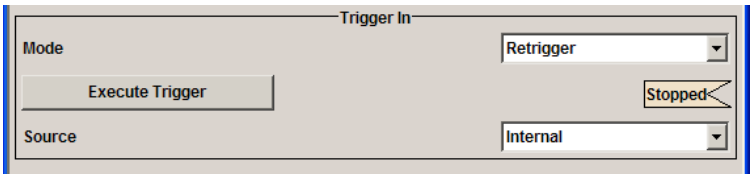
The external GSM frame sync signal must be provided only at the clock input.

Trigger/Marker/Clock Dialog

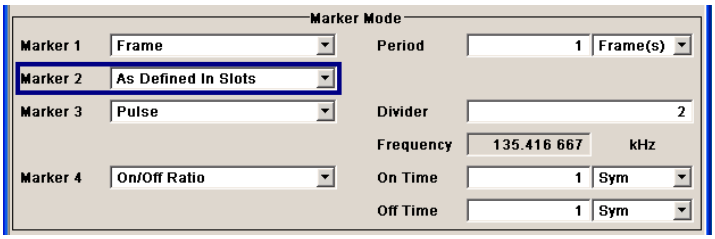
To access this dialog, select "Main dialog > Trigger/Marker".

The "Trigger In" section is where the trigger for the signal is set. Various parameters will be provided for the settings, depending on which trigger source - internal or exter-

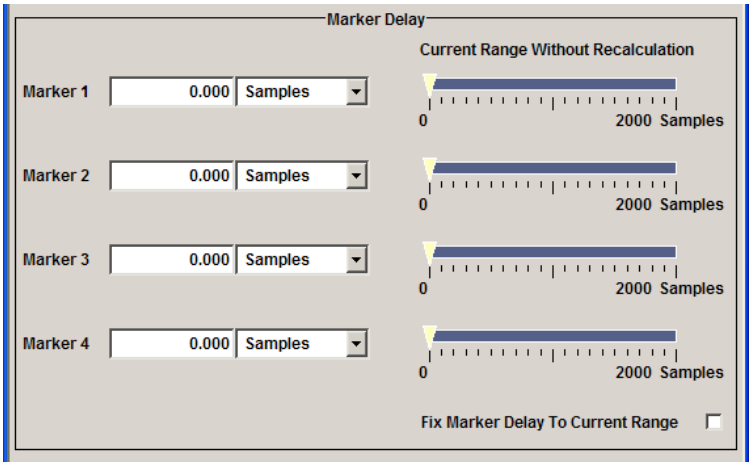
nal - is selected. The current status of signal generation ("Running" or "Stopped") is indicated for all trigger modes.



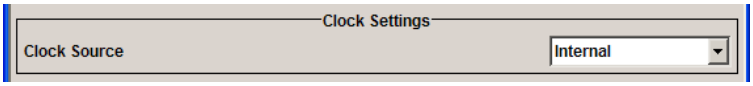
The "Marker Mode" section is where the marker signals at the MARKER output connectors are configured.



The "Marker Delay" section is where a marker signal delay can be defined, either without restriction or restricted to the dynamic section, i.e., the section in which it is possible to make settings without restarting signal and marker generation.



The "Clock Settings" section is where the clock source is selected and - in the case of an external source - the clock type.



The buttons in the last section lead to subdialog for general trigger, clock and mapping settings.

3.8.1 Trigger In

The "Trigger In" section is where the trigger for the signal is set. Various parameters will be provided for the settings, depending on which trigger source - internal or external - is selected. The current status of signal generation ("Running" or "Stopped") is indicated for all trigger modes.

Trigger Mode
Selects trigger mode, i.e. determines the effect of a trigger event on the signal generation.

- "Auto"
  The signal is generated continuously.
- "Retrigger"
  The signal is generated continuously. A trigger event (internal or external) causes a restart.
- "Armed_Auto"
  The signal is generated only when a trigger event occurs. Then the signal is generated continuously.
  An "Arm" stops the signal generation. A subsequent trigger event (internal with or external) causes a restart.
- "Armed_Retrigger"
  The signal is generated only when a trigger event occurs. Then the signal is generated continuously. Every subsequent trigger event causes a restart.
  An "Arm" stops signal generation. A subsequent trigger event (internal with or external) causes a restart.
- "Single"
  The signal is generated only when a trigger event occurs. Then the signal is generated once to the length specified at "Signal Duration".
  Every subsequent trigger event (internal or external) causes a restart.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:TRIGger]:SEQuence` on page 81

Signal Duration Unit
Defines the unit for the entry of the length of the signal sequence to be output in the Single trigger mode. Available units are symbols or frames.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:SLUNit` on page 85

Signal Duration
Enters the length of the signal sequence to be output in the "Single" trigger mode.

Use this parameter to deliberately output part of the signal, an exact sequence of the signal, or a defined number of repetitions of the signal.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:SLENgth` on page 85

Running - Stopped
For enabled modulation, displays the status of signal generation for all trigger modes.

- "Running"

The signal is generated; a trigger was (internally or externally) initiated in triggered mode.

- "Stopped"
  The signal is not generated and the instrument waits for a trigger event.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:RMODe? on page 84

Arm
For trigger modes "Armed Auto" and "Armed Retrigger", stops the signal generation until subsequent trigger event occurs.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:ARM:EXECute on page 82

Execute Trigger
Executes trigger manually.

You can execute the trigger manually only if you select an internal trigger source and a trigger mode other than "Auto".

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:EXECute on page 83

Trigger Source
Selects trigger source. This setting is effective when a trigger mode other than "Auto" has been selected.

- "Internal"
  The trigger event is executed by "Execute Trigger".
- "Internal (Baseband A/B)"
  (two-path instruments)
  The trigger event is the trigger signal from the second path
- "External (Trigger 1/2)"
  The trigger event is the active edge of an external trigger signal, supplied at the TRIGGER 1/2 connector.
  Use the "Global Trigger/Clock Settings" dialog to define the polarity, the trigger threshold and the input impedance of the trigger signal.

"External Clock"	Available if an external clock source is used. The trigger event is the signal on the CLOCK connector.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:SOURce on page 86

Sync. Output to External Trigger
(enabled for Trigger Source External)

Enables/disables output of the signal synchronous to the external trigger event.

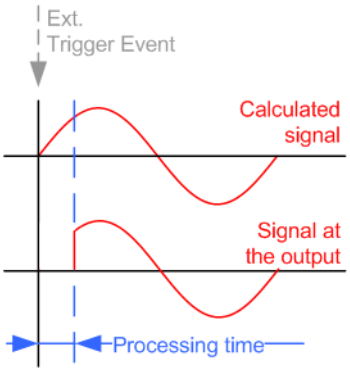
For R&S SMBV instruments:

For or two or more R&S SMBVs configured to work in a master-slave mode for synchronous signal generation, configure this parameter depending on the provided system trigger event and the properties of the output signal. See the table below for an overview of the required settings.

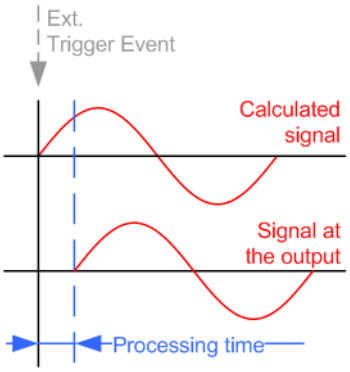
Table 3-1: Typical Applications

System Trigger	Application	"Sync. Output to External Trigger"
Common External Trigger event for the master and the slave instruments	All instruments are synchronous to the external trigger event	ON
	All instruments are synchronous among themselves but starting the signal from first symbol is more important than synchronicity with external trigger event	OFF
Internal trigger signal of the master R&S SMBV for the slave instruments	All instruments are synchronous among themselves	OFF

"On" Corresponds to the default state of this parameter.
The signal calculation starts simultaneously with the external trigger event but because of the instrument's processing time the first samples are cut off and no signal is outputted. After elapsing of the internal processing time, the output signal is synchronous to the trigger event.



"Off" The signal output begins after elapsing of the processing time and starts with sample 0, i.e. the complete signal is outputted.
This mode is recommended for triggering of short signal sequences with signal duration comparable with the processing time of the instrument.



Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:EXTernal:SYNChronize:OUTPut` on page 83

Trigger Delay
Delays the trigger event of the signal from:
- the external trigger source
- the other path

Use this setting to:
- synchronize the instrument with the device under test (DUT) or other external devices

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger[:EXTernal<ch>]:DELay` on page 86
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OBASeband:DELay` on page 84

Trigger Inhibit
Sets the duration for inhibiting a new trigger event subsequent to triggering. The input is to be expressed in samples.

In the "Retrigger" mode, every trigger signal causes signal generation to restart. This restart is inhibited for the specified number of samples.

This parameter is only available on external triggering or on internal triggering via the second path.

For two-path instruments, the trigger inhibit can be set separately for each of the two paths.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger[:EXTernal<ch>]:INHibit` on page 87
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OBASeband:INHibit` on page 84

3.8.2 Marker Mode

The marker output signal for synchronizing external instruments is configured in the marker settings section "Marker Mode".

The R&S SMBV supports only two markers.

Marker Mode
Selects a marker signal for the associated "MARKER" output.

"As defined in Slots" — The marker defined for each slot separately in the burst editor is used. The name of the marker is displayed to the right of the selection. Definition of the slot marker is described in chapter 3.10, "Slot Marker Definition", on page 54.

"Slot" — A slot clock with the slot period specified under Period is generated on the output connector. The marker signal is generated after every specified number of slots.
It is important to be aware of the variation in the GSM/EDGE slot length between 156 and 157 symbols. At a slot length of 156 symbols, a period of 1 symbol and a symbol rate of 270.833 ksymb/s the clock is 0.577 ms, and at 157 symbols it is 0.580 ms

"Restart" — A marker signal is generated at the start of each ARB sequence.

"Frame " — A frame clock with the frame period specified under Period is generated on the output connector. The marker signal is generated after every specified number of frames.
A GSM/EDGE frame has 1250 symbols. At a symbol rate of 270.833 ksymb/s and a period of 1 the clock is 4.615 ms.

"Pulse" — A regular marker signal is generated. The pulse frequency is defined by entering a divider. The frequency is derived by dividing the sample rate by the divider. The input box for the divider opens when "Pulse" is selected, and the resulting pulse frequency is displayed below it. The maximum pulse frequency is half the symbol rate.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:PULSe:DIVider` on page 92
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:PULSe[:FREQuency]?` on page 92

"Pattern " — A marker signal that is defined by a bit pattern is generated. The pattern has a maximum length of 64 bits and is defined in an input field which opens when pattern is selected.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:PATTern` on page 91

"ON/OFF Period" A regular marker signal that is defined by an ON/OFF ratio is generated. A period lasts one ON and OFF cycle.
The "ON Time" and "OFF Time" are each expressed as a number of samples and are set in an input field which opens when ON/OFF ratio is selected.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:ONTime on page 90
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:OFFTime on page 90

"Trigger" A marker signal is generated only when a trigger event occurs. Then the signal is generated continuously. Every subsequent trigger event causes a restart.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:MODE on page 89

3.8.3 Marker Delay

The delay of the signals on the MARKER outputs is set in the"Marker Delay" section.

The R&S SMBV supports only two markers.

Marker x Delay
Enters the delay between the marker signal at the marker outputs and the start of the signal.

If the setting "Fix marker delay to dynamic range" is enabled, the setting range is restricted to the dynamic range. In this range the delay of the marker signals can be set without restarting the marker and signal.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:DELay on page 89

Current Range without Recalculation
Displays the dynamic range within which the delay of the marker signals can be set without restarting the marker and signal.

The delay can be defined by moving the setting mark.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:DELay:MINimum? on page 89
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:DELay:MAXimum? on page 89

Fix marker delay to current range
Restricts the marker delay setting range to the dynamic range. In this range the delay can be set without restarting the marker and signal.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut:DELay:FIXed on page 88

3.8.4 Clock Settings

The Clock Settings is used to set the clock source and a delay if required.

Sync. Mode
(for R&S SMBV only)

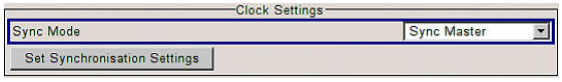
Selects the synchronization mode.

This parameter is used to enable generation of very precise synchronous signal of several connected R&S SMBVs.

Note: If several instruments are connected, the connecting cables from the master instrument to the slave one and between each two consecutive slave instruments must have the same length and type.
Avoid unnecessary cable length and branching points.

"None" The instrument is working in stand-alone mode.

"Sync. Master" The instrument provides all connected instrument with its synchronisation (including the trigger signal) and reference clock signal.



"Sync. Slave" The instrument receives the synchronisation and reference clock signal from another instrument working in a master mode.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:CLOCk:SYNChronization:MODE` on page 80

Set Synchronization Settings
(for R&S SMBV only)

Performs automatically adjustment of the instrument's settings required for the synchronization mode, selected with the parameter "Synchronization Mode".

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:CLOCk:SYNChronization:EXECute` on page 80

Clock Source
Selects the clock source.

"Internal" The internal clock reference is used to generate the symbol clock.

"External" The external clock reference is fed in as the symbol clock or multiple thereof via the CLOCK connector.
The symbol rate must be correctly set to an accuracy of +/-2 % (see data sheet).
The polarity of the clock input can be changed with the aid of "Global Trigger/Clock Settings".
In the case of two-path instruments this selection applies to path A.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:CLOCk:SOURce` on page 80

Clock Mode
Enters the type of externally supplied clock.

"Symbol"	A symbol clock is supplied via the CLOCK connector.
"Bit"	A bit clock is supplied via the CLOCK connector; the symbol clock is derived internally from this.
"Multiple Symbol"	A multiple of the symbol clock is supplied via the CLOCK connector; the symbol clock is derived internally from this.
"Fractional Symbol"	A fraction of the symbol clock is supplied via the CLOCK connector; the symbol clock is derived internally from this. **Note:** This selection is only available for external clock signals with a clock rate of at least 200 Hz.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:CLOCk:MODE` on page 78

Clock Multiplier
Enters the multiplication factor for clock type "Multiple".

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:CLOCk:MULTiplier` on page 79

Symbol Clock Divider
Enters the divider for clock type "Fraction".

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:CLOCk:DIVider` on page 79

Measured External Clock
Provided for permanent monitoring of the enabled and externally supplied clock signal.

Remote command:
`CLOCk:INPut:FREQuency?`

3.8.5 Global Settings

The buttons in this section lead to dialogs for general trigger, clock and mapping settings.

Global Trigger/Clock Settings
Calls the "Global Trigger/Clock/Input Settings" dialog.

This dialog is used among other things for setting the trigger threshold, the input impedance and the polarity of the clock and trigger inputs.

The parameters in this dialog affect all digital modulations and standards, and are described in chapter "Global Trigger/Clock/Input Settings" in the Operating Manual.

User Marker / AUX I/O Settings
Calls the "User Marker AUX I/O Settings" dialog, used to map the connector on the rear of the instruments.

See also "User Marker / AUX I/O Settings" in the Operating Manual.

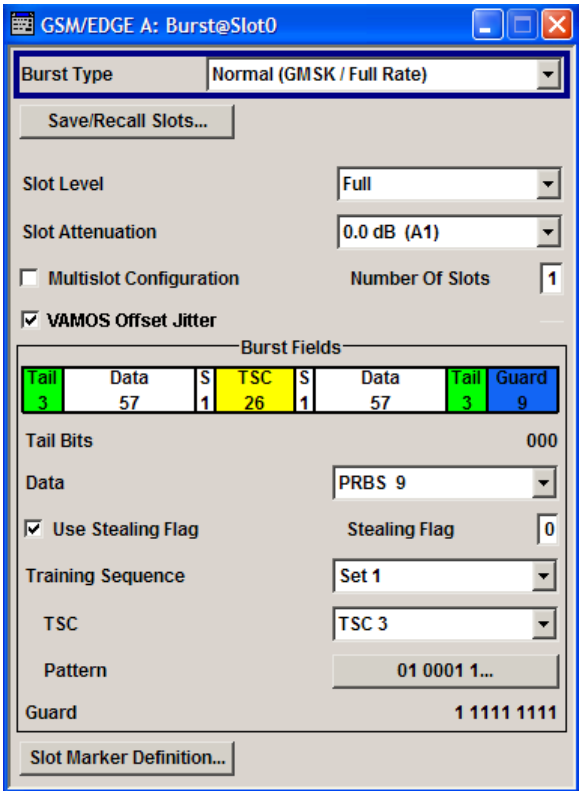
3.9 Burst Editor

This dialog provides the settings for configuring a burst slot. The burst type for the selected slot, for example the burst structure determines the available parameters.

To access the burst / slot settings, perform the following:

1. Select "Baseband > config > GSM/EDGE".
2. Select the "Sequence Mode"
3. Depending on the "Sequence Mode", select:
   - "Unframed Configuration" or
   - "Framed (Single) Configuration" or
   - "Framed (Double) Configuration".

   The corresponding dialog opens and displays a graph of the current frame.
4. In the frame graph "Frame: Select Slot to Configure", select a slot.



This dialog contains the parameters for configuring a burst slot. The graph shows the structure of the current burst type.

The individual fields of the burst type are color-coded:

Field	Color
Data, Fixed, Mixed, Stealing	white
Training Sequences: TSC, ETSC, SYNC	yellow
Tail, extended Tail	green
Guard, extended Guard	blue

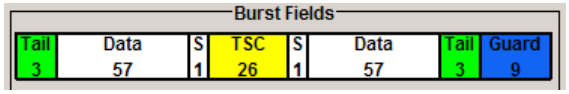
"Higher Symbol Rate Mode", AQPSK modulation and higher order modulations (16QAM and 32QAM) require optionR&S SMx/AMU-K41 (EDGE Evolution).

Burst Type
Selects the burst type.

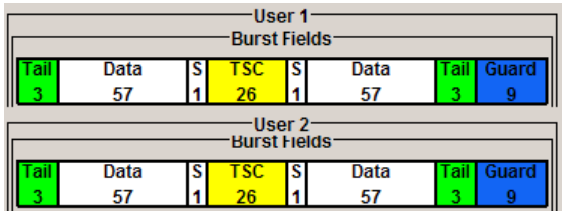
The burst types available depend on the selected "Symbol Rate Mode". The symbole rate mode a burst type applies to is denoted ("Normal ..." and "HSR ..." ("high symbol rate mode").

Note: "Higher Symbol Rate Mode", AQPSK modulation and higher order modulations (16QAM and 32QAM) require optionR&S SMx/AMU-K41 (EDGE Evolution).

"Normal (GMSK/Full Rate)"
The useful data is transmitted in the Normal Burst (NB).
A normal burst carries 2*58 = 116 encrypted bits.



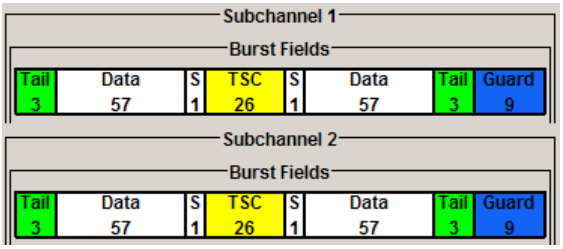
"Normal (GMSK/Half Rate)"
The useful data is transmitted in the Normal burst.
Half rate user 1 is transmitted in all the frames with an even index (frames 0, 2, 4, etc.) and half rate user 2 is transmitted in the frames with an odd index (frames 1, 3, etc.)
See alsochapter 3.3, "Mode Framed (single)", on page 18 .



"Normal (AQPSK/Full Rate - Full Rate)"

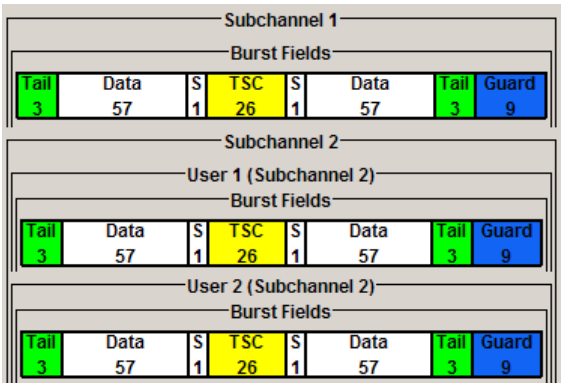
The data of pair of users is multiplexed on the two VAMOS subchannels of a single physical radio resource.

See also chapter 2.1, "VAMOS (Voice services over Adaptive Multi-user channels on One Slot)", on page 9.



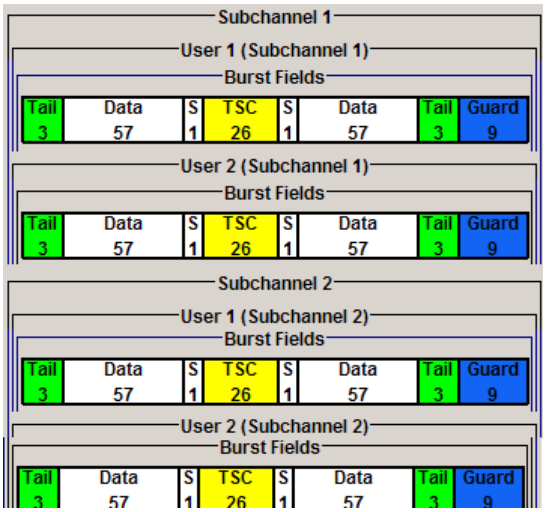
"Normal (AQPSK/Full Rate - Half Rate)"

Three users are using the same radio resource, one full rate VAMOS user on the subchannel 1 and two half rate VAMOS users on the subchannel 2.



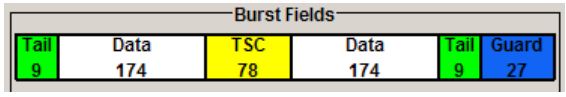
"Normal (AQPSK/Half Rate - Half Rate)"

A single time slot is shared by four users: two VAMOS subchannels, each used by two half rate users.



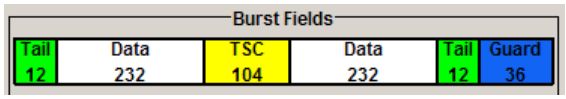
"Normal (8PSK/EDGE)"

The higher bit clock associated with EDGE achieves correspondingly higher data transfer rates.
If a frame contains an active EDGE burst, the higher bit clock (3 x symbol clock) is always output on the clock outputs. If the EDGE burst is removed from the frame, the lower bit clock (=symbol clock) is automatically output again.
An EDGE burst carries 2x(3*58) = 348 encrypted bits.



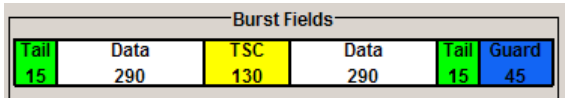
"Normal (16QAM)"

Selects a normal burst with 16QAM modulation scheme (4 bits per symbol).
A normal 16QAM burst carries 2x(4*58) = 464 encrypted bits.



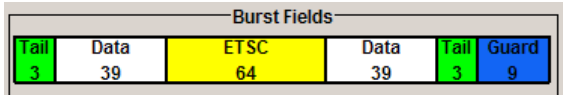
"Normal (32QAM)"

Selects a normal burst with 32QAM modulation scheme (5 bits per symbol).
A normal 32QAM burst carries 2x(5*58) = 580 encrypted bits.



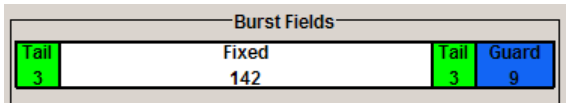
"Synchroniza-tion"

(Normal Symbol Rate)
The Synchronization burst is sent by the base station only and is used for bit synchronization. For this purpose it contains a 64-bit Extended Training Sequence.



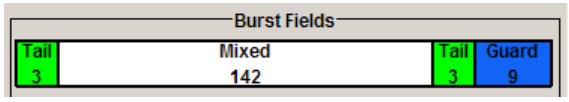
"Frequency Correction"

(Normal Symbol Rate)
The Frequency Correction burst is sent by the base station only. The user equipment uses the burst in order to synchronize with the carrier frequency and to compensate for any possible Doppler effect.

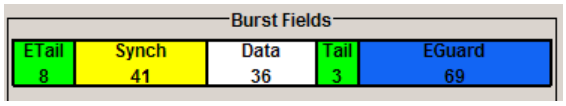


"Dummy"

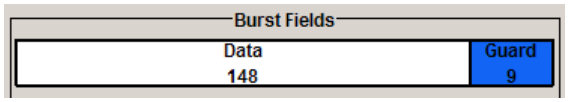
(Normal Symbol Rate)
The Dummy burst is sent by the base station only. It acts as a modulation signal when there is no data burst available. This burst type is defined in the standard and has an unalterable, precisely defined data pattern.



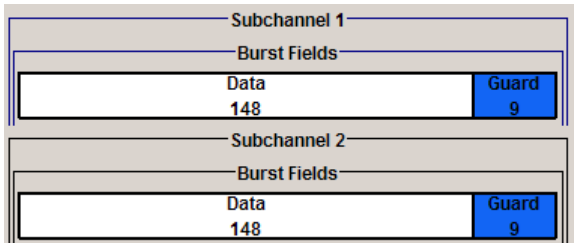
"Access" (Normal Symbol Rate)
This burst type is sent by a user equipment to a base station as the first burst, in order to determine the timing advance. It is used for synchronizing with the base station.



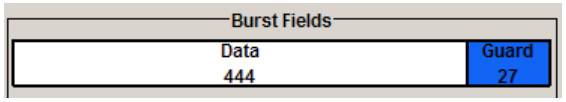
"All Data (GMSK)" (Normal Symbol Rate)
This and the following normal symbol rate burst types are not defined in the standard. They serve as the output basis for defining a new burst type with user-programmable data content for test purposes.
An All_Data GMSK burst carries 148 encrypted bits.



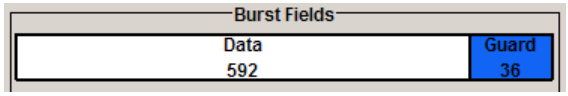
"All Data (AQPSK)" An All_Data AQPSK burst carries 148 encrypted bits per subchannel.



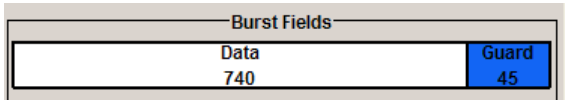
"All Data (8PSK/EDGE)" (Normal Symbol Rate)
An All_Data EDGE burst carries 3x148 = 444 encrypted bits.



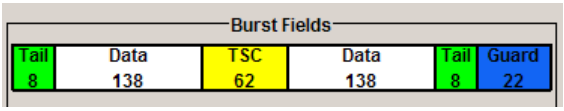
"All Data (16QAM)" (Normal Symbol Rate)
An All_Data 16QAM burst carries 4x148 = 592 encrypted bits.



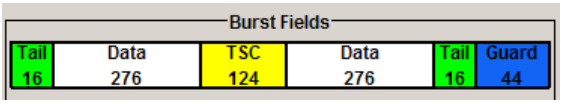
"All Data (32QAM)" (Normal Symbol Rate)
An All_Data 32QAM burst carries 5x148 = 740 encrypted bits.



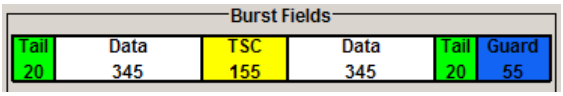
"HSR (QPSK)" (Higher Symbol Rate)
Selects a higher symbol rate burst with QPSK modulation scheme (2 bits per symbol).
A higher symbol rate burst carries 2*69 = 138 unmodulated encrypted bits, i.e. a HSR QPSK burst carries 2x(2*69) = 276 encrypted bits.



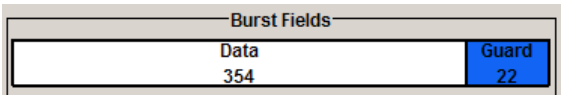
"HSR (16QAM)" (Higher Symbol Rate)
Selects a higher symbol rate burst with 16QAM modulation scheme (4 bits per symbol).
A HSR 16QAM burst carries 4x(2*69) = 552 encrypted bits.



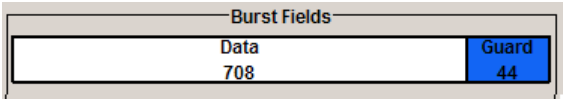
"HSR (32QAM)" (Higher Symbol Rate)
Selects a higher symbol rate burst with 32QAM modulation scheme (5 bits per symbol).
A HSR 32QAM burst carries 5x(2*69) = 690 encrypted bits.



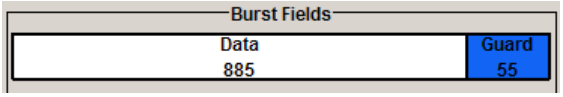
"HSR All Data (QPSK)" (Higher Symbol Rate)
This and the following higher symbol rate burst types are not defined in the standard. They serve as the output basis for defining a new burst type with user-programmable data content for test purposes.
A HSR All_Data QPSK burst carries 2x177 = 354 encrypted bits.



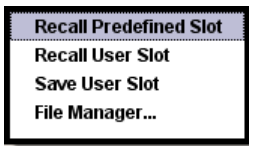
"HSR All Data (16QAM)" (Higher Symbol Rate)
A HSR All_Data 16QAM burst carries 4x177 = 708 encrypted bits.



"HSR All Data (32QAM)" (Higher Symbol Rate)
A HSR All_Data 32QAM burst carries 5x177 = 885 encrypted bits.



Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>:TYPE` on page 96



Save-Recall Slots
Accesses the "Save/Recall Slot" dialog with standard "File Select" and file management functions, see chapter 3.5, "Save Recall Frame/Slots", on page 21.

Remote command:
n.a.

User x
When burst type "Normal (Half Rate)" is selected the users can be set separately in dialog sections User 1 and User 2.

Remote command:
n.a.

SCPIR
Selects the SCPIR.

The value of SCPIR affects the shape of the AQPSK constellation, see figure 2-2. For an SCPIR of 0 dB the constellation is square (as in "normal" QPSK), while for other values of SCPIR the constellation becomes rectangular.

Use the Modulation/Filter dialog to define eight different values for SCPIR. You may select from the values displayed.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:SCPIRatio` on page 97

Slot Level
Sets the level for the selected slot.

"Off" Attenuation is maximum. The slot is inactive.

"Attenuated" Level is reduced by the level attenuation set in "Slot Attenuation".

"Full" The level corresponds to the level indicated in the display.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:LEVel` on page 96

Slot Attenuation
Selects the level attenuation for the "Slot Level Attenuated" setting.

Use the Power Ramping/Slot Attenuation dialog to define seven different values for level attenuation. You may select from the values displayed.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:ATTenuation` on page 97

Filter
(Higher Symbol Rate slots require R&S SMx/AMU-K41)

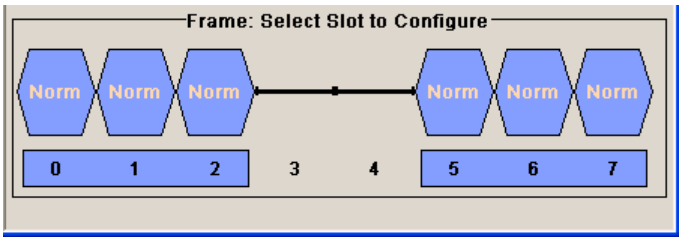
Selects whether a Narrow Pulse Shape or a Wide Pulse Shape filter should be use for the selected burst type and modulation.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:FILTer:TYPE on page 98

Multislot Configuration
Enables the previously set multislot mode.

Since multislot involves connecting multiple slots to a single user channel, this configuration is possible for Normal (Full Rate) bursts, Normal (8PSK/EDGE) burst and EDGE Evolution bursts.

A number of multislot groups can be defined within a frame. These are highlighted when the frame structure is displayed in the main dialog (see chapter 3.3, "Mode Framed (single)", on page 18).



The first slot in a multislot group is the master slot. This determines the parameters of all the slots in the group. All the slots in a multislot group therefore have identical parameters.

The multislot settings are valid for all the slots in the frames of a multiframe configuration. If slots 1 and 2 are connected, for example, both these slots are connected in all the frames of the multiframe signal.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:MULTislot<st0>:STATe on page 101

Number of Slots
Defines the number of consecutive slots that will be linked to a multislot.

The multislot always starts with the current slot. The value range therefore depends on the current slot index. A maximum of 8 slots (slot 0 to slot 7) can be combined: 1 ... (8 - current index).

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:MULTislot<st0>:COUNt on page 98

VAMOS Offset Jitter
(enabled in R&S SMU/AMU)

Enables/disables the simulation of a timing jitter for GMSK bursts.

The test specification 3GPP TS 45.005, Annex Q5 defines that for uplink tests in VAMOS mode, both interference and sensitivity limited cases are specified for VAMOS subchannel 1 that is offset in time and frequency with respect to VAMOS subchannel 2. If this parameter is activated, the instrument applys a timing offset (jitter) with randomly selected value in the range of -1, 0 or 1 symbol period. The timing offset changes between the bursts; within a burst, the instrument keeps the time and frequency offsets constant.

In the R&S SMU, the required frequency jitter can be simulated by means of the "List Mode" function of the instrument.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>:VOJitter` on page 99

Burst Fields
Comprises settings for configuring of the individual burst fields.

The available settings depends on the selected Burst Type.

Extended Tail Bits ← Burst Fields
Displays the data content in the "ETail" data field of the Access burst.

Extended Tail Bits fields are 8 bits long and permanently set at 0011 1010.

Remote command:
n.a.

Tail Bits ← Burst Fields
Displays the data content in the "Tail" data field.

The content depends on the "Burst Type":
- Normal (GMSK...), Normal (AQPSK...), Synchronization, Frequency Correction, Dummy and Access
  "Tail Bit" field is 3 Bits long and permanently set at 000.
- Normal(8PSK/EDGE)
  "Tail Bit" field is 9 Bits long and permanently set at 1 1111 1111.
- Normal (16QAM)
  "Tail Bit" field is 12 Bits long and permanently set at 0001 0110 0110.
- Normal (32QAM)
  "Tail Bit" field is 15 Bits long and permanently set at 111 1001 1100 1110.

Remote command:
n.a.

Data for Data Field of Slot ← Burst Fields
Selects a data source for the DATA field.

If a burst contains multiple DATA fields, these are treated as a continuous field, and for instance a pseudo-random sequence is continued without interruption from one DATA field to the next.

The following standard data sources are available:
- "All 0, All 1"
  An internally generated sequence containing 0 data or 1 data.
- "PNxx"
  An internally generated pseudo-random noise sequence.

- "Pattern"
  An internally generated sequence according to a bit pattern.
  Use the "Pattern" box to define the bit pattern.
- "Data List/Select DList"
  A binary data from a data list, internally or externally generated.
  Select "Select DList" to access the standard "Select List" dialog.
  – Select the "Select Data List > navigate to the list file *.dm_iqd > Select" to select an existing data list.
  – Use the "New" and "Edit" functions to create internally new data list or to edit an existing one.
  – Use the standard "File Manager" function to transfer external data lists to the instrument.

  See also "Main Dialog > Data List Management".

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>][:SOURce]:DATA` on page 99
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>][:SOURce]:DATA:PATTern` on page 100
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>][:SOURce]:DATA:DLISt:CATalog?` on page 100
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>][:SOURce]:DATA:DLISt` on page 100

Use Stealing Flag ← Burst Fields
Sets the Use Stealing Flag feature. The setting applies to both S fields. If not used, the flag stealing bit is allocated to the data field concerned, which then becomes 58 data bits long instead of 57.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:SFLag:USE` on page 102

Stealing Flag ← Burst Fields
Sets a value for the Stealing Flag feature. The setting applies to both S fields.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:SFLag` on page 101

Training Sequence Set ← Burst Fields
Determine whether the GMSK normal burst or VAMOS subchannel uses TSC set 1 or set 2.

Assign different TSC set to each of the two subcahnnels to ensure that the training sequences configured for the VAMOS subchannels have a very low cross-correlation.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>][:SOURce]:TSC:SET` on page 102

TSC ← Burst Fields
Selects the "Training Sequence Code".

There are 8 predefined training sequences to choose from in each case; those for GSM are 26 bits long and those for EDGE are 78 bits.

A user-defined training sequence can be created in the User TSC field and is then also available for selection.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>][:SOURce]:TSC:SELect` on page 102

TSC Pattern ← Burst Fields
Edits selected training sequence.

When a sequence has been changed, the TSC field displays the indication "User".

When a frame/slot is saved the amended training sequence is also saved.

User-defined training sequences can be used among other things to test the reaction of receivers to interference-laden training sequences (e.g. 1 bit toggle).

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>][:SOURce]:TSC:USER` on page 103

Ext Training Seq ETSC ← Burst Fields
Selects the Extended Training Sequence Code for the Synchronization burst.

There is a choice of three predefined, 64-bit extended training sequences. Additionally a user-defined extended training sequence can be defined in the User ETSC field and is then also available for selection.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:ETSC` on page 103

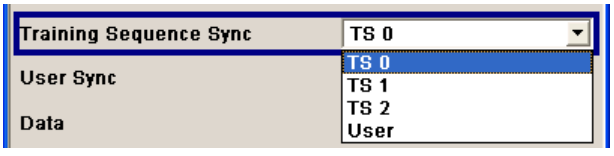
ETSC Pattern ← Burst Fields
Edits selected ETSC for the Synchronization burst.

When a sequence has been changed, the "Ext Training Seq ETSC" field also displays "User" as a possible choice.

When a frame/slot is saved, the changed extended training sequence is also saved.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:ETSC:USER` on page 103

Training Sequence Sync ← Burst Fields
Selects Training Sequence Sync for the "Access" burst.



There is a choice of three predefined, 41-bit training sequences sync. Additionally user-defined training sequence sync can be defined in the "User Sync" field and is then also available for selection.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:SYNC:SELect` on page 104

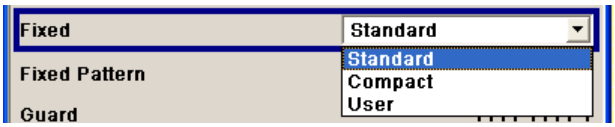
Sync Pattern ← Burst Fields
Edits the Training Sequence Sync for the Access burst.

When a sequence has been changed, the "Training Sequence Sync" field also displays "User" as a possible choice.

When a frame/slot is saved the amended training sequence sync is also saved.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:SYNC:USER` on page 104

Fixed ← Burst Fields
Selects the data content of the Fixed field in the Frequency Correction burst. There is a choice of two fixed, 142-bit data contents prescribed by the standard. The "User" data content can also be selected. This pattern can be edited in the Fixed Pattern field and must likewise be 142 bits long.



Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:FCORrection:FIXed` on page 105

Fixed Pattern ← Burst Fields
Displays the data content of the Fixed field in the Frequency Correction burst when "Fixed Standard" or "Compact" is selected.

Enter the data content of the Fixed field in the Frequency Correction burst when "Fixed User" is selected. The pattern is 142 bits long.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:FCORrection:FIXed:PATTern` on page 105

Mixed ← Burst Fields
Displays the data content of the Mixed field in the Dummy burst. It contains a fixed, 142-bit data content prescribed by the standard.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:DUMMy:MIXed:PATTern?` on page 105

Guard ← Burst Fields
Displays the data content of the Guard field in binary notation.

In order for a frame to contain exactly 1250 bits for normal burst and 1500 for higher symbol rate burst as prescribed in the GSM standard, the length of the Guard fields is different for different slots (see table).

Normal Symbol Rate		
Slot #	0, 4	1 .. 3, 5 .. 7
Guard Length	9 symbol periods	8 symbol periods
Higher Symbol Rate		
Slot #	0, 2, 4, 6	1, 3, 5, 7
Guard Length	11 symbol periods	10 symbol periods

If the field Ignore "1/4 symbol (slot length 156 symbols) / Ignore ½ symbol (slot length 187 symbols)" is enabled, all slots are 156 respectively 187 symbols long. The extra 1/4 resp. 1/2 symbols is omitted. The guard field for the burst always has the same length regardless of the slot index.

For normal burst, a frame is therefore 1248 symbols long instead of 1250.

Respectively, the length of the frame in a higher symbol rate burst is then 1496 symbols long instead of 1500 symbols.

Remote command:
n.a.

Extended Guard ← Burst Fields
Displays the data content of the Extended Guard field in the Access burst.

In order for a frame to contain exactly 1250 symbols as prescribed in the GSM standard, the length of the extended Guard fields is different for different slots:

The field length is 68 bits in slots 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 69 bits in slots 0 and 4.

If the field "Ignore 1/4 symbol (slot length 156 symbols)" is enabled, all slots are 156 symbols long. The extra 1/4 symbol is omitted. The extended guard field for the burst always has the same length regardless of the slot index. A frame is therefore 1248 symbols long in place of 1250.

Remote command:
n.a.

Slot Marker Definition
Access the dialog for defining the marker signal at slot level. This dialog is described in thechapter 3.10, "Slot Marker Definition", on page 54 .

Remote command:
n.a.

3.10 Slot Marker Definition

To call the "Control List Editor" for defining the marker signal at slot level, use the "Slot Marker Definition" button in the burst editor of the GSM/EDGE dialog.

Slot Marker Definition...

The marker signals thus defined take only efffect when marker mode "As defined in slot" is selected.

The structure of the selected slot (in the example, synchronization burst) is displayed in the dialog header. The individual fields of the burst are color-coded.

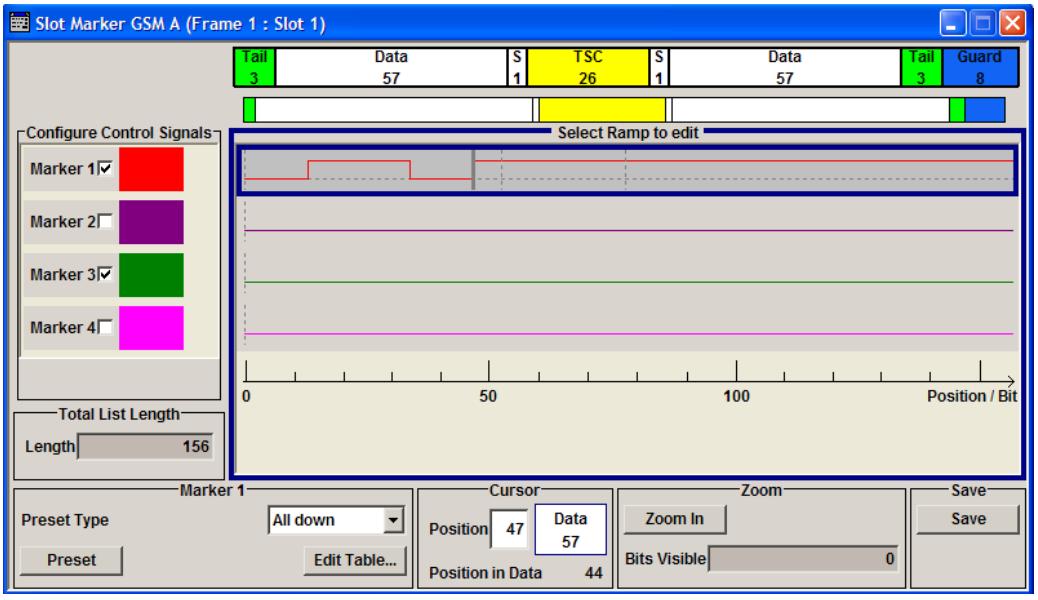
The available marker signals are also color-coded. In the left "Configure Control Signal" section, each individual signal is assigned a color; a check in the check box shows the marker for which the "As defined in slot" marker type has been selected.

In the next section, "Select Ramp to Edit", the signal characteristics are graphically displayed.

The ramps can be assigned the exact bit position in the signal by means of

- The schematic display of the slot above the section.
- The bit scale below the marker/control signal characteristic.
- The display of the current cursor position in the "Cursor" dialog section if the cursor marks the ramp. The field at the selected position in the slot is displayed on the side. The bit position of the cursor within this field is displayed below

The ramps can be set either graphically in the "Select Ramp to Edit" section or in the table of the "Positions Marker x" section. To make the setting easy, a selection of preset ramp characteristics is offered in the "Preset Ramp Marker x" section.



Provided are the following settings:

Configure Control Signal
Displays the color the marker and the Burst Gate signal has been assigned.

Displays whether the "CList" marker mode has been selected for this marker signal, see "Marker Settings".

Displays whether the "As defined in Slot" marker mode has been selected for this marker signal.

The source can be selected here as well and will then be used in the associated dialogs.

Note: The burst gate signal is only displayed and cannot be edited.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:USER<ch>]:TRIGger:OUTPut:TAG?` on page 106

Select Ramp to Edit
Graphically edit marker signals.

For this purpose, the cursor is set to the position where a ramp is required. The ramp is generated by pressing Enter (e.g. clicking on the rotary knob). Any number of ramps can be defined per marker. Each of the generated ramp positions will be saved even if the definition of another ramp produces a low/low or high/high transition. The ramps are displayed as dashed lines.

Existing ramps can be shifted after the cursor has been placed on the ramp and Enter has been pressed – it then changes color twice. The ramp is shifted by using the cursor keys or the rotary knob. The new position is determined by pressing Enter again.

Ramps can be deleted by means of the BACKSPACE key after the cursor has been placed on the ramp.

Remote command:
n.a.

Total List Length
Displays the length of the list in bits.

Remote command:
n.a.

Preset Type
Activates presetting for the ramp characteristic of the selected control signal. The presetting is selected with select "Preset Type" and activated by means of the "Preset" button.

You can select from:

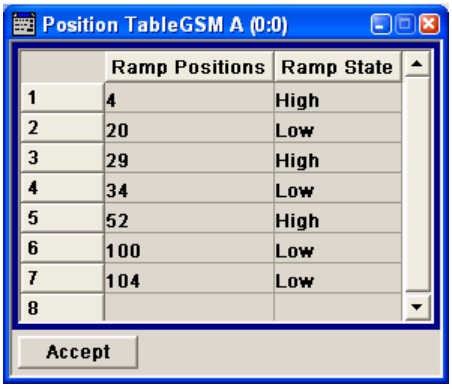
"All Up"	The marker signal is continuously high.
"All Down"	The marker signal is continuously low.
"Ramp Up"	The marker signal contains a ramp from low to high. The ramp is shifted to the center of the displayed signal area and can subsequently be shifted as required.
"Ramp Down"	The marker signal contains a ramp from high to low. The ramp is shifted to the center of the displayed signal area and can subsequently be shifted as required.

"Ramp Up/ Down"	The marker signal contains a ramp from low to high and from high to low. The ramps are symmetrically shifted around the center of the displayed signal area and can subsequently be shifted as required.
"Ramp Down/Up"	The marker signal contains a ramp from high to low and from low to high. The ramps are symmetrically shifted around the center of the displayed signal area and can subsequently be shifted as required.

Remote command:
n.a.

Edit Table
Opens table by using the "Edit Table" button.

The ramps of the selected signal can be edited in the table. When the table is opened, the current configuration of the selected marker/control signal is displayed.



The bit position is specified in the "Ramp Position" column, the high or low signal status in the "Ramp State" column. At the end of the list, there is always a blank row for entering new values.

The changes are accepted in the graphic display after pressing the "Accept" button.

Remote command:
n.a.

Cursor Position
Enters the cursor position.

In the graphic display, the cursor is positioned according to the entry.

Vice versa, graphically shifting the cursor will change the displayed value.

The field at the selected position in the slot is displayed on the side. The bit position of the cursor within this field is displayed below.

Remote command:
n.a.

Zoom/Visible
Zooms the displayed area of the control list. The designation of the button changes from "Zoom in" to "Zoom out".

With long control lists, the displayed area can be zoomed around the current "Cursor Position".

Parameter "Visible/Bits Visible" determines the number of symbols/bits to be displayed.

Ramps outside the displayed area are not lost by zooming.

Remote command:
n.a.

Save
Saves the settings made in the "Slot Marker" dialog into a file with file name format `GsmMarkSlotDefP<x>F<y>S<z>U<w>.dm_iqc`, where:

- `x` the path number,
- `y` is the Frame number,
- `z` is the Slot number and
- `w` is the User number.

Remote command:
n.a.

4 Remote-Control Commands

The following commands are required to perform signal generation with the GSM/ EDGE options in a remote environment. We assume that the R&S Signal Generator has already been set up for remote operation in a network as described in the R&S Signal Generator documentation. A knowledge about the remote control operation and the SCPI command syntax are assumed.

Conventions used in SCPI command descriptions

For a description of the conventions used in the remote command descriptions, see section "Remote Control Commands" in the R&S Signal Generator operating manual.

Common Suffixes

The following common suffixes are used in remote commands:

Suffix	Value range	Description
SOURce<hw>	[1]|2	available baseband signals
OUTPut<ch>	1 .. 4	available markers R&S SMBV supports two markers
EXTernal<ch>	1|2	external trigger connectors
FRAMe<di>	[1]|2	• in Frame (Double) mode (SOURce:BB:GSM:MODE DOUBle) this suffix defines the frame to which the setting applies • in Frame (Single) mode the keyword FRAMe is ignored and can be omitted When the keyword FRAMe is not specified the commands are compatible with the corresponding commands in the R&S SMIQ generator family (see also the list comparing R&S SMU and R&S SMIQ commands).
SLOT<st0>	0|[1] .. 7	defines the slot to which the setting applies **Note:** SCPI prescribes that suffix 1 is the default state and used when no specific suffix is specified. Therefore, slot 1 (and not slot 0) is selected when no suffix is specified.
SUBChannel<us>	[1]|2	defines the VAMOS subchannel
USER<ch>	[1]|2	defines the half rate user in a half rate mode

Placeholder <root>

For commands that read out or save files in the default directory, the default directory is set using command MMEM:CDIRectory. The examples in this description use the place holder <root> in the syntax of the command.

- D:\ - for selecting the internal hard disk of a Windows instrument
- E:\ - for selecting the memory stick which is inserted at the USB interface of a Windows instrument
- /var/user/ - for selecting the internal flash card of a Linux instrument

- `/usb/` - for selecting the memory stick which is inserted at the USB interface of a Linux instrument.

Tasks (in manual or remote operation) that are also performed in the base unit in the same way are not described here.

In particular, this includes:

- Managing settings and data lists, i.e. storing and loading settings, creating and accessing data lists, accessing files in a particular directory, etc.
- Information on regular trigger, marker and clock signals as well as filter settings, if appropriate.
- General instrument configuration, such as configuring networks and remote operation
- Using the common status registers

For a description of such tasks, see the R&S Signal Generator operating manual.

The following commands specific to the GSM/EDGE are described here:

4.1 Primary Commands

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FONE <FOne>

A modulating bit stream consisting of consecutive ones is used for inactive slots (according to GSM 05.04).

If this parameter is disabled, the inactive slots are filled in with 0.

Parameters:

<FOne> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

*RST: OFF

Example: `BB:GSM:FONE ON`
A modulating bit stream consisting of consecutive ones is used for inactive slots.

Manual operation: See "Force Dummy Bits to 1" on page 25

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FRAMe<di>:REPetitions <Repetitions>

The command defines the number of repetitions for the selected frame in GSM mode Frame (Double).

Parameters:

<Repetitions> integer

Range: 1 to 500000
*RST: 1 / 1

Example: `BB:GSM:MODE DOUB`
selects GSM mode Frame (Double).
`BB:GSM:FRAM2:REP 10`
sets 10 repetitions for frame 2.

Manual operation: See "Frame Repetition" on page 21

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:ISLength <ISLength>

Selects constant slot length.

For Normal Symbol Rate mode, the command selects whether the 1/4 symbol of a GSM slot (length = 156.25 symbols) will be ignored (ON) or compensated for by an extra symbol every 4th slot (OFF). When ON is selected, all slots are 156 symbols long. When OFF is selected, some slots are 157 symbols long.

For Higher Symbol Rate mode, the command selects whether the 1/2 symbol of a average slot with a length of 187.5 symbols will be ignored (ON) or compensated for by an extra symbol every secend slot (OFF). When ON is selected, all slots are 187 symbols long. When OFF is selected, some slots are 188 symbols long.

Parameters:

<ISLength> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

*RST: OFF

Example: `BB:GSM:SRAT:MODE NSR`
selects normal symbol rate mode.
`BB:GSM:ISL ON`
selects a constant length of 156 symbols for all slots.

Manual operation: See "Ignore 1/4 symbol (slot length 156 sym) / Ignore ½ symbol (slot length 187 sym)" on page 25

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:MODE <Mode>

The command selects GSM mode.

Parameters:

<Mode> UNFRamed | SINGle | DOUBle | MULTiframe

UNFRamed
Modulation signal without slot and frame structure.

SINGle
Modulation signal consisting of one frame.

DOUBle
Modulation signal in which two frames are defined and then combined by some method into a single multiframe signal.

MULTiframe
Multiframe signal.

*RST: SINGle

Example: `BB:GSM:MODE SING`
sets the "Single Frame" GSM mode. Only the commands for defining a single frame are valid.

Manual operation: See "Sequence Mode" on page 15

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:PRESet

Sets the parameters of the digital standard to their default values (`*RST` values specified for the commands).

Not affected is the state set with the command `SOURce<hw>:BB:GSM:STATe`

Example: `SOURce1:BB:GSM:PRESet`

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Set to Default" on page 13

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:SATTenuation<ch> <SAttenuation>

The command sets up to seven different values for level attenuation. The various values are defined by the suffix to `SATTenuation`. These values are used when defining the level attenuation of individual slots with the aid of the command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:ATTenuation`.

Parameters:

<SAttenuation> float

Range: 0 to 60 dB
Increment: 0.01 dB
*RST: 0 dB

Example: `BB:GSM:MODE SING`
selects GSM mode Frame (Single).
`BB:GSM:SLOT1:LEV ATT`
sets level attenuation mode for slot 1.
`BB:GSM:SATT1 12dB`
sets the level attenuation for selection A1 to 12 dB.
`BB:GSM:SLOT1:ATT A1`
sets the level attenuation for slot 1 to 12 dB.

Manual operation: See "Slot Attenuation A1 to A7" on page 31

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:SETTing:CATalog?

This command reads out the files with GSM settings in the default directory. The default directory is set using command `MMEM:CDIRectory`. Only files with the file extension `*.gsm` will be listed.

Return values:

<Catalog> string

Example: `MMEM:CDIR "<root>dig_mod`
sets the default directory to <root>dig_mod.
`BB:GSM:SETT:CAT?`
reads out all the files with GSM settings in the default directory.
`Response: gsm_1`

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Save/Recall" on page 14

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:SETTing:DELete <Filename>

This command deletes the selected file with GSM settings. The directory is set using command `MMEM:CDIRectory`. A path can also be specified, in which case the files in the specified directory are read. The file extension may be omitted. Only files with the file extension `*.gsm` will be deleted.

Setting parameters:

<Filename> string

Example: `BB:GSM:SETT:DEL 'gsm_1'`
deletes file `gsm_1`.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "Save/Recall" on page 14

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:SETTing:LOAD <Filename>

This command loads the selected file with GSM settings. The directory is set using command `MMEM:CDIRectory`. A path can also be specified, in which case the files in the specified directory are read. The file extension may be omitted. Only files with the file extension `*.gsm` will be loaded.

Setting parameters:

<Filename> string

Example: `BB:GSM:SETT:LOAD 'gsm_1'`
loads file `gsm_1`

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "Save/Recall" on page 14

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:SETTing:STORe <Filename>

This command stores the current GSM settings into the selected file. The directory is set using command `MMEM:CDIRectory`. A path can also be specified, in which case the files in the specified directory are read. Only the file name has to be entered. GSM settings are stored as files with the specific file extensions `*.gsm`.

Setting parameters:

<Filename> string

Example: `BB:GSM:SETT:STOR 'gsm_1'`
stores the current GSM settings into file `gsm_1`.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "Save/Recall" on page 14

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:SETTing:STORe:FAST <Fast>

Determines whether the instrument performs an absolute or a differential storing of the settings.

Enable this function to accelerate the saving process by saving only the settings with values different to the default ones.

Note: This function is not affected by the "Preset" function.

Parameters:

<Fast> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
*RST: 1

Manual operation: See "Save/Recall" on page 14

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:SMODe <SMode>

Selects the modulation signal for the mode Unframed (`:BB:GSM:MODE UNFR`). The modulation type and filter type are set in accordance with the selection.

The available simulation modes depend on the selected symbol rate:

- Normal Symbol Rate - GSM, EDGE (8PSK), AQPSK, 16QAM and 32QAM
- Higher Symbol Rate - HSR QPSK, HSR 16QAM and HSR 32QAM.

Note:"Higher Symbol Rate" Mode and "Simulation Modes" AQPSK, 16QAM, 32QAM, HSR QPSK, HSR 16QAM and HSR 32QAM are available for instruments equipped with option R&S SMx/AMU-K41 only.

Parameters:

<SMode> GSM | EDGE | N16Qam | N32Qam | HQPSk | H16Qam | H32Qam | AQPSk

*RST: GSM

Example: `BB:GSM:MODE UNFR`
sets unframed mode.
`BB:GSM:SRAT:MODE HSR`
selects higher symbol rate mode.
`BB:GSM:SMOD H16Q`
selects a HSR 16QAM modulation signal for the Unframed mode.
`BB:GSM:SRAT:MODE NSR`
selects normal symbol rate mode.
`BB:GSM:SMOD GSM`
selects a GSM modulation signal for the Unframed mode.

Options: R&S SMx/AMU-K41 (required for N16Qam | N32Qam | HQPSk | H16Qam | H32Qam | AQPSk)

Manual operation: See "Simulation Mode" on page 17

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:SRATe <SRate>

Sets the symbol clock. Possible units are Hz, kHz, MHz, Sym/s, kSym/s, MSym/s.

Parameters:

<SRate> float

Range: 400 to 15000000
Increment: 0.001
*RST: 270.833 kSym/s

Example: `BB:GSM:SRAT 270.9 kHz`
sets the symbol clock to 270.9 kHz.

Manual operation: See "Symbol Rate" on page 24

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:SRATe:MODE <Mode>

Set the symbol rate mode, i.e. determines whether a normal bursts (NB) or higher symbol rate bursts (HB) will be generated.

Parameters:

<Mode> NSRate | HSRate

*RST: NSRate

Example: `BB:GSM:SRAT HSR`
selects higher symbol rate mode
`BB:GSM:SRAT?`
queries the symbol clock.
`Response: 325`

Options: (for instruments equipped with option K41 only)

Manual operation: See "Symbol Rate Mode" on page 15

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:STATe <State>

Activates the standard and deactivates all the other digital standards and digital modulation modes in the same path.

Parameters:

<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

*RST: 0

Example: `SOURce1:BB:GSM:STATe ON`

Manual operation: See "State" on page 13

4.2 Save Recall Frame/Slots

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FRAMe<di>:ULISt:CATalog?

This command reads out the files with user defined frame settings in the default directory. The default directory is set using command `MMEM:CDIRectory`. Only files with the file extension `*.gsm_fu` and `*.gsm_hfu` will be listed.

Return values:
<Catalog> string

Example: `MMEM:CDIR "<root>frames"`
sets the default directory to <root>frames.
`BB:GSM:FRAM:ULIS:CAT?`
reads out all the files with user defined frame settings in the default directory.
`Response: 'NB_all'`
the file `NB_all` with a user defined frame setting is available.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Recall User Frame/Slot" on page 23

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FRAMe<di>:ULISt:DELete <Filename>

This command deletes the selected file with user defined frame settings. The directory is set using command `MMEM:CDIRectory`. A path can also be specified, in which case the files in the specified directory are read. The file extension may be omitted. Only files with the file extension `*.gsm_fu` and `*.gsm_hfu` will be deleted.

Setting parameters:
<Filename> string

Example: `BB:GSM:FRAM:ULIS:DEL 'NB_all'`
deletes file `NB_all`.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "File Manager" on page 23

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FRAMe<di>:ULISt:LOAD <Filename>

This command loads the selected file with user defined frame settings. The directory is set using command `MMEM:CDIRectory`. A path can also be specified, in which case the files in the specified directory are read. The file extension may be omitted. Only files with the file extension `*.gsm_fu` and `*.gsm_hfu` will be loaded.

Setting parameters:
<Filename> string

Example: `BB:GSM:FRAM:ULIS:LOAD 'NB_all'`
loads file `NB_all`.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "Recall User Frame/Slot" on page 23

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FRAMe<di>:ULISt:STORe <Filename>

This command stores the current frame settings into the selected file. The directory is set using command `MMEM:CDIRectory`. A path can also be specified, in which case the files in the specified directory are read. Only the file name has to be entered. User Standards are stored as files with the specific file extensions `*.gsm_fu` and `*.gsm_hfu`.

Setting parameters:

<Filename> string

Example: `BB:GSM:FRAM:ULIS:STOR 'EDGE_all'`
stores the current frame settings into file `EDGE_all`.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "Save User Frame/Slot" on page 23

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:PREDefined:CATalog?

This command reads out the files with predefined frame settings. The directory is pre-set, therefore a path cannot be specified.

Return values:

<Catalog> string

Example: `BB:GSM:FRAM:PRED:CAT?`
reads out all the files with predefined frame settings.
`Response: 'Edge0, EdgeAll, GsmEdge, NormalBurst0, NormalBurstAll'`
the file names of the files with the predefined frame settings are returned

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Recall Predefined Frame/Slot" on page 22

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:PREDefined:LOAD <Filename>

This command loads the selected file with predefined frame settings. The directory is pre-set, therefore a path cannot be specified.

Setting parameters:

<Filename> string

Example: `BB:GSM:MODE SING`
selects GSM mode Frame (Single).
`BB:GSM:SRAT:MODE NSR`
selects normal symbol rate.
`BB:GSM:FRAM:PRED:LOAD 'Edge0'`
loads file Edge0 with the predefined frame setting Edge Burst in Slot 0.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "Recall Predefined Frame/Slot" on page 22

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:PREDefined:CATalog?

This command reads out the files with predefined slot settings. The directory is preset, therefore a path cannot be specified.

The numeric suffixes in all key words are irrelevant for this command.

Return values:
<Catalog> string

Example: `BB:GSM:SLOT:PRED:CAT?`
reads out all the files with predefined frame settings.
`Response: GSM_NB_PN9_TSC0,EDGE_NB_PN9_TSC0`
the files `GSM_NB_PN9_TSC0` and `EDGE_NB_PN9_TSC0` are available.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Recall Predefined Frame/Slot" on page 22

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:PREDefined:LOAD <Filename>

This command loads the selected file with predefined slot settings. The directory is preset, therefore a path cannot be specified.

Setting parameters:
<Filename> string

Example: `BB:GSM:SLOT:PRED:LOAD 'GSM_NB_PN9_TSC0'`
loads the settings of file `GSM_NB_PN9_TSC0` for slot 1 in frame 1.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "Recall Predefined Frame/Slot" on page 22

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:ULISt:CATalog?

This command reads out the files with user defined slot settings in the default directory. The default directory is set using command `MMEM:CDIRectory`. Only files with the file extension `*.gsm_slu` and `*.gsm_hslu` will be listed.

Return values:
<Catalog> string

Example: `MMEM:CDIR '<root>slots`
sets the default directory to <root>slots.
`BB:GSM:SLOT:ULIS:CAT?`
reads out all the files with user defined slot settings in the default directory.
`Response: 'test_01'`
the file `test_01` with a user defined slot setting is available.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Recall User Frame/Slot" on page 23

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:ULISt:DELete <Filename>

This command deletes the selected file with user defined slot settings. The directory is set using command `MMEM:CDIRectory`. A path can also be specified, in which case the files in the specified directory are read. The file extension may be omitted. Only files with the file extension `*.gsm_slu` and `*.gsm_hslu` will be deleted.

Setting parameters:
<Filename> string

Example: `BB:GSM:SLOT:ULIS:DEL 'NB'`
deletes file `NB`.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "File Manager" on page 23

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:ULISt:LOAD <Filename>

This command loads the selected file with user defined slot settings. The directory is set using command `MMEM:CDIRectory`. A path can also be specified, in which case the files in the specified directory are read. The file extension may be omitted. Only files with the file extension `*.gsm_slu` and `*.gsm_hslu` will be loaded.

Setting parameters:
<Filename> string

Example: `BB:GSM:SLOT:ULIS:LOAD 'NB'`
loads file `NB`.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "Recall User Frame/Slot" on page 23

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:ULISt:STORe <Filename>

This command stores the current slot settings into the selected file. The directory is set using command `MMEM:CDIRectory`. A path can also be specified, in which case the files in the specified directory are read. Only the file name has to be entered. User slots are stored as files with the specific file extensions `*.gsm_slu` and `*.gsm_hslu`.

Setting parameters:

<Filename> string

Example: `BB:GSM:SLOT:ULIS:STOR 'EDGE'`
stores the current slot settings into file `EDGE`.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "Save User Frame/Slot" on page 23

4.3 Modulation/Filter Settings

4.3.1 Modulation Settings

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FORMat <Format>

The command selects the modulation type.

Parameters:

<Format> MSK | FSK2

*RST: MSK

Example: `BB:GSM:FORM FSK2`
selects the GSM modulation type FSK.

Manual operation: See "Modulation Type GSM" on page 25

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:EDGE:FORMat?

The command queries the modulation type in the case of EDGE. The modulation type is permanently set to 8PSK.

Return values:

<Format> P8EDge

*RST: P8EDge

Example: `BB:GSM:EDGE:FORM?`
queries the modulation type.
`Response: "P8ED"`

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Modulation Type EDGE" on page 27

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FSK:DEViation <Deviation>

Sets the modulation deviation when `:BB:GSM:FORMat FSK2` is selected.

The range of values depends on the symbol rate (`:BB:GSM:SRATe`). The maximum deviation is 10 MHz.

Parameters:

<Deviation> float

Range: 0.1xf(symb) to 1.5xf(symb);(10MHz)
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 67708.3333
Default unit: Hz

Example: `BB:GSM:FORM FSK2`
selects the GSM modulation type GFSK.
`BB:GSM:FSK:DEV 37.6 kHz`
sets the FSK deviation to 37.6 kHz.

Manual operation: See "FSK Deviation" on page 26

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:AQPSk:FORMat?

The command queries the modulation type. The modulation type is permanently set to AQPSK.

Return values:

<Format> AQPSk

*RST: AQPSk

Example: `BB:GSM:AQPS:FORM?`
queries the modulation type.
`Response: "AQPSk"`

Usage: Query only

Options: R&S SMx/AMU-K41

Manual operation: See "Modulation AQPSK" on page 26

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:H16Qam:FORMat?

The command queries the modulation type.

Return values:
<Format> QAM16EDge
*RST: QAM16EDge

Example: `BB:GSM:SRAT:MODE HSR`
selects higher symbol rate mode.
`BB:GSM:H16Q:FORM?`
queries the modulation type.
`Response: "QAM16ED"`

Usage: Query only

Options: (for Higher Symbol Rate and instruments equipped with option K41 only)

Manual operation: See "Modulation Type HSR 16QAM" on page 28

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:H32Qam:FORMat?

The command queries the modulation type.

Return values:
<Format> QAM32EDge
*RST: QAM32EDge

Example: `BB:GSM:SRAT:MODE HSR`
selects higher symbol rate mode.
`BB:GSM:H32Q:FORM?`
queries the modulation type.
`Response: QAM32ED`

Usage: Query only

Options: (for Higher Symbol Rate and instruments equipped with option K41 only)

Manual operation: See "Modulation Type HSR 32QAM" on page 29

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:HQPSk:FORMat?

The command queries the modulation type.

Return values:
<Format> QEDGe
*RST: QEDGe

Example: `BB:GSM:SRAT:MODE HSR`
selects higher symbol rate mode.
`BB:GSM:HQPS:FORM?`
queries the modulation type.
`Response: QQDG`

Usage: Query only

Options: (for Higher Symbol Rate and instruments equipped with option K41 only)

Manual operation: See "Modulation Type HSR QPSK" on page 28

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:N16Qam:FORMat?

The command queries the modulation type.

Return values:
<Format> QAM16EDge
*RST: QAM16EDge

Example: `BB:GSM:SRAT:MODE NSR`
selects normal symbol rate mode.
`BB:GSM:N16Q:FORM?`
queries the modulation type.
`Response: QAM16ED`

Usage: Query only

Options: (for instruments equipped with option K41 only)

Manual operation: See "Modulation Type 16QAM" on page 27

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:N32Qam:FORMat?

The command queries the modulation type.

Return values:
<Format> QAM32EDge
*RST: QAM32EDge

Example: `BB:GSM:SRAT:MODE NSR`
selects normal symbol rate mode.
`BB:GSM:N32Q:FORM?`
queries the modulation type.
`Response: QAM32ED`

Usage: Query only

Options: (for instruments equipped with option K41 only)

Manual operation: See "Modulation Type 32QAM" on page 28

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:AQPSk:ANGLe<ch0> <Angle>

Sets the angle alpha.

Parameters:

<Angle> float

Range: 0.0001 to 89.9999
Increment: 0.0001
*RST: 45

Example:
```
BB:GSM:AQPS:ANGL5 50
```

Options: R&S SMx/AMU-K41

Manual operation: See "Angle alpha_0 ... alpha_7" on page 26

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:AQPSk:SCPIR<ch0> <Scpir>

Sets the Subchannel Power Imbalance Ratio (SCPIR). It is related to the angle α as follows:

$SCPIR = 20 * log_{10}(tan\ \alpha)\ dB$,

where the value of α shall be chosen such that |SCPIR|≤10dB.

Parameters:

<Scpir> float

Range: -115.1625 to 115.1625
Increment: 0.0001
*RST: 0

Example:
```
BB:GSM:AQPS:SCPIR5 -10
BB:GSM:AQPS:ANGL5?
Response: 17.5484
```

Options: R&S SMx/AMU-K41

Manual operation: See "SCPIR_0 .. SCPIR_7" on page 26

4.3.2 Filter Settings

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FILTer:TYPE?

The command sets the filter type GAUSs. This is the only possible selection in the case of digital standard GSM.

Return values:

<Type> GAUSs

*RST: GAUSs

Example: `BB:GSM:FILT:TYPE GAUS`
sets the filter type GAUSS.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Filter" on page 26

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FILTer:PARameter <Parameter>

The command sets the filter parameter. For Gaussian filter the BxT is the product of the bandwidth and the symbol duration. The default value for GSM modulation is 0.3 and for Gauss Linearized (EDGE), BT = 0.3.

Parameters:

<Parameter> float

Range: 0.15 to 2.5
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.3

Example: `BB:GSM:FILT:PAR 0.4`
sets the BT value to 0.4.

Manual operation: See "Filter Parameter" on page 26

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FILTer:AQPSK:TYPE?

Queries the filter type for AQPSK modulation. The filter is permanently set to GAUSS linearized.

Return values:

<Type> LGAuss

*RST: LGAuss

Usage: Query only

Options: R&S SMx/AMU-K41

Manual operation: See "Filter" on page 27

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FILTer:EDGE:TYPE?

The command sets the filter type LGAuss. This is the only possible selection in the case of digital standard GSM EDGE.

Return values:
<Type> LGAuss
*RST: LGAuss

Example: `BB:GSM:FILT:EDGE:TYPE LGA`
sets the filter type Gauss linearized.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Filter" on page 27

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FILTer:N16Qam:TYPE?

Queries filter for 16QAM signal. The filter is permanently set to GAUSS linearized.

Return values:
<Type> LGAuss

Example: `BB:GSM:FILT:N16Q:TYPE?`
queries the filter type.
`Response: LGA`

Usage: Query only

Options: K41

Manual operation: See "Filter" on page 27

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FILTer:N32Qam:TYPE?

Queries filter for 32QAM signal. The filter is permanently set to GAUSS linearized.

Return values:
<Type> LGAuss

Example: `BB:GSM:FILT:N32Q:TYPE?`
queries the filter type.
`Response: LGA`

Usage: Query only

Options: K41

Manual operation: See "Filter" on page 28

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FILTer:H16Qam:TYPE <Type>

Sets the filter for HSR 16QAM signal.

Parameters:
<Type> ENPShape | EWPShape
*RST: ENPShape

Example: `BB:GSM:FILT:H16Q:TYPE ENPS`

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FILTer:H32Qam:TYPE <Type>

Sets the filter for HSR 32QAM signal.

Parameters:

<Type> ENPShape | EWPShape
*RST: ENPShape

Example: `BB:GSM:FILT:H32Q:TYPE ENPS`

Manual operation: See "Filter" on page 29

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:FILTer:HQPSk:TYPE <Type>

Sets the filter for HSR QPSK signal.

Parameters:

<Type> ENPShape | EWPShape
*RST: ENPShape

Example: `BB:GSM:FILT:HQPS:TYPE ENPS`

Manual operation: See "Filter" on page 28

4.4 Clock Settings

This section lists the remote control commands, necessary to configure the clock.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:CLOCk:MODE <Mode>

Sets the type of externally supplied clock (`:BB:GSM:CLOCk:SOURce EXT`).

When MSYMbol mode is used, a multiple of the sample clock is supplied and the clock is derived internally from it. The multiplier is entered with the command `:BB:GSM:CLOCk:MULTiplier`.

When FSYMbol is used, a fraction of the symbol clock is supplied via the CLOCK connector and the symbol clock is derived internally from this. The divisor is entered with the command `:BB:GSM:CLOCk:DIVider`. This selection is only possible for external signals with a clock rate of at least 200 Hz.

For two-path instruments, the only numerical suffix allowed for SOURce is 1, since the external clock source is permanently allocated to path A.

Parameters:

<Mode> SYMBol | MSYMbol | BIT | FSYMbol

*RST: SYMBol

Example: `SOURce1:BB:GSM:CLOCk:MODE SYMBol`
selects clock type "Symbols", i.e. the supplied clock is a symbol clock.

Manual operation: See "Clock Mode" on page 40

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:CLOCk:MULTiplier <Multiplier>

Specifies the multiplier for clock type multiple in the case of an external clock source.

For two-path instruments, the only numerical suffix allowed for `SOURce` is 1, since the external clock source is permanently allocated to path A.

Parameters:

<Multiplier> integer

Range: 1 to 64
Increment: 1
*RST: 4

Example: `SOURce1:BB:GSM:CLOCk:SOURce EXT`
selects the external clock source.
`SOURce1:BB:GSM:CLOCk:MODE MSYM`
selects clock type
`SOURce1:BB:GSM:CLOCk:MULTiplier 12`
the multiplier for the external clock rate is 12.

Manual operation: See "Clock Multiplier" on page 41

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:CLOCk:DIVider <Divider>

Sets the divider for clock type "Fractional Symbols" (`:BB:GSM:CLOCk:MODE FSYM`) in the case of an external clock source.

For two-path instruments, the only numerical suffix allowed for SOURce is 1, since the external clock source is permanently allocated to path A.

Parameters:

<Divider> integer

Range: 1 to 65536
*RST: 4

Example: `BB:GSM:CLOC:SOUR EXT`
selects the external clock source.
`BB:GSM:CLOC:MODE FSYM`
selects clock type "Fractional Symbols", i.e. the supplied clock has a rate which is a fraction of the symbol rate.
`BB:GSM:CLOC:DIV 2`
the divider for the external clock rate is 2.

Manual operation: See "Symbol Clock Divider" on page 41

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:CLOCk:SOURce <Source>

Sets the clock source.

For two-path instruments, selecting `EXTernal` is only possible for path A, since the external clock source is permanently allocated to path A. Selection `AINternal` is only possible for path B.

Parameters:

<Source> INTernal | EXTernal | AINTernal

INTernal
The internal clock reference is used.

EXTernal
The external clock reference is supplied to the CLOCK connector.

AINTernal
The clock source of path A is used for path B.

*RST: INTernal

Example: `BB:GSM:CLOC:SOUR EXT`
selects an external clock reference. The clock is supplied via the CLOCK connector.
`BB:GSM:CLOC:MODE SYMB`
specifies that a symbol clock is supplied via the CLOCK connector.

Manual operation: See "Clock Source" on page 40

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:CLOCk:SYNChronization:EXECute

Performs automatically adjustment of the instrument's settings required for the synchronization mode, set with the command `BB:GSM:CLOC:SYNC:MODE`.

Example: `BB:GSM:CLOC:SYNC:MODE MAST`
the instrument is configured to work as a master one.
`BB:GSM:CLOC:SYNC:EXEC`
all synchronizations settings are adjusted accordingly.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Set Synchronization Settings" on page 40

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:CLOCk:SYNChronization:MODE <Mode>

Selects the synchronization mode.

This parameter is used to enable generation of very precise synchronous signal of several connected R&S SMBVs.

Note:

If several instruments are connected, the connecting cables from the master instrument to the slave one and between each two consecutive slave instruments must have the same length and type.

Avoid unnecessary cable length and branching points.

Parameters:

<Mode> NONE | MASTer | SLAVe

NONE
The instrument is working in stand-alone mode.

MASTer
The instrument provides all connected instrument with its synchronisation clock (including the trigger signal) and its reference clock signal.

SLAVe
The instrument receives the synchronisation and reference clock signal from another instrument working in a master mode.

*RST: NONE

Example: `BB:GSM:CLOC:SYNC:MODE MAST`
the instrument is configured to work as a master one.

Manual operation: See "Sync. Mode" on page 40

4.5 Trigger Settings

`EXTernal<ch>`

The numeric suffix to `EXTernal<ch>` distinguishes between the external trigger via the TRIGGER 1 (suffix 1) and TRIGGER 2 (suffix 2) connector.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:TRIGger]:SEQuence <Sequence>

The command selects the trigger mode.

Parameters:

<Sequence> AUTO | RETRigger | AAUTo | ARETrigger | SINGle

AUTO
The frames are generated continuously.

RETRigger
The frames are generated continuously. A trigger event (internal or external) causes a restart.

AAUTo
The frames are generated only when a trigger event occurs. After the trigger event the signal is generated continuously. Signal generation is stopped with command `SOUR:BB:GSM:TRIG:ARM:EXEC` and started again when a trigger event occurs.

ARETrigger
The frames are generated only when a trigger event occurs. The device automatically toggles to RETRIG mode. Every subsequent trigger event causes a restart. Signal generation is stopped with command `SOUR:BB:GSM:TRIG:ARM:EXEC` and started again when a trigger event occurs.

SINGle
The signal is generated only when a trigger event occurs. After the trigger event the signal is generated once to the set sequence length (`SOUR:BB:GSM:TRIG:SLEN`). Every subsequent trigger event causes a restart.

*RST: AUTO

Example: `BB:GSM:SEQ AAUT`
sets the "Armed_auto" trigger mode; the device waits for the first trigger (e.g. with `*TRG`) and then generates the frames continuously.

Manual operation: See "Trigger Mode" on page 34

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:ARM:EXECute

The command stops signal generation for trigger modes Armed_Auto and Armed_Retrigger. A subsequent internal or external trigger event restarts signal generation.

Example: `BB:GSM:TRIG:SOUR INT`
sets internal triggering.
`BB:GSM:TRIG:SEQ ARET`
sets Armed_Retrigger mode, i.e. every trigger event causes signal generation to restart.
`BB:GSM:TRIG:EXEC`
executes a trigger, signal generation is started.
`BB:GSM:TRIG:ARM:EXEC`
signal generation is stopped.
`BB:GSM:TRIG:EXEC`
executes a trigger, signal generation is started again.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Arm" on page 35

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:EXECute

The command executes a trigger. The internal trigger source must be selected using the command `:BB:GSM:TRIGger:SOURce INTernal` and a trigger mode other than AUTO must be selected using the command `:BB:GSM:SEQ`.

Example: `BB:GSM:TRIG:SOUR INT`
sets internal triggering.
`BB:GSM:SEQ RETR`
sets Retrigger mode, i.e. every trigger event causes signal generation to restart.
`BB:GSM:TRIG:EXEC`
executes a trigger.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Execute Trigger" on page 16

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:EXTernal:SYNChronize:OUTPut <Output>

(enabled for "Trigger Source" External)

Enables/disables output of the signal synchronous to the external trigger event.

For R&S SMBV instruments:

See also "Sync. Output to External Trigger" on page 35for a detailed description of the applications of this setting.

Parameters:

<Output> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

ON
The signal calculation starts simultaneously with the external trigger event but because of the instrument's processing time the first samples are cut off and no signal is outputted. After elapsing of the internal processing time, the output signal is synchronous to the trigger event.

OFF
The signal output begins after elapsing of the processing time and starts with sample 0, i.e. the complete signal is outputted. This mode is recommended for triggering of short signal sequences with signal duration comparable with the processing time of the instrument.

*RST: ON

Example: `BB:GSM:TRIG:SOUR EXT`
sets external triggering.
`BB:GSM:TRIG:EXT:SYNC:OUTP ON`
enables synchrounous output to external trigger

Manual operation: See "Sync. Output to External Trigger" on page 35

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OBASeband:DELay <Delay>

Specifies the trigger delay (expressed as a number of symbols) for triggering by the signal from the second path.

Parameters:

<Delay> float

Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:GSM:TRIG:SOUR OBAS`
sets for path A the internal trigger executed by the signal from the second path (path B).
`BB:GSM:TRIG:OBAS:DEL 200`
sets a delay of 200 symbols for the trigger.

Manual operation: See "Trigger Delay" on page 37

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OBASeband:INHibit <Inhibit>

The command specifies the number of symbols by which a restart is to be inhibited following a trigger event. This command applies only for triggering by the second path.

Parameters:

<Inhibit> integer

Range: 0 Symbols to 2^32-1 (67 108 863) Symbols
Increment: 1 Symbol
*RST: 0 Symbols

Example: `BB:GSM:TRIG:SOUR OBAS`
sets for path A the internal trigger executed by the signal from the second path (path B).
`BB:GSM:TRIG:OBAS:INH 200`
sets a restart inhibit for 200 symbols following a trigger event.

Manual operation: See "Trigger Inhibit" on page 37

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:RMODe?

The command queries the status of frame generation for all trigger modes with GSM/EDGE modulation on.

Return values:

<RMode> STOP | RUN

RUN
the GSM/EDGE signal is generated. A trigger event occurred in the triggered mode.

STOP
the GSM/EDGE signal is not generated. A trigger event did not occur in the triggered modes, or signal generation was stopped by the command `:BB:GSM:TRIG:ARM:EXECute` (armed trigger modes only).

Example:
`BB:GSM:TRIG:SOUR EXT`
sets external triggering.
`BB:GSM:TRIG:MODE ARET`
selects the Armed_Retrigger mode.
`BB:GSM:TRIG:RMOD?`
queries the status of frame generation.
`Response: RUN`
the frame is generated, an external trigger was executed.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Running - Stopped" on page 34

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:SLENgth <SLength>

Sets the length of the signal sequence to be output in the "Single" trigger mode. The unit is defined with command `SOUR:BB:GSM:TRIG:SLUNit`. It is possible to output deliberately just part of a frame, an exact sequence of a frame, or a defined number of repetitions of a frame.

Parameters:

<SLength> integer

Range: 1 to max
*RST: 1

Example:
`BB:GSM:SEQ SING`
sets trigger mode Single.
`BB:GSM:TRIG:SLUN SYMB`
sets unit symbol for the entry of signal duration.
`BB:GSM:TRIG:SLEN 200`
sets signal duration of 200 symbols. 200 symbols will be output after the next trigger event.

Manual operation: See "Signal Duration" on page 34

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:SLUNit <SLunit>

The command defines the unit for the entry of the length of the signal sequence (`SOUR:BB:GSM:TRIG:SLEN`) to be output in the "Single" trigger mode (`SOUR:BB:GSM:SEQ SING`).

Parameters:

<SLunit> FRAMe | SYMBol

*RST: FRAMe

Example: `BB:GSM:SEQ SING`
sets trigger mode Single.
`BB:GSM:TRIG:SLUN FRAM`
sets unit frame for the entry of signal duration.
`BB:GSM:TRIG:SLEN 2`
sets signal duration of 2 frames. The current frame will be output twice after the next trigger event.

Manual operation: See "Signal Duration Unit" on page 34

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:SOURce <Source>

Selects the trigger source.

Parameters:

<Source> INTernal|OBASeband|BEXTernal|EXTernal | ECLock

`INTernal`
manual trigger or `*TRG`.
`EXTernal|BEXTernal`
trigger signal on the TRIGGER 1/2 connector.
`OBASeband`
trigger signal from the other path

ECLock
trigger signal on the CLOCK connector

*RST: INTernal

Example: `SOURce1:BB:GSM:TRIGger:SOURce EXTernal`
sets external triggering via the TRIGGER 1 connector.

Manual operation: See "Trigger Source" on page 35

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger[:EXTernal<ch>]:DELay <Delay>

Specifies the trigger delay (expressed as a number of symbols) for external triggering. The numeric suffix to EXTernal distinguishes between the external trigger via the TRIGGER 1 (suffix 1) and TRIGGER 2 (suffix 2) connector.

Parameters:

<Delay> float

Range: 0 to 65535
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:GSM:TRIG:SOUR EXT`
selects an external trigger via the TRIGGER 1 connector.
`BB:GSM:TRIG:DEL 200`
sets a delay of 200 symbols for the trigger.

Manual operation: See "Trigger Delay" on page 37

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger[:EXTernal<ch>]:INHibit <Inhibit>

Specifies the number of symbols by which a restart is to be inhibited following a trigger event. This command applies only in the case of external triggering. The numeric suffix to EXTernal distinguishes between the external trigger via the TRIGGER 1 (suffix 1) and TRIGGER 2 (suffix 2) connector.

Parameters:

<Inhibit> integer

Range: 0 to 65535
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:GSM:TRIG:SOUR EXT`
selects an external trigger via the TRIGGER 1 connector.
`BB:GSM:TRIG:INH 200`
sets a restart inhibit for 200 symbols following a trigger event.

Manual operation: See "Trigger Inhibit" on page 37

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:EXTernal:CLOCk:DELay <Delay>

The command specifies the trigger delay (expressed as a number of symbols) for external triggering via the clock input.

This command applies only if external clock source (`BB:GSM:CLOC:SOUR EXT`) and trigger source external clock (`BB:GSM:TRIG:SOUR CLOC`) are selected.

For two-path instruments, this command applies only for baseband path A.

Parameters:

<Delay> float

Range: 0 Symbols to 2^16-1 Symbols
Increment: 1 Symbol
*RST: 0 Symbols

Example: `BB:GSM:CLOC:SOUR EXT`
selects the external clock source.
`BB:GSM:TRIG:SOUR ECL`
selects an external trigger by means of the external clock.
`BB:GSM:TRIG:EXT:CLOC:DEL 200`
sets a delay of 200 symbols for the trigger.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:EXTernal:CLOCk:INHibit <Inhibit>

The command specifies the number of symbols by which a restart is to be inhibited following a trigger event. This command applies only if external clock source (`BB:GSM:CLOC:SOUR EXT`) and trigger source external clock (`BB:GSM:TRIG:SOUR CLOC`) is selected.

For two-path instruments, this command applies only for baseband path A.

Parameters:

<Inhibit> integer

Range: 0 Symbols to 2^26-1 (67 108 863) Symbols
Increment: 1 Symbol
*RST: 0 Symbols

Example: `BB:GSM:CLOC:SOUR EXT`
selects the external clock source.
`BB:GSM:TRIG:SOUR ECL`
selects an external trigger by means of the external clock.
`BB:GSM:TRIG:EXT:CLOC:INH 200`
sets a restart inhibit for 200 symbols following a trigger event.

4.6 Marker Settings

This section lists the remote control commands, necessary to configure the markers.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut:DELay:FIXed <Fixed>

The command restricts the marker delay setting range to the dynamic range. In this range the delay can be set without restarting the marker and signal. If a delay is entered in setting ON but is outside this range, the maximum possible delay is set and an error message is generated.

The numeric suffix in OUTPut has no significance for this command, since the setting always affects every marker.

Parameters:

<Fixed> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

*RST: OFF

Example: `BB:GSM:TRIG:OUTP:DEL:FIX ON`
restricts the marker signal delay setting range to the dynamic range.

Manual operation: See "Fix marker delay to current range" on page 39

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:DELay <Delay>

Sets the delay between the signal on the marker outputs and the start of the frame/slot, expressed in terms of symbols.

Command `:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut:DELay:FIXed` can be used to restrict the range of values to the dynamic range, i.e. the range within which a delay of the marker signals can be set without restarting the marker and signal.

Parameters:

<Delay> float

Range: 0 to 16777215
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:GSM:TRIG:OUTP:DEL 16`
sets a delay of 16 symbolsfor the corresponding marker signal.

Manual operation: See "Marker x Delay" on page 39

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:DELay:MINimum?
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:DELay:MAXimum?

Queries the maximum marker delay for setting `:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut:DELay:FIXed ON`.

Return values:

<Maximum> float

Range: 0 to max
Increment: 1E-3
*RST: 2000

Example: `BB:GSM:TRIG:OUTP:DEL:FIX ON`
restricts the marker signal delay setting range to the dynamic range.
`BB:GSM:TRIG:OUTP:DEL:MAX`
queries the maximum of the dynamic range.
`Response: '2000'`
the maximum for the marker delay setting is 2000 symbols.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Current Range without Recalculation" on page 39

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:MODE <Mode>

Defines the signal for the selected marker output.

Parameters:

<Mode> SDEF | FRAMe | SLOT | PULSe | PATTern | RATio | TRIGger

As defined in slots
The marker defined in the burst editor is used.

SLOT
A slot clock with the slot period specified using command `SOUR:BB:GSM:TRIG:OUTP:PER:SLOT` is generated on the output connector. The marker signal is generated after every specified number of slots. It is important to be aware of the variation in the GSM/EDGE slot length between 156 and 157 symbols. At a slot length of 156 symbols, a period of 1 symbol and a symbol rate of 270.833 ksymb/s the clock is 0.577 ms, and at 157 symbols it is 0.580 ms.

FRAMe
A frame clock with the frame period specified using command `SOUR:BB:GSM:TRIG:OUTP:PER:FRAM` is generated on the output connector. The marker signal is generated after every specified number of frames. A GSM/EDGE frame has 1250 symbols. At a symbol rate of 270.833 ksymb/s and a period of 1 the clock is 4.615 ms.

PULSe
A pulsed marker signal is generated. The pulse frequency

PATTern
A marker signal is generated with the aid of a user-definable bit pattern. The bit pattern is entered with the aid of command `SOURce:BB:GSM:TRIGg:OUTP:PATT`. The bit pattern is a maximum of 32 bits long.

RATio
A regular marker signal corresponding to the Time Off / Time On specifications in the commands
`SOUR:BB:GSM:TRIGge:OUTP:OFFT` and
`SOUR:BB:GSM:TRIGg:OUTP:ONT` is generated.

TRIGger
A received internal or external trigger signal is output at the marker connector.

*RST: FRAMe

Example: `BB:GSM:TRIG:OUTP2:MODE PULS`
selects the pulsed marker for the corresponding marker signal.

Manual operation: See "Marker Mode" on page 38

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:ONTime <OnTime>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:OFFTime <OffTime>

The command sets the number of symbols in a period (ON time + OFF time) during which the marker signal in setting `SOURce:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut:MODE RATio` on the marker outputs is OFF.

Parameters:

<OffTime> integer

Range: 1 Symbol to 2^24-1 Symbols
Increment: 1 Symbol
*RST: 1 Symbol

Example: `BB:GSM:TRIG:OUTP2:OFFT 20`
sets an OFF time of 20 symbols for marker signal 2.

Manual operation: See "Marker Mode" on page 38

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:PATTern <Pattern>

Defines the bit pattern used to generate the marker signal in the setting `SOURce:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut:MODE PATTern 0` is marker off, 1 is marker on. The pattern has a maximum length of 64 bits.

Parameters:

<Pattern> 64 bits

Example: `BB:GSM:TRIG:OUTP2:PATT #H81,8`
sets a bit pattern.
`BB:GSM:TRIG:OUTP2:MODE PATT`
activates the marker signal according to a bit pattern for the corresponding marker signal.

Manual operation: See "Marker Mode" on page 38

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:PERiod:SLOT <Slot>

The command sets the repetition rate for the slot clock at the marker outputs.

Parameters:

<Slot> integer

Range: 1 Slot to 2^26-1 Slots
Increment: 1 Slot
*RST: 1 Slot

Example: `BB:GSM:TRIG:OUTP2:MODE SLOT`
sets the slot clock for the corresponding marker signal.
`BB:GSM:TRIG:OUTP2:PER:SLOT 16`
sets a period of 16 slots, i.e. the marker signal is repeated every 16th slot.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:PERiod[:FRAMe] <Frame>

The command sets the repetition rate for the frame clock at the marker outputs.

Parameters:

<Frame> integer

Range: 1 Frame to 2^26-1 Frames
Increment: 1 Frame
*RST: 1 Frame

Example: `BB:GSM:TRIG:OUTP2:MODE FRAM`
sets the frame clock for the corresponding marker signal.
`BB:GSM:TRIG:OUTP2:PER 16`
sets a period of 16 frames, i.e. the marker signal is repeated every 16th frame.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:PULSe:DIVider <Divider>

The command sets the divider for the pulsed marker signal in the setting `SOURce:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut:MODE PULSe`. The pulse frequency is derived by dividing the symbol rate by the divider.

Parameters:

<Divider> integer

Range: 2 to 2^10
Increment: 1
*RST: 2

Example: `BB:GSM:TRIG:OUTP2:PULS:DIV 2`
sets the divider for the corresponding marker signal to the value 2.
`BB:GSM:TRIG:OUTP2:FREQ?`
queries the resulting pulse frequency of the marker signal.
`Response: 66 000`
the resulting pulse frequency is 66 kHz.

Manual operation: See "Marker Mode" on page 38

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:PULSe[:FREQuency]?

The command queries the pulse frequency of the pulsed marker signal in the setting `SOUR:BB:GSM:TRIG:OUTP:MODE PULS`. The pulse frequency is derived by dividing the symbol rate by the divider. The divider is defined with command `SOUR:BB:GSM:TRIG:OUTP:PULS:DIV`.

Return values:

<Frequency> float

Example: `BB:GSM:TRIG:OUTP:PULS:DIV 4`
sets the divider for the corresponding marker signal to the value 4.
`BB:GSM:TRIG:OUTP:MODE PULS`
enables the pulsed marker signal.
`BB:GSM:TRIG:OUTP:PULS:FREQ?`
queries the resulting pulse frequency for the marker signal.
`Response: 33 000`
the resulting pulse frequency is 33 kHz.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Marker Mode" on page 38

4.7 Power Ramping/Slot Attenuation

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:PRAMp:BBONly[:STATe] <State>

Note: This command is available for instruments with RF output only.

Selects power ramping in the baseband only or mixed power ramping in the baseband and the RF section. The "ON" setting is mandatory if, with power ramping active, only the baseband signal is output (I/Q outputs), or, in case of two-path instruments, if a baseband signal is applied to two RF paths (RF A and RF B).

Only then can a signal with a defined, predictable level be output.

Parameters:
<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:GSM:PRAM:BBON ON`
selects power ramping in the baseband only.

Manual operation: See "Baseband Only" on page 31

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:PRAMp:FDELay <FDelay>

The command sets the offset in the Falling edge of the ramp envelope at the end of a slot. A positive value gives rise to a ramp delay and a negative value advances the ramp. The setting is expressed in symbols.

Parameters:

<FDelay> float

Range: -9 Symbols to 9 Symbols
Increment: 1 Symbol
*RST: 0 Symbols

Example: `BB:GSM:PRAM:FDEL -1`
sets an advance of 1 symbol in the falling edge of the envelope at the end of the slot.

Manual operation: See "Fall Delay" on page 31

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:PRAMp:RDELay <RDelay>

The command sets the offset in the Rising edge of the ramp envelope at the start of a slot. A positive value gives rise to a ramp delay and a negative value advances the ramp. The setting is expressed in symbols.

Parameters:

<RDelay> float

Range: -9 Symbols to 9 Symbols
Increment: 1 Symbol
*RST: 0 Symbols

Example: `BB:GSM:PRAM:RDEL -1`
sets an advance of 1 symbol in the rising edge of the envelope at the start of the slot.

Manual operation: See "Rise Delay" on page 31

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:PRAMp:SHAPe <Shape>

The command sets the edge shape of the ramp envelope.

Parameters:

<Shape> LINear | COSine

LINear
The transmitted power rises and falls linear fashion.

COSine
The transmitted power rises and falls in the shape of a cosine.

*RST: COSine

Example: `BB:GSM:PRAM:SHAP LIN`
sets a cosine-shaped rise and fall to the edge.

Manual operation: See "Ramp Function" on page 30

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:PRAMp:TIME <Time>

The command sets the edge slope of the ramp envelope. This specifies the number of symbols over which the switching operation should be stretched when the transmitted power is turned on and off.

Parameters:

<Time> float

Range: 0.3 Symbols to 16.0 Symbols
Increment: 0.1 Symbols
*RST: 5.0 Symbols

Example: `BB:GSM:PRAM:TIME 6`
sets the duration of the switching operation to 6 symbols.

Manual operation: See "Ramp Time" on page 31

4.8 Burst Editor

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>:TYPE <Type>

Selects the burst (slot) type.

Parameters:

<Type> NORMal | HALF | EDGE | SYNC | FCORrection | DUMMy | ACCess | ADATa | AEDGe | N16Qam | N32Qam | A16Qam | A32Qam | HQPSk | H16Qam | H32Qam | HAQPsk | HA16Qam | HA32Qam | NAFF | NAFH | NAHH | AAQPsk

N16Qam | N32Qam
Normal 16QAM | Normal 32QAM

HQPSk | H16Qam | H32Qam
HSR QPSK | HSR 16QAM | HSR 32QAM

NAFF | NAFH | NAHH
Normal AQPSK Full rate - Full rate | Normal AQPSK Full rate - Half rate | Normal AQPSK Half rate - Half rate

Axxxxx (All Data)
The types All Data GSM (`ADATa`), All Data EDGE (`AEDGe`), All Data AQPSK (`AAQPSk`), All Data 16QAM (`A16Qam`), All Data 32QAM (`A32Qam`), HSR All Data QPSK (`HAQPsk`), HSR All Data 16QAM (`HA16Qam`) and HSR All Data 32QAM (`HA32Qam`) are not defined in the standard.

*RST: NORMal

Example: `BB:GSM:SLOT:TYPE DUMM`
selects DUMMY burst type for slot 1.

Options: R&S SMx/AMU-K41 (required for Higher Symbol Rate Mode, higher order modulation schemes (16QAM and 32QAM) and AQPSK modulation).

Manual operation: See "Burst Type" on page 43

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:LEVel <Level>

The command defines the power control level of the selected slot.

Parameters:

<Level> OFF | ATT | FULL

OFF
The slot is inactive.

ATT
The power is reduced by the amount defined using `:BB:GSM:SLOT:ATT`.

FULL
Full power as specified by the level setting.

*RST: Slot 0: FULL; Slots 1...7: OFF

Example: `BB:GSM:SLOT2:LEV FULL`
selects power control level Full Power for slot 2.

Manual operation: See "Slot Level" on page 48

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:ATTenuation <Attenuation>

The command selects one of seven possible values for the level attenuation. This value defines by how much the power of the selected slot with power control level `:BB:GSM:SLOT:LEV ATT` will be reduced in relation to the normal output power (attribute `...:LEVEL FULL`). The seven possible values are set using the command `:SOURce:BB:GSM:SATTenuation<n>`.

Parameters:

<Attenuation> A1 | A2 | A3 | A4 | A5 | A6 | A7

Example: `BB:GSM:MODE SING`
selects GSM mode Frame (Single).
`BB:GSM:SLOT1:LEV ATT`
sets level attenuation mode for slot 1.
`BB:GSM:SATT1 12dB`
sets the level attenuation for selection A1 to 12 dB.
`BB:GSM:SLOT1:ATT A1`
sets the level attenuation for slot 0 to 12 dB.

Manual operation: See "Slot Attenuation" on page 48

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:SCPIRatio <SCPIRatio>

The command selects one of eight possible values for the SCPIR. The eight possible values are set using the command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM:AQPSk:SCPIR<ch0>`.

Parameters:

<SCPIRatio> SCPIR7 | SCPIR6 | SCPIR5 | SCPIR4 | SCPIR3 | SCPIR2 | SCPIR1 | SCPIR0

*RST: SCPIR0

Example: `BB:GSM:AQPS:SCPIR5 -10`
`BB:GSM:SLOT:SUBC2:SCPIR SCPIR5`

Manual operation: See "SCPIR" on page 48

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:FILTer:TYPE <Type>

Selects whether a Narrow Pulse Shape or a Wide Pulse Shape filter should be use for the selected burst type and modulation.

Parameters:

<Type> ENPShape | EWPShape
*RST: ENPShape

Example: `BB:GSM:SRAT:MODE HSR`
selects higher symbol rate mode.
`BB:GSM:FRAM1:SLOT1:TYPE H16Q`
selects HSR 16QAM burst type for slot 1.
`BB:GSM:FRAM1:SLOT1:FILT:TYPE EWPS`
selects Wide Pulse Shape filter for slot 1.

Options: R&S SMx/AMU-K41

Manual operation: See "Filter" on page 28

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:MULTislot<st0>:COUNt <Count>

Sets the number of slots combined in a multislot. Since multislot involves connecting multiple slots to a single user channel, this configuration is possible for Normal (Full Rate) bursts Normal (8PSK / EDGE) burst (`SOUR:BB:GSM:FRAM:SLOT:TYPE NORM|EDGE`) and EDGE Evolution bursts.

The suffix in `MULTislot` defines the first slot in a multislot group. In a multiframe configuration this setting applies to the slots in all frames.

Parameters:

<Count> integer
Range: 1 to 7
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:GSM:MODE SING`
selects GSM mode Frame (Single).
`BB:GSM:SLOT0:TYPE NORM`
selects the NORMal burst type for slot 0.
`... SLOT1 ... SLOT7`
selects burst type for slots 1 to 7 correspondingly.
`BB:GSM:MULT0:COUN 8`
defines a multislot from all 8 slots.
`BB:GSM:MULT0:STAT ON`
switches the multislot configuration on.

Manual operation: See "Number of Slots" on page 49

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>:VOJitter <State>

(available in R&S SMU/AMU)

Enables/disables the simulation of a timing jitter for GMSK bursts.

Parameters:

<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

*RST: 0

Example: `SOURce1:BB:GSM:FRAMe1:SLOT2:VOJitter ON`

Manual operation: See "VAMOS Offset Jitter" on page 49

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>][:SOURce]:DATA <Data>

The command defines the data source for the DATA fields in the burst. This command is valid only when burst types that contain data fields are selected. If a burst contains multiple DATA fields, these are treated as a continuous field, and for instance data such as a pseudo-random sequence is continued without interruption from one DATA field to the next.

In "GSM Mode Unframed", this command defines the data source for the unframed signal. The suffix in `:SLOT` has to be set to 0 (`BB:GSM:SLOT0:DATA`).

Parameters:

<Data> ALL0 | ALL1 | PATTern | PN9 | PN11 | PN15 | PN16 | PN20 | PN21 | PN23 | DLISt

PNxx
The pseudo-random sequence generator is used as the data source. There is a choice of different lengths of random sequence.

DLISt
A data list is used. The data list is selected with the aid of command `SOURce:BB:GSM:SLOT:DATA:DLISt`.

ALL0 | ALL1
Internal 0 or 1 data is used.

PATTern
Internal data is used. The bit pattern for the data is defined with the aid of command `:SOURce:BB:GSM:SLOT:DATA:PATTern`.

*RST: PN9

Example: `BB:GSM:SLOT2:TYPE NORM`
selects NORMAL burst type for slot 2.
`BB:GSM:SLOT2:DATA PN15`
selects internal PRBS data with period length 2^{15}-1 as the data source for the DATA fields in the burst. The pseudo-random sequence is continued without interruption from one DATA field to the next.

Manual operation: See "Data List Management" on page 14

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>][:SOURce]:DATA:DLISt <DList>

The command selects a data list. This command is only valid for bursts with DATA fields. This data list is only used if it is set as the data source with the aid of command `:BB:GSM:SLOT:DATA DLIS`.

Parameters:

<DList> string

Example: `BB:GSM:SLOT2:TYPE NORM`
selects NORMAL burst type for slot 2.
`BB:GSM:SLOT2:DATA DLIS`
selects internal data lists as the data source for DATA fields.
`BB:GSM:SLOT2:DATA:DLIS 'test'`
selects the test data list. The data list is continued without interruption from one DATA field to the next.

Manual operation: See "Data List Management" on page 14

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>][:SOURce]:DATA:DLISt:CATalog?

This command reads out the data list files in the default directory. The default directory is set using command `MMEM:CDIRectory`. Only files with the file extension `*.dm_iqd` will be listed.

Return values:

<Catalog> string

Example: `MMEM:CDIR '<root>dlist_gsm'`
sets the default directory to <root>dlist_gsm.
`BB:GSM:SLOT2:DATA:DLIS:CAT?`
queries the available data lists in <root>dlist_gsm.
`Response: 'test_01','test_02'`
data lists `test_01` and `test_02` are available in <root>dlist_gsm.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Data for Data Field of Slot" on page 50

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>][:SOURce]:DATA:PATTern <Pattern>

Sets the data pattern for the internal data when PATTern is selected as the data source. The length depends on the length of the data fields in the selected burst type.

Parameters:

<Pattern> 64 bits

Example: `BB:GSM:SLOT2:TYPE ACC`
selects the Access burst type for slot 2. This burst type contains a 36-bit data field.
`BB:GSM:SLOT2:DATA PATT`
selects Pattern as the data source.
`BB:GSM:SLOT2:DATA:PATT #H801FA,20`
generates the data for the data field in the burst.

Manual operation: See "Data" on page 18

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:MULTislot<st0>:STATe <State>

Switches the multislot configuration on.

The suffix in MULTislot defines the first slot in a multislot group. In a multiframe configuration this setting applies to the slots in all frames.

Parameters:
<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:GSM:MODE DOUB`
selects GSM mode Frame (Double).
`BB:GSM:SLOT0:TYPE NORM`
selects the NORMal burst type for slot 0.
`... SLOT1 ... SLOT7`
selects burst type for slots 1 to 7 correspondingly.
`BB:GSM:MULT0:COUN 8`
defines a multislot from all 8 slots.
`BB:GSM:MULT0:STAT ON`
switches the multislot configuration on.

Manual operation: See "Multislot Configuration" on page 49

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:SFLag <SFlag>

The command sets the Stealing Flag state (only for Normal burst `:BB:GSM:SLOT:TYPE NORM`).

Parameters:
<SFlag> 0 | 1
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:GSM:SLOT2:TYPE NORM`
selects NORMAL burst type for slot 2.
`BB:GSM:SLOT2:SFL 1`
sets Stealing Flags for slot 2 to the value 1.

Manual operation: See "Stealing Flag" on page 51

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:SFLag:USE <Use>

The command enables or disables the use of Stealing Flags. If not used, the Stealing Flags bits are allocated to the DATA fields (only for Normal burst `:BB:GSM:SLOT:TYPE NORM`).

Parameters:

<Use> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

*RST: ON

Example: `BB:GSM:SLOT2:TYPE NORM`
selects NORMAL burst type for slot 2.
`BB:GSM:SLOT2:SFL 1`
sets Stealing Flags for slot 2 to the value 1.
`BB:GSM:SLOT2:SFL:USE ON`
enables the use of Stealing Flags for slot 2.

Manual operation: See "Use Stealing Flag" on page 51

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>][:SOURce]:TSC:SELect <Select>

The command selects the training sequence code. The values specified in GSM 5.02 are T0...T7. When USER is selected, the value specified with the aid of the `...:TSC:USER` command described next is used.

Parameters:

<Select> T0 | T1 | T2 | T3 | T4 | T5 | T6 | T7 | USER

*RST: T0

Example: `BB:GSM:MODE SING`
selects Single Frame mode.
`BB:GSM:SLOT2:TYPE NORM`
selects Normal burst for slot 2.
`BB:GSM:SLOT2:TSC:SEL T3`
selects training sequence code T3 for slot 2.

Manual operation: See "TSC" on page 52

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>][:SOURce]:TSC:SET <Set>

Sets the TSC set for the corresponding GMSK normal burst or VAMOS subchannel, user and slot.

Parameters:

<Set> SET1 | SET2

*RST: SET1

Example: `BB:GSM:SLOT2:SUBC2:USER2:TSC:SET SET2`

Manual operation: See "Training Sequence Set" on page 51

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>][:SOURce]:TSC:USER <User>

The command specifies the user-defined training sequence code. This code is used if the USER parameter is set with the aid of the `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>][:SOURce]:TSC:SELect` command. The length is 26 bits for `:BB:GSM:SLOT:TYPE NORMal` and 78 bits for `:BB:GSM:SLOT:TYPE EDGE`.

Parameters:

<User> integer

Range: #B0,1 to #B111 ,1...26/78 bits
*RST: #H0970897

Example: `BB:GSM:SLOT3:TSC:USER #H3FFFFFF`
enters the user-defined training sequence for slot 3.

Manual operation: See "TSC Pattern" on page 52

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:ETSC <Etsc>

The command selects an extended training sequence for the Synchronization burst. There is a choice of three predefined sequences `STANdard | CTS | COMPact` and, if defined, a `USER` sequence (only for selection of burst type `:BB:GSM:SLOT:TYPE SYNC`).

Parameters:

<Etsc> STANdard | CTS | COMPact | USER

Example: `BB:GSM:SLOT:TYPE SYNC`
selects Synchronization burst for slot 1.
`BB:GSM:SLOT:ETSC CTS`
selects the extended training sequence CTS.

Manual operation: See "Ext Training Seq ETSC" on page 52

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:ETSC:USER <User>

(only for selection of burst type `:BB:GSM:SLOT:TYPE SYNC`)

The command selects an extended training sequence for the Synchronization burst USER sequence.

Parameters:

<User> integer

Example: `BB:GSM:SLOT:TYPE SYNC`
selects Synchronization burst for slot 1.
`BB:GSM:SLOT:ETSC USER`
selects the extended training sequence User.
`BB:GSM:SLOT:ETSC:USER #H5a5a5a5a5a5a5a5a,64`
sets the ETSC.

Manual operation: See "ETSC Pattern" on page 52

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:SYNC:SELect <Select>

The command selects a training sequence (SYNC sequence) for the Access burst (only for burst type selection `:BB:GSM:SLOT:TYPE ACC`).

Parameters:
<Select> T0 | T1 | T2 | USER
*RST: T0

Example: `BB:GSM:SLOT1:TYPE ACC`
selects Access burst for slot 1.
`BB:GSM:SLOT1:SYNC:SEL T1`
selects Sync sequence T1.

Manual operation: See "Training Sequence Sync" on page 52

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:SYNC:USER <User>

The command outputs the bit pattern of the User Sync sequence for the Access burst. The length is 64 bits. Superfluous bits are truncated on input. Missing bits are filled with 0. The command is valid only for selection `:BB:GSM:SLOT:SYNC:SEL USER` and for burst type selection `:BB:GSM:SLOT:TYPE ACC`.

Parameters:
<User> integer
Range: #B0,1 to #B111...,41
*RST: Bit pattern from T0

Example: `BB:GSM:SLOT1:TYPE ACC`
selects Access burst for slot 1.
`BB:GSM:SLOT1:SYNC:SEL USER`
selects the User Sync sequence.
`BB:GSM:SLOT1:SYNC:USER #HFFFFFFFFFF0,41`
enters the User Sync sequence.

Manual operation: See "Sync Pattern" on page 53

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:FCORrection:FIXed <Fixed>

The command selects the content of the `FIXED` field for the Frequency Correction burst. There is a choice of two predefined sequences `STANdard` and `COMPact` and, if defined, a `USER` sequence (only for burst type selection `:BB:GSM:SLOT:TYPE FCORrection`).

Parameters:

<Fixed> STANdard | COMPact | USER

*RST: STANdard

Example: `BB:GSM:SLOT:TYPE FCOR`
selects Frequency Correction burst for slot 1.
`BB:GSM:SLOT:FCOR:FIX COMP`
selects content type COMPact for the Fixed field.

Manual operation: See "Fixed" on page 53

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:FCORrection:FIXed:PATTern <Pattern>

Sets the bit pattern of the FIXED field for the Frequency Correction burst. The length is 142 bits. Superfluous bits are truncated on input. Missing bits are filled with 0. The command is valid only for the selection `:BB:GSM:SLOT:FCOR:FIX USER` and for burst type selection `:BB:GSM:SLOT:TYPE FCOR`.

Parameters:

<Pattern> 142 bits

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:GSM:SLOT:TYPE FCOR`
selects Synchronization burst for slot 1.
`BB:GSM:SLOT:FCOR:FIX USER`
selects content type USER for the Fixed field.
`BB:GSM:SLOT:FCOR:FIX:PATT #B0,142`
enters the content of the field.

Manual operation: See "Fixed Pattern" on page 53

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:SUBChannel<us>][:USER<ch>]:DUMMy:MIXed:PATTern?

This command outputs the bit pattern of the Mixed field of the Dummy burst. The contents of the Mixed field is fixed and specified by the standard, the length is 142 bits.

Return values:

<Pattern> 142 bits

Example: `BB:GSM:SLOT1:TYPE DUMM`
selects Dummy burst for slot 1.
`BB:GSM:SLOT1:DUMM:MIX:PATT?`
outputs the bit pattern of the Mixed field.
`Response:`

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Mixed" on page 53

4.9 Slot Marker Definition

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:GSM[:FRAMe<di>]:SLOT<st0>[:USER<ch>]:TRIGger:OUTPut:TAG?

The command queries the content of the specified marker in the selected file.

Suffix:
<di> <di>
<st0> 0|[1] .. 7
<ch> <di>

Parameters:
<Tag> string

Example: `BB:GSM:FRAM:SLOT0:UER1:TRIG:OUTP:TAG? "MARKER LIST 1"`
queries the content of the marker list 1.
`Response: 0:1;59:0;64:1,70:0`

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Configure Control Signal" on page 55

List of Commands

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