TD-SCDMA, incl TD-SCDMA enhanced features Digital Standard for R&S®Signal Generators

Operating Manual

1171.5260.12 ─ 15

Test & Measurement

Operating Manual

ROHDE&SCHWARZ

This document describes the following software options:

- R&S®AMU-K50/-K51
  1402.8950.02, 1402.9005.02
- R&S®SMATE-K50/-K51
  1404.7100.02, 1404.7200.02
- R&S®SMBV-K50/-K51
  1415.8125.xx, 1415.8131.xx
- R&S®SMJ-K50/-K51
  1404.1660.02, 1404.1760.02
- R&S®SMU-K50/-K51
  1161.0966.02, 1161.1062.02

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

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The following abbreviations are used throughout this manual: R&S®SMBV100A is abbreviated as R&S SMBV, R&S®SGT100A is abbreviated as R&S SGT, 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

TD-SCDMA (3GPP TDD LCR) designates a mobile radio transmission method developed for 3G mobile communication by the China Wireless Telecommunication Standard group (CWTS). This standard is similar to the 3GPP TDD proposition, but with greater emphasis placed on GSM compatibility and with a chip rate limited to 1.28 Mcps. TD-SCDMA is one option of UTRA-TDD, called 1.28Mcps TDD or low chip rate (LCR) TDD.

Option TD-SCDMA (3GPP TDD LCR) enhanced MS/BS tests incl. HSDPA extends the TD-SCDMA signal generation with simulation of high speed channels in the downlink (HS-SCCH, (HS-SCCH, HS-PDSCH) and the uplink (HS-SICH) and with channel coding for BCH in real time and a reference measurement channel. HSDPA (high speed downlink packet access) mode enhances the TD:SCDMA standard by data channels with high data rates especially for multi media applications.

TD-SCDMA is a mobile radio standard in which available bandwidth is divided among subscribers according to frequency (FDMA), time (TDMA) and code (CDMA). The same frequency is used for both directions of transmission (TDD). Each resource (i.e. a combination of frequency, code and time slot) can be used simultaneously by several base stations or user equipments provided the scrambling codes differ. A cell is understood to be a base station and all user equipments communicating with this base station. The R&S Signal Generator simulates a maximum of four cells at the same frequency. The Multi Carrier Mode can be used to simulate more than four cells at the same frequency or cells at several frequencies.

The TD-SCDMA signals are generated in a combination of realtime mode (real time channels) and arbitrary waveform mode. Simulation of bit and block errors can be activated for the channels generated in realtime. In arbitrary waveform mode, the signal is first calculated and then output.

The R&S Signal Generator simulates TD-SCDMA at the physical channel layer.

The following list gives an overview of the options provided by the R&S Signal Generator for generating a TD-SCDMA signal:

- Configuration of up to four TD-SCDMA cells with variable switching point of uplink and downlink.
- Freely configurable channel table for each slot and simulation of the downlink and uplink pilot time slot.
- Real time generation of one traffic channel and the SYNC channel on the downlink
- Slot modes "Dedicated" and "PRACH" on the uplink.
- Clipping for reducing the crest factor

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.

Table 2-1: Parameters of the modulation system TD-SCDMA

Parameter	Value
Chip rate	1.28 Mcps
Carrier spacing	1.6 MHz
Data modulation	QPSK
Filter	Root-raised cosine (0.22)
Channel types	Downlink : • Primary Common Control Physical Channel (P-CCPCH) • Secondary Common Control Physical Channel (S-CCPCH) • Physical Forward Access Channel (F-FACH) • Downlink Pilot Time Slot (DwPTS) • Dedicated Physical Channel (DPCH) Uplink : • Physical Random Access Channel (P-RACH) • Uplink Pilot Time Slot (UpPTS) Dedicated Physical Channel (DPCH)
Data rates	17.6 kbps, 35.2 kbps, 70.4 kbps to 281.6 kbps depending on channel type
Number of channels	4 cells, each containing max. 7 active slots. Each slot with up to 16 DPCHs and 5 special channels.
Frame structure	Frame: 5 ms with 7 (traffic) time slots. Time slot (traffic): 675 µs Time slot (DwPTS): 75 µs Time slot (UpPTS): 125 µs The number of symbols transmitted in a slot depends on the symbol rate.
Scrambling code	128 different codes with length of 16 chips
SYNC codes	32 different codes with length of 64 chips
SYNC1 codes	256 different codes with length of 128 chips
Basic midamble codes	128 different codes with length of 128 chips
Spreading code	"Orthogonal Variable Spreading Factor Code (OVSF)"; spreading factors 1, 2, 4, 8, 16

3 Modulation System

3.1 TD-SCDMA Signal Structure (Frames and Time Slots)

The TDSCDMA signal is organized in frames of 5 ms length. Each frame comprises 7 traffic time slots (Ts0 to Ts6, each 0.675 ms) and two special time slots (DwPTS and UpPTS) for synchronization.

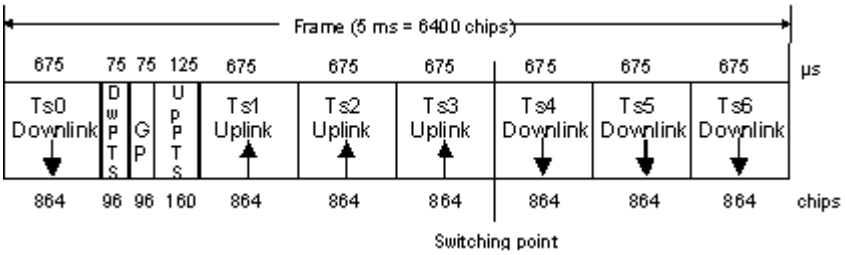


Fig. 3-1: Structure of TDSCDMA frame

Ts0 is always allocated to the downlink, Ts1 to the uplink. The other time slots are divided between the two directions of transmission, the switching point being variable.

3.2 DwPTS and UpPTS

In the downlink pilot time slot (DwPTS), the base station sends one of 32 possible 64-chip SYNC codes. The SYNC code allows the user equipment to synchronize to the base station. At the same time, the SYNC code defines the value range for the scrambling code and the basic midamble code.

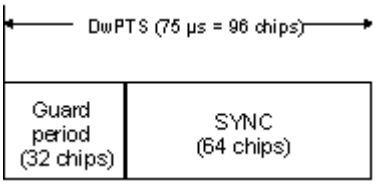


Fig. 3-2: Structure of DwPTS

The real-valued SYNC sequence is converted into a complex-valued SYNC sequence by a rotating-vector operation.

This SYNC sequence is divided up into four symbols with 16 chips each. The symbols are phase-modulated (possible phases are 45°, 135°, 225° and 315°) in order to signal the frame number of the interleaver.

In the supplied software, all symbols are modulated with 45°.

The uplink pilot time slot (UpPTS) is sent by the user equipment to initiate a call with the base station (before a P-RACH is sent, for example). The transmitted SYNC1 code

is randomly selected from eight possible codes. If the base station does not respond to the UpPTS, the UpPTS is repeated in the next frame.

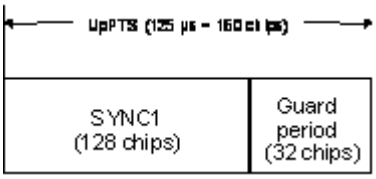


Fig. 3-3: Structure of UpPTS

The UpPTS is a complex-valued signal resulting from the real SYNC1 sequence by a rotating-vector operation.

3.3 Structure of Traffic Burst

In time slots Ts0 to Ts6, bursts can be sent by the base station or the user equipment, i.e. in both directions of transmission. The burst structure is identical for both directions. There are two types of burst, however, which are described in the following.

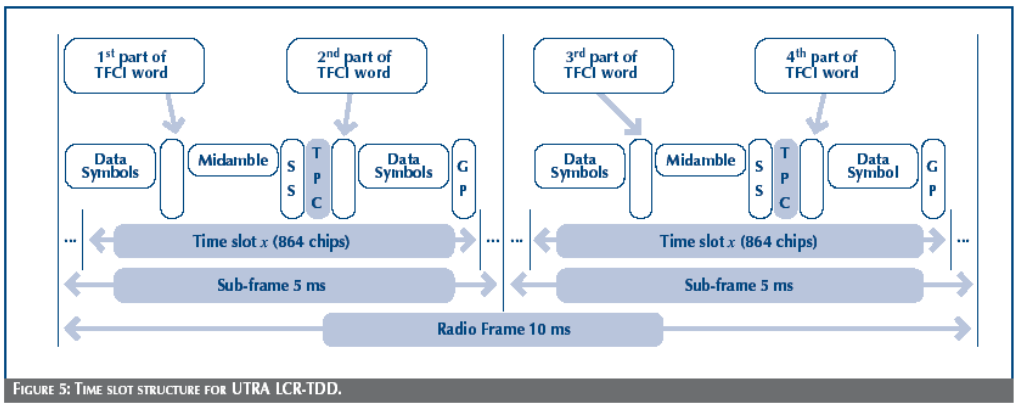


Fig. 3-4: Burst Without Layer 1 Control Information

3.3.1 Burst Without Layer 1 Control Information

This type of burst can be used for all physical channels. It comprises two data fields, a midamble and a guard period.

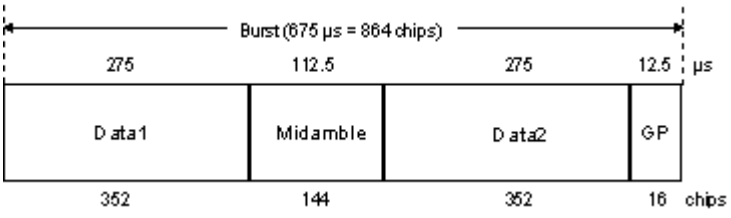


Fig. 3-5: Traffic burst without layer 1 control information

The useful data are

- alternately fed to the I and the Q path (QPSK data modulation),
- mapped from the 0/1 plane into the –1/+1 plane,
- spread with the complex spreading code (spreading factor SF = 1, 2, 4, 8 or 16),
- scrambled with the real-valued scrambling code,
- weighted with the channel power and
- filtered (root-raised cosine 0.22)

Since each user sends only one burst per frame, the following gross data rate is obtained:

$$Gross\_data\_Rate = \frac{704*2}{SF*5ms} = 281600/SF\ kbit/s$$

The midamble is obtained from the basic midamble by periodic repetition and shifting. For some channels, the midamble shift can be set in steps of 8 chips. The basic midamble is 128 chips long, while the length for the midamble field in the time slot is 144 chips. Each scrambling code (setting parameter at cell level) is assigned a basic midamble code.

The midamble is neither spread nor scrambled.

No signal is transmitted during the guard period. This avoids crosstalk of the burst into the next time slot at the receiver end.

3.3.2 Burst With Layer 1 Control Information

This type of burst can be used only with DPCHs (dedicated physical channels). It differs from the "normal" burst only in that the data fields are shortened ahead of and after the midamble to enable the transmission of layer 1 control information.

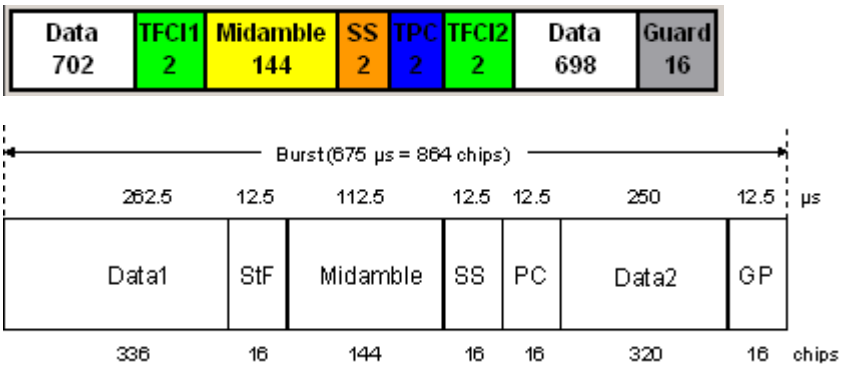


Fig. 3-6: Traffic burst with layer 1 control information

The burst consists of two fields of data symbols, a fixed-length 144 chip midamble, and control fields for Synchronization Shift (SS), Transmit Power Control (TPC), and Transport Format Indicator (TFCI). The timeslot is delimited by a 16-chip guard period (GP).

Each data field consists of a maximum of 352 chips.

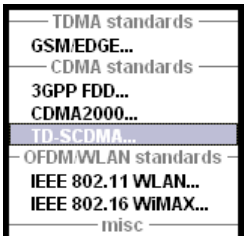
The Transport Format Indicator field (TFCI) conveys transport format information to the receiver, which is used by the channel decoder to recover transport channels. The information is distributed into two segments in one burst (four segments in two burst = one frame)

The synchronization shift (SS) field is used to inform the other station of a shift of the burst time ("'00" means that the sync shift is increased, "11" that it is decreased). The bits are transmitted in M consecutive frames. The shift value is a multiple k of $T_{chip}/8$. M and k are transmitted by signaling. The value for M (Sync Shift Repetition) can be selected.

Analogously to the Sync Shift field, the power control (TPC) field is used to initiate an increase or decrease of transmit power.

If the spreading factor SF is lower than 16, the control symbols are transmitted 16/SF times. Control symbols are treated like data symbols, i.e. they are spread and scrambled.

4 TD-SCDMA User Interface

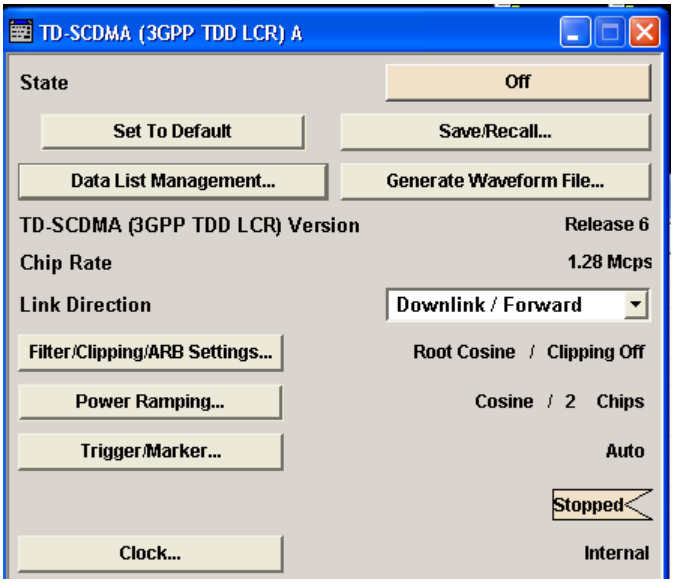


To access the dialog for setting the TD-SCDMA digital standard, select "Baseband Block > Config > TD-SCDMA" or press the MENU key and select "Baseband > TD-SCDMA".

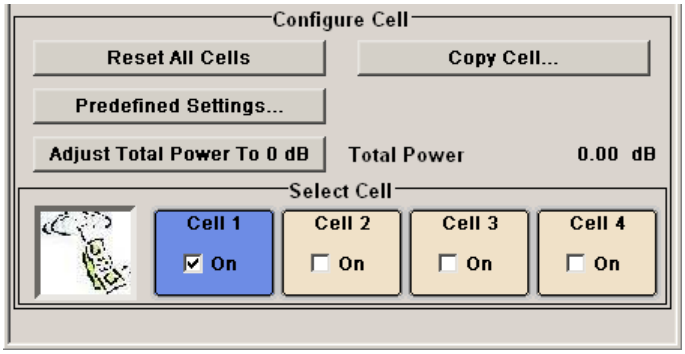
The dialog is split into several sections for configuring the standard.

The upper section of the dialog is where the TD-SCDMA digital standard is enabled, the default settings are called, and the transmission direction selected.

The valid TD-SCDMA version and the chip rate in use are displayed.



Many of the buttons lead to subdialogs for loading and saving the TD-SCDMA configuration and for setting the filter, trigger, and clock parameters.



4.1 General Settings for TD-SCDMA Signals

The upper dialog section is where the TD-SCDMA digital standard is enabled and reset and where all the settings valid for the signal in both transmission directions are made.

In the lower dialog section, the cells can be reseted to the predefined settings, parameters of one cell can be copied to another cell, and the total power can be set to 0 dB. Each cell can be activated or deactivated. Active cells are highlighted blue. Clicking a cell opens the configuration dialog for setting the cell parameters.

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

The TD-SCDMA signal is generated by a combination of realtime mode (enhanced channels) and arbitrary waveform mode (all the other channels).

On the downlink, one traffic channel and the SYNC channel of cell 1 are generated in realtime. All the other channels are generated in arbitrary waveform mode and added.

In the uplink, all the channels of cell 1 are generated in realtime, the other cells are generated in arbitrary waveform mode and added to the realtime signal.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:STATe` on page 92

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"
Link Direction	Downlink/Forward
Filter	Root Cosine
Clipping	Off
Power ramping	Cosine / 2 chips
Trigger	Auto

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:PRESet` on page 90

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

From the "Save/Recall" dialog, the "File Select" windows for saving and recalling TD-SCDMA configurations and the "File Manager" is called.

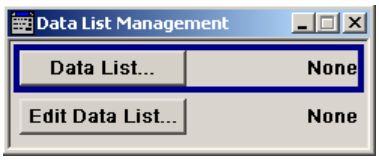
TD-SCDMA configurations are stored as files with the predefined file extension `*.tdscdma`. The file name and the directory they are stored in are user-definable.

The complete settings in the "TD-SCDMA" dialog are saved and recalled.

"Recall TD-SCDMA Setting"	Opens the "File Select" window for loading a saved TD-SCDMA configuration. The configuration of the selected (highlighted) file is loaded by pressing the "Select" button.
"Save TD-SCDMA Setting"	Opens the "File Select" window for saving the current TD-SCDMA 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 Manager"	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:TDSCdma:SETTing:CATalog?` on page 90
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:SETTing:LOAD` on page 91
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:SETTing:STORe` on page 91
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:SETTing:STORe:FAST` on page 91

Data List Management…
Calls the "Data List Management" dialog. This dialog is used to create 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 from the subdialogs under the individual function, e.g. in the channel table of the cells.

Note: All data lists are generated and edited by means of the `SOURce:BB:DM` subsystem commands. Files containing data lists usually 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 "d_list1"
SOUR:BB:DM:DLIS:DATA #B1111010101000001111....
SOUR:BB:DM:DLIS:DATA:APP #B1111010101000001111....
```

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DATA on page 137
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DATA:DSELect on page 137
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DPCCh:TPC:DATA on page 140
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DPCCh:TPC:DATA:DSELect on page 140
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:DTCH:DATA on page 128
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:DTCH:DATA:DSELect on page 129
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:DTCH<ch>|DCCH:DATA on page 122
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:DTCH<ch>|DCCH:DATA:DSELect on page 122
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:MSG:DATA on page 146
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:MSG:DATA:DSELect on page 147

Generate Waveform File…
Calls the "Generate Waveform" dialog. This dialog is used to store the current TD-SCDMA signal as ARB signal in a waveform file.

This file can be loaded in the "ARB" dialog and processed as multicarrier or multisegment signal.

The file name is entered in the subdialog. The file is stored with the predefined file extension `*.wv`. The file name and the directory it is stored in are user-definable.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:WAVeform:CREate on page 93

TD-SCDMA Version
Displays the current version of the TD-SCDMA standard.

The default settings and parameters provided are oriented towards the specifications of the version displayed.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:VERSion? on page 92

Chip Rate
Displays the system chip rate. This is fixed at 1.28 Mcps.

The output chip rate can be varied in the Filter/Clipping/ARB Settings dialog (see chapter 4.2, "Filter / Clipping / ARB Settings", on page 24).

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:CRATe? on page 87

Link Direction
Selects the transmission direction.

The settings of the base station or the user equipment are provided in the following dialog section in accordance with the selection.

"Downlink/ Forward"	The transmission direction selected is base station to user equipment. The signal corresponds to that of a base station.
"Uplink/ Reverse"	The transmission direction selected is user equipment to base station. The signal corresponds to that of a user equipment.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:LINK on page 87

Filtering, Clipping, ARB Settings
Calls the dialog for setting baseband filtering, clipping, and the sequence length of the arbitrary waveform component. The current filter and the clipping state are displayed next to the button.

The dialog is described in chapter 4.2, "Filter / Clipping / ARB Settings", on page 24.

Remote command:
n.a.

Power Ramping…
Accesses the dialog for setting the power ramping.

The dialog is described in section chapter 4.3, "Power Ramping", on page 28.

Remote command:
n.a.

Trigger - Marker
Calls the dialog for selecting the trigger mode and trigger source, for configuring the marker signals, and for setting the time delay of an external trigger signal (see chapter 4.4, "Trigger/Marker/Clock Settings", on page 29).

The currently selected trigger mode and trigger source are displayed next to the button.

Remote command:
n.a.

Execute Trigger
Executes trigger manually.

A manual trigger can be executed only if an internal trigger source and a trigger mode other than "Auto" have been selected.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:TRIGger:EXECute on page 98

Arm
Stops signal generation manually.

The "Arm" button is displayed only if the trigger modes "Armed Retrigger" or "Armed Auto" have been selected.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:TRIGger:ARM:EXECute` on page 98

Clock
Calls the dialog for selecting the clock source and for setting a delay, see chapter 4.4, "Trigger/Marker/Clock Settings", on page 29.

Remote command:
n.a.

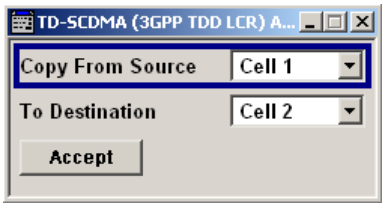
Reset All Cells
Resets all cells to the predefined settings. The reset applies to the selected link direction. The following table gives an overview of the settings. The preset value for each parameter is specified in the description of the remote-control commands.

Parameter	Value
"Cell Configuration"	
State	OFF
(Use) Scrambling Code	ON
Scrambling Code (value)	0
SYNC-DL Code	0
SYNC-UL Code	0
Basic Midamble Code ID	0
Number of Users	16
Switching Point	3
DwPTS Power	0.0 dB
"Slot Configuration"	
State	OFF
Slot Mode (only in uplink)	Dedicated
Channel Configuration	
State	OFF
"Channel Type"	Depending on channel number
Current User	1
Slot Format	0
Spreading Factor	16
Spreading Code	0

Parameter	Value
Power	0 dB
Data Source	PRBS: PN9, Data Pattern: 0
Number of TFCI bits	0
TFCI Value	0
Number of Sync Shift & TPC bits	0 & 0
Sync Shift Pattern	1
Sync Shift Repetition M	1
TPC Source/TPC Pattern	01
Read Out Mode	Continuous

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:RESet on page 90

Copy Cell...
Copies the settings of a cell to a second cell.



"Copy From Source"
Selects the cell whose settings are to be copied.

"To Destination"
Selects the cell whose settings are to be overwritten.

"Accept" Starts the copy process.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:COPY:SOURce on page 86
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:COPY:DESTination on page 85
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:COPY:EXECute on page 86

Predefined Settings
Access the dialog for setting predefined configurations, see chapter 4.5, "Predefined Settings", on page 37 .

Remote command:
n.a.

Adjust Total Power to 0dB
Sets the power of an enabled channel so that the total power of all the active channels is 0 dB. This does not change the power ratio among the individual channels.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:POWer:ADJust on page 88

Total Power
Displays the total power of the active channels for the selected link direction.

The total power is calculated from the power ratio of the powered up code channels with modulation on. If the value is not equal to 0 dB, the individual code channels (whilst still retaining the power ratios) are internally adapted so that the "Total Power" for achieving the set output level is 0 dB.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:POWer[:TOTal]?` on page 88

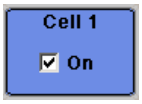
Test Setups/Models
Accesses the dialog for selecting one of the test models defined in the TD-SCDMA standard and the self-defined test setups.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:SETTing:TMODel` on page 91

Select Cell
Selects the cell and accesses the corresponding dialog wit hcell related settings, see chapter 4.6, "Cell Configuration", on page 39.

Remote command:
n.a.

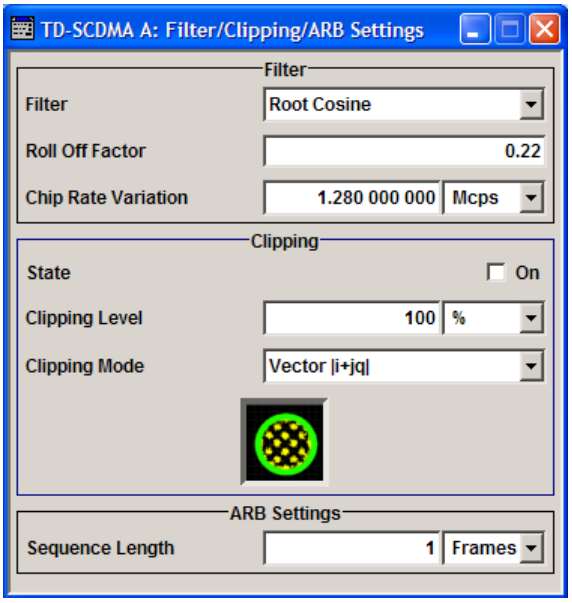
Cell On / Cell Off
Activates or deactivates the cells.



Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:STATe` on page 115

4.2 Filter / Clipping / ARB Settings

► To access this dialog, select "Main dialog > Filter/Clipping/ARB Settings".



The dialog comprises the settings, necessary to configure the baseband filter, to enable clipping and adjust the sequence length of the arbitrary waveform component

4.2.1 Filter Settings

The upper section comprises the settings required for configuring the baseband filter.

Filter
Selects the baseband filter.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:FILTer:TYPE` on page 94

Roll Off Factor or BxT
Sets the filter parameter.

The filter parameter offered ("Roll Off Factor" or "BxT") depends on the currently selected filter type. This parameter is preset to the default for each of the predefined filters.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:FILTer:PARameter:APCO25 on page 95
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:FILTer:PARameter:COSine on page 95
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:FILTer:PARameter:GAUSs on page 95
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:FILTer:PARameter:PGAuss on page 96
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:FILTer:PARameter:RCOSine on page 96
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:FILTer:PARameter:SPHase on page 97

Cut Off Frequency Factor
Sets the value for the cut off frequency factor. The cut off frequency of the filter can be adjusted to reach spectrum mask requirements.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:FILTer:PARameter:LPASs on page 95
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:FILTer:PARameter:LPASSEVM on page 96

Chip Rate Variation
Enters the chip rate.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:CRATe:VARiation on page 87

4.2.2 Clipping Settings

This section comprises the settings required for configuring the clipping.

Clipping State
Switches baseband clipping on and off.

Baseband clipping is a very simple and effective way of reducing the crest factor of the signal. Since clipping is done prior to filtering, the procedure does not influence the spectrum. The EVM however increases.

TD-SCDMA signals may have very high crest factors in particular if a large number of channels and many inactive slots are involved.

High crest factors entail two basic problems:
- The nonlinearity of the power amplifier (compression) causes intermodulation which expands the spectrum (spectral regrowth).
- Since the level in the D/A converter is relative to the maximum value, the average value is converted with a relatively low resolution. This results in a high quantization noise.

Both effects increase the adjacent-channel power.

Since clipping the signal not only changes the peak value but also the average value, the effect on the crest factor is unpredictable. The following table shows the effect of the Clipping on the crest factor for typical scenarios.

Table 4-1: Changing the crest factor by clipping (vector mode |i+q|) for signal configurations with different output crest factors. 100 % clipping levels mean that clipping does not take place.

Clipping Level	Downlink + Uplink: 48 DPCHs" "minimum crest"	Downlink: 48 DPCHs "minimum crest"	Downlink + Uplink: 10 DPCHs "average crest"	Downlink: 10 DPCHs "average crest"
100 %	9.47 dB	11.47 dB	7.78 dB	9.71 dB
80 %	8.77 dB	10.75 dB	6.26 dB	8.33 dB
50 %	7.33 dB	9.42 dB	6.51 dB	8.64 dB
20 %	5.82 dB	8.10 dB	4.56 dB	6.95 dB
10 %	5.69 dB	8.11 dB	4.56 dB	6.95 dB
5 %	5.80 dB	8.26 dB	4.56 dB	6.95 dB

The following pictures demonstrate the affect of clipping with vector mode (|i+jq|), using a signal configuration with 10 active DPCHs.

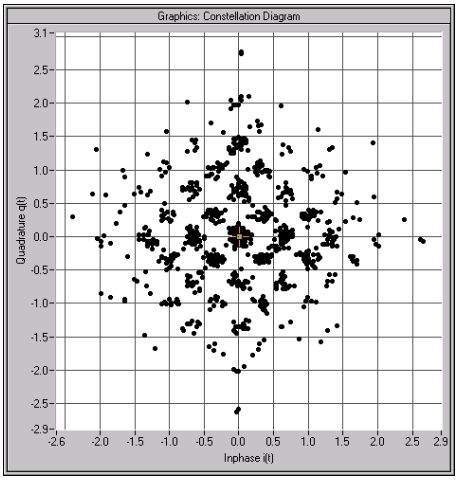


Fig. 4-1: Constellation diagram of the signal without clipping, shows the level mapping

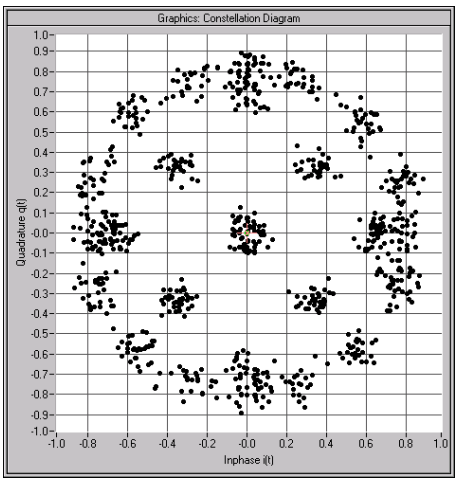


Fig. 4-2: Constellation diagram with clipping level 380 %, vector mode (|i+jq|).

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:CLIPping:STATe` on page 94

Clipping Level
Sets the limit for clipping.

This value indicates at what point the signal is clipped. It is specified as a percentage, relative to the highest level. 100% indicates that clipping does not take place.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:CLIPping:LEVel` on page 93

Clipping Mode
Selects the clipping method. A graphic illustration of the way in which these two methods work is given in the dialog.

"Vector | i + q |" The limit is related to the amplitude | i + q |. The I and Q components are mapped together, the angle is retained.

"Scalar | i | + | q |" The limit is related to the absolute maximum of all the I and Q values | i | + | q | .
The I and Q components are mapped separately, the angle changes.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:CLIPping:MODE` on page 94

4.2.3 ARB Settings

This section comprises the settings required for configuring the ARB.

Sequence Length ARB
Changes the sequence length of the arbitrary waveform component of the signal. This component is calculated in advance and output in the arbitrary waveform generator. It is added to the realtime signal components.

The number of chips is determined from this sequence length (1 Frame =10 ms) and the chip rate. At 1.2288 MChips/s a frame equals 12800 chips.

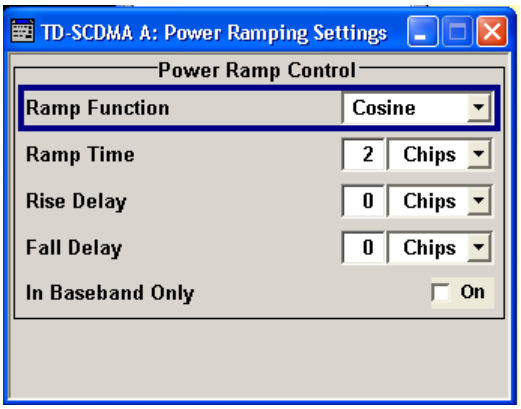
In pure amplifier tests with several channels and no real time channels, it is possible to improve the statistical properties of the signal by increasing the sequence length.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:SLENgth` on page 97

4.3 Power Ramping

The "Power Ramping Settings" dialog contains the shape and time parameters required for configuring the baseband power ramp.

► To access these settings, select "TD-SCDMA > Power Ramping".



This dialog comprises the settings required for power ramping.

Ramp Function
Selects the form of the transmitted power, i.e. the shape of the rising and falling edges during power ramp control.

"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:TDSCdma:PRAMp:SHAPe` on page 89

Ramp Time
Sets the power ramping rise time and fall time for a burst.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:PRAMp:TIME` on page 89

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.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:PRAMp:RDELay` on page 89

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

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:PRAMp:FDELay` on page 88

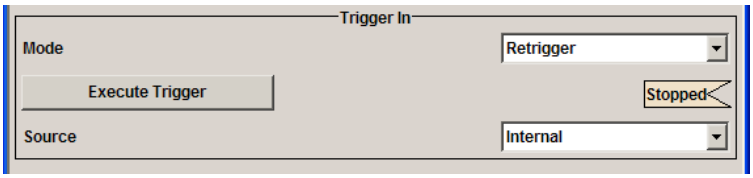
In Baseband Only
Activates or deactivates power ramping for the baseband signals.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:PRAMp:BBONly` on page 88

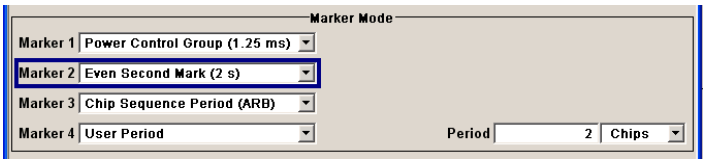
4.4 Trigger/Marker/Clock Settings

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

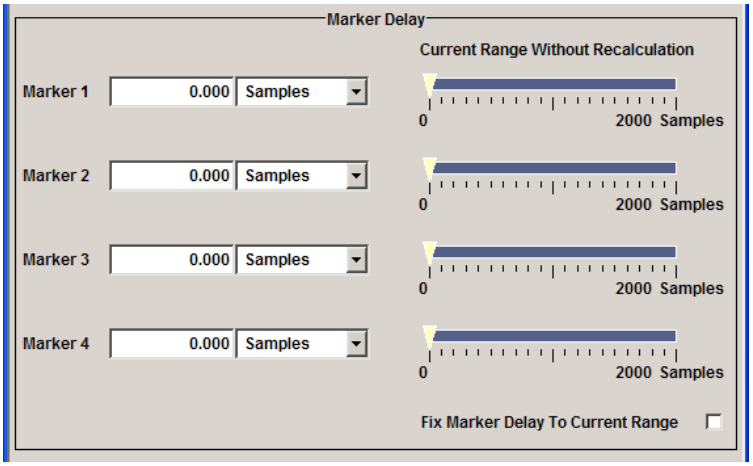
The "Trigger In" section is where the trigger for the signal is set. Various parameters will be provided for the settings, depending on which trigger source - internal or external - is selected. The current status of signal generation ("Running" or "Stopped") is indicated for all trigger modes.



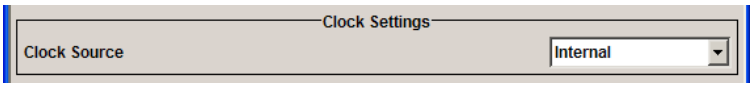
The "Marker Mode" section is where the marker signals at the MARKER output connectors are configured.



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.

4.4.1 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:TDSCdma[:TRIGger]:SEQuence` on page 102

Signal Duration Unit
Selects the unit for the entry of the length of the signal sequence to be output in the Single trigger mode. Available units are chip sequence length (CLS), chips, or frames.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:TRIGger:SLUNit` on page 101

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:TDSCdma:TRIGger:SLENgth` on page 100

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:TDSCdma:TRIGger:RMODe?` on page 100

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

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:TRIGger:ARM:EXECute` on page 98

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:TDSCdma:TRIGger:EXECute` on page 98

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.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:TRIGger:SOURce` on page 101

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

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

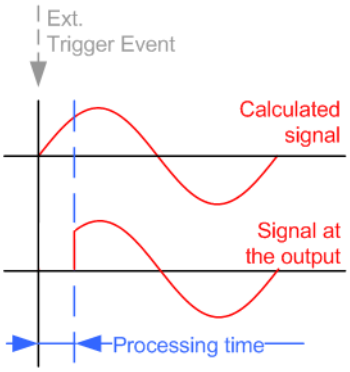
For R&S SMBV instruments:

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.

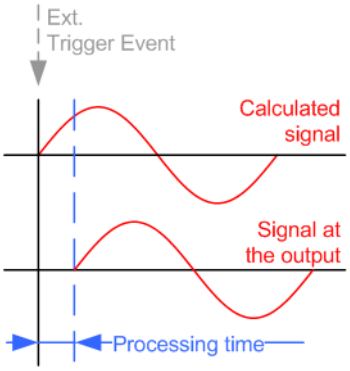
Table 4-2: Typical Applications

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:TDSCdma:TRIGger:EXTernal:SYNChronize:OUTPut` on page 98

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:TDSCdma:TRIGger[:EXTernal<ch>]:DELay` on page 101
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:TRIGger:OBASeband:DELay` on page 99

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:TDSCdma:TRIGger[:EXTernal<ch>]:INHibit` on page 102
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:TRIGger:OBASeband:INHibit` on page 99

4.4.2 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.

"Radio Frame"	A marker signal is generated every 10 ms (traffic channel frame clock).
"Chip Sequence Period (ARB)"	A marker signal is generated at the beginning of every arbitrary waveform sequence (depending on the set sequence length). The marker signal is generated regardless of whether or not an ARB component is actually used.
"System Frame Number (SFN) Restart"	A marker signal is generated at the start of every SFN period (every 4096 frames).
"On/Off Ratio"	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:TDSCdma:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:ONTime` on page 106
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:OFFTime` on page 106

"User Period" A marker signal is generated at the beginning of every user-defined period. The period is defined in "Period."

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:PERiod on page 107

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:MODE on page 105

4.4.3 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:TDSCdma:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:DELay on page 104

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:TDSCdma:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:DELay:MINimum?
on page 105
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:DELay:MAXimum?
on page 104

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:TDSCdma:TRIGger:OUTPut:DELay:FIXed on page 104

4.4.4 Clock Settings

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

Sync. Mode
(for R&S SMBV only)

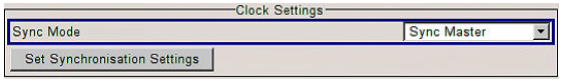
Selects the synchronization mode.

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:TDSCdma:CLOCk:SYNChronization:MODE` on page 109

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:TDSCdma:CLOCk:SYNChronization:EXECute` on page 109

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:TDSCdma:CLOCk:SOURce` on page 108

Clock Mode
Selects the type of externally supplied clock.

"Chip" A chip clock is supplied via the CLOCK connector.

"Multiple Chip" A multiple of the chip clock is supplied via the CLOCK connector. The chip clock is derived internally from this. The value range is 1 to 64. The Chip Clock Multiplier field provided allows the multiplication factor to be entered.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:CLOCk:MODE` on page 107

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

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:CLOCk:MULTiplier` on page 107

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

Remote command:
`CLOCk:INPut:FREQuency?`

4.4.5 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.

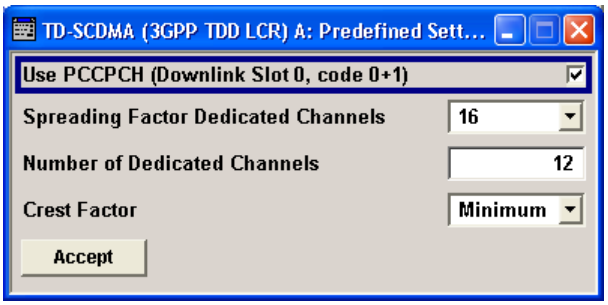
User Marker / AUX I/O Settings
Calls the "User Marker AUX I/O Settings" dialog, used to map the connector on the rear of the instruments.

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

4.5 Predefined Settings

► To access this dialog select "TD-SCDMA > Predefined Settings".

The channel table of cell 1 is filled (preset) with the set parameters.



The settings provided in this dialog depend on the link direction and apply only to cell1.

With the "Predefined Settings" function, it is possible to create highly complex scenarios with just a few keystrokes. This function is of use if, say, just the envelope of the signal is of interest.

Use PCCPCH (Downlink Slot 0, code 0+1)
(This feature is available in the downlink only.)

Selects, if P-CCPCH is used in the scenario or not.

If P-CCPCH is used, both P-CCPCHs are activated in slot 0 with spreading code 0+1.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:PPARameter:PCCPch:STATe` on page 111

Spreading Factor Dedicated Channels
Selects the spreading factor for the DPCHs.

The available spreading factors depend on the link direction.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:PPARameter:DPCH:SFACtor`
on page 111

Number of Dedicated Channels
Sets the number of activated DPCHs.

The minimum number is 1 and the maximum number depends on the spreading factor:

Max. No. DPCH = 3 x Spreading Factor

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:PPARameter:DPCH:COUNt` on page 110

Crest Factor
Selects the desired range for the crest factor scenario.

The crest factor of the signal is kept in the desired range by varying the distribution of the channels inside one slot and in between several slots.

"Minimum"	The crest factor is minimized. The channels are distributed uniformly over the slots and over the code domain of the individual slot.
"Average"	An average crest factor is set. The channel are distributed uniformly over the slots and successively in the code domain of the individual slot.
"Worst"	The crest factor is set to an unfavorable value (i.e. maximum). The channels are distributed in clusters over the slots and successively in the code domain of the individual slot.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:PPARameter:DPCH:CRESt` on page 110

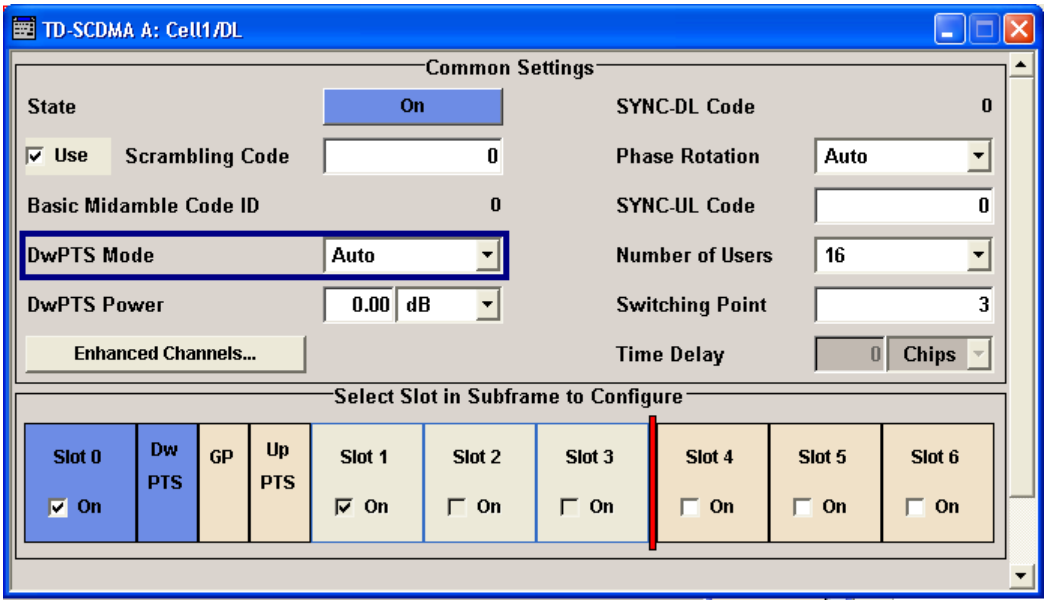
Accept
Presets the channel table of cell 1 with the parameters defined in the "Predefined Settings" dialog.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:PPARameter:EXECute` on page 111

4.6 Cell Configuration

The "Cell" dialog provides the parameters for configuring general cell settings, and specific slot related settings.

The "Cell.." configuration dialog is called by selecting "Cell 1... Cell 4" in the "TD-SCDMA" dialog. Cells can be configured independently of one another. Cell 1 also includes real time channels.



4.6.1 Common Settings

The upper section contains the common settings required for configuring the cell.

State
Activates or deactivates the selected cell.

The number of the selected cell is displayed in the dialog header.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:STATe` on page 115

Use (Scrambling Code)
Activates or deactivates the scrambling code.

The scrambling code is deactivated, for example, for test purposes.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SCODe:STATe` on page 114

Scrambling Code
Sets the scrambling code. The scrambling code identifies the cell and is the starting value of the scrambling code generator.

The scrambling code is used for transmitter-dependent scrambling of the chip sequence. The value range is 0 to 127.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SCODe on page 114

Basic Midamble Code ID
Displays the basic midamble code ID of the cell.

The basic midamble code ID is derived from the scrambling code.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:MCODe? on page 113

DwPTS Mode/ UpPTS Mode
Selects whether to use the pilot time slot and its power or not. In case of Auto and On, the DwPTS/UpPTS is used. This is indicated in the Select Slot in Subframe to Configure graph.

For details regarding the DwPTS/UpPTS, see chapter 3.2, "DwPTS and UpPTS", on page 12.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:DWPTs:MODE on page 112
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:DWPTs:STATe? on page 113
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:UPPTs:MODE on page 112
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:UPPTs:STATe? on page 113

DwPTS Power/ UpPTS Power
Sets the power of the downlink/uplink pilot time slot.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:UPPTs:MODE on page 112[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:UPPTs:POWer on page 112
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:DWPTs:POWer on page 112

SYNC-DL Code
Displays the SYNC-DL code.

The SYNC-DL code is transmitted in the DwPTS (downlink pilot time slot). It is used by the user equipment to synchronize to the base station.

The SYNC-DL code is derived from the scrambling code and the basic midamble code ID.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SDCode? on page 114

Phase Rotation
Selects the phase rotation for the downlink pilots.

"Auto"	Sets the default phase rotation sequence according to the presence of the P-CCPCH.
"S1"	There is a P-CCPCH in the next four subframes.

"S2" There is no P-CCPCH in the next four subframes.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:PROTation on page 113

SYNC-UL Code
Sets the SYNC-UL code.

The SYNC-UL code is transmitted in the UpPTS. It is used by the base station to synchronize to the user equipment.

The SYNC-UL code is derived from the scrambling code and the basic midamble code ID.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SUCode on page 115

Number of Users
Selects the total number of users of the cell. The number of users influences the actual midamble sequence transmitted in the burst.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:USERs on page 116

Time Delay
(This feature is available for cell 2, 3, and 4 only)

Enters the time delay of the signal of the selected cell compared to the signal of cell 1.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:TDELay on page 115

4.6.2 Slots

In the lower section of the dialog the slots are selected for configuration.

Enhanced Channels…
(available for cell1 only)

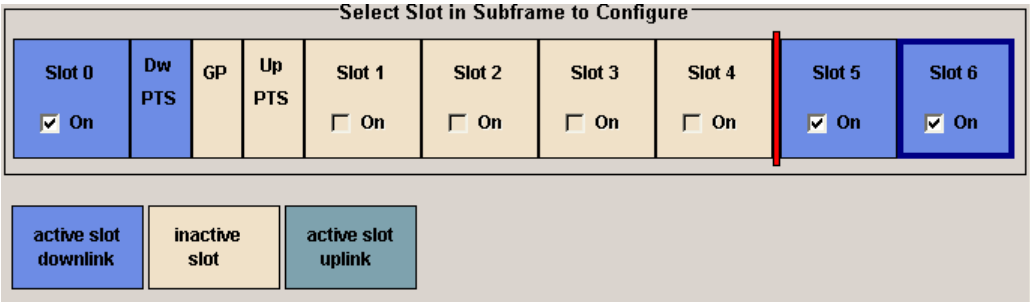
Accesses the dialog for setting enhanced channel configurations, see chapter 4.7, "Enhanced Channels Settings", on page 42.

Remote command:
n.a.

Switching Point
Sets the switching point between the uplink slots and the downlink slots in the frame.

Slot 0 is always allocated to the downlink, Slot 1 is always allocated to the uplink.

In the "Select Slot in Subframe to Configure" section, the switching point is indicated by a red bar. The slots to the left of the red bar are generated for link direction downlink, to the right of the red bar for link direction uplink. Only the slots for one link direction are active at a time, the slots of the other link direction are inactive.



The DwPTs is always active in downlink mode. The UpPTS is only active if PRACH is selected for the uplink slots.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SPOint` on page 114

Select Slot in Subframe to Configure
Displays the slots of the cell.

Active slots are highlighted blue (downlink) and green (uplink). Select a slot in the subframe to access the dialog for configuring the channels of the selected slot, see chapter 4.9, "Slot Configuration", on page 65.

Remote command:
n.a.

Slot Icon
Activates or deactivates the slot in the subframe.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:STATe`
on page 145

GP (Guard Period)
The base station sends 16 chips of GP in each subframe and is inserted between the DwPTS and UpPTS in each subframe. The GP is used to avoid the multipath interference.

Remote command:
n.a.

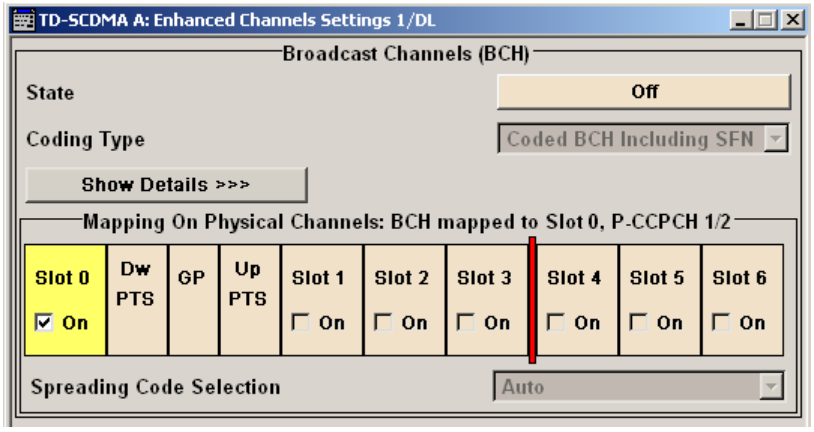
4.7 Enhanced Channels Settings

The "Enhanced Channels Settings" dialog is called in the "Cell Configuration" dialog with button "Enhanced Channels…".

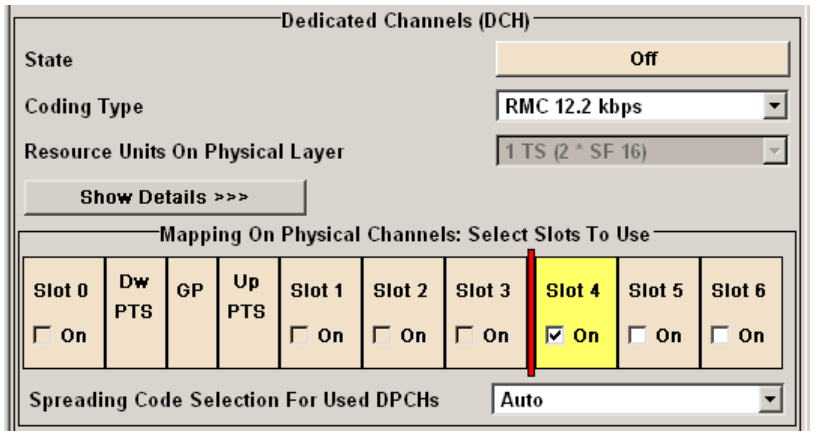
"This dialog is only available for Cell 1".

The layout of the "Enhanced Channels Settings" dialog depends on the "Link Direction". For "Downlink / Forward", the Broadcast Channels (BCH) section is provided. All other sections are offered for both link directions.

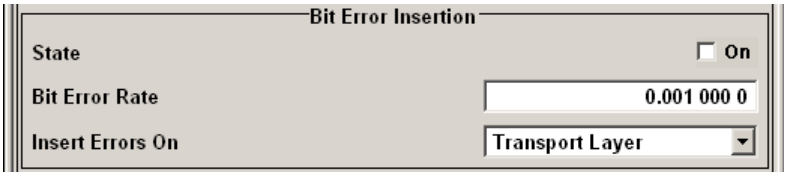
The "Broadcast Channels (BCH)" section is where the enhanced state of the channels can be activated. The detailed "Transport Channel" settings can be revealed with the "Show Details >>>" button and hidden with the "<<<Hide Details" button.



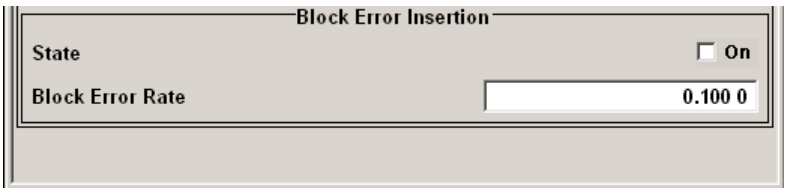
The "Dedicated Channels (DCH)" section is where the enhanced state of the channel can be activated and settings can be made. The detailed "Transport Channel" settings can be revealed with the "Show Details >>>" button and hidden with the "<<< Hide Details" button.



The "Bit Error Insertion" section is where the bit error simulation is configured and activated.



The "Block Error Insertion" section is where the block error simulation is configured and activated.



4.7.1 Broadcast Channels (BCH) Common Settings

The "Broadcast Channels (BCH)" section is where the enhanced state of the channel can be activated. This section is only available for "Downlink / Forward" transmission direction.

State (BCH)
Activates or deactivates P-CCPCH 1/2 channel coding.

When activated, Slot 0 is active with P-CCPCH 1 and 2 switched on. The data source is fixed to BCH.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:STATe` on page 133

Coding Type (BCH)
Displays the coding scheme.

The coding scheme of P-CCPCH (BCH) is specified in the standard. The channel is generated automatically with the counting system frame number (SFN). The system information after the SFN field is provided by the selected data source.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:TYPE?` on page 134

Show Details…
Reveals the detailed settings options (see chapter 4.7.2, "Broadcast Channels (BCH) Details Settings", on page 45). Once the details are revealed, the labeling on the button changes to "<<<Hide Details". Clicking the button hides the detailed settings options.

Remote command:
n.a.

Mapping On Physical Channels: BCH mapped to <Slot> 0, P-CCPCH1/2
Displays the slots of Cell 1 used to transmit the broadcast channels. For BCH Slot 0 is always used.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:SLOTstate<ch0>?`
on page 133

Spreading Code Selection (BCH)
Selects if the spreading codes of the channels is set automatically or manually. For BCH, the spreading code is always set to Auto as the spreading code for the P-CCPCH is defined by the standard.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:SCSMode?`
on page 132

4.7.2 Broadcast Channels (BCH) Details Settings

Provided are the following settings:

Slot Format
Displays the slot format of the selected channel.

A slot format defines the complete structure of a slot made of data and control fields. The slot format depends on the coding type selected.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:SFORmat?`
on page 133

Data Bits Per Frame (10 ms)
Displays the data bits in the DPDCH component of the DPCH frame at physical level. The value depends on the slot format.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:BPFRame?`
on page 128

Transport Channel
In the "Transport Channel " section, the transport channels (TCHs) can be configured. For more information refer to chapter 4.7.5, "Transport Channel", on page 49.

4.7.3 Dedicated Channels (DCH) Common Settings

In the "Dedicated Channels (DCH)" section, the enhanced state of the channel can be activated and enhanced channel settings can be made.

State (DCH)
Activates or deactivates DCH channel coding.

When the state is set to On, it activates the slots selected in the "Mapping On…" graph below. The number and configuration of the DPCHs is defined by the selected coding type. State and slot format of the channels are preset. The data source is fixed to DCH.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:STATe`
on page 127

Coding Type
Selects the channel coding.

The current TD-SCDMA specification defines 4 reference measurement channel (RMC) in the uplink and 5 measurement channel coding types in the downlink, which differ in the input data bit rate to be processed.

Additionally, special RMCs are defined for HSDPA, HSUPA, HS-SICH and PLCCH.

Select one of the predefined downlink RMCs to preconfigure the settings for UE Tests according to 3GPP TS25.102, Annex A.2.

Select one of the predefined uplink RMCs to preconfigure the settings for BS Tests according to 3GPP TS25.142, Annex A.

The selected coding type defines the number of slots selected in section "Mapping On Physical Channels: Select Slots To Use".

"RMC 12.2 kbps" Downlink/uplink 12.2 kbps measurement channel.
Note: If RMC12K2, RMC64K, RMC144K, or RMC384K are selected for the uplink, they are automatically converted to UP_RMCxxx.

"RMC 64 kbps" Downlink/uplink 64 kbps measurement channel

"RMC 144 kbps" Downlink/uplink 144 kbps measurement channel

"RMC 384 kbps" Downlink/uplink 384 kbps measurement channel

"RMC 2048 kbps" Downlink 2048 kbps measurement channel

"RMC PLCCH" Downlink RMC PLCCH channel (see RMC PLCCH Channel Settings)

"HSDPA" (downlink only)
HSDPA reference measurement channel (see chapter 4.8, "HSDPA/ HSUPA Settings", on page 56).

"RMC HS-SICH" Uplink RMC for transport channel HS-SICH (seechapter 4.7.7, "RMC HS-SICH Channel Settings", on page 54)

"HSUPA" (uplink only)
HSUPA reference measurement channel (see chapter 4.8, "HSDPA/ HSUPA Settings", on page 56).

"User" The channel settings are user-definable

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:TYPE` on page 127

Resource Units On Physical Layer
Displays the resource units on the physical layer needed to generate the selected channel.

The table below gives an overview of the used resource units (RU) depending on the selected Coding Type. The used Number of Time Slots and Number of Channels is also displayed by the corresponding parameters.

RMC	Resources Units Allocated	Description	Transport Channels
Downlink			
RMC 12.2 Kbps	1TS (2*SF16) = 2RU/5ms	1 slot with 2 code channels using spreading factor 16	1DTCH + 1DCCH
RMC 64 Kbps	1TS (8*SF16) = 8RU/5ms	1 slot with 8 code channels using spreading factor 16	1DTCH + 1DCCH
RMC 144 Kbps	2TS (8*SF16) = 16RU/5ms	2 slots with 8 code channels using spreading factor 16	1DTCH + 1DCCH
RMC 384 Kbps	4TS (10*SF16) = 40RU/5ms	4 slots with 10 code channels using spreading factor 16	1DTCH + 1DCCH
RMC 2048 kbps	5TS (1*SF1) = 80RU/5ms (8PSK)	5 slots with 1 code channel using spreading factor 1	1DTCH + 1DCCH
RMC-PLCCH	1TS (1*SF16) = 1RU/5ms (QPSK)	1 slot with 1 code channel using spreading factor 16	1DTCH
Uplink			
RMC 12.2 Kbps	1TS (1*SF8) = 2RU/5ms	1 slot with 1 code channel using spreading factor 8	1DTCH + 1DCCH
RMC 64 Kbps	1TS (1*SF2) = 8RU/5ms	1 slot with 1 code channel using spreading factor 2	1DTCH + 1DCCH
RMC 144 Kbps	2TS (1*SF2) = 16RU/5ms	2 slots with 1 code channel using spreading factor 2	1DTCH + 1DCCH
RMC 384 Kbps	4TS (1*SF2 + 1*SF8) = 40RU/5ms	4 slots with 2 code channel using spreading factor 2 and 8	1DTCH + 1DCCH
RMC HS-SICH	1TS (1*SF16) = 1RU/5ms	1 slot with 1 code channel using spreading factor 16	

See "RMC Configuration" on page 57 and "E-DCH Fixed Reference Channel (FRC)" on page 58 for an overview of the used Resources units in HSDPA and HSUPA mode respectively.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:RUPLayer?`
on page 126

Show Details…
Reveals the detailed settings options (see chapter 4.7.4, "Dedicated Channels (DCH) Details Settings", on page 48). Once the details are revealed, the labeling on the button changes to "<<<Hide Details". Clicking the button hides the detailed settings options.

Remote command:
n.a.

Mapping On Physical Channels: Select Slots To Use
Displays the slots of Cell 1. The slots used to transmit the transport channel are highlighted.

The number selected slots is determined by the selected coding type. If a slot is deactivated, another slot is activated automatically to keep the number of activated slots unchanged.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:SLOTstate<ch>`
on page 126

Spreading Code Selection for Enhanced Channels
Selects the spreading code selection mode for the used transport channels.

"User" The spreading codes can be set manually.

"Auto" The spreading codes are distributed evenly over the slot domains in order to ensure the minimum crest factor.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:SCSMode`
on page 126

4.7.4 Dedicated Channels (DCH) Details Settings

Provided are the following settings:

Number of Time Slots (DCH)
Sets the number of time slots to be used.

The initial value is preset according to the selected Coding Type.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:TSCount`
on page 127

Number of Channels (DCH)
Sets the number of channels to be used.

The initial value is preset according to the selected Coding Type.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:CCOunt`
on page 121

Slot Format
Displays the slot format of the selected channel.

A slot format defines the complete structure of a slot made of data and control fields. The slot format depends on the coding type selected.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:SFORmat?`
on page 126

Data Bits Per Frame (10 ms)
Displays the data bits in the DPDCH component of the DPCH frame at physical level. The value depends on the slot format.

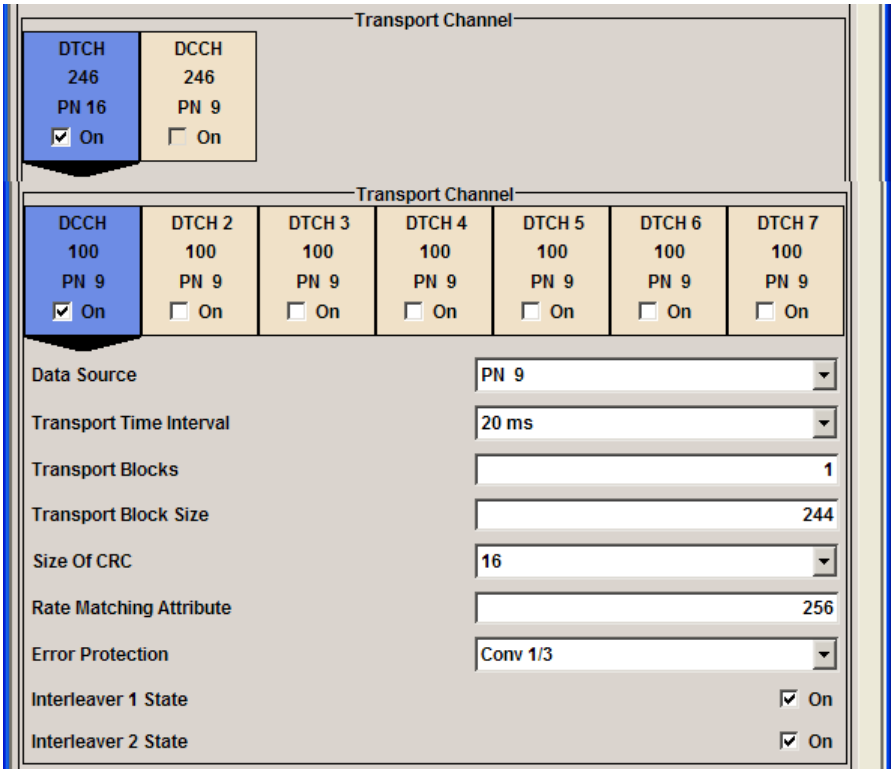
Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:BPFRame?`
on page 121

Transport Channel
In the "Transport Channel " section, the transport channels (TCHs) can be configured. For more information refer to chapter 4.7.5, "Transport Channel", on page 49.

4.7.5 Transport Channel

In the "Transport Channel " section, the transport channels (TCHs) can be configured.

The most important parameters of the TCH are displayed (transport block size and data source). The associated parameters shown in the section below depend on which TCH is currently selected. A wide arrow beneath the block indicates which TCH is currently selected.



DTCH On/DCCH On
Displays the transport channel state.

Note: For BCH, only the DTCH component is active.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:DTCH<ch>|DCCH:STATe` on page 124

Data Source
Selects the data source for the transport channel.

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:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:DTCH:DATA
on page 128
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:DTCH<ch>|DCCH:DATA on page 122
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:DTCH:DATA:DSELect
on page 129
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:DTCH<ch>|DCCH:DATA:DSELect on page 122
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:DTCH:DATA:PATTern
on page 130
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:DTCH<ch>|DCCH:DATA:PATTern on page 123

Transport Time Interval
Displays the number of frames into which a TCH is divided. This setting also defines the interleaver depth.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:DTCH:TTINterval?
on page 132
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:DTCH<ch>|DCCH:TTINterval on page 125

Transport Blocks
Displays the number of transport blocks for the TCH.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:DTCH:TBCount?
on page 132
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:DTCH<ch>|DCCH:TBCount on page 125

Transport Block Size
Displays the size of the transport block at the channel coding input.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:DTCH:TBSize?
on page 132
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:DTCH<ch>|DCCH:TBSize on page 125

Size Of CRC
Displays the type (length) of the CRC.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:DTCH:CRCSize?
on page 128
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:DTCH<ch>|DCCH:CRCSize on page 121

Rate Matching Attribute
Displays the rate matching.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:DTCH:RMATtribute?
on page 131
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:DTCH<ch>|DCCH:RMATtribute on page 124

Error Protection
Displays the error protection.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:DTCH:EPRotection?
on page 130
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:DTCH<ch>|DCCH:EPRotection on page 123

Interleaver 1 State
Activates or deactivates the channel coding interleaver state 1 of the transport channel. Interleaver state 1 can be set independently in each TCH. Activation does not change the symbol rate.

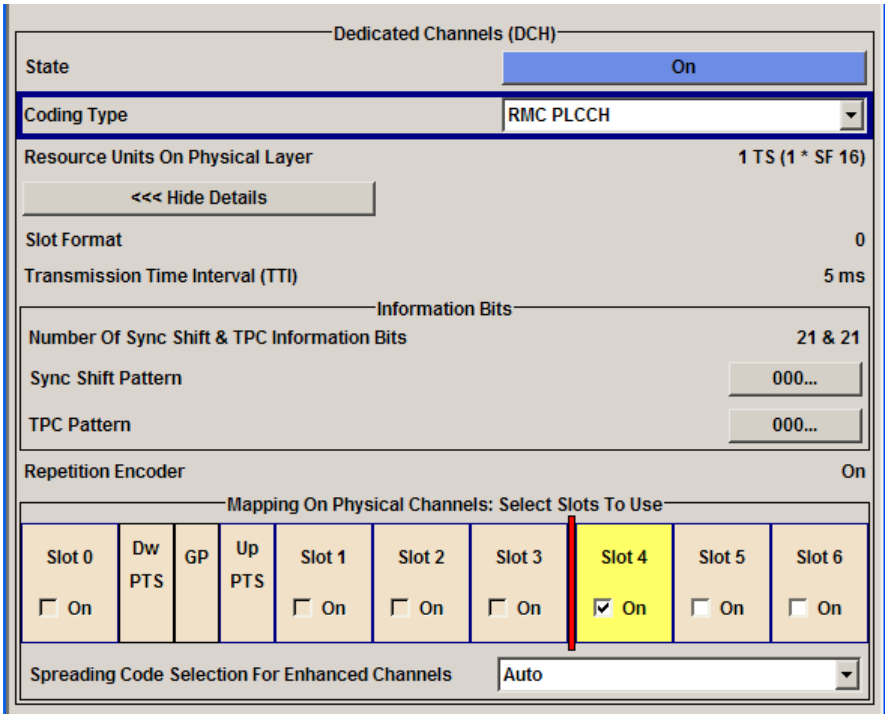
Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:DTCH:IONE
on page 130
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:DTCH<ch>|DCCH:IONE on page 123

Interleaver 2 State
Activates or deactivates the channel coding interleaver state 2 off all the transport channels. Interleaver state 2 can only be set for all the TCHs together. Activation does not change the symbol rate.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:DTCH:ITWO
on page 131
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:DTCH<ch>|DCCH:ITWO on page 124

4.7.6 RMC PLCCH Channel Settings

This dialog comprises the detailed settings required for DCH configuration of the RMC PLCCH channel. The settings are provided for downlink transmission direction and "Coding Type > RMC PLCCH".



Transmission Time Interval (TTI) – RMC PLCCH
Displays the transmission time interval.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:PLCCh:TTINterval?`
on page 118

Number of Sync Shift&TPC Information Bits
Displays the number of information bits used for sync shift and TPC. The RMC PLCCH doe not contains data bits.

Remote command:
n.a.

Sync Shift Pattern
Sets the sync shift pattern. The pattern length is 21 bits.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:PLCCh:SSPattern`
on page 117

TPC Pattern
Sets the TPC pattern. The pattern length is 21 bits.

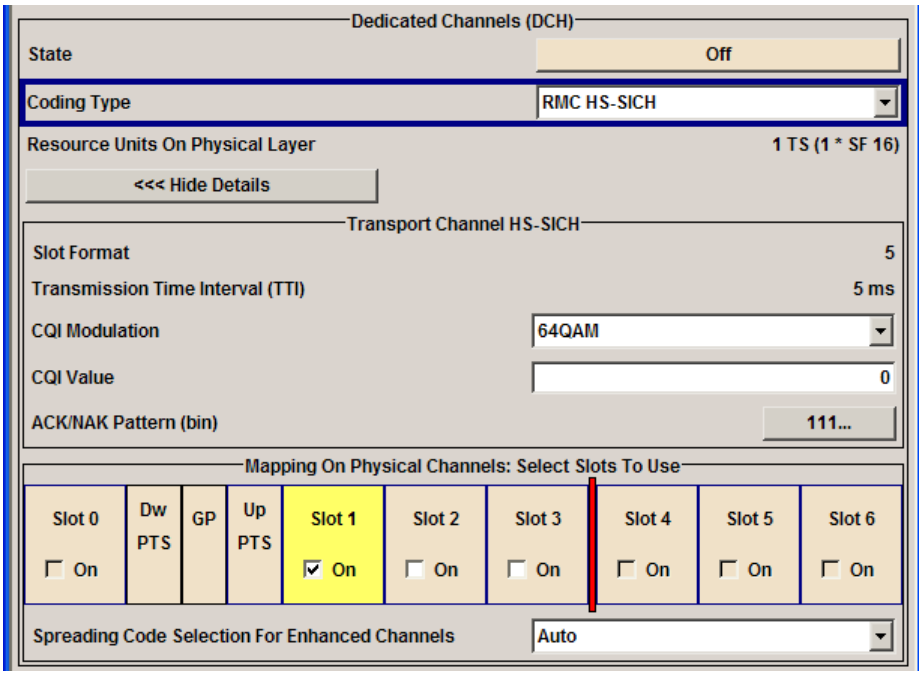
Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:PLCCh:TPCPattern`
on page 117

Repetition Encoder
Displays the state of the repetition encoder.

Remote command:
n.a.

4.7.7 RMC HS-SICH Channel Settings

This dialog comprises the detailed settings required for DCH configuration of the RMC HS-SICH channel. These settings are provided for uplink transmission direction and "Coding Type > RMC HS-SICH".



Transmission Time Interval (TTI) – RMC HS-SICH
Displays the transmission time interval.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSICh:TTINterval?`
on page 119

CQI Modulation
Sets the CQI modulation.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSICh:CQI:MODulation` on page 118

CQI Value
Sets the CQI value.

With the CQI (Channel quality indicator),the user equipment informs the base station about the received quality of downlink HS-PDSCH. Thus the base station can adapt the modulation and coding scheme to improve the signal quality.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSICh:CQI:VALue` on page 119

ACK/NAK Pattern
Sets the ACK/NACK Pattern. The pattern has a maximal length of 36 bits; a "1" corresponds to ACK, a "0" to NAK.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSICh:ANPattern` on page 118

4.7.8 Bit Error Insertion

In the "Bit Error Insertion" section, the bit error simulation is configured and activated.

State (Bit Error)
Activates or deactivates bit error generation.

Bit errors are inserted into the data fields of the enhanced channels. If channel coding is active, it is possible to select the layer in which the errors are inserted (physical or transport layer).

When the data source is read out, individual bits are deliberately inverted at random points in the data bit stream at the specified error rate in order to simulate an invalid signal.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:BIT:STATe` on page 120

Bit Error Rate
Enters the bit error rate.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:BIT:RATE` on page 119

Insert Errors On
Selects the layer in the coding process at which bit errors are inserted.

"Transport Layer"
Bit errors are inserted in the transport layer.
This selection is only available if channel coding is active.

"Physical Layer"
Bit errors are inserted in the physical layer.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:BIT:LAYer`
on page 119

4.7.9 Block Error Insertion

In the "Block Error Insertion" section, you can configure and activate the block error simulation.

State (Block Error)
Activates or deactivates block error generation.

The CRC checksum is determined and then the last bit is inverted at the specified error probability in order to simulate an invalid signal.

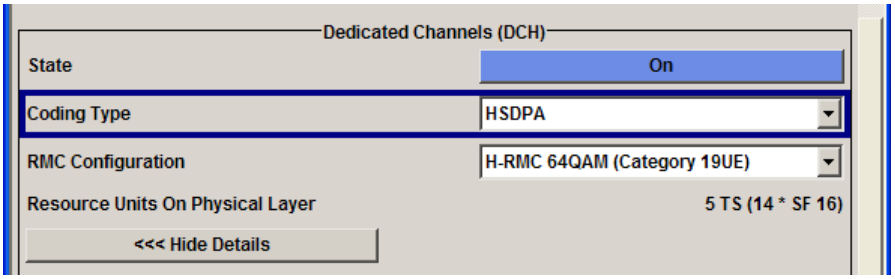
Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:BLOCk:STATe`
on page 120

Block Error Rate
Enters the block error rate.

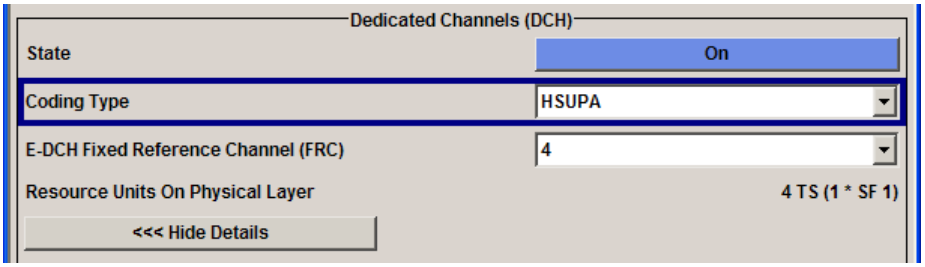
Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:BLOCk:RATE`
on page 120

4.8 HSDPA/HSUPA Settings

The HSDPA settings are available only for downlink transmission and "Coding Type > HSDPA".



The HSUPA settings are available only for uplink transmission and "Coding Type > HSUPA".



4.8.1 HSDPA Settings

Provided are the following settings:

RMC Configuration
(HSDPA only)

Enables a predefined set of RMC channels or fully configurable user mode.

Following combinations are possible:

RMC Config.	Modulation	Resources Units Allocated	Description	Transport Channels
H-RMC 0.5 Mbps	QPSK	2TS (10*SF16) = 20RU/5ms	2 slots with 10 code channels using spreading factor 16	1H-DTCH
H-RMC 1.1 Mbps	QPSK	2TS (10*SF16) = 20RU/5ms	2 slots with 10 code channels using spreading factor 16	1H-DTCH
	16QAM	2TS (12*SF16) = 24RU/5ms	2 slots with 12 code channels using spreading factor 16	1H-DTCH
H-RMC 1.6 Mbps	QPSK	3TS (10*SF16) = 30RU/5ms	3 slots with 10 code channels using spreading factor 16	1H-DTCH
	16QAM	3TS (12*SF16) = 36RU/5ms	3 slots with 12 code channels using spreading factor 16	1H-DTCH
H-RMC 2.2 Mbps	QPSK	4TS (10*SF16) = 40RU/5ms	4 slots with 10 code channels using spreading factor 16	1H-DTCH
	16QAM	4TS (12*SF16) = 48RU/5ms	4 slots with 12 code channels using spreading factor 16	1H-DTCH
H-RMC 2.8 Mbps	QPSK	5TS (10*SF16) = 50RU/5ms	5 slots with 10 code channels using spreading factor 16	1H-DTCH
	16QAM	5TS (12*SF16) = 50RU/5ms	5 slots with 12 code channels using spreading factor 16	1H-DTCH

RMC Config.	Modulation	Resources Units Allocated	Description	Transport Channels
H-RMC 64QAM	64QAM (Category 16UE)	3TS (14*SF16) = 42RU/5ms	3 slots with 14 code channels using spreading factor 16	1H-DTCH
	64QAM (Category 19UE)	5TS (14*SF16) = 70RU/5ms	5 slots with 14 code channels using spreading factor 16	1H-DTCH
	64QAM (Category 22UE)	5TS (14*SF16) = 70RU/5ms	5 slots with 14 code channels using spreading factor 16	1H-DTCH
User	-	-	-	-

Several parameters are automatically set, depending on the selected RMC.

However, it is also possible to change these parameters.

In this case, the value of the parameter "RMC Configuration" is automatically set to User.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA:RMC`
on page 154

4.8.2 HSUPA Settings

Provided are the following settings:

E-DCH Fixed Reference Channel (FRC)
(HSUPA only)

Selects a predefined E-DCH fixed reference channel or fully configurable user mode.

Following combinations are possible:

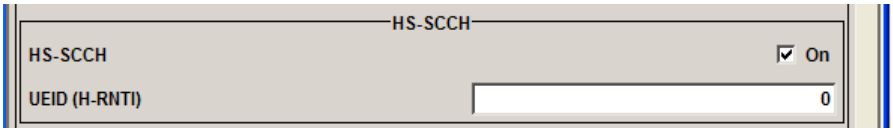
FRC	Modulation	Resources Units Allocated	Description	Transport Channels
1	QPSK	2TS(1*SF4) =2RU/5ms	2 slots with 1 code channel using spreading factor 4	1DTCH
2	QPSK	2TS(1*SF2) =2RU/5ms	2 slots with 1 code channel using spreading factor 2	1DTCH
3	16QAM	3TS(1*SF2) =3RU/5ms	3 slots with 1 code channel using spreading factor 2	1DTCH
4	16QAM	4TS(1*SF1) =2RU/5ms	4 slots with 1 code channel using spreading factor 1	1DTCH
User	-	-	-	-

Several settings are preconfigured according to the selected FRC.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSUPA:FRC` on page 157

4.8.3 HS-SCCH Settings (HSDPA)

This section describes the "HS-SCCH" settings.



HS-SCCH State
(HSDPA only)

Enables/disables the HS-SCCH.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA:SCCH
on page 155

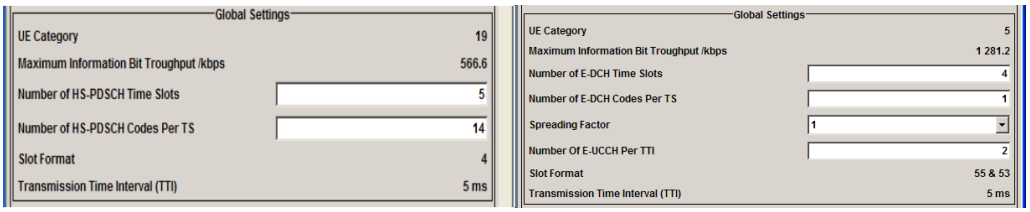
UEID (H-RNTI)
(HSDPA only)

Sets the UE identity which is the HS-DSCH Radio network identifier(H-RNTI) defined in 3GPP TS25.331, "Radio resource control (RRC); Prtocol Specification".

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA:UEID
on page 156

4.8.4 Global Settings

This section describes the HSDPA/HSUPA global settings.



UE Category
Displays the UE category that is minimum required to receive the selected RMC or FRC.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:UECategory?
on page 165

Maximum Information Bit Throughput /kbps
Displays maximum information bits sent in each TTI before coding.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:MIBT?
on page 162

Number of HS-PDSCH/E-DCH Time Slots
Sets the number of time slots.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:TSCount` on page 164

Number of HS-PDSCH/E-DCH Codes per TS
Sets the number of physical channels per time slot.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:CTSCount` on page 159

Spreading Factor (FRC)
(HSUPA only)

Selects the spreading factor for the FRC.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSUPA:SFACtor` on page 158

Number of E-UCCH per TTI
(HSUPA only)

Sets the number of E-UCCH channels per TTI.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSUPA:EUCTti` on page 157

Slot Format (HSDPA/HSUPA)
Displays the slot format of the selected channel.

A slot format defines the complete structure of a slot made of data and control fields. The slot format depends on the coding type selected.

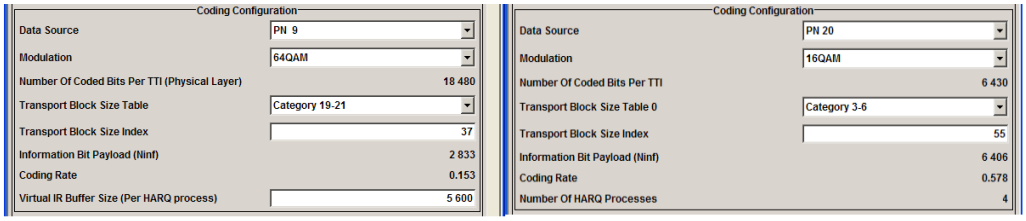
Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:SFORmat?` on page 164

Transmission Time Interval (TTI)
Displays the transmission time interval (TTI).

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:TTINterval?` on page 164

4.8.5 Coding Configuration

This section describes the HSDPA/HSUPA settings, related to the coding.



Data Source (HSDPA/HSUPA)
Selects the data source for the HSDPA/HSUPA channels.

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:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:DATA` on page 160
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:DATA:PATTern` on page 161
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:DATA:DSELect` on page 160

Modulation (HSDPA/HSUPA)
Sets the modulation scheme for each HSDPA RMC or HSUPA FRC.

64QAM is not available for the HSUPA FRCs.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:MODulation` on page 162

Number of Coded Bits Per TTI
Displays the number of bits after coding.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:NCBTti?` on page 162

Transport Block Size Table
(HSDPA only)

Sets the transport block size table, according to the specification 3GPP TS 25.321.

The values available depend on the selected modulation.

Modulation	TBS Table	
	Downlink	Uplink
QPSK	category [1, 3] category [4, 6] category [7, 9] category [10,12] category [13, 15] category [16, 18] category [19, 21] category [22, 24]	category [1, 2] category [3, 6]
16QAM	category [4, 6] category [7, 9] category [10,12] category [13, 15] category [16, 18] category [19, 21] category [22, 24]	category [1, 2] category [3, 6]
64QAM	category [16, 18] category [19, 21] category [22, 24]	-

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA:TBS:TABLe`
on page 156

Transport Block Size Table 0
(HSUPA only)

Sets the transport block size table, according to the specification 3GPP TS 25.321, Annex BC.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSUPA:TBS:TABLe`
on page 158

Transport Block Size Index
Selects the index for the corresponding table, as described in 3GPP TS 25.321.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:TBS:INDex`
on page 164

Information Bit Payload (Ninf)
Displays the payload of the information bit. i.e. transport block size. This value determines the number of transport layer bits sent in each TTI before coding.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:BPAYload?` on page 159

Coding Rate (HSDPA/HSUPA)
Displays the resulting coding rate.

The coding rate is calculated as a relation between the `Information Bit Payload` and "Number of Coded Bits per TTI".

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:CRATe?` on page 159

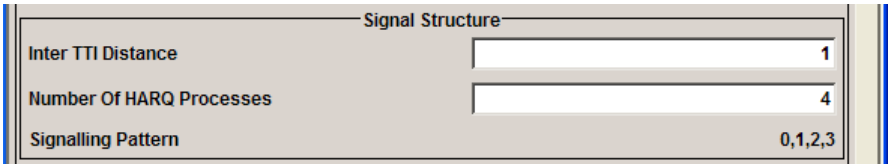
Virtual IR Buffer Size (Per HARQ process)
(HSDPA only)

Sets the size of the virtual IR buffer.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA:VIBSize` on page 156

4.8.6 Signal Structure

This section describes the HSDPA settings, necessary to configure the signal structure.



Inter TTI Distance
(HSDPA only)

Sets the inter TTI distance, i.e. distance between two packets in HSDPA packet mode and determines whether data is send each TTI or there is a DTX transmission in some of the TTIs.

An "Inter TTI Distance" of 1 means continuous generation.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA:TTIDistance` on page 156

Number of HARQ Processes
Sets the number of HARQ processes. This value determines the distribution of the payload in the subframes and depends on the "Inter TTI Distance".

A minimum of 3 HARQ Processes are required to achieve continuous data transmission.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:HARQ:LENGth on page 161

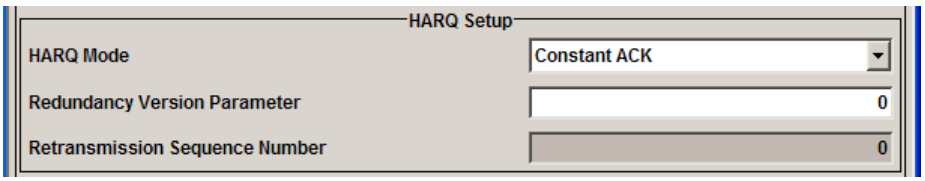
Signaling Pattern
Displays the distribution of packets over time. The Signaling Pattern displays a HARQ-Process cycle and is a sequence of HARQ-IDs and "-". A HARQ-ID indicates a packet, a "-" indicates no packet (see figure). The Signaling Pattern is cyclically repeated.

Long signaling patterns with regular repeating groups of HARQ-ID and "-" are not displayed completely. The signaling pattern is shortened and ". . ." is displayed but the scheduling is performed according to the selected "Inter TTI Distance". Long signaling patterns with irregularity in the HARQ-ID and "-" groups are displayed completely.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA:SPATtern? on page 155

4.8.7 HARQ Setup

This section describes the HSDPA/HSUPA Hybrid-ARQ settings.



HARQ Mode
Sets the HARQ simulation mode.

"Constant ACK"	New data is used for each new TTI. This mode is used to simulate maximum throughput transmission.
"Constant NACK"	Enables NACK simulation, i.e. depending on the sequence selected with parameter "Redundancy Version Sequence" packets are retransmitted. This mode is used for testing with varying redundancy version.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:HARQ:MODE on page 161

Redundancy Version Parameter
(for "HARQ Mode" set to Constant ACK)

Enters the redundancy version parameter.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:RVParameter on page 163

Redundancy Version Sequence
(for "HARQ Mode" set to Constant NACK)

Sets the retransmission sequence.

The sequence has a length of maximum 30 values. The sequence length determines the maximum number of retransmissions. New data is retrieved from the data source after reaching the end of the sequence.

For HSUPA, this parameter is read-only.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:RVSequence` on page 163

Retransmission Sequence Number
(for HSUPA and "HARQ Mode" set to Constant ACK)

Sets the retransmission sequence number.

The value is fixed to 0.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSUPA:RSNumber?` on page 158

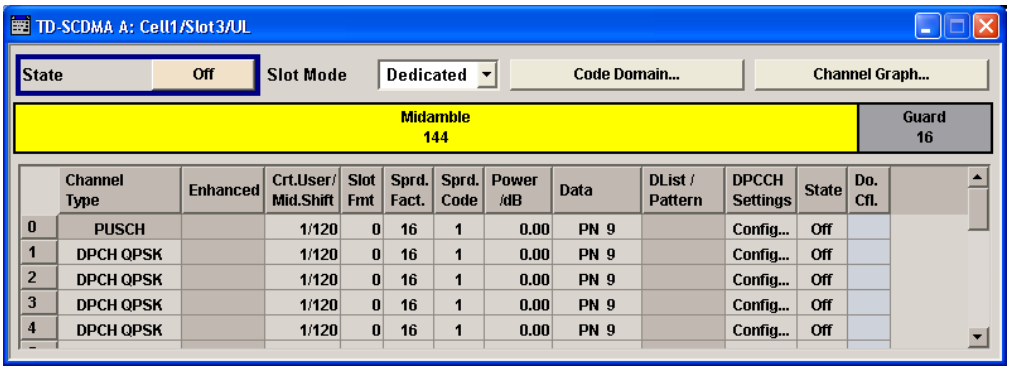
Retransmission Sequence
(for HSUPA and "HARQ Mode" set to Constant NACK)

Sets the retransmission sequence.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSUPA:RSEQuence` on page 157

4.9 Slot Configuration

The "Slot Configuration" dialog is called by selecting the respective slot in the "Cell Configuration" dialog. The most important part of the dialog is the channel table with graphical display of the structure of the channel being edited.



4.9.1 Common Settings

Provided are the following settings:

State
Activates or deactivates the selected slot. The index of the selected slot is displayed in the dialog header.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:STATe` on page 145

Slot Mode
(This feature is available in the uplink only.)

Selects the slot mode.

"Dedicated" Selects the Dedicated mode. In this mode, the instrument generates a signal with a dedicated physical control channel (DPCCH) and up to 6 dedicated physical data channels (DPDCH). The signal is used for voice and data transmission.

"PRACH" In this mode, the instrument generates a single physical random access channel (PRACH). This channel is needed to set up the connection between the mobile and the base station. To set the PRACH parameters, see chapter 4.11, "Slot Mode PRACH Settings", on page 77.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:MODE` on page 146

Code Domain…
Opens the code domain display to visually check the code domain.

The display is described in chapter 4.12, "Code Domain", on page 81.

Remote command:
n.a.

Channel Graph…
Opens the channel graph display to visually check the configured signal.

The display is described in chapter 4.13, "Channel Graph", on page 83.

Remote command:
n.a.

4.9.2 Channel Table

The "Channel table" is located in the lower part of the "Cell../Slot../DL" configuration dialog.

The channel table is where the individual channel parameters are set. The structure of the channel currently being edited is displayed graphically in the table header.

The number of channels and the available channel types depend on the link direction. In downlink, Channels 0 to 5 are assigned to the special channels, with the allocation of the channels being fixed. In uplink, Channels 0 is assigned to a special channel, with the allocation of the channel being fixed. It is possible to simulate the signal of a base station that supports high speed channels.

See table 4-3 and table 4-4 for overview of the supported channel types and their sequence in the TD-SCDMA channel table.

Table 4-3: Supported channel types (Downlink)

Index	Shortform	Name	Function
0	P-CCPCH 1	Primary Common Control Phys. Channel 1	Transfers the system frame number (SFN) Timing reference for additional downlink channels Contains the BCH transport channel
1	P-CCPCH 2	Primary Common Control Phys. Channel 2	Transfers the system frame number (SFN) Timing reference for additional downlink channels Contains the BCH transport channel
2	S-CCPCH 1	Secondary Common Control Phys. Channel	
3	S-CCPCH 2	Secondary Common Control Phys. Channel	
4	FPACH	Fast Physical Access Channel	
5	PDSCH	Phys. Downlink Shared Channel	
6-21	DPCH QPSK	Dedicated Phys. Channel Modulation QPSK	Transfers the user data and the control information
	DPCH 8PSK	Dedicated Phys. Channel Modulation 8PSK	
	HS-SCCH 1	High Speed Shared Control Channel 1	
	HS-SCCH 2	High Speed Shared Control Channel 2	
	HS-PDSCH (QPSK)	High Speed Phys. Downlink Shared Channel QPSK	
	HS-PDSCH (16QAM)	High Speed Phys. Downlink Shared Channel 16 QAM	
	HS-PDSCH (64QAM)	High Speed Phys. Downlink Shared Channel 64QAM	
	PLCCH	Physical layer common control channel	
	E-AGCH	E-DCH Absolute Grant Channel	
	E-HICH	E-DCH Hybrid ARQ Indicator Channel	

Table 4-4: Supported channel types (Uplink)

Index	Shortform	Name	Function
0	PUSCH	Phys. Uplink Shared Channel	
1-16	DPCH QPSK	Dedicated Phys. Channel Modulation QPSK	
	DPCH 8PSK	Dedicated Phys. Channel Modulation 8PSK	
	HS-SICH	High Speed Shared Information Channel	
	E-PUCH (QPSK)	E-DCH Uplink Physical Channel (QPSK)	
	E-PUCH (16QAM)	E-DCH Uplink Physical Channel (16QAM)	
	E-RUCCH	E-DCH Random Access Uplink Control Channel	

Channel Number
Displays the consecutive channel numbers. The range depends on the selected transmission direction.

All available channels are displayed, even those that are inactive. Each channel is activated/deactivated by the "State" button.

Remote command:
n.a.

Channel Type
Selects the channel type.

In the uplink, the channel type is fixed for channel number 0.

In the downlink, the channel type is fixed for channel numbers 0 to 5.

For the remaining numbers, the choice lies between the relevant standard channels and the high speed channels (see table 4-3 and table 4-4).

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:TYPE` on page 144

Enhanced
Displays the enhanced state. If the enhanced state is set to ON, the channel coding cannot be changed.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:ENHanced?` on page 142

Crt.User/Mid.Shift
Enters the value for the user and displays the midamble shift.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:USER` on page 145

Slot Fmt
Enters the slot format for the selected channel.

The range of the values depends on the channel selected. For DPCH 8PSK channels, for example, the value range for the slot formats is 0 to 24.

A slot format defines the complete structure of a slot made of data and control fields and includes the symbol rate.

Parameters set via the slot format can subsequently be changed individually.

The structure of the channel currently selected is displayed in a graphic above the channel table.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:SFORmat` on page 144

Sprd. Fact.
Enters the spreading factor for the selected channel. The selection depends on the channel type and interacts with the slot format.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:SFACtor` on page 144

Sprd. Code
Enters the spreading code for the selected channel. The code channel is spread with the set spreading code. The range of values for the spreading code depends on the channel type and the spreading factor. Depending on the channel type, the range of values can be limited.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:SCODe` on page 143

Power/dB
Sets the channel power in dB.

The power entered is relative to the powers outputs of the other channels. If "Adjust Total Power to 0 dB" is executed (top level of the TD-SCDMA dialog), all the power data is relative to 0 dB.

The value range is -80 dB to 0 dB.

Note: The maximum channel power of 0 dB applies to non-blanked channels (duty cycle 100%), with blanked channels, the maximum value can be increased (by Adjust Total Power) to values greater than 0 dB to $10*Log_{10}(1/duty\_cycle)$.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:POWer` on page 143

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:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DATA` on page 137
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DATA:DSELect` on page 137
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DATA:PATTern` on page 138

DPCCH Settings
Accesses the dialog for configuring the control fields of the selected channel.

The selected slot format predetermines the setting of the control fields.

So a change is also made to the control fields by changing the slot format and vice versa.

The dialog is described in chapter 4.10, "DPCCH Settings", on page 71

Remote command:
n.a.

State
Activates or deactivates the channel.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:STATe` on page 144

Dom. Conf.
Displays whether the channel has a code domain conflict with one of the overlying channels (with lower channel number).

If there is a conflict, a red dot appears and the column is colored soft orange. If there is no conflict, the column is colored soft blue.

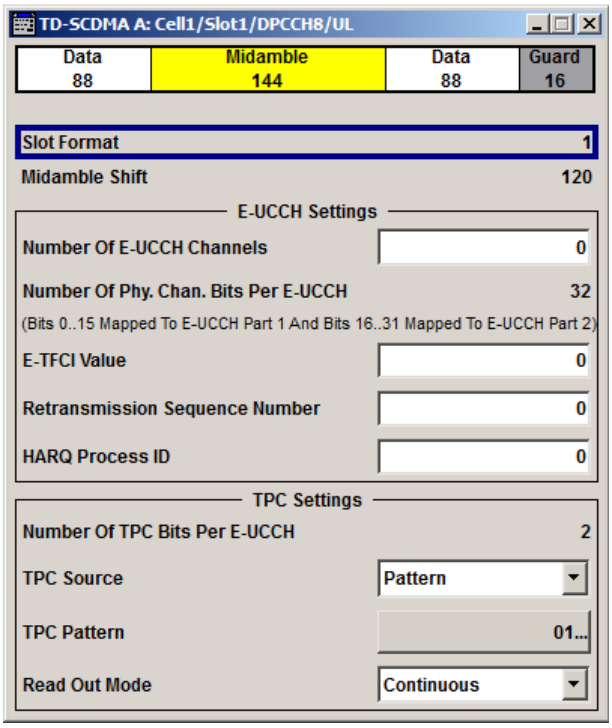
The R&S Signal Generator helps to resolve code domain conflicts. You get the button required for this purpose by clicking the table field in a subdialog.

The graphical display of the code domain assignment of active code channels can be accessed with the "Code Domain" button (see chapter 4.12, "Code Domain", on page 81).

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:DCONflict?`
on page 145

4.10 DPCCH Settings

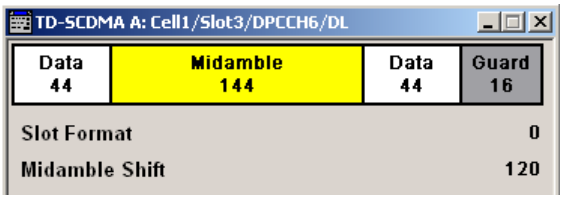
The "Config DPCCH" dialog for configuring the fields of the dedicated physical controller can be called in the channel table in column "DPCCH Settings" with the "Config..." button.



The selected slot format predetermines the setting of the parameters provided in the dialog. Whenever the TFCI State and Pilot Length settings are changed, the slot format is adjusted accordingly. Pilot Length and TFCI State can be selected for the S-CCPCH channel.

4.10.1 Slot Structure and Slot Format

The upper section of the dialog displays the slot structure with the associated information.



Slot Structure
Displays the slot structure.

The structure in the graph represents the currently selected slot format.

Remote command:
n.a.

Slot Format
Displays the slot format.

The slot format display changes when the "Number of TFCI Bits" and the "Number of Sync Shift & TPC Bits" are modified.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:SFORmat on page 144

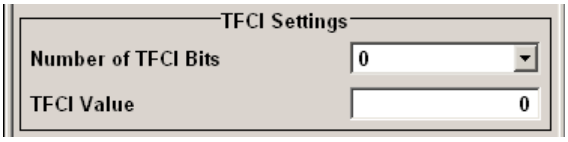
Midamble Shift
Displays the midamble shift.

The midamble can be shifted in the range of 0 to 120 chips in increments of 8 chips. Channels belonging to the same user equipment are characterized by the same midamble shift.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:MSHift? on page 142

4.10.2 TFCI Settings

The "TFCI Settings" section is where the TFCI length and value are set.

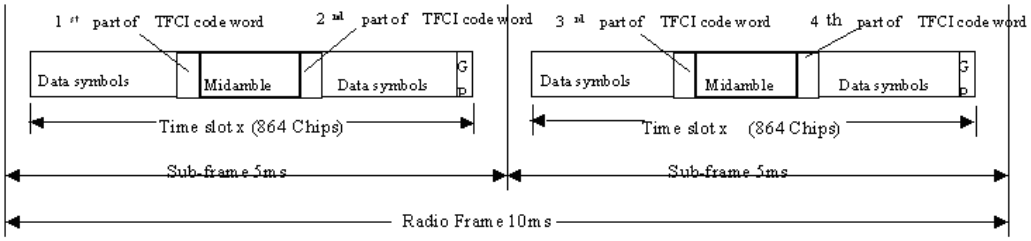


Number of TFCI Bits
Selects the length of the TFCI field expressed in bits.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DPCCh:TFCI:LENGth on page 139

TFCI Value
Enters the value of the TFCI field. The value range is 0 to 1023.

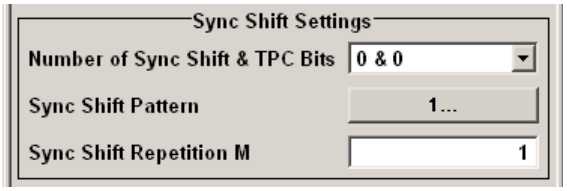
The coded TFCI word is divided into 4 parts:



Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DPCCh:TFCI:VALue on page 139

4.10.3 Sync Shift Settings

The "Sync Shift Settings" section is where the settings regarding the Sync Shift are set.



Number of Sync Shift & TPC Bits
Selects the length of the sync shift and the length of the TPC field expressed in bits. The available values depend on the slot format.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DPCCh:SYNC:LENGth` on page 138

Sync Shift Pattern
Enters the bit pattern for the sync shift. The maximum pattern length is 64 bits.

The following values are allowed:
- 0: decreases the sync shift
- 1: increases the sync shift
- -: the sync shift stays unchanged

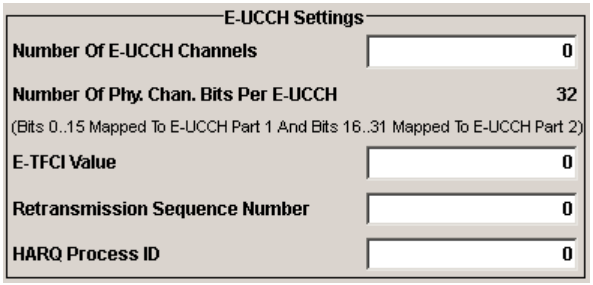
Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DPCCh:SYNC:PATTern` on page 138

Sync Shift Repetition M
Enters the value for the sync shift repetition. This value defines the spacing for the sync shift which is used to transmit a new timing adjustment. M specifies the spacing in subframes of 5 ms each.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DPCCh:SYNC:REPetition` on page 139

4.10.4 E-UCCH Settings

The "E-UCCH Settings" section is available for "Channel Type > E-PUCH QPSK 16QAM" in "Link Direction > Uplink / Reverse".



These settings are preconfigured and disabled, if a HSUPA coding type is enabled for the corresponding channel.

Number of E-UCCH Channels
Sets the number of the E-DCH Uplink Control Channels (E-UCCH).

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DPCCh:EUCC:CCOunt` on page 135

Number of Phy. Chan. Bits per E-UCCH
Displays the number of physical channel bits per one E-UCCH.

The value is fixed to 32.

Remote command:
n.a.

E-TFCI Value
Enters the value of the TFCI field.

If a HSUPA is enabled for the corresponding channel, the E-TFCI value is set ot the value configured for the parameter Transport Block Size Index.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DPCCh:EUCC:TFCI` on page 136

Retransmission Sequence Number (E-UCCH)
Sets the retransmission sequence number.

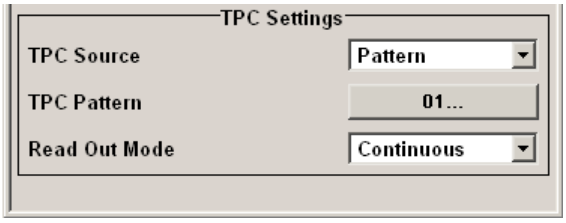
Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DPCCh:EUCC:RSNumber` on page 136

HARQ Process ID
Sets the HARQ process ID.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DPCCh:EUCC:HPID` on page 136

4.10.5 TPC Settings

The "TPC Settings" section is where the TPC field is set. The selcted "Link direction" determines the available parameters.



Number of Sync Shift & TPC Bits
Selects the length of the sync shift and the length of the TPC field expressed in bits. The available values depend on the slot format.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DPCCh:SYNC:LENGth` on page 138

Number of TPC Bits Per E-UCCH
Displays the number of the TPC field bits of the E-UCCH channel type, i.e. in uplink transmission direction.

Remote command:
n.a.

TPC Source
Selects the data source for the TPC field of the DPCCH.

The following standard data sources are available:

- "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 standard "File Manager" function to transfer external data lists to the instrument.
  – Use the "New" and "Edit" functions to create internally new data list or to edit an existing one.

  See also "Main Dialog > Data List Management".

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DPCCh:TPC:DATA` on page 140
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DPCCh:TPC:DATA:PATTern` on page 141
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DPCCh:TPC:DATA:DSELect` on page 140

Read Out Mode
Selects TPC data usage.

With TD-SCDMA, the TPC bits are used to signal the increase or reduction in transmit power to the called station. With all read out modes, one bit is taken from the data stream for the TPC field for each slot and entered into the bit stream several times (depending on the symbol rate). The difference between the modes lies in the usage of the TPC bits.

These different modes can be used, for example, to deliberately set a base station to a specific output power (e.g. with the pattern 11111) and then let it oscillate around this power (with Single + alt. 01 and Single + alt. 10). This then allows power measurements to be carried out at the base station (at a quasi-constant power).

"Continuous"	The TPC bits are used cyclically.
"Single + All 0"	The TPC bits are used once, and then the TPC sequence is continued with 0 bits.
"Single + All 1"	The TPC bits are used once, and then the TPC sequence is continued with 1 bits.
"Single + alt. 01"	The TPC bits are used once, and then the TPC sequence is continued with 0 and 1 bits alternately (in multiples, depending on by the symbol rate, for example, 00001111).
"Single + alt. 10"	The TPC bits are used once, and then the TPC sequence is continued with 1 and 0 bits alternately (in multiples, depending on by the symbol rate, for example, 11110000).

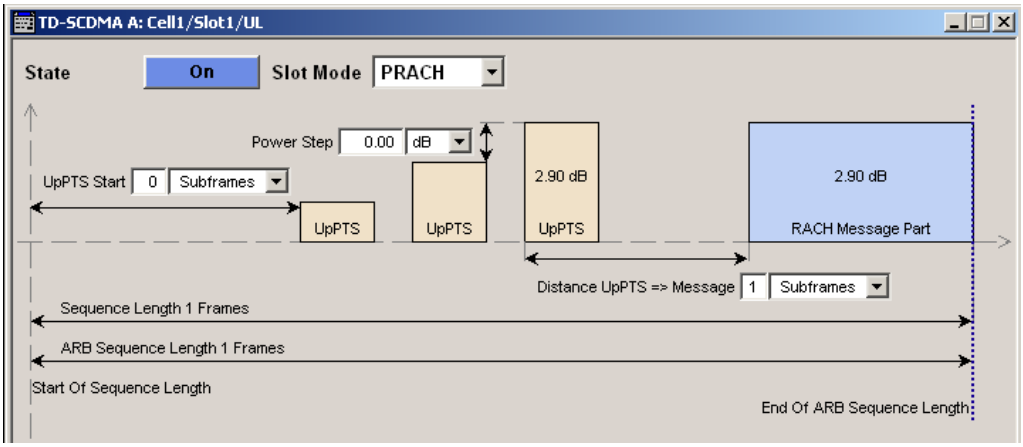
Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DPCCh:TPC:READ` on page 141

4.11 Slot Mode PRACH Settings

For uplink transmission direction, the "TD-SCDMA-Cell/Slot../UL" dialog contains the parameters required for configuring the (physical random access channel) PRACH and the UpTS (uplink pilot time slot).

The PRACH settings dialog can be called by selecting slot mode "PRACH" in the "Slot Configuration" dialog.

4.11.1 Common Settings



The upper section of the dialor comprises the common PRACH settings.

Power Step
Enters the power by which the UpPTS is increased from repetition to repetition. The power set under Power is the "target power", used during the last repetition of the preamble.

Example:

UpPTS Power = 0 dB

UpPTS Repetition = 3

Power Step = 3

Generated power sequence:

Preamble 1 -6 dB	**→ + 3 dB**	**Preamble 2 -3 dB**	**→ + 3 dB**	**Preamble 3 0 dB**

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:PTS:PSTep`
on page 152

UpPTS Start
Enters the number of the subframe in which the first UpPTS should be transmitted. The value range is 0 to 10.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:PTS:STARt`
on page 152

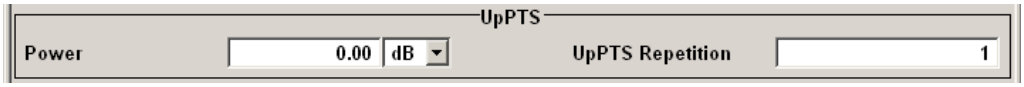
Distance UpPTS
Enters the value to vary the timing between UpPTS and RACH.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:PTS:DISTance`
on page 150

Sequence Length
Displays the value of the sequence length.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:SLENgth?
on page 153

4.11.2 UpPTS Settings



In this section, you can configure the UpPTS power and repetition.

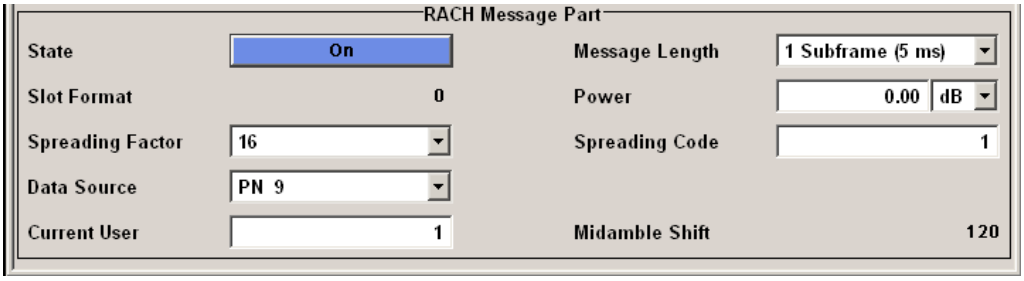
Power
Enters the power of the UpPTS.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:PTS:POWer
on page 151
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:PTS:PCORrection?
on page 151

UpPTS Repetition
Enters the number of UpPTS repetitions before a PRACH burst happens.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:PTS:REPetition
on page 152

4.11.3 RACH Message Part Settings



This section comprises the RACH (random access channel) message part settings.

State (RACH Message Part)
Activates or deactivates the RACH (random access channel) message part.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:MSG:STATe
on page 150

Message Length
Selects the message length of the random access channel expressed in subframes.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:MSG:LENGth
on page 147

Slot Format (PRACH)
Displays the slot format of the PRACH. The slot format depends on the selected spreading factor.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:MSG:SFORmat?
on page 149

Power (RACH Message Part)
Enters the power of the PRACH message part.

The value range is -80 dB to 0 dB.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:MSG:POWer
on page 148
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:MSG:PCORrection on page 148

Spreading Factor (PRACH)
Selects the spreading factor for the PRACH.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:MSG:SFACtor
on page 149

Spreading Code (PRACH)
Enters the spreading code for the PRACH. The code channel is spread with the set spreading code. The range of values of the spreading code depends on the channel type and the spreading factor.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:MSG:SCODe
on page 149

Data Source (PRACH)
Selects data source for the PRACH.

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:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:MSG:DATA` on page 146
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:MSG:DATA:DSELect` on page 147
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:MSG:DATA:PATTern` on page 147

Current User (PRACH)
Enters the number of current user.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:MSG:USER` on page 150

Midamble Shift (PRACH)
Displays the value for the midamble shift.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:MSG:MSHift?` on page 148

4.12 Code Domain

The channelization codes are taken from a code tree of hierarchical structure (see figure 4-3). The higher the spreading factor, the smaller the symbol rate and vice versa. The product of the spreading factor and symbol rate is constant and always yields the chip rate.

The outer branches of the tree (right-most position in the figure) indicate the channelization codes for the smallest symbol rate (and thus the highest spreading factor). The use of a channelization code of the level with spreading factor N blocks the use of all other channelization codes of levels with spreading factor >N available in the same branch of the code tree. Channelization codes with smaller spreading factor are contained in the codes with larger spreading factor in the same code branch. When using such competitive channelization codes at the same time, the signals of associated code channels are mixed such that they can no longer be separated in the receiver. Orthogonality will then be lost.

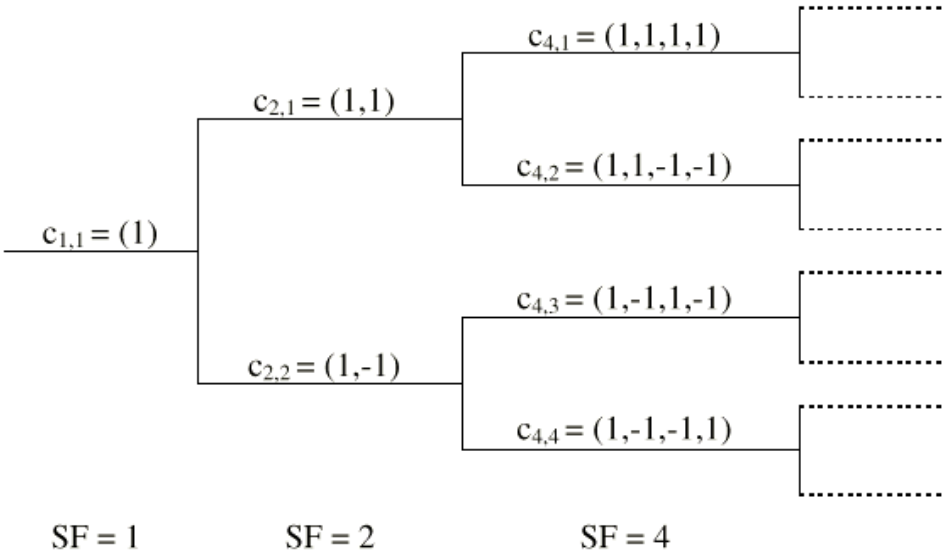
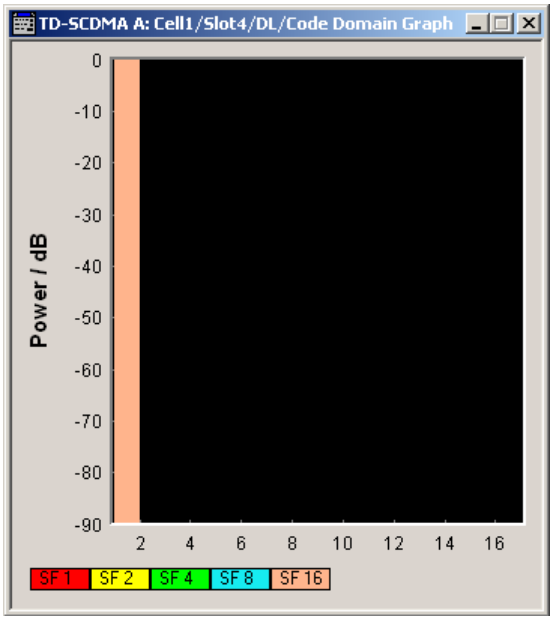


Fig. 4-3: Code tree of channelization codes

The domain of a certain channelization code is the outer branch range (with minimum symbol rate and max. spreading factor) which is based on the channelization code selected in the code tree. Using a spreading code means that its entire domain is used.

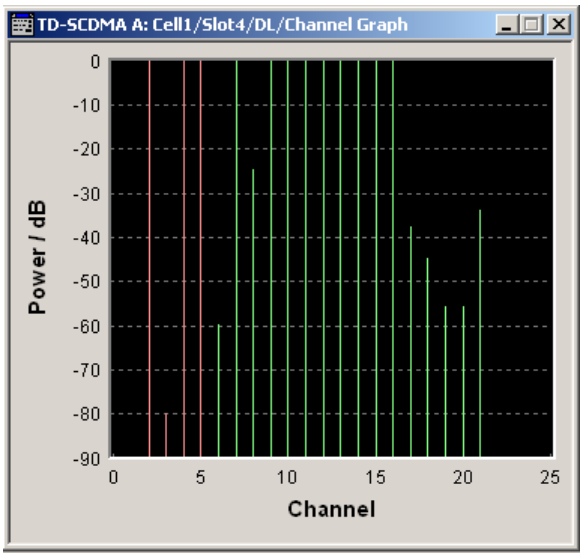
The Code Domain indicates the assigned code domain.



The channelization code is plotted at the X axis, the colored bars indicate coherent code channels. The colors are assigned to the spreading factor, the allocation is shown below the graph. The relative power can be taken from the height of the bar.

4.13 Channel Graph

The channel graph display shows the active code channels.



The channel number is plotted on the X axis. The red bars represent the special channel (P-CCPCH1 to PDSCH in the downlink, P-CCPCH1 to PUSCH in the uplink), the green bars the data channels (DPCH). The height of the bars shows the relative power of the channel. The graph is calculated from the settings that have been made.

5 Remote-Control Commands

The following commands are required to perform signal generation with the TD-SCDMA 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

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 TD-SCDMA are described here:

5.1 General Commands

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:COPY:DESTination <Destination>

The command selects the cell whose settings are to be overwritten.

Parameters:

<Destination> 1 | 2 | 3 | 4

Range: 1 to 4
*RST: 2 (Cell2)

Example: `BB:TDSC:LINK DOWN`
selects the downlink/forward transmit direction (base station to mobile station).
`BB:TDSC:COPY:SOUR 1`
selects cell 1 as the source.
`BB:TDSC:COPY:DEST 4`
selects cell 4 as the destination.
`BB:TDSC:COPY:EXEC`
starts copying the parameter set of cell 1 to cell 4.

Manual operation: See "Copy Cell..." on page 22

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:COPY:EXECute

The command starts the copy process. The dataset of the selected source cell is copied to the destination cell.

Example: `BB:TDSC:COPY:EXEC`
starts copying the parameter set of the selected source cell to the selected destination cell.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Copy Cell..." on page 22

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:COPY:SOURce <Source>

The command selects the cell whose settings are to be copied.

Parameters:

<Source> 1 | 2 | 3 | 4

Range: 1 to 4
*RST: 1 (Cell1)

Example: `BB:TDSC:LINK UP`
selects the uplink transmit direction (mobile station to base station).
`BB:TDSC:COPY:SOUR 1`
selects cell 1 as the source.
`BB:TDSC:COPY:DEST 4`
selects cell 4 as the destination.
`BB:TDSC:COPY:EXEC`
starts copying the parameter set of cell 1 to cell 4.

Manual operation: See "Copy Cell..." on page 22

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:CRATe?

The command queries the system chip rate. The output chip rate which determines the rate of the spread symbols as is used for signal output can be set with the command `SOUR:BB:TDSC:CRAT:VAR`.

Return values:

<CRate> R1M28

*RST: R1M28

Example: `BB:TDSC:CRAT?`
queries the system chip rate.
`Response: R1M2`
the system chip rate is 1.2288 Mcps.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Chip Rate" on page 19

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:CRATe:VARiation <Variation>

Sets the output chip rate.

The output chip rate changes the output clock and the modulation bandwidth, as well as the synchronization signals that are output. It does not affect the calculated chip sequence.

Parameters:

<Variation> float

Range: 400 to 5E6
Increment: 0.001
*RST: 1280000
Default unit: Hz (c/s)

Example: `BB:TDSC:CRAT:VAR 4086001`
sets the chip rate to 4.08 Mcps.

Manual operation: See "Chip Rate Variation" on page 25

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:LINK <Link>

The command defines the transmission direction. The signal either corresponds to that of a base station (FORWard | DOWN) or that of a mobile station (REVerse | UP).

Parameters:

<Link> FORWard | DOWN | REVerse | UP

*RST: DOWN

Example: `BB:TDSC:LINK DOWN`
the transmission direction selected is base station to mobile station. The signal corresponds to that of a base station.

Manual operation: See "Link Direction" on page 20

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:POWer:ADJust

The command sets the power of the active channels in such a way that the total power of the active channels is 0 dB. This will not change the power ratio among the individual channels.

Example: `BB:TDSC:POW:ADJ`
the total power of the active channels is set to 0 dB, the power ratio among the individual channels is unchanged.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Adjust Total Power to 0dB" on page 22

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:POWer[:TOTal]?

Queries the total power of the active channels. After "Power Adjust", this power corresponds to 0 dB.

Return values:
<Total> float
Increment: 0.01

Example: `BB:TDSC:POW:TOT?`
queries the total power of the active channels.
`Response: -22.5`
the total power is -22.5 dB.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Total Power" on page 23

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:PRAMp:BBONly <BbOnly>

The command activates or deactivates power ramping for the baseband signals.

Parameters:
<BbOnly> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
*RST: OFF

Example: `BB:TDSC:PRAM:BBON ON`
activates power ramping for the baseband signals.

Manual operation: See "In Baseband Only" on page 29

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:PRAMp:FDELay <FDelay>

The command sets the offset in the falling edge of the envelope at the end of a burst. A positive value gives a rise to a delay and a negative value causes an advance.

Parameters:

<FDelay> integer

Range: -4 to 4
*RST: 2

Example: `BB:TDSC:PRAM:FDEL 8.0`
sets the offset in the falling edge of the envelope to 8.0 chips.

Manual operation: See "Fall Delay" on page 29

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:PRAMp:RDELay <RDelay>

The command sets the offset in the falling edge of the envelope at the end of a burst. A positive value gives a rise to a delay and a negative value causes an advance.

Parameters:

<RDelay> integer

Range: -4 to 4
*RST: -2

Example: `BB:TDSC:PRAM:RDEL 8.0`
sets the offset in the rising edge of the envelope to 8.0 chips.

Manual operation: See "Rise Delay" on page 29

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:PRAMp:SHAPe <Shape>

The command selects the form of the transmitted power, i.e. the shape of the rising and falling edges during power ramp control.

Parameters:

<Shape> LINear | COSine

*RST: COSine

Example: `BB:TDSC:PRAM:SHAP LIN`
sets linear shape for the rising and falling edges during power ramp control.

Manual operation: See "Ramp Function" on page 28

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:PRAMp:TIME <Time>

The command sets the power ramping rise time and fall time for a burst.

Parameters:

<Time> integer

Range: 0 to 4
*RST: 2

Example: `BB:TDSC:PRAM:TIME 2.0`
sets the power ramping rise time and fall time for a burst to 2 chips.

Manual operation: See "Ramp Time" on page 28

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma: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:TDSCdma:STATe`

Example: `SOURce1:BB:TDSCdma:PRESet`

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Set To Default" on page 17

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:RESet

The command resets all cells to the predefined settings. The reset applies to the selected link direction.

An overview is provided by table in .Set To Default

Example: `BB:TDSC:RES`
resets all the cells to the predefined settings.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Reset All Cells" on page 21

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

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

Return values:
<Catalog> string

Example: `MMEM:CDIR "<root>tdscdma"`
sets the default directory to <root>tdscdma.
`BB:TDSC:SETT:CAT?`
reads out all the files with TD-SCDMA settings in the default directory.
`Response: "'TDSCDMA_UP','TDSCDMA_DN'"`
the files "`TDSCDMA_UP`" and "`TDSCDMA_DN`" are available.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Save/Recall..." on page 17

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

This command loads the selected file with TD-SCDMA 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 `*.tdscdma` will be loaded.

Setting parameters:

<Filename> string

Example: `BB:TDSC:SETT:LOAD 'tdscdma_1'`
loads file `tdscdma_1`.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "Save/Recall..." on page 17

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

This command stores the current TD-SCDMA 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. TD-SCDMA settings are stored as files with the specific file extensions `*.tdscdma`.

Setting parameters:

<Filename> string

Example: `BB:TDSC:SETT:STOR 'tdscdma_1'`
stores the current TD-SCDMA settings into file `tdscdma_1`.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "Save/Recall..." on page 17

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma: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: ON

Manual operation: See "Save/Recall..." on page 17

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:SETTing:TMODel <TModel>

Selects the file with the test models defined in the TD-SCDMA standard or a self-defined test setup.

Parameters:
<TModel> string

Example: `BB:TDSC:SETT:TMOD 'Test_Mode_ACLR'`
calls the specified test model.

Manual operation: See "Test Setups/Models" on page 23

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:SETTing:TMODel:CATalog?

This command queries the file with the test models defined in the TD-SCDMA standard or a self-defined test setup.

Return values:
<Catalog> string

Example: `MMEM:CDIR "<root>tdscdma"`
sets the default directory to <root>tdscdma.
`BB:TDSC:SETT:CAT?`
reads out all the files with the test models.
`Response: "'TDSCDMA_TM1','TDSCDMA_TM2'"`
the files `TDSCDMA_TM1` and `TDSCDMA_TM2` are available.

Usage: Query only

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma: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:TDSCdma:STATe ON`

Manual operation: See "State" on page 17

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:VERSion?

The command queries the version of the TD-SCDMA standard underlying the definitions.

Return values:
<Version> string

Example: `BB:TDSC:VERS?`
queries the TD-SCDMA version.
`Response: Release C`
TD-SCDMA Release 6.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "TD-SCDMA Version" on page 19

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:WAVeform:CREate <Filename>

This command creates a waveform using the current settings of the "TD-SCDMA" dialog. The file name is entered with the command. The file is stored with the predefined file extension `*.wv`. The file name and the directory it is stored in are user-definable.

Setting parameters:

<Filename> string

Example: `MMEM:CDIR "<root>waveform"`
`BB:TDSC:WAV:CRE "tdscdma_1"`
creates the waveform file `tdscdma.wv` in the default directory.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "Generate Waveform File…" on page 19

5.2 Filter/Clipping/ARB Settings

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:CLIPping:LEVel <Level>

Sets the limit for clipping.

This value indicates at what point the signal is clipped. It is specified as a percentage, relative to the highest level. 100% indicates that clipping does not take place.

Parameters:

<Level> integer

Range: 1 to 100
Increment: 1
*RST: 100
Default unit: PCT

Example: `BB:TDSC:CLIP:LEV 80`
sets the limit for level clipping to 80% of the maximum level.
`BB:TDSC:CLIP:STAT ON`
activates level clipping.

Manual operation: See "Clipping Level" on page 27

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:CLIPping:MODE <Mode>

The command sets the method for level clipping (Clipping) .

Parameters:

<Mode> VECTor | SCALar

VECTor
The reference level is the amplitude | i+jq |.

SCALar
The reference level is the absolute maximum of the I and Q values.

*RST: VECTor

Example: `BB:TDSC:CLIP:MODE VECT`
sets the amplitude as reference level.

Manual operation: See "Clipping Mode" on page 27

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:CLIPping:STATe <State>

The command activates level clipping (Clipping). The value is defined with the command `BB:TDSCdma:CLIPping:LEVel`, the mode of calculation with the command `BB:TDSCdma:CLIPping:MODE`.

Parameters:

<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

*RST: OFF
Default unit: OFF

Example: `BB:TDSC:CLIP:STAT ON`
activates level clipping

Manual operation: See "Clipping State" on page 25

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:FILTer:TYPE <Type>

The command selects the filter type.

Parameters:

<Type> RCOSine | COSine | GAUSs | LGAuss | CONE | COF705 | COEQualizer | COFequalizer | C2K3x | APCO25 | SPHase | RECTangle | PGAuss | LPASs | DIRac | ENPShape | EWPShape | LPASSEVM

*RST: RCOSine

Example: `BB:TDSC:FILT:TYPE RCOS`
sets the filter type RCOSine.

Manual operation: See "Filter" on page 24

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:FILTer:PARameter:APCO25 <Apco25>

The command sets the roll-off factor for filter type APCO25.

Parameters:

<Apco25> float

Range: 0.05 to 0.99
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.2

Example: `BB:TDSC:FILT:PAR:APCO25 0.2`
sets the roll-off factor to 0.2 for filter type APCO25.

Manual operation: See "Roll Off Factor or BxT" on page 24

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:FILTer:PARameter:COSine <Cosine>

Sets the roll-off factor for the Cosine filter type.

Parameters:

<Cosine> float

Range: 0 to 1
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.35

Example: `BB:TDSC:FILT:PAR:COS 0.35`
sets the roll-off factor to 0.35 for filter type Cosine.

Manual operation: See "Roll Off Factor or BxT" on page 24

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:FILTer:PARameter:GAUSs <Gauss>

The command sets the B x T for the Gauss filter type.

Parameters:

<Gauss> float

Range: 0.15 to 2.5
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.5

Example: `BB:TDSC:FILT:PAR:GAUS 0.5`
sets B x T to 0.5 for the Gauss filter type.

Manual operation: See "Roll Off Factor or BxT" on page 24

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:FILTer:PARameter:LPASs <LPass>

Sets the cut off frequency factor for the Lowpass (ACP Opt.) filter type.

Parameters:

<LPass> float

Range: 0.05 to 2
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.5

Example: `BB:TDSC:FILT:PAR:LPAS 0.5`
the cut of frequency factor is set to 0.5.

Manual operation: See "Cut Off Frequency Factor" on page 25

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:FILTer:PARameter:LPASSEVM <LPassEvm>

Sets the cut off frequency factor for the Lowpass (EVM Opt.) filter type.

Parameters:

<LPassEvm> float

Range: 0.05 to 2
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.5

Example: `BB:TDSC:FILT:PAR:LPASSEVM 0.5`
the cut of frequency factor is set to 0.5.

Manual operation: See "Cut Off Frequency Factor" on page 25

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:FILTer:PARameter:PGAuss <PGauss>

The command sets the B x T for the Pure Gauss filter type.

Parameters:

<PGauss> float

Range: 0.15 to 2.5
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.5

Example: `BB:TDSC:FILT:PAR:GAUS 0.5`
sets B x T to 0.5 for the Pure Gauss filter type.

Manual operation: See "Roll Off Factor or BxT" on page 24

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:FILTer:PARameter:RCOSine <RCosine>

The command sets the roll-off factor for the Root Cosine filter type.

Parameters:

<RCosine> float

Range: 0 to 1
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.22

Example: `BB:TDSC:FILT:PAR:RCOS 0.22`
sets the roll-off factor to 0. 22 for filter type Root Cosine.

Manual operation: See "Roll Off Factor or BxT" on page 24

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:FILTer:PARameter:SPHase <SPhase>

The command sets the B x T for the Split Phase filter type.

Parameters:
<SPhase> float

Range: 0.15 to 2.5
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 2

Example: `BB:TDSC:FILT:PAR:SPH 0.5`
sets B x T to 0.5 for the Split Phase filter type.

Manual operation: See "Roll Off Factor or BxT" on page 24

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:SLENgth <SLength>

The command sets the sequence length of the arbitrary waveform component of the TD-SCDMA signal in the number of frames. This component is calculated in advance and output in the arbitrary waveform generator. It is added to the realtime signal components.

Parameters:
<SLength> integer

Range: 1 frame to 5000 frames
*RST: 1 frame

Example: `BB:TDSC:SLEN 10`
sets the sequence length to 10 frames.

Manual operation: See "Sequence Length ARB" on page 28

5.3 Trigger Settings

The trigger settings are available for R&S SMx and R&S AMU instruments only.

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:TDSCdma:TRIGger:ARM:EXECute

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

Example: `BB:TDSC:TRIG:ARM:EXEC`
stops signal generation for trigger modes "Armed Auto" and "Armed Retrigger".

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Arm" on page 21

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

The command executes a trigger. The internal trigger source must be selected using the command `SOUR:BB:TDSC:TRIG:SOUR INT` and a trigger mode other than "AUTO" must be selected using the command `SOUR:BB:TDSC:TRIG:SEQ`.

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

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Execute Trigger" on page 20

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

(enabled for "Trigger Source" External)

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

Parameters:

<Output> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

*RST: 1

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

Manual operation: See "Sync. Output to External Trigger" on page 32

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

The command specifies the trigger delay (expressed as a number of chips) for triggering by the trigger signal from the second path.

Parameters:

<Delay> float

Range: 0 chips to 65 535 chips
Increment: 0.01 chip
*RST: 0 chips

Example: `BB:TDSC:TRIG:SOUR OBAS`
sets for path A the internal trigger executed by the trigger signal from the second path (path B).
`BB:TDSC:TRIG:OBAS:DEL 50`
sets a delay of 50 symbols for the trigger.

Manual operation: See "Trigger Delay" on page 33

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

The command specifies the number of chips 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 chips to (2^26-1) chips
Increment: 1 chip
*RST: 0 chips

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

Manual operation: See "Trigger Inhibit" on page 34

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

The command queries the current status of signal generation for all trigger modes with TD-SCDMA modulation on.

Return values:

<RMode> RUN | STOP

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

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

Example: `BB:TDSC:TRIG:MODE ARET`
selects the Armed_Retrigger mode.
`BB:TDSC:TRIG:RMOD?`
queries the current status of signal generation.
`Response: RUN`
the signal is generated, an external trigger was executed.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Running/Stopped" on page 31

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

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

Parameters:

<SLength> integer

Range: 1 to max
*RST: 12800

Example: `BB:TDSC:SEQ SING`
sets trigger mode Single.
`BB:TDSC:TRIG:SLUN CHIP`
sets unit chips for the entry of sequence length.
`BB:TDSC:TRIG:SLEN 200`
sets a sequence length of 200 chips. The first 200 chips of the current frame will be output after the next trigger event.

Manual operation: See "Signal Duration" on page 31

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:TRIGger:SLUNit <SlUnit>

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

Parameters:

<SlUnit> FRAMe | CHIP | SEQuence

*RST: SEQuence

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

Manual operation: See "Signal Duration Unit" on page 31

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

Selects the trigger source.

Parameters:

<Source> INTernal|OBASeband|BEXTernal|EXTernal

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

*RST: INTernal

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

Manual operation: See "Trigger Source" on page 32

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

The command specifies the trigger delay (expressed as a number of chips) for external triggering.

Parameters:

<Delay> float

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

Example: `BB:TDSC:TRIG:SOUR EXT`
sets an external trigger via the TRIGGER 1 connector.
`BB:TDSC:TRIG:DEL 50`
sets a delay of 50 symbols for the trigger.

Manual operation: See "Trigger Delay" on page 33

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

The command specifies the number of chips by which a restart is to be inhibited following a trigger event. This command applies only in the case of external triggering.

Parameters:

<Inhibit> integer

Range: 0 chips to 67108863 chips
Increment: 1 chip
*RST: 0 chips

Example: `BB:TDSC:TRIG:SOUR EXT1`
selects an external trigger via the TRIGGER 1 connector.
`BB:TDSC:TRIG:INH 200`
sets a restart inhibit for 200 chips following a trigger event.

Manual operation: See "Trigger Inhibit" on page 34

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

The command selects the trigger mode.

Parameters:

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

AUTO
The modulation signal is generated continuously.

RETRigger
The modulation signal is generated continuously. A trigger event (internal or external) causes a restart.

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

ARETrigger
The modulation signal is 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:TDSC:TRIG:ARM:EXEC` and started again when a trigger event occurs.

SINGle
The modulation 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:TDSC:TRIG:SLEN`). Every subsequent trigger event causes a restart.

*RST: AUTO

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

Manual operation: See "Trigger Mode" on page 30

5.4 Marker Settings

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

`OUTPut<ch>`

The numeric suffix to `OUTPut` distinguishes between the available markers.

Only two markers are available for the R&S SMBV, i.e. the allowed values for the suffix are 1 or 2.

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

The command restricts the marker delay setting range to the current 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:TDSC:TRIG:OUTP:DEL:FIX ON`
restricts the marker signal delay setting range to the current range.

Manual operation: See "Fix marker delay to current range" on page 35

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

Defines the delay between the signal on the marker outputs and the start of the signal, expressed in terms of chips. Command `BB:TDSCdma: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 2000
Increment: 0.001
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:TDSC:TRIG:OUTP2:DEL 1600`
sets a delay of 1600 chips for the corresponding marker signal.

Manual operation: See "Marker x Delay" on page 35

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

The command queries the maximum marker delay for setting `:BB:TDSC:TRIG:OUTP:DEL:FIX ON`.

Return values:

<Maximum> float

Example: `BB:TDSC:TRIG:OUTP:DEL:FIX ON`
restricts the marker signal delay setting range to the dynamic range.
`BB:TDSC:TRIG:OUTP:DEL:MAX?`
queries the maximum of the dynamic range.
`Response: 20000`
the maximum for the marker delay setting is 20000 chips.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Current Range without Recalculation" on page 35

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

The command queries the minimum marker delay for setting `:BB:TDSCdma:TRIGger:OUTPut: DELay:FIXed ON`.

Return values:
<Minimum> float

Example: `BB:TDSC:TRIG:OUTP:DEL:FIX ON`
restricts the marker signal delay setting range to the dynamic range.
`BB:TDSC:TRIG:OUTP:DEL:MIN?`
queries the minimum of the dynamic range.
`Response: 0`
the minimum for the marker delay setting is 0 symbols.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Current Range without Recalculation" on page 35

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

The command defines the signal for the selected marker output.

Parameters:

<Mode> RFRame | SFNR | CSPeriod | RATio | USER | FACTive | TRIGger

RFRame
A marker signal is generated every 10 ms (traffic channel clock).

SFNR
A marker signal is generated at the start of every SFN period (every 4096 frames).

CSPeriod
A marker signal is generated at the start of each arbitrary waveform sequence (depending on the set sequence length). The marker signal is also generated if the signal contains no ARB.

RATio
A regular marker signal corresponding to the Time Off / Time On specifications in the commands `SOURce:BB:TDSCdma:TRIGger:OUTPut:OFFTime` and `SOURce:BB:TDSCdma:TRIGger:OUTPut:ONTime` is generated.

USER
A marker signal is generated at the beginning of every user-defined period. The period is defined with command `SOUR:BB:TDSC:TRIG:OUTP:PERiod`.

TRIGger
A received internal or external trigger signal is output at the marker connector.

*RST: RFRame

Example: `BB:TDSC:TRIG:OUTP2:MODE RFR`
selects the traffic channel clock for the corresponding marker signal.

Manual operation: See "Marker Mode" on page 34

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:OFFTime <OffTime>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:ONTime <OnTime>

The command sets the number of chips in a period (ON time + OFF time) during which the marker signal in setting `SOURce:BB:TDSCdma:TRIGger:OUTPut:MODE RATio` on the marker outputs is ON.

Parameters:

<OnTime> integer

Range: 1 chips to 2^24-1 chips
Increment: 1 chips
*RST: 1 chips

Example: `BB:TDSC:TRIG:OUTP2:ONT 2000`
sets an ON time of 2000 chips for marker.

Manual operation: See "Marker Mode" on page 34

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:PERiod <Period>

The command sets the repetition rate for the signal at the marker outputs, expressed in terms of chips. The setting is only valid for selection "USER" in `:BB:TDSC:TRIG:OUTP:MODE`.

Parameters:

<Period> integer

Range: 1 chips to (2^32-1) chips
Increment: 1 chips
*RST: 12800 chips

Example: `BB:TDSC:TRIG:OUTP2:MODE USER`
selects the user marker for the corresponding marker signal.
`BB:TDSC:TRIG:OUTP2:PER 1600`
sets a period of 1600 chips, i.e. the marker signal is repeated every 1600th chip.

Manual operation: See "Marker Mode" on page 34

5.5 Clock Settings

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

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

Sets the type of externally supplied clock.

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> CHIP | MCHip

*RST: CHIP

Example: `SOURce1:BB:TDSCdma:CLOCk:MODE MCHip`
sets the type of externally supplied clock.

Manual operation: See "Clock Mode" on page 36

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

The command specifies the multiplier for clock type "Multiplied" (`:BB:TDSCdma:CLOCk:MODE MCHip`) 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:TDSCdma:CLOCk:SOURce EXTernal
selects the external clock source.
SOURce1:BB:TDSCdma:CLOCk:MODE MCHip
selects clock type "Multiplied", i.e. the supplied clock has a rate which is a multiple of the chip rate.
SOURce1:BB:TDSCdma:CLOCk:MULTiplier 12
the multiplier for the external clock rate is 12.

Manual operation: See "Clock Multiplier" on page 37

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

The command selects 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. Commands :BB:TDSC:CLOCk:MODE and :MULTiplier are used to enter the type of the external clock.

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

*RST: INTernal

Example: BB:TDSC:CLOC:SOUR EXT
selects the external clock source. The clock is supplied via the CLOCK connector.
BB:TDSC:CLOC:MODE MCH
selects clock type "Multiplied", i.e. the supplied clock has a rate which is a multiple of the chip rate.
BB:TDSC:CLOC:MULT 12
the multiplier for the external clock rate is 12.

Manual operation: See "Clock Source" on page 36

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

(for R&S SMBV only)

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

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

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Set Synchronization Settings" on page 36

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:CLOCk:SYNChronization:MODE <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.

Parameters:

<Mode> NONE | MASTer | SLAVe

NONE
The instrument is working in stand-alone mode.

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

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

*RST: NONE

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

Manual operation: See "Sync. Mode" on page 35

5.6 Predefined Settings

You can generate predefined test settings for cell 1: These predefined settings enable the creation of highly complex scenarios with just a few keystrokes. The settings take effect only after execution of command `BB:TDSCdma:PPARameter:EXECute`.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:PPARameter:DPCH:COUNt <Count>

This command sets the number of activated DPCHs.The minimum number is one and the maximum number depends on the spreading factor:

Max. No. DPCH = 3 x Spreading Factor

Parameters:

<Count> integer

Range: 1 to 48
*RST: 12

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:PPAR:DPCH:COUN 48`
selects if P-CCPCH is used in the scenario or not.

Manual operation: See "Number of Dedicated Channels" on page 38

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:PPARameter:DPCH:CRESt <Crest>

This commands selects the desired range for the crest factor of the test scenario. The crest factor of the signal is kept in the desired range by automatically setting appropriate channelization codes and timing offsets.The setting takes effect only after execution of command `:SOURce:BB:TDSC:DOWN | UP:PPARameter:EXEC`.

Parameters:

<Crest> MINimum | AVERage | WORSt

MINimum
The crest factor is minimized. The channelization codes are distributed uniformly over the code domain. The timing offsets are increased by 3 per channel.

AVERage
An average crest factor is set. The channelization codes are distributed uniformly over the code domain. The timing offsets are all set to 0.

WORSt
The crest factor is set to an unfavorable value (i.e. maximum). The channelization codes are assigned in ascending order. The timing offsets are all set to 0.

*RST: MINimum

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:PPAR:DPCH:CRES WORS`
sets the crest factor to an unfavorable value.

Manual operation: See "Crest Factor" on page 38

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:PPARameter:DPCH:SFACtor <SFactor>

This command sets the the spreading factor for the DPCHs.

Max. No. DPCH = 3 x Spreading Factor

Parameters:
<SFactor> 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 16
*RST: 16

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN | UP:PPAR:DPCH:SFAC 16`
sets the the spreading factor for the DPCH.

Manual operation: See "Spreading Factor Dedicated Channels" on page 38

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:PPARameter:EXECute

This command presets the channel table of cell 1 with the parameters defined by the `PPARameter` commands. Scrambling Code 0 is automatically selected.

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:PPAR:EXEC`
configures the signal sequence as defined by the `:BB:TDSC:PPARameter` commands.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Accept" on page 38

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:PPARameter:PCCPch:STATe <State>

This command defines, if P-CCPCH is used in the scenario or not. If P-CCPCH is used, both P-CCPCHs are activated in slot 0 with spreading code 0+1.

Parameters:
<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
*RST: ON

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:PPAR:PCCP:STAT ON`
selects if P-CCPCH is used in the scenario or not.

Manual operation: See "Use PCCPCH (Downlink Slot 0, code 0+1)" on page 38

5.7 Cell Settings

CELL<st>

Value Range [1]|2|3|4

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:UPPTs:MODE
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:DWPTs:MODE <Mode>

The command selects whether to use the pilot time slot and its power or not. In case of "Auto" and "On", the DwPTS/UpPTS is used. This is indicated in the "Select Slot in Subframe to Configure" graph.

Parameters:

<Mode> AUTO | ON | OFF

*RST: AUTO

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:DWPT:MODE ON`
the DwPTS is used.

Manual operation: See "DwPTS Mode/ UpPTS Mode" on page 40

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:UPPTs:POWer
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:DWPTs:POWer <Power>

Sets the power of the downlink/uplink pilot time slot.

Parameters:

<Power> float

Range: -80 to 10
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:DWPT:POW -12.5`
sets the power of the downlink pilot slot.

Manual operation: See "DwPTS Power/ UpPTS Power" on page 40

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:UPPTs:STATe?
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:DWPTs:STATe?

The command queries the state of the downlink/uplink pilot time slot.

Return values:
<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
*RST: ON

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:DWPT:STAT?`
queries the state of the downlink pilot slot.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "DwPTS Mode/ UpPTS Mode" on page 40

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:MCODe?

The command queries the basic midamble code id. The value is set automatically by the change of the scrambling code parameter (it is equal to scrambling code).

Return values:
<MCode> integer
Range: 0 to 127
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:SCOD 15`
queries the basic midamble code id.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Basic Midamble Code ID" on page 40

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:PROTation <PRotation>

The command selects the phase rotation for the downlink pilots.

Parameters:
<PRotation> AUTO | S1 | S2

AUTO
Sets the default phase rotation sequence according to the presence of the P-CCPCH.

S1
There is a P-CCPCH in the next four subframes.

S2
There is no P-CCPCH in the next four subframes.

*RST: AUTO

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:PROT AUTO`
sets the phase rotation to AUTO.

Manual operation: See "Phase Rotation" on page 40

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SCODe <SCode>

Sets the scrambling code. The scrambling code is used for transmitter-dependent scrambling of the chip sequence.

Parameters:

<SCode> integer

Range: 0 to 127
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:SCOD 15`
sets the scrambling code for cell 1.

Manual operation: See "Scrambling Code" on page 39

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SCODe:STATe <State>

The command activates or deactivates the scrambling code. The scrambling code is deactivated, for example, for test purposes.

Parameters:

<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

*RST: ON

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:SCOD:STAT ON`
activates the scrambling code for cell 1.

Manual operation: See "Use (Scrambling Code)" on page 39

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SDCode?

The command queries the SYNC-DL code. The SYNC-DL code is transmitted in the DwPTS to synchronize the mobile station to the base station. The SYNC-DL code is derived from the scrambling code and the basic midamble code ID.

Return values:

<SdCode> integer

Range: 0 to 31
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:SDC?`
queries the SYNC-DL code.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "SYNC-DL Code" on page 40

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SPOint <SPoint>

Sets the switching point between the uplink slots and the the downlink slots in the frame.

Parameters:

<SPoint> integer

Range: 1 to 6
*RST: 3

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:SPO 4`
sets the switching point in the frame.

Manual operation: See "Switching Point" on page 41

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:STATe <State>

The command activates and deactivates the specified cell.

Parameters:

<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

*RST: OFF

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:STAT ON`
activates cell 1

Manual operation: See "Cell On / Cell Off" on page 23

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SUCode <SuCode>

Sets the SYNC-UL code. The SYNC-UL code is transmitted in the UpPTS to synchronize the base station to the mobile station.

Parameters:

<SuCode> integer

Range: 0 to 255
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:SUC 120`
sets the SYNC-UL code.

Manual operation: See "SYNC-UL Code" on page 41

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:TDELay <TDelay>

Sets the time shift of the selected cell compared to cell 1 in chips.

The command is only valid for cell 2, 3 and 4.

Parameters:

<TDelay> integer

Range: 0 to 19200
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL2:TDEL 100`
'shifts cell 2 by 100 chips compared to cell 1.

Manual operation: See "Time Delay" on page 41

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:USERs <Users>

The command sets the total number of users of the cell.

Parameters:

<Users> 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16
*RST: 16

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:USER 4`
sets the total number of users.

Manual operation: See "Number of Users" on page 41

5.8 Enhanced Channels of Cell 1

CELL<st>

Value Range `CELL1`

DTCH<ch>

Value Range `1 ..7`

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:PLCCh:SSPattern
<SsPattern>

Sets the sync shift pattern. The pattern length is 21 bits.

Parameters:

<SsPattern> 21 bits

*RST: #H0,3

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:PLCC:SSP #HA5,8`
sets the sync shift pattern.

Manual operation: See "Sync Shift Pattern" on page 53

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:PLCCh:TPCPattern
<TpcPattern>

Sets the TPC pattern. The pattern length is 21 bits.

Parameters:
<TpcPattern> 21 bits
*RST: #H0,3

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:PLCC:TPCP #HA5,8`
sets the TPC pattern

Manual operation: See "TPC Pattern" on page 54

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:PLCCh:TTINterval?

Quries the transmission time interval.

Return values:
<TtInterval> 5MS | 10MS | 20MS | 40MS | 80MS

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:PLCC:TTIN?`
queries the TTI value
`Respose: 5ms`

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Transmission Time Interval (TTI) – RMC PLCCH" on page 53

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSICh:ANPattern
<AnPattern>

Sets the ACK/NACK Pattern. The pattern has a maximal length of 36 bits; a "1" corresponds to ACK, a "0" to NAK.

Parameters:
<AnPattern> 36 bits
*RST: #H7,3

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSIC:ANP #HAA,8`
sets the ACK/NACK pattern

Manual operation: See "ACK/NAK Pattern" on page 55

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSICh:CQI:MODulation
<Modulation>

Sets the CQI modulation.

Parameters:
<Modulation> QPSK | QAM16 | QAM64
*RST: QPSK

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSIC:CQI:MOD QAM16`
sets the CQI modulation

Manual operation: See "CQI Modulation" on page 55

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSICh:CQI:VALue
<Value>

Sets the CQI value.

Parameters:

<Value> integer
Range: 0 to 63
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSIC:CQI:VAL 10`
sets the CQI value

Manual operation: See "CQI Value" on page 55

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSICh:TTINterval?

Queries the tramsmission time interval.

Return values:

<TtInterval> 5MS | 10MS | 20MS | 40MS | 80MS

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSIC:TTIN?`
queries the TTI
`Response: 5ms`

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Transmission Time Interval (TTI) – RMC HS-SICH" on page 54

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:BIT:LAYer
<Layer>

The command sets the layer in the coding process at which bit errors are inserted.

Parameters:

<Layer> TRANsport | PHYSical
*RST: TRANsport

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:BIT:LAY TRAN`
inserts the bit errors in the transport layer.

Manual operation: See "Insert Errors On" on page 55

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:BIT:RATE <Rate>

Sets the bit error rate.

Parameters:

<Rate> float

Range: 1E-7 to 0.5
Increment: 1E-7
*RST: 0.001

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:BIT:RATE 5E-1`
sets the bit error rate.

Manual operation: See "Bit Error Rate" on page 55

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:BIT:STATe
<State>

The command activates or deactivates bit error generation.

Parameters:

<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

*RST: OFF

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:BIT:STAT ON`
activates the bit error generation.

Manual operation: See "State (Bit Error)" on page 55

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:BLOCk:RATE
<Rate>

Sets the block error rate.

Parameters:

<Rate> float

Range: 1E-4 to 0.5
Increment: 1E-4
*RST: 0.1

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:BLOC:RATE 10E-1`
sets the block error rate.

Manual operation: See "Block Error Rate" on page 56

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:BLOCk:STATe
<State>

The command activates or deactivates block error generation. The CRC checksum is determined and then the last bit is inverted at the specified error probability in order to simulate an invalid signal.

Parameters:

<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

*RST: OFF

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:BLOC:STAT ON`
activates block error generation.

Manual operation: See "State (Block Error)" on page 56

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:BPFRame?

The command queries the data bits in the DPDCH component of the DPCH frame at physical level. The value depends on the slot format.

Return values:
<BpFrame> string

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:BPFR?`
queries the data bits in the DPDCH component of the DPCH frame at physical level.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Data Bits Per Frame (10 ms)" on page 49

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:CCOunt <CCount>

Sets the number of channels to be used.

The number of time slots is set with the command `BB:TDSC:DOWN|UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:TSCount`.

Parameters:
<CCount> integer
Range: 1 to 16
*RST: 1(uplink), 2(downlink)

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:CCO 2`
sets two channels

Manual operation: See "Number of Channels (DCH)" on page 48

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:DTCH<ch>|DCCH:CRCSize <CrcSize>

Sets the type (length) of the CRC.

Parameters:
<CrcSize> NONE | 8 | 12 | 16 | 24
*RST: 16(DTCH), 12(DCCH)

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:DTCH:CRCS?`
queries the type (length) of the CRC.

Manual operation: See "Size Of CRC" on page 52

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:DTCH<ch>|DCCH:DATA <Data>

The command selects the data source for the specified channel.

For the traffic channels, this value is specific for the selected radio configuration.

Parameters:

<Data> PN9 | PN11 | PN15 | PN16 | PN20 | PN21 | PN23 | DLISt | ZERO | ONE | PATTern

PNxx
PRBS data as per CCITT with period lengths between 29-1 and 223-1 is generated internally.

DLISt
Internal data from a programmable data list is used. The data list can be generated by the Data Editor or generated externally. Data lists are selected in the "Select Data List" field. The data list is selected with the command `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:BCH:DTCH:DATA:DSEL <data list name>`.

ZERO | ONE
Internal 0 and 1 data is used.

PATTern
A user-definable bit pattern with a maximum length of 64 bits is generated internally. The bit pattern is defined in the "Pattern entry field". The bit pattern is selected with the command `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:BCH:DTCH:DATA:PATT <bit pattern>`.

*RST: PN9

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:DTCH:DATA PN9`
selects PN9 as the data source of the transport channel.

Manual operation: See "Data List Management…" on page 18

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:DTCH<ch>|DCCH:DATA:DSELect <DSelect>

The command selects the data list for the DLISt data source selection.

The lists are stored as files with the fixed file extensions `*.dm_iqd` in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the following commands is defined with the command `MMEMory:CDIR`. To access the files in this directory, you only have to give the file name, without the path and the file extension.

For the traffic channels, this value is specific for the selected radio configuration.

Parameters:

<DSelect> string

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:DTCH:DATA DLIS`
selects the Data Lists data source for the transport channel.
`MMEM:CDIR "<root>Lists"`
selects the directory for the data lists.
`BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:DTCH:DATA:DSEL "tdscdma_1"`
selects file `tdscdma_1` as the data source. This file must be in specified directory and it must have the file extension `*.dm_iqd`.

Manual operation: See "Data List Management..." on page 18

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:DTCH<ch>|DCCH:DATA:PATTern <Pattern>

Sets the bit pattern for the PATTern selection. The first parameter determines the bit pattern (choice of hexadecimal, octal, or binary notation). The second specifies the number of bits to use. The maximum length is 64 bits.

For the traffic channels, this value is specific for the selected radio configuration.

Parameters:
<Pattern> 64 bits
*RST: #H0,1

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:DTCH:DATA:PATT #H800FE038,30`
defines the bit pattern.

Manual operation: See "Data Source" on page 50

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:DTCH<ch>|DCCH:EPRotection <EProtection>

Sets the error protection.

Parameters:
<EProtection> NONE | TURBo3 | CON2 | CON3
*RST: CON3

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:DTCH:EPR CON2`
sets the error protection.

Manual operation: See "Error Protection" on page 52

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:DTCH<ch>|DCCH:IONE <IOne>

The command activates or deactivates the channel coding interleaver state 1 of the transport channel. Interleaver state 1 can be set independently in each TCH. Activation does not change the symbol rate.

Parameters:

<IOne> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

*RST: ON

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:DTCH:IONE ON`
activates the channel coding interleaver state 1 of the transport channel.

Manual operation: See "Interleaver 1 State" on page 52

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:DTCH<ch>|DCCH:ITWO <ITwo>

The command activates or deactivates the channel coding interleaver state 2 off all the transport channels. Interleaver state 2 can only be set for all the TCHs together. Activation does not change the symbol rate.

Parameters:

<ITwo> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

*RST: ON

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:DTCH:ITWO ON`
activates the channel coding interleaver state 2 of all the transport channel.

Manual operation: See "Interleaver 2 State" on page 52

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:DTCH<ch>|DCCH:RMATtribute <RmAttribute>

Sets the rate matching.

Parameters:

<RmAttribute> integer

Range: 16 to 1024
*RST: 256

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:DTCH:RMAT 32`
sets the rate matching.

Manual operation: See "Rate Matching Attribute" on page 52

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:DTCH<ch>|DCCH:STATe <State>

Sets the state of the transport channel.

Parameters:

<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

*RST: depends on channel

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:DTCH:STAT ON`
enables the transport channel.

Manual operation: See "DTCH On/DCCH On" on page 50

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:DTCH<ch>|DCCH:TBCount <TbCount>

Sets the number of transport blocks for the TCH.

Parameters:
<TbCount> integer
Range: 1 to 24
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:DTCH:TBC 2`
sets the number of transport blocks for the TCH.

Manual operation: See "Transport Blocks" on page 51

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:DTCH<ch>|DCCH:TBSize <TbSize>

Sets the size of the transport block at the channel coding input.

Parameters:
<TbSize> integer
Range: 0 to 4096
*RST: 244(DTCH), 100(DCCH)

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:DTCH:TBS 4096`
sets the size of transport block of the channel coding input.

Manual operation: See "Transport Block Size" on page 51

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:DTCH<ch>|DCCH:TTINterval <TtInterval>

Sets the number of frames into which a TCH is divided. This setting also defines the interleaver depth.

Parameters:
<TtInterval> 5MS | 10MS | 20MS | 40MS
*RST: 20MS(DTCH), 40MS(DCCH)

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:DTCH:TTIN 40MS`
sets the number of frames into which a TCH is divided.

Manual operation: See "Transport Time Interval" on page 51

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:RUPLayer?

The command queries the resource units on the physical layer needed to generate the selected channel.

Return values:
<RupLayer> string

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:RUPL?`
queries the resource units on the physical layer needed to generate the selected channel.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Resource Units On Physical Layer" on page 47

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:SCSMode
<ScsMode>

The command sets the spreading code selection mode for the used transport channels.

Parameters:
<ScsMode> AUTO | USER
*RST: AUTO

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:SCSM AUTO`
queries the spreading code.

Manual operation: See "Spreading Code Selection for Enhanced Channels" on page 48

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:SFORmat?

The command queries the slot format of the selected channel. A slot format defines the complete structure of a slot made of data and control fields and includes the symbol rate. The slot format (and thus the symbol rate, the pilot length, and the TFCI State) depends on the coding type selected.

Return values:
<SFormat> string

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:SFOR?`
queries the channel coding type.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Slot Format" on page 49

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:SLOTstate<ch>
<SlotState>

Queries the state of the slots off cell 1 used to transmit the transport channel.

Parameters:

<SlotState> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

*RST: depends on slot

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:SLOT 3?`
queries the state of slot 3.

Manual operation: See "Mapping On Physical Channels: Select Slots To Use" on page 48

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:STATe <State>

Activates or deactivates the enhanced state for the DCH channel coding.

Parameters:

<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:STAT ON`
deactivates the enhanced state for the DCH channel.

Manual operation: See "State (DCH)" on page 45

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:TSCount <TsCount>

Sets the number of time slots to be used.

Parameters:

<TsCount> integer

Range: 1 to 5
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:TSC 2`
sets 2 time slots.

Manual operation: See "Number of Time Slots (DCH)" on page 48

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:TYPE <Type>

The command sets the channel coding type.

Parameters:

<Type> RMC12K2 | RMC64K | RMC144K | RMC384K | RMC2048K | HRMC526K | HRMC730K | UP_RMC12K2 | UP_RMC64K | UP_RMC144K | UP_RMC384K | HSDPA | HSUPA | HS_SICH | PLCCH | USER | USER

*RST: RMC12K2

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:TYPE RMC12K2`
sets the channel coding type to RMC12K2.

Manual operation: See "Coding Type" on page 46

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:BPFRame?

The command queries the data bits in the DPDCH component of the DPCH frame at physical level. The value depends on the slot format.

Return values:
<BpFrame> string

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:BCH:BPFR?`
queries the data bits in the DPDCH component of the DPCH frame at physical level.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Data Bits Per Frame (10 ms)" on page 45

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:DTCH:CRCSize?

The command queries the type (length) of the CRC.

Return values:
<CrcSize> NONE | 8 | 12 | 16 | 24

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:BCH:DTCH:CRCS?`
queries the type (length) of the CRC.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Size Of CRC" on page 52

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:DTCH:DATA <Data>

The command selects the data source for the specified channel.

For the traffic channels, this value is specific for the selected radio configuration.

Parameters:

<Data> PN9 | PN11 | PN15 | PN16 | PN20 | PN21 | PN23 | DLISt | ZERO | ONE | PATTern

PNxx
PRBS data as per CCITT with period lengths between 2^9-1 and 2^{23}-1 is generated internally.

DLISt
Internal data from a programmable data list is used. The data list can be generated by the Data Editor or generated externally. Data lists are selected in the "Select Data List" field. The data list is selected with the command `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:BCH:DTCH:DATA:DSEL <data list name>`.

ZERO | ONE
Internal 0 and 1 data is used.

PATTern
A user-definable bit pattern with a maximum length of 64 bits is generated internally. The bit pattern is defined in the "Pattern entry field". The bit pattern is selected with the command `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:BCH:DTCH:DATA:PATT <bit pattern>`.

*RST: PN9

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:BCH:DTCH:DATA PN9` selects PN9 as the data source of the transport channel.

Manual operation: See "Data List Management…" on page 18

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:DTCH:DATA:DSELect <DSelect>

The command selects the data list for the DLISt data source selection.

The lists are stored as files with the fixed file extensions `*.dm_iqd` in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the following commands is defined with the command `MMEMory:CDIR`. To access the files in this directory, you only have to give the file name, without the path and the file extension.

For the traffic channels, this value is specific for the selected radio configuration.

Parameters:

<DSelect> string

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:BCH:DTCH:DATA DLIS`
selects the Data Lists data source for the transport channel.
`MMEM:CDIR "<root>Lists"`
selects the directory for the data lists.
`BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:BCH:DTCH:DATA:DSEL "tdscdma_1"`
selects file `tdscdma_1` as the data source. This file must be in the specified directory and must have the file extension `*.dm_iqd`.

Manual operation: See "Data List Management..." on page 18

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:DTCH:DATA:PATTern <Pattern>

Sets the bit pattern for the PATTern selection. The first parameter determines the bit pattern (choice of hexadecimal, octal, or binary notation). The second specifies the number of bits to use. The maximum length is 64 bits.

For the traffic channels, this value is specific for the selected radio configuration.

Parameters:
<Pattern> 64 bits
*RST: #H0,1

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:BCH:DTCH:DATA:PATT #H800FE038,30`
defines the bit pattern.

Manual operation: See "Data Source" on page 50

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:DTCH:EPRotection?

The command queries the error protection.

Return values:
<EProtection> NONE | TURBo3 | CON2 | CON3

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:BCH:DTCH:EPR?`
queries the error protection.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Error Protection" on page 52

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:DTCH:IONE <IOne>

The command activates or deactivates the channel coding interleaver state 1 of the transport channel. Interleaver state 1 can be set independently in each TCH. Activation does not change the symbol rate.

Parameters:
<IOne> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
*RST: ON

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:BCH:DTCH:IONE ON`
activates the channel coding interleaver state 1 of the transport channel.

Manual operation: See "Interleaver 1 State" on page 52

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:DTCH:ITWO <ITwo>

The command activates or deactivates the channel coding interleaver state 2 off all the transport channels. Interleaver state 2 can only be set for all the TCHs together. Activation does not change the symbol rate.

Parameters:
<ITwo> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
*RST: ON

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:BCH:DTCH:ITWO ON`
activates the channel coding interleaver state 2 of all the transport channel.

Manual operation: See "Interleaver 2 State" on page 52

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:DTCH:RMATtribute?

The command queries the rate matching.

Return values:
<RmAttribute> integer

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:BCH:DTCH:RMAT?`
queries the rate matching.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Rate Matching Attribute" on page 52

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:DTCH:STATe <State>

The command queries the state of the transport channel.

Parameters:
<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
*RST: ON

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:BCH:DTCH:STAT?`
queries the state of the transpor channel.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:DTCH:TBCount?

The command queries the number of transport blocks for the TCH.

Return values:
<TbCount> integer

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:BCH:DTCH:TBC?`
queries the number of transport blocks for the TCH.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Transport Blocks" on page 51

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:DTCH:TBSize?

The command queries the size of the transport block at the channel coding input.

Return values:
<TbSize> integer

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:BCH:DTCH:TBS?`
queries the size of transport block of the channel coding input.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Transport Block Size" on page 51

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:DTCH:TTINterval?

The command queries the number of frames into which a TCH is divided. This setting also defines the interleaver depth.

Return values:
<TtInterval> 5MS | 10MS | 20MS | 40MS | 80MS

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:BCH:DTCH:TTIN?`
queries the number of frames into which a TCH is divided.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Transport Time Interval" on page 51

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:SCSMode?

The command queries the spreading code predetermined in the standard. For BCH, the spreading code is always "Auto."

Return values:
<ScsMode> AUTO
*RST: AUTO

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:BCH:SCSM?`
queries the spreading code.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Spreading Code Selection (BCH)" on page 45

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:SFORmat?

The command queries the slot format of the selected channel. A slot format defines the complete structure of a slot made of data and control fields and includes the symbol rate. The slot format (and thus the symbol rate, the pilot length, and the TFCI State) depends on the coding type selected.

Return values:
<SFormat> string

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:BCH:SFOR?`
queries the channel coding type.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Slot Format" on page 45

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:SLOTstate<ch0>?

The command queries the state of the slots off cell 1 used to transmit the broadcast channels. Slot 0 is always ON and all the other slots are always OFF.

Return values:
<SlotState> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
*RST: OFF

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:BCH:SLOT1?`
queries the state of slot 1.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Mapping On Physical Channels: BCH mapped to <Slot> 0, P-CCPCH1/2" on page 45

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:STATe <State>

The command activates and deactivates the enhanced state for the P-CCPCH 1/2 channel. If the enhanced state is activated, the channel coding cannot be changed in the channel table.

Parameters:
<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
*RST: OFF

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:BCH:STAT ON`
deactivates the enhanced state for the P-CCPCH 1/2 channel.

Manual operation: See "State (BCH)" on page 44

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:BCH:TYPE?

The command queries the channel coding type.

Return values:

<Type> BCHSfn

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:BCH:TYPE?` queries the channel coding type.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Coding Type (BCH)" on page 44

5.9 Channel Settings

CELL<st>

Value Range `CELL1`

SLOT<ch0>

Value Range `[0] .. 6`

CHANnel<us0>

Value Range `[0] .. 21`

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:
DPCCh:EUCC:CCOunt** <CCount>

Sets the number of the E-DCH Uplink Control Channels (E-UCCH).

Parameters:

<CCount> integer

Range: 0 to 8
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:SLOT1:CHAN7:TYPE E_PUCH_QPSK`
sets channel type E-PUCH QPSK
`BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:SLOT1:CHAN7:DPCC:EUCC:CCO 5`
sets number of E-UCCH channels

Manual operation: See "Number of E-UCCH Channels" on page 75

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DPCCh:EUCC:HPID <Hpid>

Sets the HARQ process ID.

Parameters:
<Hpid> integer
Range: 0 to 3
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:SLOT1:CHAN7:TYPE E_PUCH_QPSK`
sets channel type E-PUCH QPSK
`BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:SLOT1:CHAN7:DPCC:EUCC:HPID 2`
sets number HARQ process ID

Manual operation: See "HARQ Process ID" on page 75

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DPCCh:EUCC:RSNumber <RsNumber>

Sets the retransmission sequence number.

Parameters:
<RsNumber> integer
Range: 0 to 3
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:SLOT1:CHAN7:TYPE E_PUCH_QPSK`
sets channel type E-PUCH QPSK
`BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:SLOT1:CHAN7:DPCC:EUCC:RSN 2`
sets retransmission sequence number

Manual operation: See "Retransmission Sequence Number (E-UCCH)" on page 75

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DPCCh:EUCC:TFCI <Tfci>

Enters the value of the TFCI field.

Parameters:
<Tfci> integer
Range: 0 to 63
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:SLOT1:CHAN7:TYPE E_PUCH_QPSK`
sets channel type E-PUCH QPSK
`BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:SLOT1:CHAN7:DPCC:EUCC:TFCI 10`
sets the TFCI value

Manual operation: See "E-TFCI Value" on page 75

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DATA <Data>

The command determines the data source for the selected channel.

Parameters:

<Data> PN9 | PN11 | PN15 | PN16 | PN20 | PN21 | PN23 | DLISt | ZERO | ONE | PATTern

PNxx
PRBS data as per CCITT with period lengths between 29-1 and 223-1 is generated internally.

DLISt
Internal data from a programmable data list is used.

ZERO | ONE
Internal 0 and 1 data is used.

PATTern
A user-definable bit pattern with a maximum length of 64 bits is generated internally.

*RST: PN9

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL4:SLOT3:CHAN6:DATA PN9`
sets the data source for the selected channel to PN9.

Manual operation: See "Data List Management..." on page 18

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DATA:DSELect <DSelect>

Selects the data list as data source.

The lists are stored as files with the fixed file extensions `*.dm_iqd` in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the following commands is defined with the command `MMEMory:CDIR`. To access the files in this directory, you only have to give the file name, without the path and the file extension.

Parameters:

<DSelect> string

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:SLOT3:CHAN6:DATA DLIS`
selects the Data Lists data source.
`MMEM:CDIR "<root>Lists"`
selects the directory for the data lists.
`BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:SLOT3:CHAN6:DATA:DSEL "tdscdma_1"`
selects file tdscdma_1 as the data source. This file must be in the directory and must have the file extension `*.dm_iqd`.

Manual operation: See "Data List Management…" on page 18

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DATA:PATTern <Pattern>

Determines the bit pattern. The first parameter determines the bit pattern (choice of hexadecimal, octal, or binary notation), the second specifies the number of bits to use.

Parameters:
<Pattern> 64 bits
*RST: #H0,1

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:SLOT3:CHAN6:DATA:PATT #H3F, 8`
defines the bit pattern.

Manual operation: See "Data" on page 70

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DPCCh:SYNC:LENGth <Length>

Sets the length of the Sync Shift and the length of the TPC field in bits. The available values depend on the slot format.

Parameters:
<Length> 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 32 | 48
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL4:SLOT3:CHAN6:DPCC:SYNC:LENG 2`
sets the Sync Shift and the length of the TPC field to 2 bits.

Manual operation: See "Number of Sync Shift & TPC Bits" on page 74

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DPCCh:SYNC:PATTern <Pattern>

The command sets the bit pattern for the sync shift. The maximum pattern length is 64 bits.

Parameters:
<Pattern> string
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL4:SLOT3:CHAN6:DPCC:SYNC:PATT 10-01`
sets the bit pattern for the sync shift.

Manual operation: See "Sync Shift Pattern" on page 74

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DPCCh:SYNC:REPetition <Repetition>

The command sets the value for the sync shift repetition. This value is used to define the time lag for which the sync shift is used to transmit a new time adjustment. Thereby, M specifies the time lag in subframes a 5 ms.

Parameters:
<Repetition> integer
Range: 1 to 8
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL4:SLOT3:CHAN6:DPCC:SYNC:REP 1`
sets the value for the sync shift repetition.

Manual operation: See "Sync Shift Repetition M" on page 74

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DPCCh:TFCI:LENGth <Length>

Sets the length of the TFCI field in bits.

Parameters:
<Length> 0 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 24 | 32 | 48
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL4:SLOT3:CHAN6:DPCC:TFCI:LENG 12`
sets the length of the TFCI field to 12 bits.

Manual operation: See "Number of TFCI Bits" on page 73

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DPCCh:TFCI:VALue <Value>

The command sets the value of the TFCI field.

Parameters:
<Value> integer
Range: 0 to 1023
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL4:SLOT3:CHAN6:DPCC:TFCI:VAL 0`
sets the value of the TFCI field to 0.

Manual operation: See "TFCI Value" on page 73

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DPCCh:TPC:DATA <Data>

The command sets the data source for the TPC field of the DPCCH.

Parameters:

<Data> DLISt | ZERO | ONE | PATTern

DLISt
A data list is used.The data list is selected with the command `SOUR:BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:SLOT3:CHAN6:DPCC:TPC:DATA:DSEL`

ZERO | ONE
Internal 0 and 1 data is used.

PATTern
Internal data is used. The bit pattern for the data is defined by the command `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:SLOT3:CHAN6:DPCC:TPC:DATA:PATT`

*RST: PATTern

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL4:SLOT3:CHAN6:DPCC:TPC:DATA PATT`
selects as the data source for the TPC field of channel 6 of cell 4 the bit pattern defined with the following command.
`BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL4:SLOT3:CHAN6:DPCC:TPC:DATA:PATT #H3F,8`
defines the bit pattern.

Manual operation: See "Data List Management…" on page 18

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:DPCCh:TPC:DATA:DSELect <DSelect>

The command selects the data list for the Data List TPC source selection.

The lists are stored as files with the fixed file extensions `*.dm_iqd` in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the following commands is defined with the command "MMEMory:CDIR". To access the files in this directory, you only have to give the file name, without the path and the file extension.

For the traffic channels, this value is specific for the selected radio configuration.

Parameters:

<DSelect> string

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:SLOT3:CHAN5:DPCC:TPC:DATA DLIS`
selects the Data Lists data source.
`MMEM:CDIR "<root>Lists"`
selects the directory for the data lists.
`BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:SLOT3:CHAN5:DPCC:TPC:DATA: DSEL "tdscdma_1"`
selects file `tdscdma_1` as the data source. This file must be in the directory and must have the file extension `*.dm_iqd`.

Manual operation: See "Data List Management..." on page 18

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>: DPCCh:TPC:DATA:PATTern <Pattern>

Sets the bit pattern. The maximum bit pattern length is 64 bits.

Parameters:
<Pattern> 64 bits
*RST: #H1,2

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL4:SLOT3:CHAN6:DPCC:TPC:DATA: PATT #H3F,8`
defines the bit pattern.

Manual operation: See "TPC Source" on page 76

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>: DPCCh:TPC:READ <Read>

The command sets the read out mode for the bit pattern of the TPC field.

Parameters:

<Read> CONTinuous | S0A | S1A | S01A | S10A

CONTinous
The TPC bits are used cyclically.

S0A
The TPC bits are used once and then the TPC sequence is continued with 0 bits.

S1A
The TPC bits are used once and then the TPC sequence is continued with 1 bit.

S01A
The TPC bits are used once and then the TPC sequence is continued with 0 and 1 bits alternately (in multiples, depending on by the symbol rate, for example, 00001111).

S10A
The TPC bits are used once, and then the TPC sequence is continued with 1 and 0 bits alternately (in multiples, depending on by the symbol rate, for example, 11110000).

*RST: CONTinuous

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL4:SLOT3:CHAN6:DPCC:TPC:READ S01A`
the TPC bits are used once, and then the TPC sequence is continued with 0 and 1 bits alternately (in multiples, depending on by the symbol rate, for example, 00001111).

Manual operation: See "Read Out Mode" on page 77

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:ENHanced?

The command queries the enhanced state. If the enhanced state is set to ON, the channel coding cannot be changed.

Return values:

<Enhanced> 0 | 1 | 2 | OFF | ON | NOvalue

*RST: NOvalue

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL4:SLOT3:CHAN6:ENH?`
queries the enhanced state of channel 6.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Enhanced" on page 68

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:MSHift?

The command queries the midamble shift.

The midamble can be shifted in a value range of 0 to 128 chips in increments of 8 chips. Channels belonging to the same mobile station are characterized by the same midamble shift.

Return values:

<MShift> integer

Range: 0 to 128
*RST: 120

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL4:SLOT3:CHAN6:MSH?`
queries the midamble shift.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Midamble Shift" on page 73

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:POWer <Power>

The command sets the channel power in dB.

Parameters:

<Power> float

Range: -80 dB to 0 dB
Increment: 0.01 dB
*RST: 0 dB

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL4:SLOT3:CHAN6:POW -20`
set the channel power to -20 dB.

Manual operation: See "Power/dB" on page 69

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:SCODe <SCode>

Sets the spreading code for the selected channel. The code channel is spread with the set spreading code. The range of values of the spreading code depends on the channel type and the spreading factor. Depending on the channel type, the range of values can be limited.

Parameters:

<SCode> integer

Range: 1 to 16
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL4:SLOT3:CHAN6:SCOD 1`
set the spreading code for channel 6 to 1.

Manual operation: See "Sprd. Code" on page 69

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:SFACtor <SFactor>

The command sets the spreading factor for the selected channel. The selection depends on the channel type and interacts with the slot format.

Parameters:

<SFactor> 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 16
*RST: 16

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL4:SLOT3:CHAN6:SFAC 16`
sets the spreading factor for channel 6 to 16.

Manual operation: See "Sprd. Fact." on page 69

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:SFORmat <SFormat>

Sets the slot format for the selected channel. A slot format defines the complete structure of a slot made of data and control fields and includes the symbol rate. The slot format displays changes when a change is made to the "Number of TFCI Bits" and the "Number of Sync Shift & TPC Bits" field settings.

Parameters:

<SFormat> integer
Range: 0 to 69
*RST: -

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL4:SLOT3:CHAN6:SFOR 0`
sets the slot format for channel 6 to 0.

Manual operation: See "Slot Fmt" on page 69

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:STATe <State>

The command activates or deactivates the channel.

Parameters:

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

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:SLOT3:CHAN6:STAT ON`
activates channel 6.

Manual operation: See "State" on page 71

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:TYPE <Type>

Sets the channel type.

In the uplink, the channel type is fixed for channel number 0. In the downlink, the channel type is fixed for channel numbers 0 to 5. For the remaining numbers, the choice lies between the relevant standard channels and the high speed channels.

Parameters:

<Type> P_CCPCH1 | P_CCPCH2 | S_CCPCH1 | S_CCPCH2 | FPACH | PDSCH | DPCH_QPSQ | DPCH_8PSQ | HS_SCCH1 | HS_SCCH2 | HS_PDS_QPSK | HS_PDS_16QAM | PUSCH | UP_DPCH_QPSK | UP_DPCH_8PSK | HS_SICH | HS_PDS_64QAM | E_PUCH_QPSK | E_PUCH_16QAM | E_RUCCH | PLCCH | EAGCH | EHICH

*RST: depends on channel number

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL4:SLOT3:CHAN6:TYPE DPC_QPSK`
sets the channel type DPC_QPSK for channel 6 of the channel table.

Manual operation: See "Channel Type" on page 68

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:CHANnel<us0>:USER <User>

Sets the number of the user.

Parameters:

<User> integer

Range: 1 to 16
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL4:SLOT3:CHAN6:USER 3`
sets the number of the users to 3.

Manual operation: See "Crt.User/Mid.Shift" on page 69

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:DCONflict?

The command queries the global domain conflict state per slot.

Return values:

<DConflict> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

*RST: ON

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:SLOT3:DCON?`
queries whether the slot has a code domain conflict.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Dom. Conf." on page 71

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:STATe <State>

The command activates and deactivates the slot in the subframe.

Parameters:

<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

*RST: OFF

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:SLOT0:STAT ON`
activates slot0.

Manual operation: See "Slot Icon" on page 42

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:MODE <Mode>

The command sets the mode in which the slot is to work.

Parameters:

<Mode> DEDicated | PRACh

DEDicated
The instrument generates a signal with a dedicated physical control channel (DPCCH) and up to 6 dedicated physical data channels (DPDCH). The signal is used for voice and data transmission.

PRACh
The instrument generates a single physical random access channel (PRACH). This channel is needed to set up the connection between the mobile station and the base station.

*RST: DEDicated

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL4:SLOT3:MODE PRAC`
sets the PRACH mode for the selected slot.

Manual operation: See "Slot Mode" on page 66

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:MSG:DATA <Data>

The command determines the data source for the PRACH.

Parameters:

<Data> PN9 | PN11 | PN15 | PN16 | PN20 | PN21 | PN23 | DLISt | ZERO | ONE | PATTern

PNxx
PRBS data as per CCITT with period lengths between 2^9-1 and 2^{23}-1 is generated internally.

DLISt
Internal data from a programmable data list is used.

ZERO | ONE
Internal 0 and 1 data is used.

PATTern
A user-definable bit pattern with a maximum length of 64 bits is generated internally.

*RST: PN9

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL4:SLOT3:PRAC:MSG:DATA PN9`
selects PN9 as the data source for the PRACH.

Manual operation: See "Data List Management…" on page 18

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:MSG:DATA:DSELect <DSelect>

The command selects the data list for the Data List data source selection.

The lists are stored as files with the fixed file extensions `*.dm_iqd` in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the following commands is defined with the command `MMEMory:CDIR`. To access the files in this directory, you only have to give the file name, without the path and the file extension.

Parameters:
<DSelect> string

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:SLOT3:PRAC:MSG:DATA DLIS`
selects the Data Lists data source.
`MMEM:CDIR "<root>Lists"`
selects the directory for the data lists.
`BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:SLOT3:PRAC:MSG:DATA:DSEL "tdscdma_1"`
selects file `tdscdma_1` as the data source. This file must be in the directory and it must have the file extension `*.dm_iqd`

Manual operation: See "Data List Management…" on page 18

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:MSG:DATA:PATTern <Pattern>

Determines the bit pattern. The first parameter determines the bit pattern (choice of hexadecimal, octal or binary notation), the second specifies the number of bits to use.

Parameters:
<Pattern> 64 bits
*RST: #H0,1

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:SLOT3:PRAC:MSG:DATA:PATT #H3F,8`
defines the bit pattern.

Manual operation: See "Data Source (PRACH)" on page 80

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:MSG:LENGth <Length>

The command sets the message length of the random access channel in subframes.

Parameters:

<Length> 1 | 2 | 4

*RST: 1

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL4:SLOT3:PRAC:MSG:LENG 1`
sets the message length of the random access channel to 1 subframe.

Manual operation: See "Message Length" on page 80

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:MSG:MSHift?

The command queries the value of the midamble shift.

Return values:

<MShift> integer

Range: 0 to 128
*RST: 120

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:SLOT3:PRAC:MSG:MSH?`
queries the value of the midamble shift.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Midamble Shift (PRACH)" on page 81

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:MSG:PCORrection <PCorrection>

Queries the value of the power correction.

Parameters:

<PCorrection> float

Range: -1E10 to 1E10
Increment: 0.01
*RST: -

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL4:SLOT3:PRAC:MSG:POW -10`
sets the power of the PRACH message part
`BB:TDSC:UP:CELL4:SLOT3:PRAC:MSG:PCOR?`
queries the value of the power correction.
`Response: 2.99086185076844`

Manual operation: See "Power (RACH Message Part)" on page 80

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:MSG:POWer <Power>

The command sets the power of the PRACH message part.

Parameters:

<Power> float

Range: -80.0 dB to 0.0 dB
Increment: 0.01 dB
*RST: 0 dB

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL4:SLOT3:PRAC:MSG:POW 1`
sets the power of the PRACH message part.

Manual operation: See "Power (RACH Message Part)" on page 80

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:MSG:SCODe
<SCode>

Sets the spreading code for the PRACH. The code channel is spread with the set spreading code.

Parameters:

<SCode> integer

Range: 1 to 16
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL4:SLOT3:PRAC:MSG:SCOD 16`
sets the power of the PRACH message part.

Manual operation: See "Spreading Code (PRACH)" on page 80

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:MSG:SFACtor
<Sfactor>

The command sets the spreading factor for the PRACH.

Parameters:

<Sfactor> 4 | 8 | 16

*RST: 16

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL4:SLOT3:PRAC:MSG:SFAC 16`
sets the power of the PRACH message part.

Manual operation: See "Spreading Factor (PRACH)" on page 80

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:MSG:SFORmat?

This command queries the slot format of the PRACH. The slot format depends on the selected spreading factor.

Return values:

<SFormat> integer

Range: 0 to 25
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL4:SLOT3:PRAC:MSG:SFOR 1`
queries the slot format of the PRACH.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Slot Format (PRACH)" on page 80

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:MSG:STATe
<State>

The command activates or deactivates the RACH (random access channel) message part.

Parameters:
<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
*RST: OFF

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL4:SLOT3:PRAC:MSG:STAT ON`
activates the RACH (random access channel) message part.

Manual operation: See "State (RACH Message Part)" on page 79

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:MSG:USER
<User>

Sets number of current user.

Parameters:
<User> integer
Range: 1 to 16
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:SLOT3:PRAC:MSG:USER 1`
sets number of current user.

Manual operation: See "Current User (PRACH)" on page 81

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:PTS:DISTance
<Distance>

The command sets the value to vary the timing between UpPTS and RACH.

Parameters:
<Distance> integer
Range: 1 to 4
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL4:SLOT3:PRAC:PTS:DIST 1`
sets the number of the subframe in which the first UpPTS should be transmitted.

Manual operation: See "Distance UpPTS" on page 78

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:PTS:PCORrection?

Queries the power corection of the UpPTS.

The value is computed based on:

- UpPTS power
  `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL:SLOT:PRAC:PTS:POW`
- power step
  `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL:SLOT:PRAC:PTS:PST`
- message power
  `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL:SLOT:PRAC:MSG:POW`
- UpPTS length, Message Length
  `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL:SLOT:PRAC:MSG:LENG`
- ARB sequence length
  `BB:TDSC:SLEN`

Return values:

<PCorrection> float

Range: -1E10 to 1E10
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL4:SLOT3:PRAC:PTS:POW -12`
sets the power of the UpPTS.
`BB:TDSC:UP:CELL4:SLOT3:PRAC:PTS:PCOR?`
queries the power correction of the UpPTS.
`Response: 0.8890863332626`

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Power" on page 79

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:PTS:POWer <Power>

The command sets the power of the UpPTS.

Parameters:

<Power> float

Range: -80 dB to 0 dB
Increment: 0.01 dB
*RST: 0 dB

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL4:SLOT3:PRAC:PTS:POW -12`
sets the power of the UpPTS.

Manual operation: See "Power" on page 79

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:PTS:PSTep
<PStep>

The command sets the power by which the UpPTS is increased from repetition to repetition.

Parameters:

<PStep> float

Range: 0.0 dB to 10.0 dB
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0 dB

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL4:SLOT3:PRAC:PTS:PST 3`
defines the power by which the UpPTS is increased from repetition to repetition.

Manual operation: See "Power Step" on page 78

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:PTS:REPetition
<Repetition>

The command sets the number of UpPTS repetitions before a PRACH burst happens.

Parameters:

<Repetition> integer

Range: 1 dB to 10 dB
*RST: 1 dB

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL4:SLOT3:PRAC:PTS:REP 1`
sets the number of UpPTS repetitions before a PRACH burst happens.

Manual operation: See "UpPTS Repetition" on page 79

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:PTS:STARt
<Start>

The command sets the number of the subframe in which the first UpPTS should be transmitted.

Parameters:

<Start> integer

Range: 0.0 dB to 10.0 dB
*RST: 0.0 dB

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL4:SLOT3:PRAC:PTS:STAR 3`
sets the number of the subframe in which the first UpPTS should be transmitted.

Manual operation: See "UpPTS Start" on page 78

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:SLOT<ch0>:PRAC:SLENgth?

The command queries the sequence length of the PRACH slot.

The value is computed based on:

- Start Subframe
  `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL:SLOT:PRAC:PTS:STAR`
- UpPTS Repetition
  `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL:SLOT:PRAC:PTS:REP`
- Distance UpPTS and RACH
  `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL:SLOT:PRAC:PTS:DIST`
- Message Length
  `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL:SLOT:PRAC:MSG:LENG`

Return values:

<SLength> float

Range: 0.5 to 13.5
Increment: 0.5
*RST: 0.5

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL:SLOT:PRAC:PTS:STAR 3`
sets the number of the subframe in which the first UpPTS should be transmitted.
`BB:TDSC:UP:CELL4:SLOT3:PRAC:PTS:REP 2`
sets the number of UpPTS repetitions before a PRACH burst happens.
`BB:TDSC:UP:CELL4:SLOT3:PRAC:PTS:DIST 2`
sets the number of the subframe in which the first UpPTS should be transmitted.
`BB:TDSC:UP:CELL4:SLOT3:PRAC:MSG:LENG 1`
sets the message length of the random access channel to 1 subframe.
`BB:TDSC:UP:CELL4:SLOT3:PRAC:SLEN?`
queries the sequence length.
`Response: 3.5`

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Sequence Length" on page 79

5.10 HSDPA/HSUPA Settings

CELL<st>

Value Range `CELL1`

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA:RMC <Rmc>

Enables a predefined set of RMC channels or fully configurable user mode.

Parameters:

<Rmc> HRMC_0M5_QPSK | HRMC_1M1_QPSK | HRMC_1M1_16QAM | HRMC_1M6_QPSK | HRMC_1M6_16QAM | HRMC_2M2_QPSK | HRMC_2M2_16QAM | HRMC_2M8_QPSK | HRMC_2M8_16QAM | HRMC_64QAM_16UE | HRMC_64QAM_19UE | HRMC_64QAM_22UE | USER

*RST: HRMC_0M5_QPSK

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA:RMC HRMC_2M8_QPSK`
sets the RMC mode

Manual operation: See "RMC Configuration" on page 57

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA:SCCH <Scch>

Enables/disables the HS-SCCH.

Parameters:

<Scch> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

*RST: OFF

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA:SCCH ON`
enables HS-SCCH

Manual operation: See "HS-SCCH State" on page 59

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA:SPATtern?

Queries the distribution of packets over time.

The Signaling Pattern displays a HARQ-Process cycle and is a sequence of HARQ-IDs and "-". A HARQ-ID indicates a packet, a "-" indicates no packet. The Signaling Pattern is cyclically repeated.

Return values:

<SPattern> string

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA:TTID 2`
sets the TTI distance
`BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA:HARQ:LENG 4`
`BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA:SPAT?`
queries the signaling pattern
`Response: '0,-,1,-2,-,3,-'`

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Signaling Pattern" on page 64

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA:TBS:TABLe <Table>

Sets the transport block size table, according to the specification 3GPP TS 25.321.

Parameters:

<Table> C1TO3 | C4TO6 | C10TO12 | C7TO9 | C13TO15 | C16TO18 | C19TO21 | C22TO24

*RST: C1TO3

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA:TSB:TABL C13TO15`
sets the transport block table

Manual operation: See "Transport Block Size Table" on page 62

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA:TTIDistance <TtiDistance>

Sets the inter TTI distance, i.e. distance between two packets in HSDPA packet mode and determines whether data is send each TTI or there is a DTX transmission in some of the TTIs.

An Inter TTI Distance of 1 means continuous generation.

Parameters:

<TtiDistance> integer

Range: 1 to 8
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA:TTID 2`
sets the TTI distance

Manual operation: See "Inter TTI Distance" on page 63

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA:UEID <Ueid>

Sets the UE identity.

Parameters:

<Ueid> integer

Range: 0 to 65535
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA:UEID 2`
sets the UE ID

Manual operation: See "UEID (H-RNTI)" on page 59

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA:VIBSize <VibSize>

Sets the size of the virtual IR buffer.

Parameters:

<VibSize> integer

Range: dynamic to 63360
Increment: 704
*RST: 2816

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA:VIBS 2800`
sets the size of the virtual IR buffer

Manual operation: See "Virtual IR Buffer Size (Per HARQ process)" on page 63

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSUPA:EUCTti <Euctti>

Sets the number of E-UCCH channels per TTI.

Parameters:

<Euctti> integer

Range: 1 to 8
*RST: 4

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSUPA:EUCT 2`
sets the number of channels

Manual operation: See "Number of E-UCCH per TTI" on page 60

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSUPA:FRC <Frc>

Selects a predefined E-DCH fixed reference channel or fully configurable user mode.

Parameters:

<Frc> 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | USER

*RST: 1

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSUPA:EUCT 2`
sets the number of channels

Manual operation: See "E-DCH Fixed Reference Channel (FRC)" on page 58

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSUPA:RSEQuence <RSequence>

(for "HSUPA" and "HARQ Mode" set to Constant NACK)

Sets the retransmission sequence.

Parameters:

<RSequence> string

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:TYPE HSUPA`
sets the channel coding type to HSUPA.
`BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSUPA:HARQ:MODE CNAC`
sets the HARQ mode
`BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSUPA:RSEQ '0,2,3'`
sets the retransmisssion sequence

Manual operation: See "Retransmission Sequence" on page 65

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSUPA:RSNumber?

(for HARQ Mode set to Constant ACK)

Queries the retransmission sequence number.

The value is fixed to 0.

Return values:
<RsNumber> integer

Range: 0 to 0
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSUPA:HARQ:MODE CACK`
sets the HARQ mode
`BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSUPA:RSN?`
queries the retransmisssion sequence number
`Response: 0`

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Retransmission Sequence Number" on page 65

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSUPA:SFACtor
<SFactor>

Selects the spreading factor for the FRC.

Parameters:
<SFactor> 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 16

*RST: 4

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSUPA:SFAC 2`
sets the spreading factor

Manual operation: See "Spreading Factor (FRC)" on page 60

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSUPA:TBS:TABLe
<Table>

Sets the transport block size table, according to the specification 3GPP TS 25.321, Annex BC.

Parameters:

<Table> C1TO2 | C3TO6

*RST: C1TO2

Example: `BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSUPA:TBS:TABL C3TO6`
sets the transport blck table

Manual operation: See "Transport Block Size Table 0" on page 62

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:BPAYload?

Queries the payload of the information bit. i.e. transport block size. This value determines the number of transport layer bits sent in each TTI before coding.

Return values:

<BPayload> integer

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN|UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:BPAY?`
queris the Ninf

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Information Bit Payload (Ninf)" on page 63

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:CRATe?

Queries the coding rate.

Return values:

<CRate> float

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN|UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:CRAT?`
queris the coding rate

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Coding Rate (HSDPA/HSUPA)" on page 63

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:CTSCount <CtsCount>

Sets the number of physical channels per time slot.

Parameters:

<CtsCount> integer

Range: 1 to 14

*RST: 10(downlink), 1(uplink)

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN|UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:CTSC 2`
sets the number of codes per TS

Manual operation: See "Number of HS-PDSCH/E-DCH Codes per TS" on page 60

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:DATA <Data>

The command determines the data source for the HSDPA/HSUPA channels.

Parameters:

<Data> PN9 | PN11 | PN15 | PN16 | PN20 | PN21 | PN23 | DLISt | ZERO | ONE | PATTern

PNxx
PRBS data as per CCITT with period lengths between 2^9-1 and 2^{23}-1 is generated internally.

DLISt
Internal data from a programmable data list is used.

ZERO | ONE
Internal 0 and 1 data is used.

PATTern
A user-definable bit pattern with a maximum length of 64 bits is generated internally.

*RST: PN9

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN|UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:DATA PN11`
selects the data source

Manual operation: See "Data Source (HSDPA/HSUPA)" on page 61

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:DATA:DSELect <DSelect>

The command selects the data list for the Data List data source selection.

The lists are stored as files with the fixed file extensions `*.dm_iqd` in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the following commands is defined with the command `MMEMory:CDIR`. To access the files in this directory, you only have to give the file name, without the path and the file extension.

Parameters:

<DSelect> string

Example: `BB:DOWN|UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:DATA DLIS`
selects the Data Lists data source.
`MMEM:CDIR "<root>Lists"`
selects the directory for the data lists.
`BB:TDSC:DOWN|UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:DATA:DSEL "tdscdma_1"`
selects file tdscdma_1 as the data source.This file must be in the directory and must have the file extension `*.dm_iqd`

Manual operation: See "Data Source (HSDPA/HSUPA)" on page 61

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:DATA:PATTern <Pattern>

Determines the bit pattern. The first parameter determines the bit pattern (choice of hexadecimal, octal or binary notation), the second specifies the number of bits to use.

Parameters:

<Pattern> 64 bits

*RST: #H0,1

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN|UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:DATA:PATT #H3F, 8`
defines the bit pattern.

Manual operation: See "Data Source (HSDPA/HSUPA)" on page 61

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:HARQ:LENGth <Length>

Sets the number of HARQ processes. This value determines the distribution of the payload in the subframes and depends on the Inter TTI Distance.

A minimum of 3 HARQ Processes are required to achieve continuous data transmission.

Parameters:

<Length> integer

Range: 1 to 8
*RST: 4

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA:HARQ:LENG 5`
sets the number of HARQ processess

Manual operation: See "Number of HARQ Processes" on page 63

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:HARQ:MODE <Mode>

Sets the HARQ simulation mode.

Parameters:

<Mode> CACK | CNACk

CACK
New data is used for each new TTI. This mode is used to simulate maximum throughput transmission.

CNACk
Enables NACK simulation, i.e. depending on the sequence selected with command
`BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA:RVS` packets are retransmitted. This mode is used for testing with varying redundancy version.

*RST: CACK

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN|UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:HARQ:MODE CNAC`
sets the HARQ mode

Manual operation: See "HARQ Mode" on page 64

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:MIBT?

Queries maximum information bits sent in each TTI before coding.

Return values:
<Mibt> float
Increment: 0.1

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN|UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:MBIT?`
queris the maximum information bit troughput

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Maximum Information Bit Throughput /kbps" on page 59

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:MODulation <Modulation>

Sets the modulation scheme for each HSDPA RMC or HSUPA FRC.

The HSUPA FRCs do not support modulation scheme 64QAM.

Parameters:
<Modulation> QPSK | QAM16 | QAM64
*RST: QPSK

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN|UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:MOD QAM16`
sets the modulation

Manual operation: See "Modulation (HSDPA/HSUPA)" on page 61

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:NCBTti?

Queries the number of bits after coding.

Return values:
<NcbTti> integer

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN|UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:NCBT?`
queris the number of bits after coding

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Number of Coded Bits Per TTI" on page 61

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:RVParameter <RvParameter>

(for HARQ Mode set to Constant ACK)

Sets the redundancy version parameter, i.e. indicates which redundancy version of the data is sent. .

Parameters:

<RvParameter> integer

Range: 0 to 7
*RST: 0

Example:
```
BB:TDSC:DOWN|UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:HARQ:MODE CACK
```
sets the HARQ mode
```
BB:TDSC:DOWN|UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:RVP 2
```
sets the redundancy version parameter

Manual operation: See "Redundancy Version Parameter" on page 64

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:RVSequence <RvSequence>

(for HARQ Mode set to Constant NACK)

Sets the retransmission sequence.

The sequence has a length of maximum 30 values. The sequence length determines the maximum number of retransmissions. New data is retrieved from the data source after reaching the end of the sequence.

For HSUPA, the command is a query only.

Parameters:

<RvSequence> string

*RST: 0

Example:
```
BB:TDSC:DOWN|UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:HARQ:MODE CNAC
```
sets the HARQ mode
```
BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA:RVS '0,2,1'
```
sets the redundancy version sequence
```
BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:TYPE HSUPA
```
sets the channel coding type to HSUPA.
```
BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSUPA:HARQ:MODE CNAC
```
sets the HARQ mode
```
BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSUPA:RSEQ '0,2,3'
```
sets the retransmisssion sequence
```
BB:TDSC:UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSUPA:RVS?
```
queries the redundancy version sequence
```
Response: '0,2,1'
```

Manual operation: See "Redundancy Version Sequence" on page 65

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:SFORmat?

Queries the slot format of the selected channel.

A slot format defines the complete structure of a slot made of data and control fields. The slot format depends on the coding type selected.

Return values:
<SFormat> string

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN|UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:SFOR?`
queris the slot format

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Slot Format (HSDPA/HSUPA)" on page 60

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:TBS:INDex <Index>

Sets the index for the corresponding table, as described in 3GPP TS 25.321.

Parameters:
<Index> integer
Range: 0 to 63
*RST: -

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN|UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:TBS:IND 20`
sets the TB table index

Manual operation: See "Transport Block Size Index" on page 62

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:TSCount <TsCount>

Sets the number of time slots.

Parameters:
<TsCount> integer
Range: 2 to 5
*RST: 2

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN|UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:TSC 3`
sets the number of time slots

Manual operation: See "Number of HS-PDSCH/E-DCH Time Slots" on page 60

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:TTINterval?

Queries the transmission time interval (TTI).

Return values:
<TtInterval> 5MS

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN|UP:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:TTIN?`
queris the TTI
`Response: 5MS`

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Transmission Time Interval (TTI)" on page 60

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:TDSCdma:DOWN|UP:CELL<st>:ENH:DCH:HSDPA|HSUPA:UECategory?

Queries the UE category that is minimum required to receive the selected RMC or FRC.

Return values:
<UeCategory> integer

Example: `BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA:RMC HRMC_2M8_16QAM`
sets a RMC
`BB:TDSC:DOWN:CELL1:ENH:DCH:HSDPA:UEC?`
queris the UE category
`Response: 13`

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "UE Category" on page 59

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