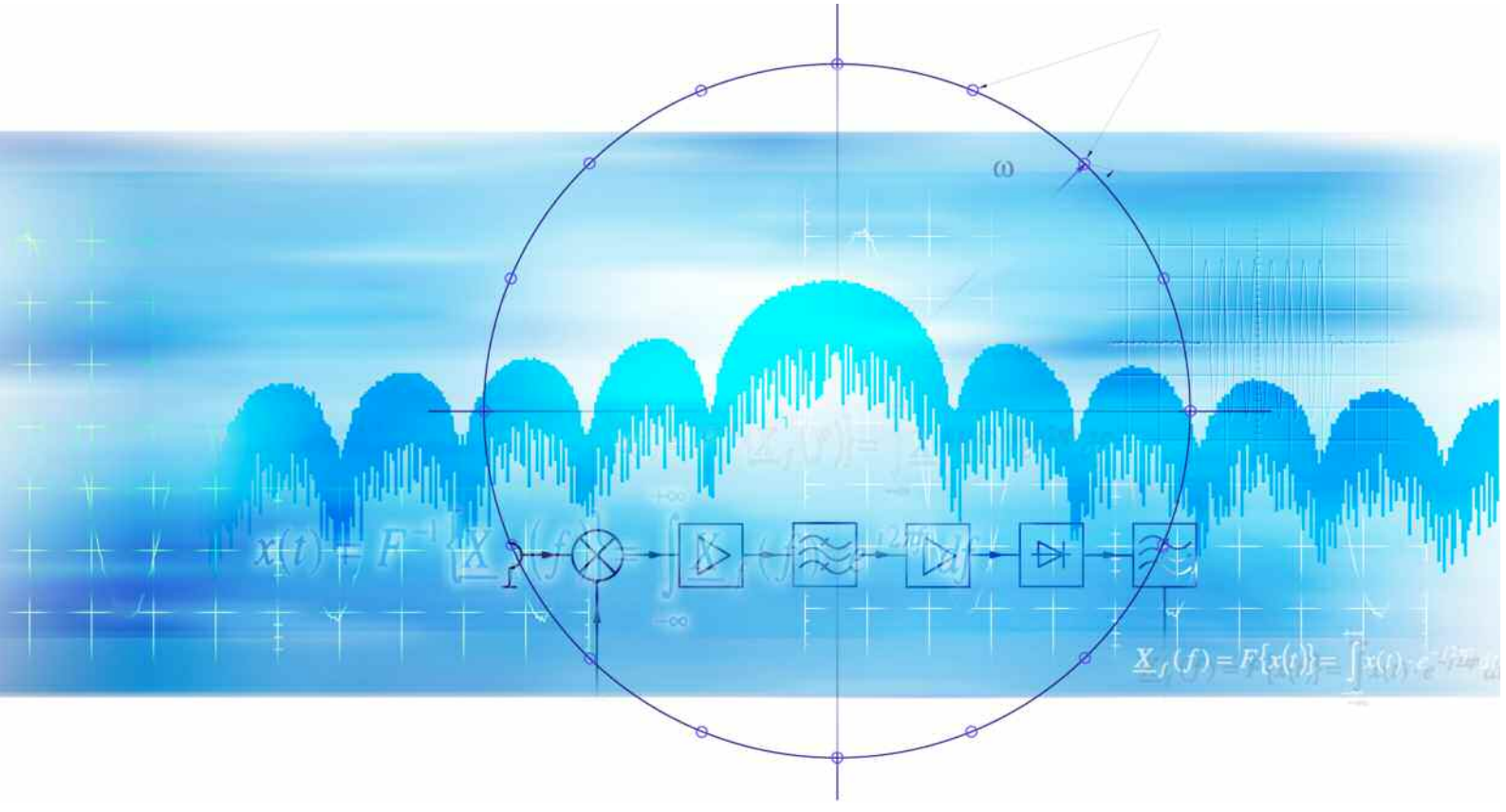
Software Manual



1xEV–DO Mobile Station Test

Applications Firmware R&S® FS-K85

1300.6689.02

ROHDE&SCHWARZ
Test and Measurement

This Software Manual describes the Applikations Firmware R&S® FS-K85 for the following models:

R&S®FMU

R&S®FSG

R&S®FSMR

R&S®FSP

R&S®FSQ

R&S®FSU

R&S®FSUP

Dear Customer,

throughout this manual, R&S FS–K85 is generally used as an abbreviation for the software option R&S® FS-K85. Similarly the spectrum and signal analyzers mentioned above are abbreviated the same way.

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Grouped Safety Messages

Make sure to read through and observe the following safety instructions!

All plants and locations of the Rohde & Schwarz group of companies make every effort to keep the safety standard of our products up to date and to offer our customers the highest possible degree of safety. Our products and the auxiliary equipment required for them are designed and tested in accordance with the relevant safety standards. Compliance with these standards is continuously monitored by our quality assurance system. The product described here has been designed and tested in accordance with the EC Certificate of Conformity and has left the manufacturer's plant in a condition fully complying with safety standards. To maintain this condition and to ensure safe operation, observe all instructions and warnings provided in this manual. If you have any questions regarding these safety instructions, the Rohde & Schwarz group of companies will be happy to answer them.

Furthermore, it is your responsibility to use the product in an appropriate manner. This product is designed for use solely in industrial and laboratory environments or, if expressly permitted, also in the field and must not be used in any way that may cause personal injury or property damage. You are responsible if the product is used for an intention other than its designated purpose or in disregard of the manufacturer's instructions. The manufacturer shall assume no responsibility for such use of the product.

The product is used for its designated purpose if it is used in accordance with its product documentation and within its performance limits (see data sheet, documentation, the following safety instructions). Using the product requires technical skills and a basic knowledge of English. It is therefore essential that only skilled and specialized staff or thoroughly trained personnel with the required skills be allowed to use the product. If personal safety gear is required for using Rohde & Schwarz products, this will be indicated at the appropriate place in the product documentation. Keep the basic safety instructions and the product documentation in a safe place and pass them on to the subsequent users.

Symbols and safety labels

							
Observe product documentation	Weight indication for units >18 kg	Danger of electric shock	Warning! Hot surface	PE terminal	Ground	Ground terminal	Attention! Electrostatic sensitive devices

					
Supply voltage ON/OFF	Standby indication	Direct current (DC)	Alternating current (AC)	Direct/alternating current (DC/AC)	Device fully protected by double/reinforced insulation

Observing the safety instructions will help prevent personal injury or damage of any kind caused by dangerous situations. Therefore, carefully read through and adhere to the following safety instructions before putting the product into operation. It is also absolutely essential to observe the additional safety instructions on personal safety that appear in relevant parts of the product documentation. In these safety instructions, the word "product" refers to all merchandise sold and distributed by the Rohde & Schwarz group of companies, including instruments, systems and all accessories.

Tags and their meaning

DANGER	DANGER indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.
WARNING	WARNING indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.
CAUTION	CAUTION indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury.
NOTICE	NOTICE indicates a property damage message. In the product documentation, the word ATTENTION is used synonymously.

These tags are in accordance with the standard definition for civil applications in the European Economic Area. Definitions that deviate from the standard definition may also exist in other economic areas or military applications. It is therefore essential to make sure that the tags described here are always used only in connection with the related product documentation and the related product. The use of tags in connection with unrelated products or documentation can result in misinterpretation and thus contribute to personal injury or material damage.

Basic safety instructions

1. The product may be operated only under the operating conditions and in the positions specified by the manufacturer. Its ventilation must not be obstructed during operation. Unless otherwise specified, the following requirements apply to Rohde & Schwarz products:
   prescribed operating position is always with the housing floor facing down, IP protection 2X, pollution severity 2, overvoltage category 2, use only in enclosed spaces, max. operation altitude 2000 m above sea level, max. transport altitude 4500 m above sea level.
   A tolerance of ±10% shall apply to the nominal voltage and of ±5% to the nominal frequency.
2. Applicable local or national safety regulations and rules for the prevention of accidents must be observed in all work performed. The product may be opened only by authorized, specially trained personnel. Prior to performing any work on the product or opening the product, the product must be disconnected from the supply network. Any adjustments, replacements of parts, maintenance or repair must be carried out only by technical personnel authorized by Rohde & Schwarz. Only original parts may be used for replacing parts relevant to safety (e.g. power switches, power transformers, fuses). A safety test must always be performed after parts relevant to safety have been replaced (visual inspection, PE conductor test, insulation resistance measurement, leakage current measurement, functional test).
3. As with all industrially manufactured goods, the use of substances that induce an allergic reaction (allergens, e.g. nickel) such as aluminum cannot be generally excluded. If you develop an allergic reaction (such as a skin rash, frequent sneezing, red eyes or respiratory difficulties), consult a physician immediately to determine the cause.
4. If products/components are mechanically and/or thermically processed in a manner that goes beyond their intended use, hazardous substances (heavy-metal dust such as lead, beryllium, nickel) may be released. For this reason, the product may only be disassembled, e.g. for disposal purposes, by specially trained personnel. Improper disassembly may be hazardous to your health. National waste disposal regulations must be observed.

5. If handling the product yields hazardous substances or fuels that must be disposed of in a special way, e.g. coolants or engine oils that must be replenished regularly, the safety instructions of the manufacturer of the hazardous substances or fuels and the applicable regional waste disposal regulations must be observed. Also observe the relevant safety instructions in the product documentation.
6. Depending on the function, certain products such as RF radio equipment can produce an elevated level of electromagnetic radiation. Considering that unborn life requires increased protection, pregnant women should be protected by appropriate measures. Persons with pacemakers may also be endangered by electromagnetic radiation. The employer/operator is required to assess workplaces where there is a special risk of exposure to radiation and, if necessary, take measures to avert the danger.
7. Operating the products requires special training and intense concentration. Make certain that persons who use the products are physically, mentally and emotionally fit enough to handle operating the products; otherwise injuries or material damage may occur. It is the responsibility of the employer to select suitable personnel for operating the products.
8. Prior to switching on the product, it must be ensured that the nominal voltage setting on the product matches the nominal voltage of the AC supply network. If a different voltage is to be set, the power fuse of the product may have to be changed accordingly.
9. In the case of products of safety class I with movable power cord and connector, operation is permitted only on sockets with earthing contact and protective earth connection.
10. Intentionally breaking the protective earth connection either in the feed line or in the product itself is not permitted. Doing so can result in the danger of an electric shock from the product. If extension cords or connector strips are implemented, they must be checked on a regular basis to ensure that they are safe to use.
11. If the product has no power switch for disconnection from the AC supply, the plug of the connecting cable is regarded as the disconnecting device. In such cases, it must be ensured that the power plug is easily reachable and accessible at all times (corresponding to the length of connecting cable, approx. 2 m). Functional or electronic switches are not suitable for providing disconnection from the AC supply. If products without power switches are integrated in racks or systems, a disconnecting device must be provided at the system level.
12. Never use the product if the power cable is damaged. Check the power cable on a regular basis to ensure that it is in proper operating condition. By taking appropriate safety measures and carefully laying the power cable, ensure that the cable cannot be damaged and that no one can be hurt by e.g. tripping over the cable or suffering an electric shock.
13. The product may be operated only from TN/TT supply networks fused with max. 16 A (higher fuse only after consulting with the Rohde & Schwarz group of companies).
14. Do not insert the plug into sockets that are dusty or dirty. Insert the plug firmly and all the way into the socket. Otherwise, this can result in sparks, fire and/or injuries.
15. Do not overload any sockets, extension cords or connector strips; doing so can cause fire or electric shocks.
16. For measurements in circuits with voltages V_{rms} > 30 V, suitable measures (e.g. appropriate measuring equipment, fusing, current limiting, electrical separation, insulation) should be taken to avoid any hazards.
17. Ensure that the connections with information technology equipment comply with IEC 950/EN 60950.
18. Unless expressly permitted, never remove the cover or any part of the housing while the product is in operation. Doing so will expose circuits and components and can lead to injuries, fire or damage to the product.
19. If a product is to be permanently installed, the connection between the PE terminal on site and the product's PE conductor must be made first before any other connection is made. The product may be installed and connected only by a license electrician.

20. For permanently installed equipment without built-in fuses, circuit breakers or similar protective devices, the supply circuit must be fused in such a way that suitable protection is provided for users and products.
21. Do not insert any objects into the openings in the housing that are not designed for this purpose. Never pour any liquids onto or into the housing. This can cause short circuits inside the product and/or electric shocks, fire or injuries.
22. Use suitable overvoltage protection to ensure that no overvoltage (such as that caused by a thunderstorm) can reach the product. Otherwise the operating personnel will be endangered by electric shocks.
23. Rohde & Schwarz products are not protected against penetration of liquids, unless otherwise specified (see also safety instruction 1.). If this is not taken into account, there exists the danger of electric shock for the user or damage to the product, which can also lead to personal injury.
24. Never use the product under conditions in which condensation has formed or can form in or on the product, e.g. if the product was moved from a cold to a warm environment.
25. Do not close any slots or openings on the product, since they are necessary for ventilation and prevent the product from overheating. Do not place the product on soft surfaces such as sofas or rugs or inside a closed housing, unless this is well ventilated.
26. Do not place the product on heat-generating devices such as radiators or fan heaters. The temperature of the environment must not exceed the maximum temperature specified in the data sheet.
27. Batteries and storage batteries must not be exposed to high temperatures or fire. Keep batteries and storage batteries away from children. Do not short-circuit batteries and storage batteries.
    If batteries or storage batteries are improperly replaced, this can cause an explosion (warning: lithium cells). Replace the battery or storage battery only with the matching Rohde & Schwarz type (see spare parts list). Batteries and storage batteries must be recycled and kept separate from residual waste. Batteries and storage batteries that contain lead, mercury or cadmium are hazardous waste. Observe the national regulations regarding waste disposal and recycling.
28. Please be aware that in the event of a fire, toxic substances (gases, liquids etc.) that may be hazardous to your health may escape from the product.
29. The product can be very heavy. Be careful when moving it to avoid back or other physical injuries.
30. Do not place the product on surfaces, vehicles, cabinets or tables that for reasons of weight or stability are unsuitable for this purpose. Always follow the manufacturer's installation instructions when installing the product and fastening it to objects or structures (e.g. walls and shelves).
31. Handles on the products are designed exclusively for personnel to hold or carry the product. It is therefore not permissible to use handles for fastening the product to or on means of transport such as cranes, fork lifts, wagons, etc. The user is responsible for securely fastening the products to or on the means of transport and for observing the safety regulations of the manufacturer of the means of transport. Noncompliance can result in personal injury or material damage.
32. If you use the product in a vehicle, it is the sole responsibility of the driver to drive the vehicle safely. Adequately secure the product in the vehicle to prevent injuries or other damage in the event of an accident. Never use the product in a moving vehicle if doing so could distract the driver of the vehicle. The driver is always responsible for the safety of the vehicle. The manufacturer assumes no responsibility for accidents or collisions.
33. If a laser product (e.g. a CD/DVD drive) is integrated in a Rohde & Schwarz product, do not use any other settings or functions than those described in the product documentation. Otherwise this may be hazardous to your health, since the laser beam can cause irreversible damage to your eyes. Never try to take such products apart, and never look into the laser beam.
34. Prior to cleaning, disconnect the product from the AC supply. Use a soft, non-linting cloth to clean the product. Never use chemical cleaning agents such as alcohol, acetone or diluent for cellulose lacquers.

Informaciones elementales de seguridad

¡Es imprescindible leer y observar las siguientes instrucciones e informaciones de seguridad!

El principio del grupo de empresas Rohde & Schwarz consiste en tener nuestros productos siempre al día con los estándares de seguridad y de ofrecer a nuestros clientes el máximo grado de seguridad. Nuestros productos y todos los equipos adicionales son siempre fabricados y examinados según las normas de seguridad vigentes. Nuestra sección de gestión de la seguridad de calidad controla constantemente que sean cumplidas estas normas. El presente producto ha sido fabricado y examinado según el comprobante de conformidad adjunto según las normas de la CE y ha salido de nuestra planta en estado impecable según los estándares técnicos de seguridad. Para poder preservar este estado y garantizar un funcionamiento libre de peligros, el usuario deberá atenerse a todas las indicaciones, informaciones de seguridad y notas de alerta. El grupo de empresas Rohde & Schwarz está siempre a su disposición en caso de que tengan preguntas referentes a estas informaciones de seguridad.

Además queda en la responsabilidad del usuario utilizar el producto en la forma debida. Este producto está destinado exclusivamente al uso en la industria y el laboratorio o, si ha sido expresamente autorizado, para aplicaciones de campo y de ninguna manera deberá ser utilizado de modo que alguna persona/cosa pueda sufrir daño. El uso del producto fuera de sus fines definidos o despreciando las informaciones de seguridad del fabricante queda en la responsabilidad del usuario. El fabricante no se hace en ninguna forma responsable de consecuencias a causa del mal uso del producto.

Se parte del uso correcto del producto para los fines definidos si el producto es utilizado dentro de las instrucciones de la correspondiente documentación de producto y dentro del margen de rendimiento definido (ver hoja de datos, documentación, informaciones de seguridad que siguen). El uso del producto hace necesarios conocimientos profundos y conocimientos básicas del idioma inglés. Por eso se debe tener en cuenta que el producto sólo pueda ser operado por personal especializado o personas minuciosamente instruidas con las capacidades correspondientes. Si fuera necesaria indumentaria de seguridad para el uso de productos de R&S, encontrará la información debida en la documentación del producto en el capítulo correspondiente. Guarde bien las informaciones de seguridad elementales, así como la documentación del producto y entréguela a usuarios posteriores.

Símbolos y definiciones de seguridad

							
Ver documen-tación de producto	Informaciones para maquinaria con un peso de > 18kg	Peligro de golpe de corriente	¡Advertencia! Superficie caliente	Conexión a conductor protector	Conexión a tierra	Conexión a masa conductora	¡Cuidado! Elementos de construcción con peligro de carga electroestática

					
Potencia EN MARCHA/PARADA	Indicación Stand-by	Corriente continua DC	Corriente alterna AC	Corriente continua/-alterna DC/AC	El aparato está protegido en su totalidad por un aislamiento de doble refuerzo

Tener en cuenta las informaciones de seguridad sirve para tratar de evitar daños y peligros de toda clase. Es necesario de que se lean las siguientes informaciones de seguridad concienzudamente y se tengan en cuenta debidamente antes de la puesta en funcionamiento del producto. También deberán ser tenidas en cuenta las informaciones para la protección de personas que encontrarán en el capítulo correspondiente de la documentación de producto y que también son obligatorias de seguir. En las informaciones de seguridad actuales hemos juntado todos los objetos vendidos por el grupo de empresas Rohde & Schwarz bajo la denominación de „producto“, entre ellos también aparatos, instalaciones así como toda clase de accesorios.

Palabras de señal y su significado

PELIGRO	Identifica un peligro directo con riesgo elevado de provocar muerte o lesiones de gravedad si no se toman las medidas oportunas.
ADVERTENCIA	Identifica un posible peligro con riesgo medio de provocar muerte o lesiones (de gravedad) si no se toman las medidas oportunas.
ATENCIÓN	Identifica un peligro con riesgo reducido de provocar lesiones de gravedad media o leve si no se toman las medidas oportunas.
AVISO	Indica la posibilidad de utilizar mal el producto y a consecuencia dañarlo. En la documentación del producto se emplea de forma sinónima el término CUIDADO.

Las palabras de señal corresponden a la definición habitual para aplicaciones civiles en el área económica europea. Pueden existir definiciones diferentes a esta definición en otras áreas económicas o en aplicaciones militares. Por eso se deberá tener en cuenta que las palabras de señal aquí descritas sean utilizadas siempre solamente en combinación con la correspondiente documentación de producto y solamente en combinación con el producto correspondiente. La utilización de las palabras de señal en combinación con productos o documentaciones que no les correspondan puede llevar a malinterpretaciones y tener por consecuencia daños en personas u objetos.

Informaciones de seguridad elementales

1. El producto solamente debe ser utilizado según lo indicado por el fabricante referente a la situación y posición de funcionamiento sin que se obstruya la ventilación. Si no se convino de otra manera, es para los productos R&S válido lo que sigue:
   como posición de funcionamiento se define por principio la posición con el suelo de la caja para abajo, modo de protección IP 2X, grado de suciedad 2, categoría de sobrecarga eléctrica 2, utilizar solamente en estancias interiores, utilización hasta 2000 m sobre el nivel del mar, transporte hasta 4.500 m sobre el nivel del mar.
   Se aplicará una tolerancia de ±10% sobre el voltaje nominal y de ±5% sobre la frecuencia nominal.
2. En todos los trabajos deberán ser tenidas en cuenta las normas locales de seguridad de trabajo y de prevención de accidentes. El producto solamente debe de ser abierto por personal especializado autorizado. Antes de efectuar trabajos en el producto o abrirlo deberá este ser desconectado de la corriente. El ajuste, el cambio de partes, la manutención y la reparación deberán ser solamente efectuadas por electricistas autorizados por R&S. Si se reponen partes con importancia para los aspectos de seguridad (por ejemplo el enchufe, los transformadores o los fusibles), solamente podrán ser sustituidos por partes originales. Después de cada recambio de partes elementales para la seguridad deberá ser efectuado un control de seguridad (control a primera vista, control de conductor protector, medición de resistencia de aislamiento, medición de la corriente conductora, control de funcionamiento).

3. Como en todo producto de fabricación industrial no puede ser excluido en general de que se produzcan al usarlo elementos que puedan generar alergias, los llamados elementos alergénicos (por ejemplo el níquel). Si se producieran en el trato con productos R&S reacciones alérgicas, como por ejemplo urticaria, estornudos frecuentes, irritación de la conjuntiva o dificultades al respirar, se deberá consultar inmediatamente a un médico para averiguar los motivos de estas reacciones.
4. Si productos / elementos de construcción son tratados fuera del funcionamiento definido de forma mecánica o térmica, pueden generarse elementos peligrosos (polvos de sustancia de metales pesados como por ejemplo plomo, berilio, níquel). La partición elemental del producto, como por ejemplo sucede en el tratamiento de materias residuales, debe de ser efectuada solamente por personal especializado para estos tratamientos. La partición elemental efectuada inadecuadamente puede generar daños para la salud. Se deben tener en cuenta las directivas nacionales referentes al tratamiento de materias residuales.
5. En el caso de que se produjeran agentes de peligro o combustibles en la aplicación del producto que debieran de ser transferidos a un tratamiento de materias residuales, como por ejemplo agentes refrigerantes que deben ser repuestos en periodos definidos, o aceites para motores, deberán ser tenidas en cuenta las prescripciones de seguridad del fabricante de estos agentes de peligro o combustibles y las regulaciones regionales para el tratamiento de materias residuales. Cuiden también de tener en cuenta en caso dado las prescripciones de seguridad especiales en la descripción del producto.
6. Ciertos productos, como por ejemplo las instalaciones de radiocomunicación RF, pueden a causa de su función natural, emitir una radiación electromagnética aumentada. En vista a la protección de la vida en desarrollo deberían ser protegidas personas embarazadas debidamente. También las personas con un bypass pueden correr peligro a causa de la radiación electromagnética. El empresario/usuario está comprometido a valorar y señalar áreas de trabajo en las que se corra un riesgo aumentado de exposición a radiaciones para evitar riesgos.
7. La utilización de los productos requiere instrucciones especiales y una alta concentración en el manejo. Debe de ponerse por seguro de que las personas que manejen los productos estén a la altura de los requerimientos necesarios referente a sus aptitudes físicas, psíquicas y emocionales, ya que de otra manera no se pueden excluir lesiones o daños de objetos. El empresario lleva la responsabilidad de seleccionar el personal usuario apto para el manejo de los productos.
8. Antes de la puesta en marcha del producto se deberá tener por seguro de que la tensión preseleccionada en el producto equivalga a la del la red de distribución. Si es necesario cambiar la preselección de la tensión también se deberán en caso dabo cambiar los fusibles correspondientes del producto.
9. Productos de la clase de seguridad I con alimentación móvil y enchufe individual de producto solamente deberán ser conectados para el funcionamiento a tomas de corriente de contacto de seguridad y con conductor protector conectado.
10. Queda prohibida toda clase de interrupción intencionada del conductor protector, tanto en la toma de corriente como en el mismo producto. Puede tener como consecuencia el peligro de golpe de corriente por el producto. Si se utilizaran cables o enchufes de extensión se deberá poner al seguro que es controlado su estado técnico de seguridad.
11. Si el producto no está equipado con un interruptor para desconectarlo de la red, se deberá considerar el enchufe del cable de distribución como interruptor. En estos casos deberá asegurar de que el enchufe sea de fácil acceso y nabejo (según la medida del cable de distribución, aproximadamente 2 m). Los interruptores de función o electrónicos no son aptos para el corte de la red eléctrica. Si los productos sin interruptor están integrados en bastidores o instalaciones, se deberá instalar el interruptor al nivel de la instalación.

12. No utilice nunca el producto si está dañado el cable eléctrico. Compruebe regularmente el correcto estado de los cables de conexión a red. Asegure a través de las medidas de protección y de instalación adecuadas de que el cable de eléctrico no pueda ser dañado o de que nadie pueda ser dañado por él, por ejemplo al tropezar o por un golpe de corriente.
13. Solamente está permitido el funcionamiento en redes de distribución TN/TT aseguradas con fusibles de como máximo 16 A (utilización de fusibles de mayor amperaje sólo previa consulta con el grupo de empresas Rohde & Schwarz).
14. Nunca conecte el enchufe en tomas de corriente sucias o llenas de polvo. Introduzca el enchufe por completo y fuertemente en la toma de corriente. Si no tiene en consideración estas indicaciones se arriesga a que se originen chispas, fuego y/o heridas.
15. No sobrecargue las tomas de corriente, los cables de extensión o los enchufes de extensión ya que esto pudiera causar fuego o golpes de corriente.
16. En las mediciones en circuitos de corriente con una tensión de entrada de U_{eff} > 30 V se deberá tomar las precauciones debidas para impedir cualquier peligro (por ejemplo medios de medición adecuados, seguros, limitación de tensión, corte protector, aislamiento etc.).
17. En caso de conexión con aparatos de la técnica informática se deberá tener en cuenta que estos cumplan los requisitos del estándar IEC950/EN60950.
18. A menos que esté permitido expresamente, no retire nunca la tapa ni componentes de la carcasa mientras el producto esté en servicio. Esto pone a descubierto los cables y componentes eléctricos y puede causar heridas, fuego o daños en el producto.
19. Si un producto es instalado fijamente en un lugar, se deberá primero conectar el conductor protector fijo con el conductor protector del aparato antes de hacer cualquier otra conexión. La instalación y la conexión deberán ser efectuadas por un electricista especializado.
20. En caso de que los productos que son instalados fijamente en un lugar sean sin protector implementado, autointerruptor o similares objetos de protección, el circuito de suministro de corriente deberá estar protegido de manera que usuarios y productos estén suficientemente protegidos.
21. Por favor, no introduzca ningún objeto que no esté destinado a ello en los orificios de la caja del aparato. No vierta nunca ninguna clase de líquidos sobre o en la caja. Esto puede producir cortocircuitos en el producto y/o puede causar golpes de corriente, fuego o heridas.
22. Asegúrese con la protección adecuada de que no pueda originarse en el producto una sobrecarga por ejemplo a causa de una tormenta. Si no se verá el personal que lo utilice expuesto al peligro de un golpe de corriente.
23. Los productos R&S no están protegidos contra líquidos si no es que exista otra indicación, ver también punto 1. Si no se tiene en cuenta esto se arriesga el peligro de golpe de corriente para el usuario o de daños en el producto lo cual también puede llevar al peligro de personas.
24. No utilice el producto bajo condiciones en las que pueda producirse y se hayan producido líquidos de condensación en o dentro del producto como por ejemplo cuando se desplaza el producto de un lugar frío a un lugar caliente.
25. Por favor no cierre ninguna ranura u orificio del producto, ya que estas son necesarias para la ventilación e impiden que el producto se caliente demasiado. No pongan el producto encima de materiales blandos como por ejemplo sofás o alfombras o dentro de una caja cerrada, si esta no está suficientemente ventilada.
26. No ponga el producto sobre aparatos que produzcan calor, como por ejemplo radiadores o calentadores. La temperatura ambiental no debe superar la temperatura máxima especificada en la hoja de datos.

27. Baterías y acumuladores no deben de ser expuestos a temperaturas altas o al fuego. Guardar baterías y acumuladores fuera del alcance de los niños. No cortocircuitar baterías ni acumuladores. Si las baterías o los acumuladores no son cambiados con la debida atención existirá peligro de explosión (atención células de litio). Cambiar las baterías o los acumuladores solamente por los del tipo R&S correspondiente (ver lista de piezas de recambio). Las baterías y acumuladores deben reutilizarse y no deben acceder a los vertederos. Las baterías y acumuladores que contienen plomo, mercurio o cadmio deben tratarse como residuos especiales. Respete en esta relación las normas nacionales de evacuación y reciclaje.
28. Por favor tengan en cuenta que en caso de un incendio pueden desprenderse del producto agentes venenosos (gases, líquidos etc.) que pueden generar daños a la salud.
29. El producto puede poseer un peso elevado. Muévalo con cuidado para evitar lesiones en la espalda u otras partes corporales.
30. No sitúe el producto encima de superficies, vehículos, estantes o mesas, que por sus características de peso o de estabilidad no sean aptas para él. Siga siempre las instrucciones de instalación del fabricante cuando instale y asegure el producto en objetos o estructuras (por ejemplo paredes y estantes).
31. Las asas instaladas en los productos sirven solamente de ayuda para el manejo que solamente está previsto para personas. Por eso no está permitido utilizar las asas para la sujeción en o sobre medios de transporte como por ejemplo grúas, carretillas elevadoras de horquilla, carros etc. El usuario es responsable de que los productos sean sujetados de forma segura a los medios de transporte y de que las prescripciones de seguridad del fabricante de los medios de transporte sean observadas. En caso de que no se tengan en cuenta pueden causarse daños en personas y objetos.
32. Si llega a utilizar el producto dentro de un vehículo, queda en la responsabilidad absoluta del conductor que conducir el vehículo de manera segura. Asegure el producto dentro del vehículo debidamente para evitar en caso de un accidente las lesiones u otra clase de daños. No utilice nunca el producto dentro de un vehículo en movimiento si esto pudiera distraer al conductor. Siempre queda en la responsabilidad absoluta del conductor la seguridad del vehículo. El fabricante no asumirá ninguna clase de responsabilidad por accidentes o colisiones.
33. Dado el caso de que esté integrado un producto de láser en un producto R&S (por ejemplo CD/DVD-ROM) no utilice otras instalaciones o funciones que las descritas en la documentación de producto. De otra manera pondrá en peligro su salud, ya que el rayo láser puede dañar irreversiblemente sus ojos. Nunca trate de descomponer estos productos. Nunca mire dentro del rayo láser.
34. Antes de proceder a la limpieza, desconecte el producto de la red. Realice la limpieza con un paño suave, que no se deshilache. No utilice de ninguna manera agentes limpiadores químicos como, por ejemplo, alcohol, acetona o nitrodiluyente.

Certified Quality System

DIN EN ISO 9001 : 2000
DIN EN 9100 : 2003
DIN EN ISO 14001 : 2004

DQS REG. NO 001954 QM UM

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DIN EN ISO 9001:2000
DIN EN 9100:2003
DIN EN ISO 14001:2004

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1171.0200.11-02.00

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Contents of the Software Manual for Application Firmware R&S FS–85

This software manual contains information on operation of the R&S FSU and R&S FSP spectrum analyzers and the R&S FSQ signal analyzer configured with Application Firmware R&S FS–K85. It includes a description of the menus and the remote–control commands for the 1xEV–DO mobile station test application firmware.
All other details of analyzer operation can be found in the relevant operating manual.

The software manual of the application firmware consists of a data sheet and ten chapters:

Data Sheet details guaranteed and typical specifications and firmware characteristics.

Chapter 1 describes how to enable the application firmware.

Chapter 2 describes typical examples of measurements by means of tests.

Chapter 3 describes the test setup for mobile station tests.

Chapter 4 describes the predefined channel tables.

Chapter 5 gives a schematic overview of the operating menus.

Chapter 6 contains a detailed description of all functions for mobile station tests as a reference for manual operation. The chapter also lists the corresponding IEC/IEEE bus command for each function.

Chapter 7 describes all remote control commands defined for the application firmware. At the end of the chapter there is a table showing the assignment of the IEC/IEEE bus commands to the softkeys.

Chapter 8 describes testing of the rated specifications.

Chapter 9 contains code tables in Hadamard and BitReverse order.

Chapter 10 explains the expressions used for the measured variables in code domain measurement.

Chapter 11 contains the index for this software manual.

1xEV–DO Mobile Station Test Application Firmware R&S FS–K85

When configured with the Application Firmware R&S FS–K85, the analyzer performs code domain power measurements on reverse link signals (mobile station) on the basis of the 3GPP2 Standard (Third Generation Partnership Project 2) "cdma2000 High Rate Packet Data". This standard, which was defined for packet–oriented data transmission, is generally referred to as 1xEV–DO (First EVolution Data Only). It is also referred to as such in the R&S FS–K85 application firmware.

In the standard, the term "Access Network" (AN) is used for the base station and the term "Access Terminal" (AT) for the mobile terminal. In order to retain a degree of similarity with the cdma2000 BTS and cdma2000 MS application firmware, the term referring to the mobile station is also used in the 1xEV–DO FS–K85 application firmware.

The 1xEV–DO BTS application firmware is based on the **"CDMA2000 High Rate Packet Data Air Interface Specification"** (version C.S0024 V3.0 from December 2001) and the **"Recommended Minimum Performance Standards for CDMA2000 High Rate Packet Data Access Terminal"** (version C.S0032–0 V1.0 from December 2001).

These standard documents are also published under TIA 856 (IS–856) and TIA 864 (IS–864).
The application firmware supports the code domain measurements performed on 1xEV–DO reverse link signals. Examples of the evaluations provided by the code domain power analyzer are: code domain power, channel occupancy table, EVM, frequency error and RHO factor. All 5 channel types (PICH, RRI, DATA, ACK and DRC)[1] as well as TRAFFIC and ACCESS operating mode are supported. Owing to their time structure, the signals are analyzed on half–slot basis.
In addition to the code domain measurements, the application features measurements in the spectral range such as channel power, adjacent channel power, occupied bandwidth and spectrum emission mask with predefined settings.

[1] Abbreviations are explained in Chapter 10 Glossary

1 Installing and Enabling the Application Firmware

Installation

If Application Firmware R&S FS–K85 has not been installed on the device, a firmware update will have to be performed. This has already been done in the case of installation at the factory.

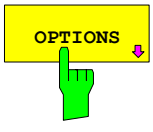
Before the application firmware can be installed, corresponding basic firmware for the basic unit has to be installed on the analyzer. See the release notes of the current Application Firmware R&S FS–K85 for the compatible versions.
If the basic firmware has to be updated, start the update with the floppy disks containing the basic firmware by pressing *SETUP* → *NEXT* → *FIRMWARE UPDATE*.

When the correct basic software has been installed, the firmware update for the firmware application can be started from the floppy disks containing the Firmware Application R&S FS–K85 by pressing the same keys: *SETUP* → *NEXT* → *FIRMWARE UPDATE*.
Following installation, the application firmware has to be enabled as described below.

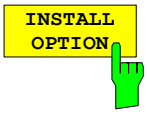
Enabling

Application Firmware R&S FS–K85 is enabled in the *SETUP* → *GENERAL SETUP* menu by entering a keyword. The keyword comes with the application firmware. If the application firmware is installed at the factory, it will already be enabled.

GENERAL SETUP menu:



The OPTIONS softkey opens a submenu in which you can enter the keywords for the application firmware. The existing applications are displayed in a table that opens when you enter the submenu.



The *INSTALL OPTION* softkey enables entry of the keyword for an application firmware.

One or more keywords can be entered in the entry field. If the keyword is valid, the message *OPTION KEY OK* is displayed and the application firmware is entered in the *FIRMWARE OPTIONS* table.

If an invalid keyword is entered, *OPTION KEY INVALID* is displayed.

If the version of the application firmware and that of the basic firmware are not compatible, you see a corresponding message. In this case, follow the instructions in the above chapter "Installation".

2 Getting Started

The following chapter explains basic 1xEV–DO mobile station tests using a test setup with the Signal Generator R&S SMIQ as the device under test. It describes how operating and measuring errors can be avoided by means of correct default settings.
The measurement screen is presented in Chapter 6 for the different measurements.

Attention is drawn to important settings exemplifying how to avoid measurement errors during measurements. The correct setting is followed by a demonstration of the effect of an incorrect setting. The following measurements are performed:

- Measurement 1: Measurement of the signal spectrum
- Measurement 2: Measurement of the spectrum emission mask
- Measurement 3: Measurement of the relative code domain power and frequency error
  - Setting: Center frequency
- Measurement 4: Triggered measurement of the relative code domain power
  - Setting: Trigger offset
- Measurement 5: Measurement of the composite EVM
- Measurement 6: Measurement of the peak code domain error
- Measurement 7: Measurement of the RHO factor

The 1xEV–DO raw data is created with the R&S WinIQSIM software and loaded into the arbitrary waveform generator of the R&S SMIQ or R&S AMIQ.

Measurements are performed with the following instruments and accessories:

- Spectrum Analyzers R&S FSU, R&S FSP or Signal Analyzer R&S FSQ with Application Firmware R&S FS–K85 (mobile station test for 1xEV–DO).
- Vector Signal Generator R&S SMIQ with hardware options B11 (data generator) / B20 (modulation coder) and B60 (arbitrary waveform generator) plus firmware version 5.70 or higher with enabled option K17 1xEV–DO and R&S SMIQ–Z5 PARDATA BNC ADAPTER for an external trigger signal.
- PC that is either connected by means of a serial cable to the R&S SMIQ, or has an IEC/IEEE bus card and connected by means of an IEC/IEEE bus cable to the R&S SMIQ. WinIQSIM software V3.91 or higher must be installed on the PC. The software can be downloaded from the Rohde & Schwarz web site on the Internet at http://www.rohde–schwarz.com.
- One coaxial cable, 50 Ω, approximately 1 m, N connector
- Two coaxial cables, 50 Ω, approximately 1 m, BNC connector

Generating a 1xEV–DO reverse link signal with WinIQSIM

You can download the WinIQSIM Software from http://www.rohde–schwarz.com and install it on a PC. The WinIQSIM software can be used to generate 1xEV–DO reverse link signals, which are then transferred on an R&S SMIQ or R&S AMIQ. An explanation is given below of how the test signal is generated. WinIQSIM Version 3.91 or higher is required.

Start and select standard:

Start **WinIQSIM.exe**.
In the **File** menu, select the **New** option and select **1XEV–DO** from the list that follows. The 1XEV–DO dialog box appears.
Under General Settings, first select **Uplink/Reverse Link** to switch to the mobile station signals. Activate **MS1** by clicking **ON** and then click **MS1** to configure mobile station 1.

The dialog box looks like the one below:

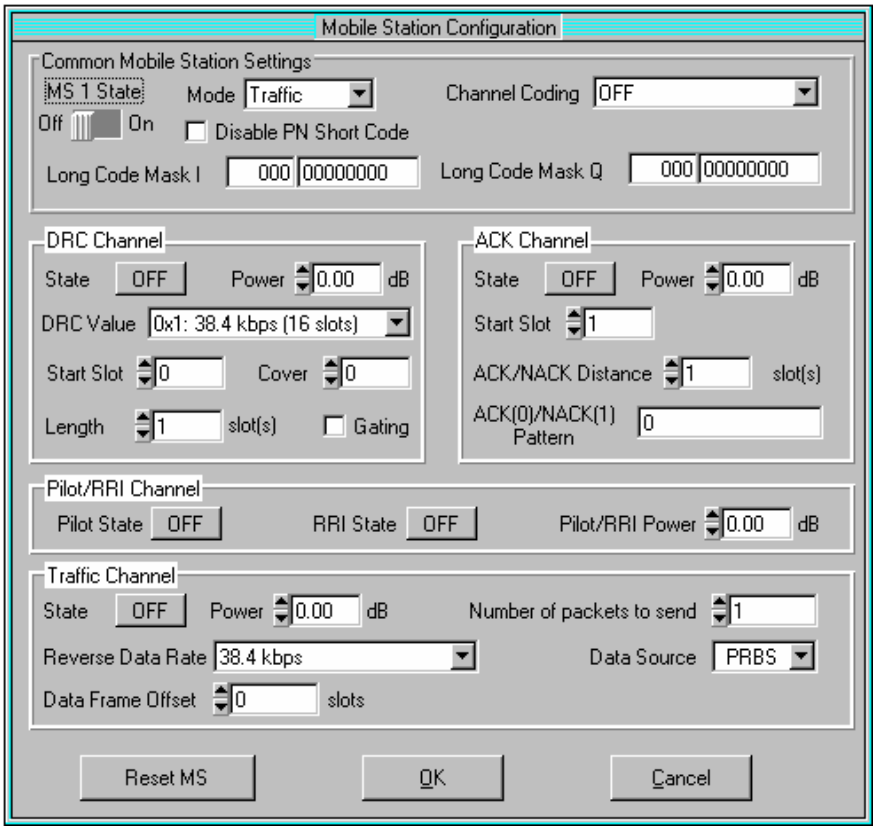


Fig. 2–1 WinIQSIM prior to defining the active channels

Activate channels:

In this **mobile station configuration**, the following settings are performed so that a reverse link signal with all channels is generated.
DRC Channel: Set State to ON, Power to –3 dB and DRC Value to 0x6: 614.4 kbps (1 slots).
ACK Channel: Set State to ON, Power to –7 dB, Start Slot to 6, ACK/NACK Distance to 3 and Pattern to 1110.
Pilot/RRI Channel: Set Pilot State to ON and RRI State to ON.
Traffic Channel: Set State to ON and Power to –7 dB.

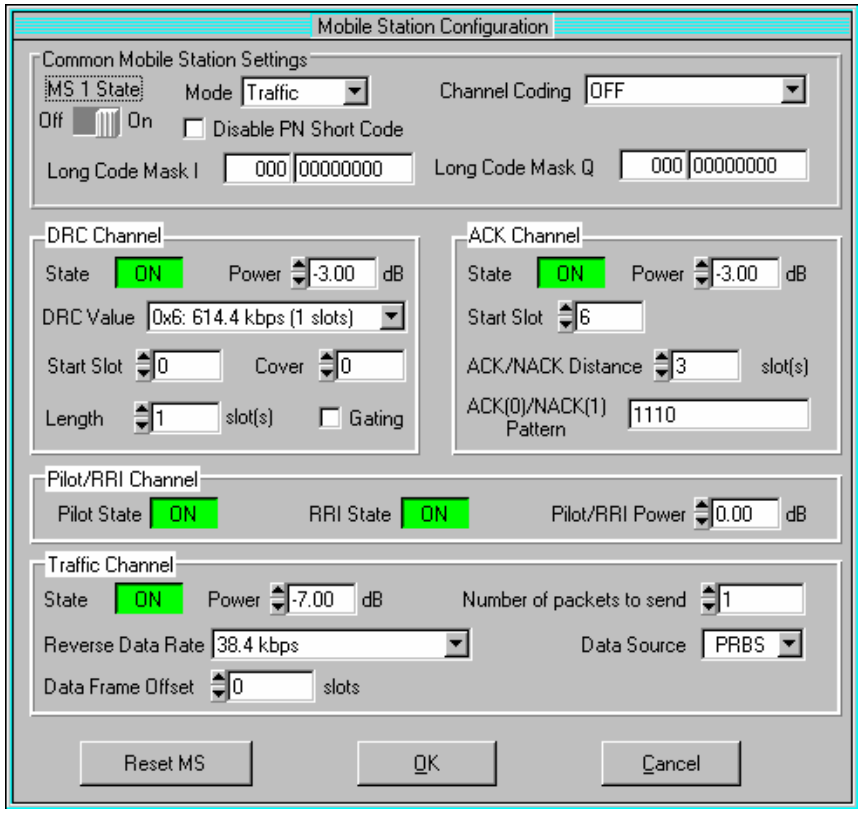


Fig. 2–2 WinIQSIM configuration with active channels

Define trigger settings:

Now you have to set the trigger settings in the **SMIQ** menu, item **Trigger Output Settings**. **Restart Clock (SEQUENCE)** is defined for **Current Mode**: **Mode 1**. This means that the trigger at the slot limit is available every 80 ms at TRIG1 of the R&S SMIQ Z5 BNC adapters.

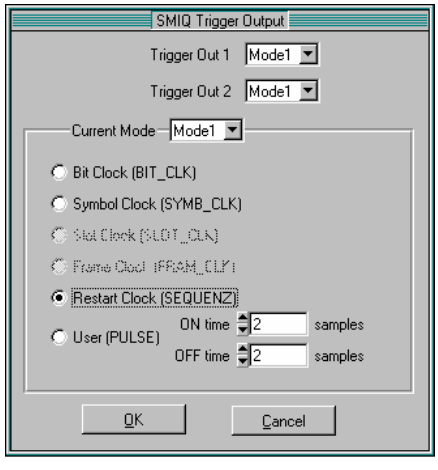


Fig. 2–3 WinIQSIM base station configuration of the finished model

Save and transfer to R&S SMIQ:

Save this 1xEV–DO configuration with **File|Save** as file 'DOMS.IQS'. Connect the R&S SMIQ either serially or by means of an IEC/IEEE bus card and IEC/IEEE bus cable, and load the generated signal to the R&S SMIQ under the name 'DOMS' in the **SMIQ|TRANSMISSION** menu.

Default settings in the 1xEV–DO MS operating mode
In the default setting after PRESET, the analyzer is in spectrum mode. The following default settings of the code domain measurement are not activated until you select the 1xEV–DO MS operating mode with the 1xEVDO MS hotkey.

Table 2–1 Default settings of code domain measurement after preset

Parameter	Setting
Digital standard	CDMA 2000 MC1 (MC1 stands for Multi–Carrier 1 and thus describes cdma2000 1X, i.e. a single carrier)
Band class	Band class 0 (800 MHz band)
Sweep	CONTINUOUS
CDP mode	CODE CHAN AUTOSEARCH
Trigger setting	FREE RUN
Trigger offset	0 s
Long code mask I	0
Long code mask Q	0
Threshold value	–40 dB
SELECT I/Q	I (the I branch is evaluated)
Code number	0
Half–slot number	0
Capture length	6 half slots (one half slot contains 1024 chips and lasts 0.833 ms)
Code order	Hadamard
Operation	Traffic
CDP average	OFF
Evaluation	Screen A: CODE PWR RELATIVE Screen B: RESULT SUMMARY

The following conventions apply to the presentation of settings on the analyzer:

[***<Key>***] Press a key on the front panel, e.g. ***[SPAN]***.

[<SOFTKEY>] Press a softkey, e.g. *[MARKER –> PEAK]*.

[<nn unit>] Enter a value and terminate with the unit, e.g. *[12 kHz]*.

The following conventions apply to the presentation of settings on the R&S SMIQ:

[***<Key>***] Press a key on the front panel, e.g. ***[FREQ].***

<MENU> Choose a menu, parameter or setting, e.g. *DIGITAL STD.* The menu level is identified by indenting.

<nn unit> Enter a value and terminate with the unit, e.g. *12 kHz*.

Measurement 1: Measurement of the signal power

Measurement of the spectrum provides an overview of the 1xEV–DO signal and the carrier–oriented spurious emissions.

Test setup

➢ Connect the RF output of the R&S SMIQ to the RF input of the analyzer (coaxial cable with N connectors).

Settings on R&S SMIQ:

[PRESET]
[LEVEL: *0 dBm**]***
[FREQ: *833.49 MHz**]***
ARB MOD
SET SMIQ ACCORDING TO WAVEFORM ...
SET SMIQ ACCORDING TO WAVEFORM ON
IQ SWAP (VECTOR MODE) ON
TRIGGER OUT MODE ON

(These 3 settings are only needed once after presetting the generator and are used to apply, in VECTOR MODE, the IQ SWAP and, in ARB MOD, the trigger setting automatically from the waveform file generated by WinIQSIM. This is especially convenient when changing between different waveforms.)

SELECT WAVEFORM... select name 'DOMS'
STATE: ON

Settings on analyzer:

[PRESET]
[FREQUENCY: *833.49 MHz**]***
[AMPT: *0 dBm**]***
[1xEVDO MS]
[MEAS: *POWER**]***

Measurement on analyzer:

The following is displayed:

- The spectrum of the 1xEV–DO signal
- The channel power of the signal within the 1.2288 MHz channel bandwidth

Measurement 2: Measurement of the spectrum emission mask

The 1xEV–DO specification calls for a measurement which monitors compliance with a spectral mask in a range of at least ±4.0 MHz around the 1xEV–DO carrier. To assess the power emissions within the specified range, the signal power is measured with a 30 kHz filter. The resulting trace is compared with the limit line, defined in the 1xEV–DO specification, according to the selected band class.

Test setup

- Connect the RF output of the R&S SMIQ to the RF input of the analyzer (coaxial cable with N connectors).

Settings on R&S SMIQ: R&S SMIQ settings as for measurement 1.

Settings on analyzer:

[PRESET]	*Band class 0 is thus selected*
[FREQUENCY:	*833.49 MHz**]***
[AMPT:	*0 dBm**]***
[1xEVDO MS]	
[MEAS:	*SPECTRUM EM MASK**]***

Measurement on analyzer: The following is displayed:

- The spectrum of the 1xEV–DO signal
- The limit line defined in the standard
- Information on limit line overranging (passed/failed)
- If available, the largest overrange with frequency and level value

Measurement 3: Measurement of the relative code domain power and frequency error

Measurement of the code domain power on a test model (with 3 channels) is shown below. The basic parameters of the CDP measurements, which allow analysis of the signal, are changed one after another from values adapted to the test signal to non–adapted values to demonstrate the resulting effects.

Settings on SMIQ:

- Connect the RF output of the SMIQ to the RF input of the analyzer.
- Connect the reference input (EXT REF IN / OUT) on the rear panel of the analyzer to the reference output (REF) on the SMIQ (coaxial cable with BNC connectors).

Settings on SMIQ: *SMIQ settings as for measurement 1.*

Settings on analyzer:

[PRESET]
[FREQUENCY: *833.49 MHz**]***
[AMPT: *10 dBm**]***
[1xEVDO MS]

Measurement on analyzer: The following is displayed:

Screen A: Code domain power of the signal (model with 3 channels)

Screen B: Numerical results of CDP measurement including the frequency error

Setting: Synchronizing the reference frequencies

Synchronizing the transmitter and receiver to the same reference frequency reduces the frequency error.

Test setup
- Connect the reference input (EXT REF IN / OUT) on the rear panel of the analyzer to the reference output (REF) on the rear of the SMIQ (coaxial cable with BNC connectors).

Settings on SMIQ: As for measurement 1

Settings on analyzer: As for measurement 3, plus
[SETUP: *REFERENCE EXT**]***

Measurement on analyzer: Screen B: Frequency error: The indicated frequency error should be < 10 Hz.

The reference frequencies of the analyzer and the device under test should be synchronized.

Setting: Behaviour with deviating center frequency setting

In the following setting, the behaviour of the device under test and analyzer with a deviating center frequency setting is shown.

Settings on SMIQ:
- Tune the center frequency of the signal generator in 0.1 kHz steps and watch the analyzer screen:

Measurement on analyzer:
- CDP measurement is still possible on the analyzer up to a frequency error of about 4.0 kHz. A difference in the measurement accuracy of the CDP measurement is not discernible up to this frequency error.
- The probability of impaired synchronization increases from a frequency offset of 4.3 kHz and higher. The 'Sync Failed' message appears.

Settings on R&S SMIQ:
- Set the signal generator center frequency again to 833.49 MHz:
[FREQ: *833.49 MHz**]***

The center frequency of the analyzer must correspond to the frequency of the device under test to within a 4.0 kHz offset.

Measurement 4: Triggered measurement of the relative code domain power

If code domain power measurement is performed without external triggering, an extract is recorded from the test signal at a random point in time and an attempt is made to detect the start of a slot in it. To detect this start, all possibilities of the PN sequence location have to be tested in Free Run mode. This requires computing time. This computing time can be reduced by creating an external (frame) trigger. The search range for the start of the power control group are known and fewer options have to be tested.

Test setup

- Connect the RF output of the R&S SMIQ to the RF input of the analyzer.
- Connect the reference frequencies (see measurement 2)
- Connect the external triggering of the analyzer (EXT TRIG GATE) to the R&S SMIQ trigger (TRIGOUT1 to PARDATA).

Settings on R&S SMIQ: As for measurement 1

Settings on analyzer: As for measurement 3, plus
***[TRIG:** EXTERN]*

Measurement on analyzer: The following is displayed:

Screen A: Code domain power of the signal
Screen B: Numerical results of CDP measurement

Trg to Frame: Timing offset between trigger event and start of the slot

The repetition rate of the measurement increases compared with measurement without an external trigger.

Setting: Trigger offset

Any delay of the trigger event compared to the start of the half slot can be compensated by changing the trigger offset.

Settings on analyzer: As for measurement 3, plus
[TRIG:]
[TRIG OFFSET 100 µs]

Measurement on analyzer: The parameter "Trg to Frame" in the numerical results table (Screen B) changes:
Trg to Frame –100 µs

A trigger offset compensates analog delays of the trigger event.

Measurement 5: Measurement of the composite EVM

Composite EVM is the measurement of the mean square error of the total signal, as defined in the 1xEV–DO specification.
An ideal reference signal is generated from the demodulated data. The test signal and the reference signal are compared with each other; the square deviation produces the Composite EVM measurement.

Test setup

- Connect the RF output of the R&S SMIQ to the RF input of the analyzer (coaxial cable with N connectors).
- Connect the reference input (EXT REF IN / OUT) on the rear panel of the analyzer to the reference output (REF) on the R&S SMIQ (coaxial cable with BNC connectors).
- Connect the external triggering of the analyzer (EXT TRIG GATE) to the R&S SMIQ trigger (TRIGOUT1 to PARDATA).

Settings on R&S SMIQ: R&S SMIQ settings as for measurement 1.

Settings on analyzer:

[PRESET]	
[FREQUENCY:	*833.49 MHz**]***
[AMPT:	*10 dBm**]***
[1xEVDO MS]	
[TRIG	*EXTERN**]***
[RESULTS	*COMPOSITE EVM]*

Measurement on analyzer: The following is displayed:

Screen A: Code domain power of the signal

Screen B: Composite EVM (EVM for total signal)

Measurement 6: Measurement of the peak code domain error

With the peak code domain error measurement, an ideal reference signal is generated from the demodulated data. The test signal and the reference signal are compared with each other; the difference between the two signals is projected to the class of the base spreading factor. The peak code domain error measurement is obtained by summing the symbols of each difference signal half slot and searching for the maximum error code.

Test setup

- Connect the RF output of the R&S SMIQ to the RF input of the analyzer (coaxial cable with N connectors).
- Connect the reference input (EXT REF IN / OUT) on the rear panel of the analyzer to the reference output (REF) on the R&S SMIQ (coaxial cable with BNC connectors).

Settings on R&S SMIQ: R&S SMIQ settings as for measurement 1.

Settings on analyzer:

[PRESET]	
[FREQUENCY:	*833.49 MHz**]***
[AMPT:	*0 dBm**]***
[1xEVDO MS]	
[RESULTS	*PEAK CODE DOMAIN ERR]*

Measurement on analyzer: The following is displayed:

Screen A: Code domain power of the signal

Screen B: Peak code domain error (for base spreading factor with default value 64)

Measurement 7: Measurement of the RHO factor

Measurement of the RHO factor is shown below. The RHO quality parameter should be measured using a signal which only contains the pilot channel. Accordingly, only the pilot has to be activated in a WinIQSIM model.

Settings on R&S SMIQ:

- Connect the RF output of the R&S SMIQ to the RF input of the analyzer.
- Connect the reference input (EXT REF IN / OUT) on the rear panel of the analyzer to the reference output (REF) on the R&S SMIQ (coaxial cable with BNC connectors).

Settings on R&S SMIQ: R&S SMIQ settings as for measurement 1, but only the pilot has to be activated in the WinIQSIM model.

Settings on analyzer:

[PRESET]
[FREQUENCY: *833.49 MHz**]***
[AMPT: *10 dBm**]***
[1xEVDO MS]

Measurement on analyzer: The following is displayed:

Screen A: Code domain power of the signal (I branch)

Screen B: Numerical results of CDP measurement including the RHO factor

3 Test Setup for Mobile Station Tests

NOTICE

Instrument damage caused by disregarding the following precautions!
Any non-compliance with the following precautions may cause damage to the instrument. Prior to putting the instrument into operation, check the following:

- The covers of the housing are in place and screwed on.
- Vents are not obstructed. Make sure that the air can escape freely through the vents at the sides. The minimum distance to the wall should therefore be at least 10 cm.
- The signal levels at the inputs do not exceed permissible limits.
- The outputs of the instrument are not overloaded or incorrectly connected. This particularly applies to the maximum permissible back-feed at the outputs, which is specified in the data sheet
- The ambient temperature must not exceed the range specified in the data sheet.

This chapter describes the default settings of the analyzer for operation as a 1xEV–DO mobile station tester. A condition that has to be met before measurements can start is that the analyzer is correctly configured and supplied with power, as described in Chapter 1 of the operating manual for the basic unit. Furthermore, Application Firmware R&S FS–K85 must be enabled. Chapter 1 of this manual describes how to install and enable the application firmware.

Standard test setup

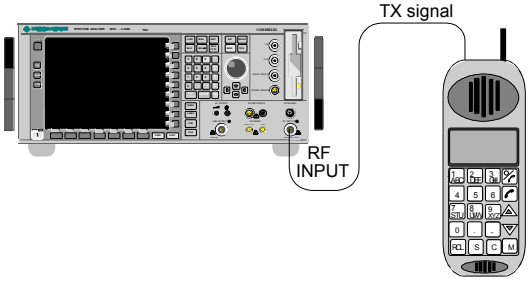


Fig. 3–1 MS test setup

➢ Connect the antenna output (or TX output) of the mobile station to the RF input of the analyzer by means of a power attenuator exhibiting suitable attenuation.
The following level values for external attenuation are recommended to ensure that the RF input of the analyzer is protected and the sensitivity of the instrument is not impaired too much:

Max. power	Recommended external attenuation
≥ 55 to 60 dBm	35 to 40 dB
≥ 50 to 55 dBm	30 to 35 dB
≥ 45 to 50 dBm	25 to 30 dB
≥ 40 to 45 dBm	20 to 25 dB
≥ 35 to 40 dBm	15 to 20 dB
≥ 30 to 35 dBm	10 to 15 dB

≥ 25 to 30 dBm	5 to 10 dB
≥ 20 to 25 dBm	0 to 5 dB
< 20 dBm	0 dB

- For signal measurements at the output of two–port networks, connect the reference frequency of the signal source to the rear reference input of the analyzer (*EXT REF IN / OUT*).
- To maintain the error limits called for in the 1xEV–DO specification during frequency measurement on mobile stations, the analyzer has to be operated on an external reference. A rubidium frequency standard is a possible reference source.
- If the mobile station has a trigger output, connect the trigger output of the mobile station to the rear trigger input of the analyzer (*EXT TRIG GATE*).

Default settings

- Enter the external attenuation. ***[AMPT] [NEXT]*** *[REF LVL OFFSET]*.
- Enter the reference level. ***[AMPT]***
- Enter the center frequency. ***[FREQUENCY]***
- Set the trigger. ***[TRIG]***
- If used, switch on the external reference. ***[SETUP]*** *[REF: EXT]*
- Select the standard and the required measurement. *[1xEVDO MS] [RESULTS]*

4 Predefined Channel Tables

By default, the application firmware works in the Automatic Channel Search mode (softkey *CODE CHAN AUTOSEARCH*). However, there is also the option of using predefined channel tables and taking the code domain analysis as a basis. To do this, select the channel table and enable the predefined search mode (softkey *CODE CHAN PREDEFINED*). In accordance with the 1xEV–DO specification, different channel tables are defined for the various operating modes. These tables are listed below. Should channels other than those that appear in the predefined channel tables of the firmware application be used, the original tables should be copied and the channels adapted in the copy. (See the *CHAN CONF* hotkey on page 71.)

The activity for each half slot indicates whether the channel concerned is active (1) or inactive (0) in the half slot.

Channel table with the pilot channel (with the name **PICH**) as it exists in Access mode at least during the first slot 16.

Table 4–1 Channel table with pilot

Channel type	Code channel (Walsh Code.SF)	Mapping	Activity
PICH	0.16	I	1111 1111 1111 1111

Channel table with pilot channel and RRI with the name **PICHRRI**. The channels are active on the same code but at different times.
If the RRI and the PICH are active, it is assumed that for the first 256 chips (1/4 of the half slot, 1/8 of the entire slot) only the RRI and then the PICH is active in this half slot. If only the PICH is active (RRI activity 0), the PICH is active for the entire 1024 chips of the half slot.

Table 4–2 Channel table with Pilot and RRI

Channel type	Code channel (Walsh Code.SF)	Mapping	Activity
PICH	0.16	I	1111 1111 1111 1111
RRI	0.16	I	1010 1010 1010 1010

Channel table with **5** channels: PICH/RRI/DRC/ACK/DATA **5CHANS**.

Table 4–3 Channel table for 5 channels with the name 5CHANS

Channel type	Code channel (Walsh Code.SF)	Mapping	Activity
PICH	0.16	I	1111 1111 1111 1111
RRI	0.16	I	1010 1010 1010 1010
DATA	2.4	Q	1111 1111 1111 1111
ACK	4.8	I	0000 0000 0000 1000
DRC	8.16	Q	0110 0000 0000 0000

For further information on the channel table defaults, see hotkey *CHAN CONF*.

The channel abbreviations are defined in Chapter 10 "Glossary".

5 Menu Overview

Application Firmware R&S FS–K85 (1xEV–DO mobile station tests) enables the analyzer to perform RF measurements and code domain power measurements for the 1xEV–DO Reverse Link mobile radio standard.

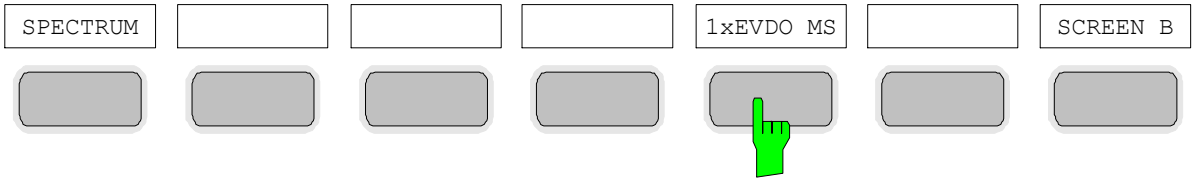


Fig. 5–1 Hotkey bar with enabled Application Firmware R&S FS–K85

After the application firmware has been called by pressing hotkey *1xEVDO MS* , a new hotkey bar is displayed at the bottom edge of the screen and the code domain analyzer is selected and started.

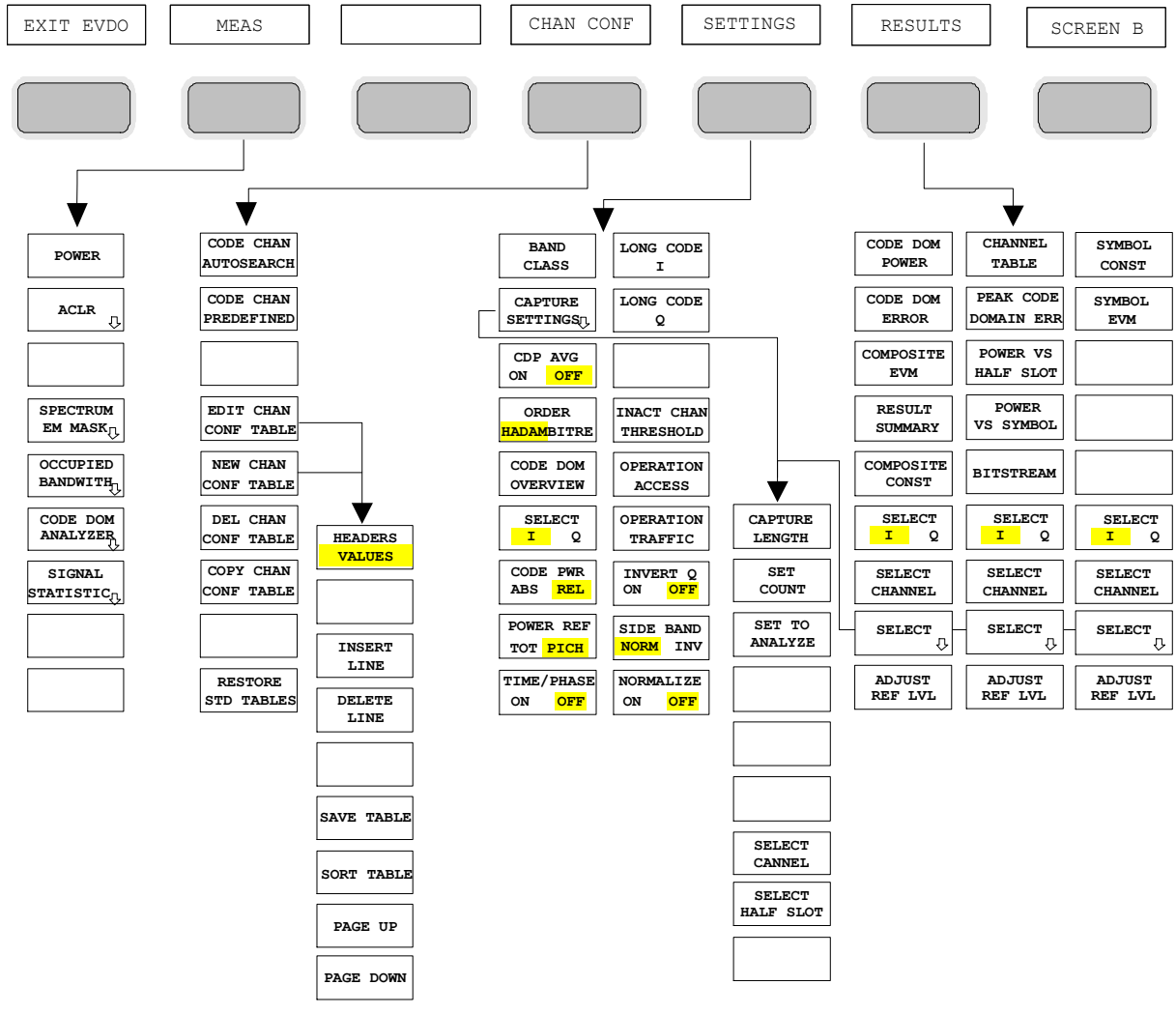


Fig. 5–2 Overview of menus in Application Firmware R&S FS–K85

The code domain analyzer can produce different kinds of results. These can be selected by means of the *RESULTS* hotkey. The *SETTINGS* hotkey can be used to configure the application firmware. The capture length or the band class can be set in this menu, for example. The *CHAN CONF* hotkey sets the channel search mode for the code domain analyzer. Users can also define their own channel tables.

The *MEAS* hotkey is identical to the *MEAS* key (right on the front panel) and is used to select the different RF measurements or the code domain analyzer.
Selecting the *CHAN CONF* or *RESULTS* hotkey automatically switches to the code domain analyzer.
Pressing the *EXIT EVDO* hotkey exits from R&S FS–K85. The hotkey bar of the basic unit appears again and the analyzer goes into the default *SPECTRUM* mode.

Change from *SPECTRUM* mode to application firmware:

The following user–specific settings are not modified so that the adaptation to the device under test is preserved: Reference Level + Rev Level Offset Center Frequency + Frequency Offset Input Attenuation + Mixer Level The following user–specific settings are adopted as follows: External trigger sources are preserved, while all other trigger sources result in *FREE RUN* mode. Additional trigger settings are preserved.

Change from application firmware to *SPECTRUM* mode:

The following user–specific settings are not modified so that the adaptation to the device under test is preserved: Reference Level + Rev Level Offset Center Frequency + Frequency Offset Input Attenuation + Mixer Level The following user–specific settings are adopted as follows: The trigger source is switched to *FREE RUN* and an analyzer frequency sweep is set with the SPAN equal to double the center frequency, or the maximum possible span, so that the center frequency always remains unchanged.

The measurements available in R&S FS–K85 can be selected by means of the *MEAS* hotkey or the *MEAS* key:

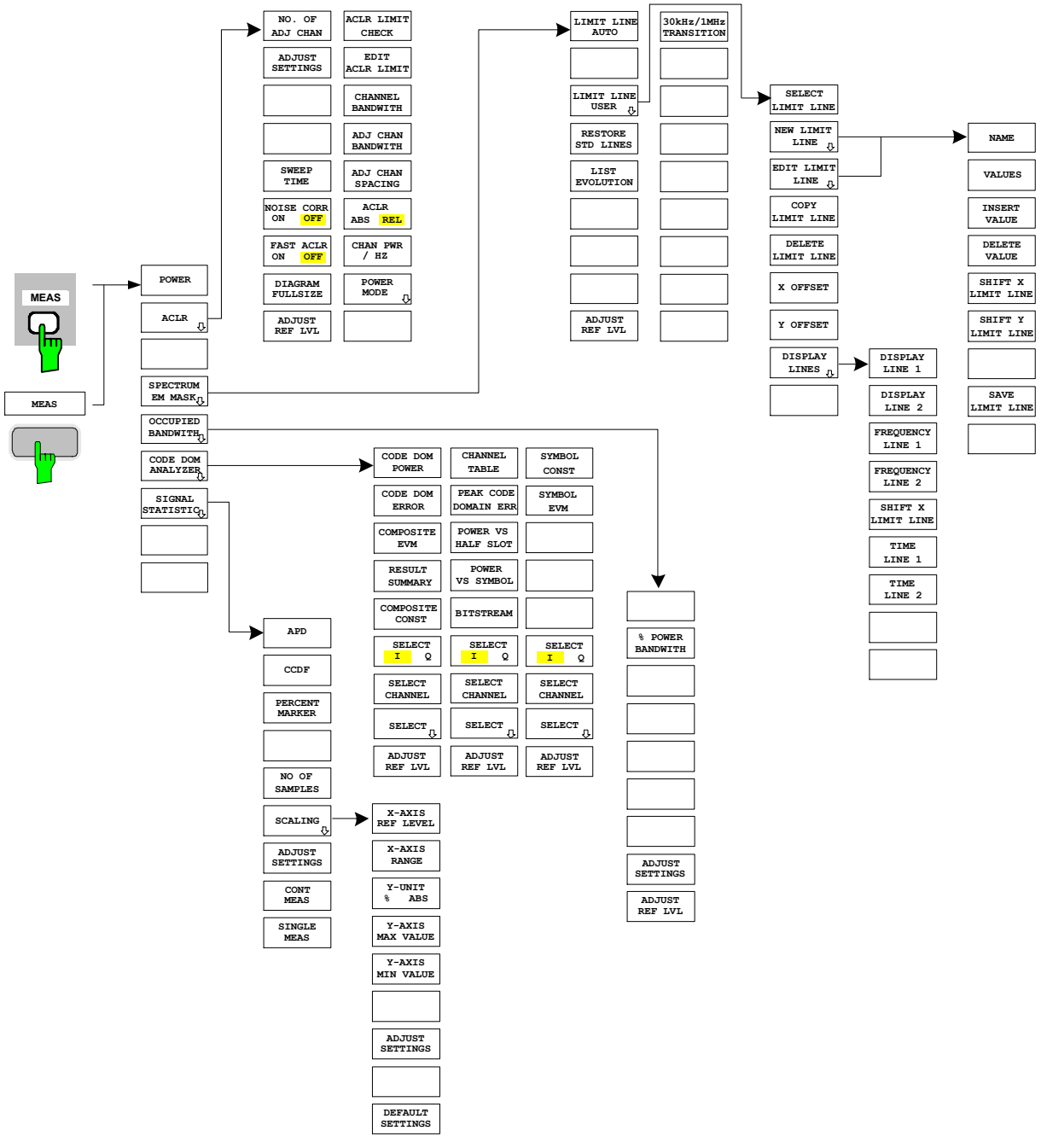


Fig. 5–3 Overview of menus

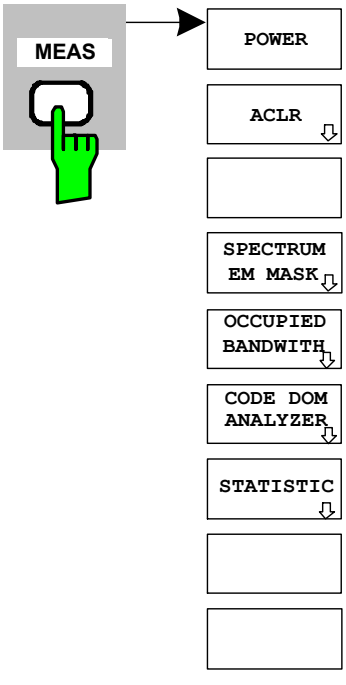
6 Configuration of 1xEV–DO Measurements

The most important measurements of the 1xEV–DO specification for mobile stations can be selected by means of the *MEAS* hotkey and *MEAS* key. They are explained below with reference to the softkey functions.

The *CODE DOM ANALYZER* softkey activates the code domain analyzer and takes you to the submenus for selecting the results. Changing the assignment of the hotkey bar when switching over to the application ensures that the most important parameters of the code domain analyzer can be directly accessed on the hotkey bar.

The softkeys *POWER*, *ACLR*, *SPECTRUM EM MASK*, *OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH*, and *STATISTICS* enable mobile station measurements with predefined settings, which are performed in SPECTRUM mode of the basic unit. The measurements are performed with the parameters contained in the 1xEV-DO specification. Subsequent alteration of the settings is possible.

MEAS key or *MEAS* hotkeys

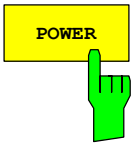


The *MEAS* hotkey or the *MEAS* key opens a submenu for selecting measurements:

- *POWER* activates channel power measurement with defined defaults in *SPECTRUM* mode.
- *ACLR* activates adjacent channel power measurement with defined defaults in *SPECTRUM* mode.
- *SPECTRUM EM MASK* compares the signal power in different offset ranges of the carrier with the maximum values laid down in the 1xEV–DO specification.
- *OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH* activates measurement of the bandwidth occupied by the signal.
- *CODE DOM ANALYZER* activates the code domain analyzer and opens another menu for choosing the results. All other menus of the analyzer are adapted to the functions of the code domain analyzer mode. The code domain analyzer is described in a separate chapter starting on page 51.
- *STATISTICS* evaluates the signal with regard to its statistical characteristics (distribution function of the signal amplitudes).

Measurement of channel power

MEAS key or *MEAS* hotkey



The *POWER* softkey enables measurement of the channel power of the 1xEV–DO signal.

The analyzer measures the RF signal power in the 1.2288 MHz bandwidth. The power is calculated by summation of the values at the trace points. The bandwidth and the associated channel power are displayed beneath the measurement screen.

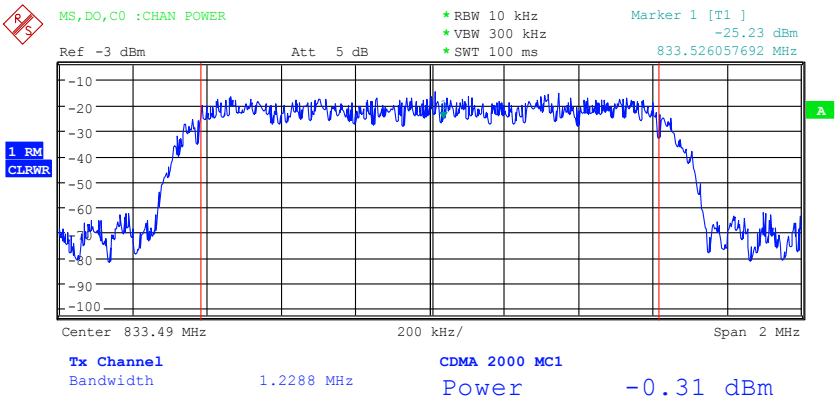


Fig. 6–1 Power measurement in the 1.2288 MHz transmission channel

The softkey activates *SPECTRUM* mode with defined settings:

The following user–specific settings are not modified on the first access following presetting: Level parameters Center Frequency + Frequency Offset All trigger settings	
ADJACENT CHAN POWER	ON
ACP STANDARD	cdma2000 MC1 (MC1 stands for Multi–Carrier 1, i.e. a single carrier)
NO OF ADJ CHANNELS	0 (main channel only)
FREQUENCY SPAN	2 MHz

Departing from these settings, the analyzer can be operated in all functions featured in SPECTRUM mode, i.e. all measurement parameters can be adapted to the requirements of the specific measurement.

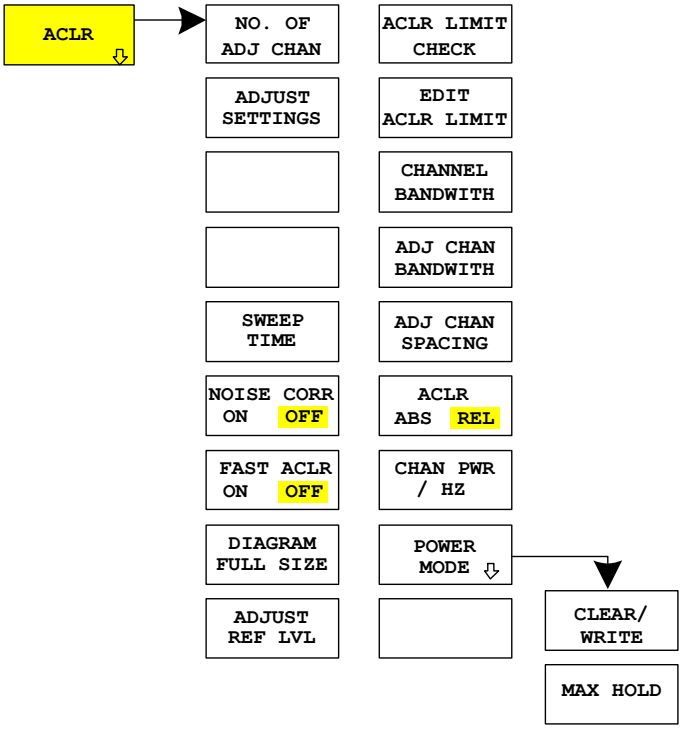
To restore adapted measurement parameters, the following parameters are saved on exiting and are set again on re–entering this measurement:
Level parameters
RBW, VBW
Sweep time

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CONF:CDP:MEAS POW`

Query of results: `:CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:RES? CPOW`

Measurement of adjacent channel power – ACLR

MEAS key or *MEAS* hotkey



The *ACLR* softkey (adjacent channel leakage power ratio) activates measurement of adjacent channel power. The settings and limit values are taken from the spurious measurement defined in the 1xEV–DO specification.

The analyzer measures the power of the useful channel and of the adjacent channels on the left and right sides. In the default setting, only two adjacent channels are considered. Measurement results are displayed beneath the measurement screen.

The limits depend on the band class setting (*BAND CLASS* softkey).

The ACLR limit check can be enabled or disabled by means of the *ACLR LIMIT CHECK* softkey.

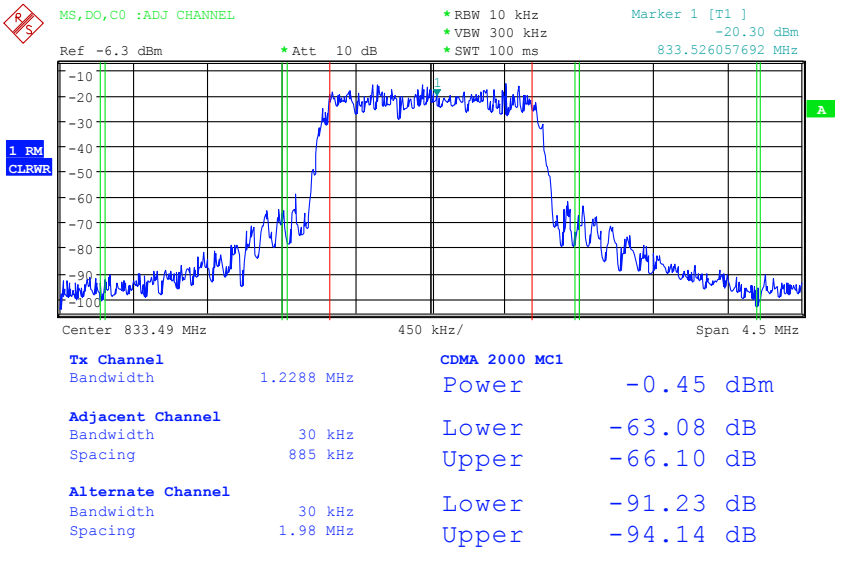


Fig. 6–2 Measurement of adjacent channel power

The softkey activates *SPECTRUM* mode with defined settings:

The following user–specific settings are not modified on the first access following presetting: Level parameters Center Frequency + Frequency Offset All trigger settings	
ADJACENT CHAN POWER	ON
ACP STANDARD	cdma2000 MC1
NO OF ADJ. CHANNELS	2

Table 6–1 ACLR settings for band classes 0, 2, 5, 9, 11 and 12

Adjacent channel type	Spacing	RBW	Rel. limit	Abs. limit
Adjacent	885 kHz	30 kHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm
Alternate	1.98 MHz	30 kHz	–54 dBc	–70.2 dBm
Alternate2	4.00 MHz	30 kHz	–54 dBc	–70.2 dBm

Table 6–2 ACLR settings for band class 3

Adjacent channel type	Spacing	RBW	Rel. limit	Abs. limit
Adjacent	885 kHz	30 kHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm
Alternate	1.98 MHz	30 kHz	–54 dBc	–70.2 dBm
Alternate2	4.00 MHz	30 kHz	–54 dBc	none

Table 6–3 ACLR settings for band class 7

Adjacent channel type	Spacing	RBW	Rel. limit	Abs. limit
Adjacent	885 kHz	30 kHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm
Alternate	1.98 MHz	30 kHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm
Alternate2	2.25 MHz	30 kHz	none	–28.2 dBm

Table 6–4 ACLR settings for band class 10

Adjacent channel type	Spacing	RBW	Rel. limit	Abs. limit
Adjacent	885 kHz	30 kHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm
Alternate	1.25 MHz	30 kHz	none	–13 dBm
Alternate2	4.00 MHz	30 kHz	none	–13 dBm

Table 6–5 ACLR settings for band classes 1, 4, 8, 14 and 15

Adjacent channel type	Spacing	RBW	Rel. limit	Abs. limit
Adjacent	1.25 MHz	30 kHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm
Alternate	1.98 MHz	30 kHz	–50 dBc	–70.2 dBm
Alternate2	4.00 MHz	30 kHz	–50 dBc	–70.2 dBm

Table 6–6 ACLR settings for band class 6

Adjacent channel type	Spacing	RBW	Rel. limit	Abs. limit
Adjacent	1.25 MHz	30 kHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm
Alternate	1.98 MHz	30 kHz	–50 dBc	–70.2 dBm
Alternate2	2.25 MHz	30 kHz	none	–28.3 dBm

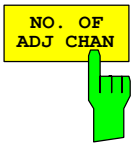
Note: *The limit is corrected by 0 log RBW – 10 log 30 kHz for limit values which are not specified for 30 kHz bandwidth in the standard*.

To restore adapted measurement parameters, the following parameters are saved on exiting and are set again on re–entering this measurement: Level parameters RBW, VBW Sweep time SPAN NO OF ADJ. CHANNELS FAST ACLR MODUS

Departing from these settings, the analyzer can be operated in all functions featured in SPECTRUM mode, i.e. all measurement parameters can be adapted to the requirements of the specific measurement.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CONF:CDP:MEAS ACLR`

Query of results: `:CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:RES? ACP`



The *NO. OF ADJ CHAN* softkey activates input of the number ±n of adjacent channels which are taken into account for the adjacent channel power measurement .

A number between 0 and 12 can be entered.

The following measurements are performed depending on the number of channels.

0 Only the channel power is measured.

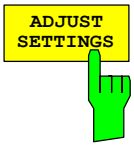
1 The channel power and the power of the upper and lower adjacent channel are measured.

2 The channel power, the power of the upper and lower adjacent channel and of the next upper and lower channel (alternate channel 1) are measured.

3 The channel power, the power of the upper and lower adjacent channel, the next higher and lower channel (alternate channel 1) and the next but one higher and lower channel (alternate channel 2) are measured.

With higher numbers the procedure is expanded accordingly.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:SENS:POW:ACH:ACP 2`



The *ADJUST SETTINGS* softkey automatically optimizes analyzer settings for the selected power measurement.All analyzer settings relevant for power measurements within a specific frequency range (channel bandwidth) are optimally set depending on the channel configuration (channel bandwidth, channel spacing).

- Frequency span:

  The frequency span must include at least the channels to be analyzed.
  When channel power is measured, the span is set to double the channel bandwidth.
  The span setting for adjacent channel power measurement depends on the channel spacing and channel bandwidth of the adjacent channel ADJ, ALT1 or ALT2 furthest from the transmission channel.

- Resolution bandwidth RBW $\leq$ 1/40 of channel bandwidth
- Video bandwidth VBW $\geq 3 \times$ RBW
- Detector RMS detector

The trace mathematics and trace averaging functions are switched off. The reference level is not influenced by *ADJUST SETTINGS.* It has to be set separately by means of *ADJUST REF LVL.*

Adjustment is performed once; if necessary, the instrument settings can be modified afterwards.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:SENS:POW:ACH:PRES ACP|CPOW|OBW`

With manual setting of the measurement parameters deviating from that performed with *ADJUST SETTINGS*, the following must be borne in mind for the different parameters:

Frequency span

The frequency span must include at least all channels to be measured. This is the channel bandwidth when channel power is measured.
If the frequency span is large compared with the analyzed frequency section (or frequency sections), only a few pixels on the trace are available for the measurement.

Resolution bandwidth (RBW)

To ensure an acceptable sampling rate and also the necessary selection (for inhibiting spectral components outside the channel you want to measure, especially the adjacent channels), the resolution bandwidth must be selected so that it is neither too small nor too large. As a rule of thumb, the resolution bandwidth should to be set to between 1% and 4% of the channel bandwidth. A larger resolution bandwidth can be set if the spectrum within and around the channel you want to measure has a flat characteristic.

Video bandwidth (VBW)

For a correct power measurement, the video signal must not be limited in terms of bandwidth. A restricted band of the logarithmic video signal would result in averaging and thus in too small an indication of the power (–2.51 dB for very small video bandwidths). The video bandwidth should therefore be at least three times the resolution bandwidth.

The *ADJUST SETTINGS* softkey sets the video bandwidth (VBW) as a function of the channel bandwidth as follows:

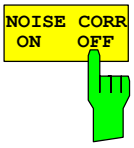
$VBW \geq 3 \times RBW$

Detector

The *ADJUST SETTINGS* softkey selects the RMS detector.
The RMS detector is selected because it always indicates the power correctly irrespective of the characteristics of the signal you want to measure. Generally speaking, the sample detector would also be possible. However, this would lead to more unstable results due to the limited number of trace pixels for calculating the power in the channel. Averaging, which is often performed to stabilize the measurement results, produces a level display that is too low and must therefore be avoided. The reduction in the displayed power depends on the number of averages and the signal characteristics in the channel you want to measure.

The *SWEEP TIME* softkey activates entry of the sweep time. A longer sweep time results in more stable measurement results with the RMS detector.
This setting is identical to the *SWEEP TIME MANUAL* setting in the *B*W menu.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:SWE:TIM <value>`



The *NOISE CORR ON/OFF* softkey enables correction of the measurement results by the instrument's inherent noise, thus raising the dynamic response.
When the function is enabled, a reference measurement of the instrument's inherent noise is first made. The measured noise power is then subtracted from the power in the channel being analyzed. The inherent noise of the instrument depends on the selected center frequency, resolution bandwidth and level setting. Correction is therefore disabled whenever one of these parameters is changed, and an appropriate message appears on the screen.
To reactivate correction of the inherent noise with the changed setting, press the softkey once more. A new reference measurement is then made.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:SENS:POW:NCOR ON`

The *FAST ACLR* softkey toggles between measurement by the IBW method (FAST ACLR OFF) and the time domain method (FAST ACLR ON).

With *FAST ACLR ON*, the power is measured in the various channels in the time domain. The analyzer adjusts its center frequency to the different channel center frequencies in sequence and measures the power there with the set measuring time (i.e. sweep time/number of measured channels). The RBW filters suitable for the selected standard and frequency offset are used automatically.

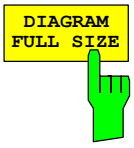
The RMS detector is used for correct power measurement. This means that software correction factors are not necessary.

Measured values are displayed in a table; the power in the useful channel is specified in dBm and the power in the adjacent channels in dBm *(ACLR ABS)* or dB *(ACLR REL)*.

Selection of the sweep time (= measurement time) depends on the required reproducibility of the measurement results. The longer the selected sweep time, the better the reproducibility of the measurement results will be since the power is measured over a longer period of time.
As a rule of thumb, it can be assumed for a reproducibility of 0.5 dB (99% of the measurements are within 0.5 dB of the true measured value) that approximately 500 uncorrelated measured values are necessary (applies to white noise). The measured values are assumed to be uncorrelated when their spacing in time corresponds to the reciprocal value of the measurement bandwidth (= 1/BW).

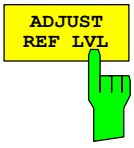
With 1xEV–DO the measurement bandwidth is 10 kHz, i.e. measured values at an interval of 10 µs are assumed to be uncorrelated. Thus a measurement time (sweep time) of 50 ms per channel is required for 500 measured values. This is the default sweep time which the analyzer sets in coupled mode. Approximately 5000 measured values (i.e. the measurement time has to be extended to 500 ms) are required for a reproducibility of 0.1 dB (99% of all measurements are within 0.1 dB of the true measured values).

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:SENS:POW:HSP ON`



The *DIAGRAM FULL SIZE* softkey switches the diagram to full screen size.

IEC/IEEE bus command: –



The ADJUST REF LVL softkey adjusts the reference level of the analyzer to the measured channel power. This ensures that the settings of the RF attenuation and the reference level are optimally adjusted to the signal level without the analyzer being overloaded or the dynamic response being limited by too low a signal–to–noise ratio. Since the measurement bandwidth is distinctly narrower for channel power measurements than the signal bandwidth, the signal branch can be overloaded, even though the trace is still well below the reference level.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:SENS:POW:ACH:PRES:RLEV`

The *ACLR LIMIT CHECK* softkey enables and disables the limit check for the ACLR measurement.

IEC/IEEE bus command:
```
:CALC:LIM:ACP ON
:CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH:RES?
:CALC:LIM:ACP:ALT1..11:RES?
```

The default settings of limits are defined at the start of the adjacent channel power measurement as a function of the selected band class (see the BAND CLASS softkey), as in the tables on page 30. Similarly, the values in these tables are restored if the band class is changed. After the band class has been selected, a table can be opened in the ACLR measurement, however, by means of the *EDIT ACLR LIMITS* softkey and the limits for the ACLR measurement can be modified in the table..

ACP LIMITS				
CHAN	RELATIVE LIMIT CHECK		ABSOLUTE LIMIT CHECK	
	VALUE	ON	VALUE	ON
ADJ	-42 dBc	√	-70.2 dBm	√
ALT1	-54 dBc	√	-70.2 dBm	√
ALT2	-54 dBc	√	-70.2 dBm	√

The following rules apply for limit values:

A limit value can be defined for each of the adjacent channels. The limit value applies to both the upper and lower adjacent channel.

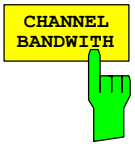
A relative limit and/or an absolute limit can be defined. The check can be activated separately for the two limit values.

Compliance with active limit values is checked irrespective of whether absolute or relative limits are specified or whether the measurement itself is performed with absolute levels or a relative level ratio. If both checks are active and if the higher of the two limits has been exceeded, the measured value concerned is marked.

Note: *Measured values which violate the limit are preceded by an asterisk and highlighted in red.*

IEC/IEEE bus command:

```
:CALC:LIM:ACP ON
:CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH 0dB,0dB
:CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH:STAT ON
:CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH:ABS -10dBm,-10dBm
:CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH:ABS:STAT ON
:CALC:LIM:ACP:ALT1 0dB,0dB
:CALC:LIM:ACP:ALT1:STAT ON
:CALC:LIM:ACP:ALT1:ABS -10dBm,-10dBm
:CALC:LIM:ACP:ALT1:ABS:STAT ON
:CALC:LIM:ACP:ALT2..11 0dB,0dB
:CALC:LIM:ACP:ALT2..11:STAT ON
:CALC:LIM:ACP:ALT2..11:ABS -10dBm,-10dBm
:CALC:LIM:ACP:ALT2..11:ABS:STAT ON
```



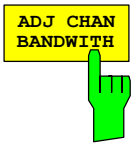
The *CHANNEL BANDWIDTH* softkey activates entry of the channel bandwidth for the transmission channel.

The useful channel bandwidth is normally determined by the transmission procedure. With 1xEV–DO, measurements are performed at the default setting with a channel bandwidth of 1.2288 MHz.

In measurement by the IBW method (*FAST ACLR OFF),* the channel bandwidth is represented onscreen by two vertical lines left and right of screen center. This allows a visual check to determine whether the total power of the signal measured is within the selected channel bandwidth.

With the time domain method (*FAST ACLR ON)*, the measurement is performed in zero span. The channel limits are not identified here. The analyzer provides all available channel filters for selection of the channel bandwidth entry. Any channel bandwidths deviating from this cannot be set. Should deviating channel bandwidths be necessary, you should measure by the IBW method.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:SENS:POW:ACH:BWID 1.2288MHz`



The *ADJ CHAN BANDWIDTH* softkey opens a table for definition of the channel bandwidths for adjacent channels.

ACP CHANNEL BW	
CHAN	BANDWIDTH
ADJ	30 kHz
ALT1	30 kHz
ALT2	30 kHz

When using the IBW method (*FAST ACLR OFF*), enter the bandwidths of the different adjacent channels numerically. All adjacent channels frequently have the same bandwidth, so entering the adjacent channel bandwidth ADJ also sets the other channels ALT1 and ALT2 to the bandwidth of the adjacent channel. This means that only one value has to be entered when adjacent channel bandwidths are identical. The same applies to the ALT2 channel (alternate channel 2) when entering the bandwidth of the ALT1 channel (alternate channel 1).

Note: *Bandwidths can be set independently of each other by overwriting the table from top to bottom.*

With the time domain method (*FAST ACLR ON*), the adjacent channel bandwidths are selected from the list of available channel filters. Use the IBW method for deviating adjacent channel bandwidths.

IEC/IEEE bus command:
```
:SENS:POW:ACH:BWID:ACH 30kHz
:SENS:POW:ACH:BWID:ALT1 30kHz
:SENS:POW:ACH:BWID:ALT2..11 30kHz
```

The *ADJ CHAN SPACING* softkey opens a table for defining the channel spacings.

CHANNEL SPACING	
CHAN	SPACING
ADJ	885 kHz
ALT1	1.98 MHz
ALT2	4.00 MHz

Adjacent channels frequently have identical spacings, so entering the adjacent channel spacing ADJ sets channel ALT1 to twice and channel ALT2 to three times the channel spacing of the adjacent channel. This means that only one value has to be entered when channel spacings are identical. The same applies to the ALT2 channel when entering the spacing of the ALT1 channel.

Note: *Channel spacings can be set independently of each other by overwriting the table from top to bottom.*

IEC/IEEE bus command:
```
:SENS:POW:ACH:SPAC:ACH 750kHz
:SENS:POW:ACH:SPAC:ALT1 1.98MHz
:SENS:POW:ACH:SPAC:ALT2..11 4MHz
```

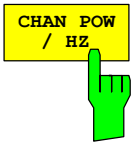
The *ACLR ABS / REL* softkey toggles between absolute and relative measurement of the channel power.

ACLR ABS The absolute value of the power in the transmission channel and the adjacent channels is displayed in the units of the y–axis, e.g. dBm, dBµV.

ACLR REL In adjacent channel power measurement (*NO. OF ADJ CHAN* > 0), the level of the adjacent channels is displayed relative to the level of the transmission channel in dBc.

With linear scaling of the y–axis, the relative power (CP/CP_{ref}) of the new channel to the reference channel is displayed. With dB scaling, the logarithmic ratio $10*lg (CP/CP_{ref})$ is displayed. This means that the relative channel power measurement can also be used for universal adjacent channel power measurements. In this instance, each channel is measured separately.

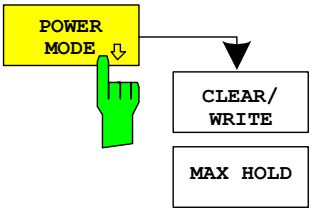
IEC/IEEE bus command: `:SENS:POW:ACH:MODE ABS`



The *CHAN PWR / HZ* softkey toggles between measurement of the total power in the channel and measurement of the power in the channel referred to 1 Hz bandwidth.

The conversion factor is $10 \cdot \lg \frac{1}{\text{Channel} \cdot \text{Bandwidth}}$.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:RES:PHZ ON|OFF`



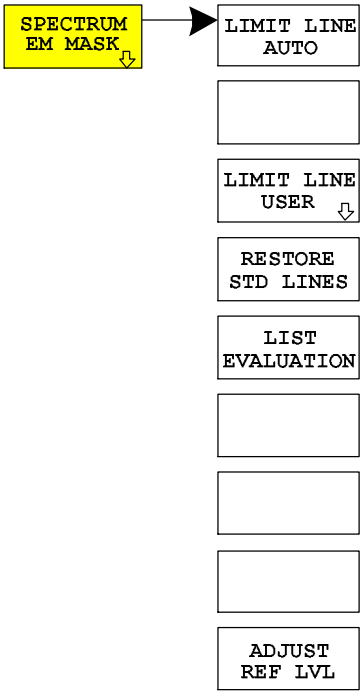
The *POWER MODE* sub menu allows to change between the normal (*CLEAR/WRITE*) and the max hold power mode. In the *CLEAR/WRITE* the channel power and the adjacent channel powers are calculated directly from the current trace. In *MAX HOLD* mode the power values are still derived from the current trace, but they are compared with a maximum algorithm to the previous power value. The greater value is remained.

IEC/IEEE bus command:

`:CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:MODE WRIT|MAXH`

Checking signal power – SPECTRUM EM MASK

MEAS key or *MEAS* hotkey



The *SPECTRUM EM MASK* softkey (Spectrum Emission Mask) starts determination of the 1xEV–DO signal power at defined offsets from the carrier and compares the power values with that of the spurious emission mask called for in the 1xEV–DO specification, in the carrier–oriented range between –4 MHz and 4 MHz.

The limits depend on the band class setting (*BAND CLASS* softkey).

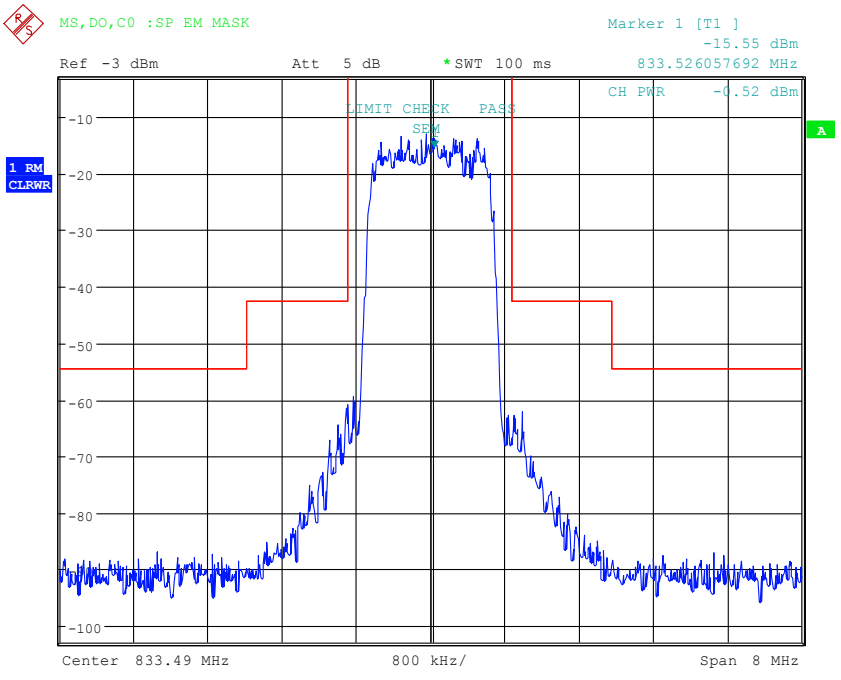


Fig. 6–3 Measurement of spectrum emission mask

The softkey activates *SPECTRUM* mode with defined settings:

The following user–specific settings are not modified on the first access following presetting:	Level Center Frequency + Frequency Offset All trigger settings parameters
ADJACENT CHAN POWER	ON
ACP STANDARD	cdma2000 MC1
NO OF ADJ. CHANNELS	0
FREQUENCY SPAN	8 MHz
SWEEP TIME	100 ms
DETECTOR	RMS

To restore adapted measurement parameters, the following parameters are saved on exiting and are set again on re–entering this measurement:

- Level parameters
- RBW, VBW
- Sweep time
- SPAN

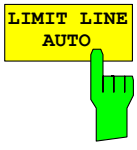
Departing from these settings, the analyzer can be operated in many functions featured in SPECTRUM mode. Changes to the RBW and VBW are limited because they are specified by the definition of the limits. If the span is extended beyond 8 MHz, the analyzer automatically switches from the carrier to the 1 MHz channel filter for the frequency range from 4 MHz and higher.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CONF:CDP:MEAS ESPectrum`

Query of results: `:CALC:LIMit:FAIL?`

Query of results of worst fail: `:CALC:LIMit:ESP:CHECk:X?`

`:CALC:LIMit:ESP:CHECk:Y?`



The *LIMIT LINE AUTO* softkey automatically selects the limit line to be checked after the power in the useful channel has been determined. If the measurement is performed in a *CONTINUOUS SWEEP* and the channel power varies from sweep to sweep, this can result in continuous replotting of the limit line.

The softkey is activated when you enter spectrum emission mask measurement.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CALC:LIM:ESP:MODE AUTO`

The definition of the limit line names is described under the *LIMIT LINE USER* softkey.

The relative limit lines are relative to the power in the channel (dBc). If both relative and absolute limits are defined for a frequency range, the resulting line is determined in the LIMIT LINE AUTO mode according to the "less stringent" criterion. Since these limit lines are of the 'upper limit line' type, this means that the higher limit in the level is used for comparison.

Note: *The limit is corrected by 10 log RBW – 10 log 30 kHz for limit values which are not specified for 30 kHz or 1 MHz bandwidth in the standard.*

The band classes 0, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11 and 12 have the same frequency support points. Minor modifications exist for band classes 3, 7 and 10 which means that these band classes have to be defined separately.

Table 6–7 Band classes 0, 2, 5, 9, 11 and 12

Offset frequency	Relative limit DOM0_R.LIM	Absolute limit DOM0_A.LIM	RBW
–4.00 MHz	–54 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
–1.98 MHz	–54 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
–1.98 MHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
–885 kHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
+885 kHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
+1.98 MHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
+1.98 MHz	–54 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
+4.00 MHz	–54 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz

Table 6–8 Band class 3

Offset frequency	Relative limit DOM3_R.LIM	Absolute limit DOM3_A.LIM	RBW
–4.00 MHz	–54 dBc		30 kHz
–1.98 MHz	–54 dBc	+200 dBm	30 kHz
–1.98 MHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
–885 kHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
+885 kHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
+1.98 MHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
+1.98 MHz	–54 dBc	+200 dBm	30 kHz
+4.00 MHz	–54 dBc		30 kHz

Table 6–9 Band class 7

Offset frequency	Relative limit DOM7_R.LIM	Absolute limit DOM7_A.LIM	RBW
–4.00 MHz		–28.2 dBm	30 kHz
–2.25 MHz	+200 dBc	–28.2 dBm	30 kHz
–2.25 MHz	–54 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
–1.98 MHz	–54 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
–1.98 MHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
–885 kHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
+885 kHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
+1.98 MHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
+1.98 MHz	–54 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
+2.25 MHz	–54 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
+2.25 MHz	+200 dBc	–28.2 dBm	30 kHz
+4.00 MHz		–28.2 dBm	30 kHz

Table 6–10 Band class 10

Offset frequency	Relative limit DOMX_R.LIM	Absolute limit DOMX_A.LIM	RBW
–4.00 MHz		–13 dBm	30 kHz
–1.25 MHz	+200 dBc	–13 dBm	30 kHz
–1.25 MHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
–885 kHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
+885 kHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
+1.25 MHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
+1.25 MHz	+200 dBc	–13 dBm	30 kHz
+4.00 MHz		–13 dBm	30 kHz

The limits for band classes 1, 4, 6, 8, 14 and 15 are defined by separate limits. The frequency limit relative to the carrier in particular is not defined at 885 kHz but rather at 1.25 MHz.

Table 6–11 Band classes 1, 4, 8, 14 and 15

Offset frequency	Relative limit DOM1_R.LIM	Absolute limit DOM1_A.LIM	RBW
–4.00 MHz	–50 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
–1.98 MHz	–50 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
–1.98 MHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
–1.25 MHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
+1.25 MHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
+1.98 MHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
+1.98 MHz	–50 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
+4.00 MHz	–50 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz

The limits for band class 6 are derived from the limits of band classes 1, 4 and 8. The additional RBW switching within the ±4 MHz varies. The 1 MHz channel filter is used for the 1 MHz segments – highlighted in grey in the table. The frequency range is divided into three sub–segments. The user's sweep time is then distributed over the segments as follows (k = filter sweep–rate factor k):

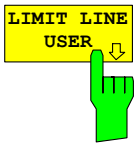
Segment1: –4.00 ... –2.25 MHz RBW = 1 MHz k = 850 SWT1 = SWT * 1/10
Segment2: –2.25 ... +2.25 MHz RBW = 30 kHz k = 2.5 SWT2 = SWT * 8/10
Segment3: +2.25 ... 4.00 MHz RBW = 1 MHz k = 850 SWT3 = SWT * 1/10

For larger spans, the sweep time is adjusted so that the three areas are swept at a constant filter sweep–rate factor k.

A further distinction in the case of band class 6 is the gradient between 2.25 MHz and 4.00 MHz.

Table 6–12 Band class 6

Offset frequency	Relative limit DOM6_R.LIM	Absolute limit DOM6_A.LIM	RBW
–4.00 MHz		–14.75 dBm	1 MHz
–2.25 MHz	+200 dBc	–13 dBm	1 MHz
–2.25 MHz	–50 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
–1.98 MHz	–50 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
–1.98 MHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
–1.25 MHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
+1.25 MHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
+1.98 MHz	–42 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
+1.98 MHz	–50 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
+2.25 MHz	–50 dBc	–70.2 dBm	30 kHz
+2.25 MHz	+200 dBc	–13 dBm	1 MHz
+4.00 MHz		–14.75 dBm	1 MHz



The *LIMIT LINE USER* softkey activates the entry of user–defined limit lines. The softkey opens the menus of the limit line editor, which may be familiar from the basic unit. The limit lines that you create are included in the table for *LIMIT LINE MANUAL*.
The following limit line settings are recommended for mobile station tests:
Trace 1, Domain frequency, X–scaling relative, Y–scaling absolute, Spacing linear, Unit dBm.
Unlike the default limit lines which are already on the instrument when the analyzer is supplied from the factory and which conform to the standard specifications, the user–specified limit line can be specified for the entire frequency range either relatively (referred to the reference level) or absolutely.

The supplied limit lines of the AUTO mode can also be selected. The names are specified next to the type in the tables above and are defined as follows:

1) Standard in 2 characters
2) Link direction M for mobile station
3) Band class, the lowest digit being used in the case of more than one band class
4) Power classes A, B, C or _ where A is the highest power class and is used when there is no power class dependency.
5) Type distinction: A for absolute and R for relative

Example of 1xEV–DO band class 0, 2, 5, 9, 11–12:

```
DO      : 1xEV-DO
  M     : mobile station
   0    : lowest of band classes 0,2,5,9,11-12
     _  : wildcard for power classes
      R : relative line
========
CDM0_R
```

The limit line names are given in the tables next to the type.

The *RESTORE STD LINES* softkey restores the limit lines defined in the standard to the state they were in when the instrument was supplied. In this way accidental overwriting of the standard lines can be undone.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CALC:LIM:ESP:REST`

The softkey *LIST EVALUATION* reconfigures the SEM output to a split screen. In the upper half the trace with the limit line is shown. In the lower half the peak value list is shown. For every range of the spectrum emission defined by the standard the peak value is listed. For every peak value the frequency, the absolute power, the relative power to the channel power and the delta limit to the limit line is shown. As long as the delta limit is negative, the peak value is below the limit line. A positive delta indicates a failed value. The results are then colored in red, and a star is indicated at the end of the row, for indicating the fail on a black and white printout.
If the list evaluation is active, the peak list function is not available.

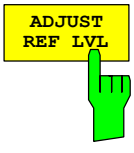
IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CALC1:PEAK:AUTO ON | OFF`

With this command the list evaluation which is by default for backwards compatibility reasons off can be turned on.

`:TRACe1:DATA? LIST`

With this command the list evaluation results are queried in the following order:
<no>, <start>, <stop>, <rbw>, <freq>, <power abs>, <power rel>, <delta>, <limit check>, <unused1>, <unused2>
All results are float values.

no	: range number
start	: start frequency
stop	: stop frequency
rbw	: resolution bandwidth of range
freq	: frequency of peak
power abs	: absolute power in dBm of peak
power rel	: relative power in dBc (related to the channel power) of peak
delta	: distance to the limit line in dB (positive indicates value above the limit, fail)
limit check	: limit fail (pass = 0, fail =1)
unused1	: reserved (0.0)
unused2	: reserved (0.0)

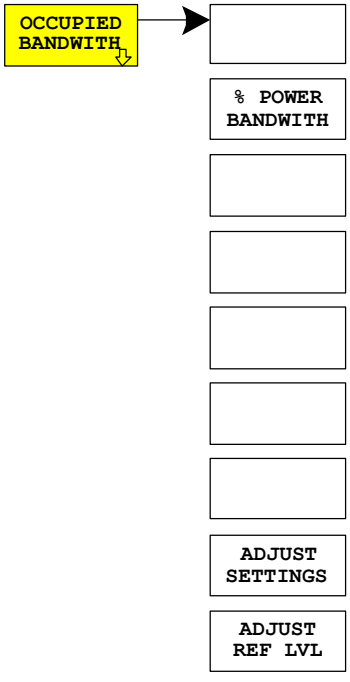


The *ADJUST REF LVL* softkey adjusts the reference level of the analyzer to the measured total signal power.
The softkey becomes active when the first sweep ends with measurement of the occupied bandwidth and the total power of the signal is known.
Adaptation of the reference level ensures that the signal branch of the analyzer is not overloaded and the dynamic response is not restricted by a reference level that is too low.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:SENS:POW:ACH:PRES:RLEV`

Measurement of bandwidth occupied by signal – OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH

MEAS key or *MEAS* hotkey



The *OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH* softkey enables measurement of the bandwidth occupied by the signal.
This measurement determines the bandwidth in which – in the initial state – 99 % of the signal power is found. The percentage signal power to be included in the bandwidth measurement can be modified. The bandwidth and the frequency markers for measurement are shown in the Marker info field in the top right corner of the display.

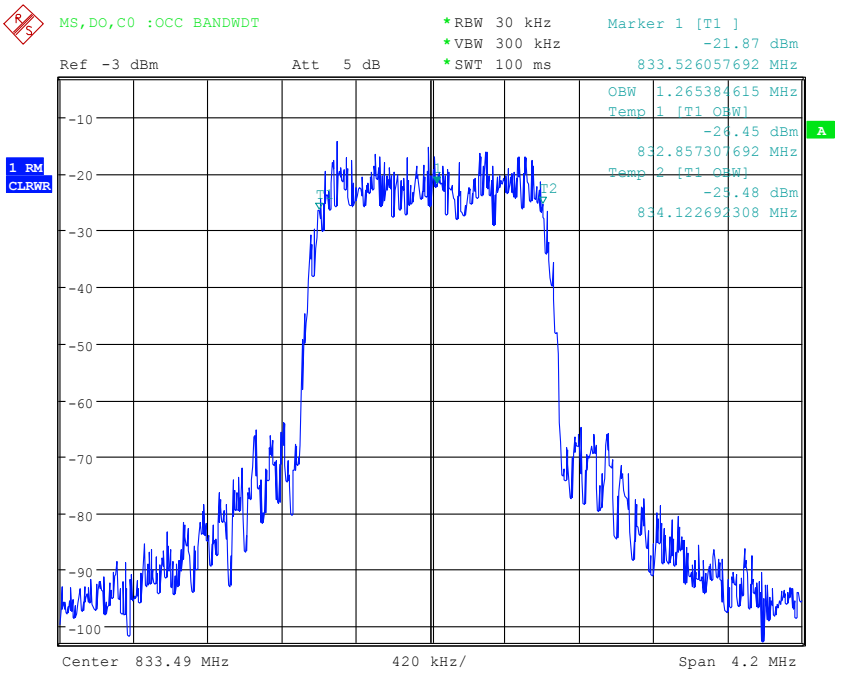


Fig. 6–4 Measurement of occupied bandwidth

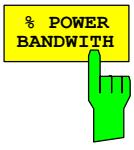
The softkey activates *SPECTRUM* mode with defined settings:

The following user–specific settings are not modified on the first access following presetting: Level parameters Center Frequency + Frequency Offset All trigger settings	
OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH	ON
FREQUENCY SPAN	4.2 MHz
SWEEP TIME	100 ms
RBW	30 kHz
VBW	300 kHz
DETECTOR	RMS

To restore adapted measurement parameters, the following parameters are saved on exiting and are set again on re–entering this measurement:
Level parameters
RBW, VBW
Sweep time
SPAN

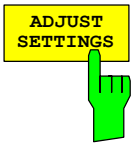
IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CONF:CDP:MEAS OBAN`

Query of results: `:CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:RES? OBAN`



The *% POWER BANDWIDTH* softkey opens a box for entering the percentage power referred to the total power in the displayed frequency range by which the occupied bandwidth is defined (percentage of total power).
The permissible range is 10 to 99.9%.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:SENS:POW:BWID 99PCT`



The *ADJUST SETTINGS* softkey adjusts the settings of the analyzer to the specified channel bandwidth for measurement of the occupied bandwidth.All analyzer settings relevant to power measurement within a certain frequency range (channel bandwidth) such as:

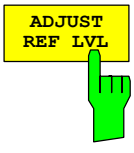
- Frequency span 3 x channel width
- Resolution bandwidth RBW ≤ 1/40 of channel bandwidth
- Video bandwidth VBW ≥ 3 × RBW
- Detector RMS

are optimized.

The reference level is not influenced by *ADJUST SETTINGS*. It must be set for optimum dynamic response so that the maximum signal is close to the reference level.

Adjustment is performed only once but, if necessary, the instrument settings may be changed afterwards.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:SENS:POW:PRES OBW`

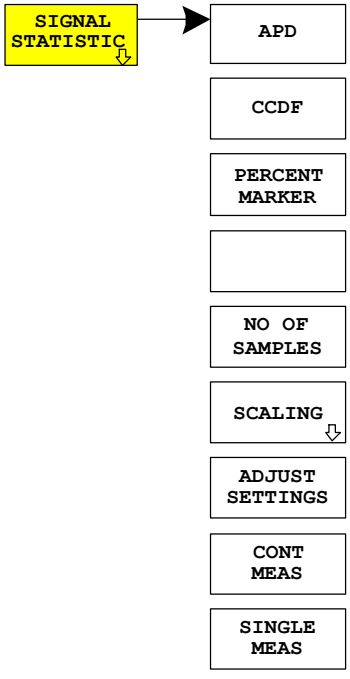


The *ADJUST REF LVL* softkey adjusts the reference level of the analyzer to the measured total signal power.
The softkey becomes active when the first sweep ends with measurement of the occupied bandwidth and the total power of the signal is known.
Adaptation of the reference level ensures that the signal branch of the analyzer is not overloaded and the dynamic response is not restricted by a reference level that is too low.
Since the measurement bandwidth is distinctly narrower for channel power measurements than the signal bandwidth, the signal branch can be overloaded, even though the trace is still well below the reference level. When the measured channel power is identical to the reference level, the signal path is not overloaded.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:SENS:POW:ACH:PRES:RLEV`

Signal statistics

MEAS key or *MEAS* hotkey



The *STATISTICS* softkey launches measurement of the distribution function of signal amplitudes (complementary cumulative distribution function). The measurement can be switched, using the menu softkey, to amplitude power distribution (APD).

For this measurement, a signal section of settable length is recorded continuously in a zero span, and the distribution of the signal amplitudes is evaluated. The recording length and the display range of the CCDF can be set using the softkeys of the menu. The amplitude distribution is plotted logarithmically as a percentage of the amount by which a certain level is exceeded, starting with the mean value of the signal amplitudes.
In addition, the crest factor, i.e. the difference between the maximum value and the mean power, is displayed in dB.

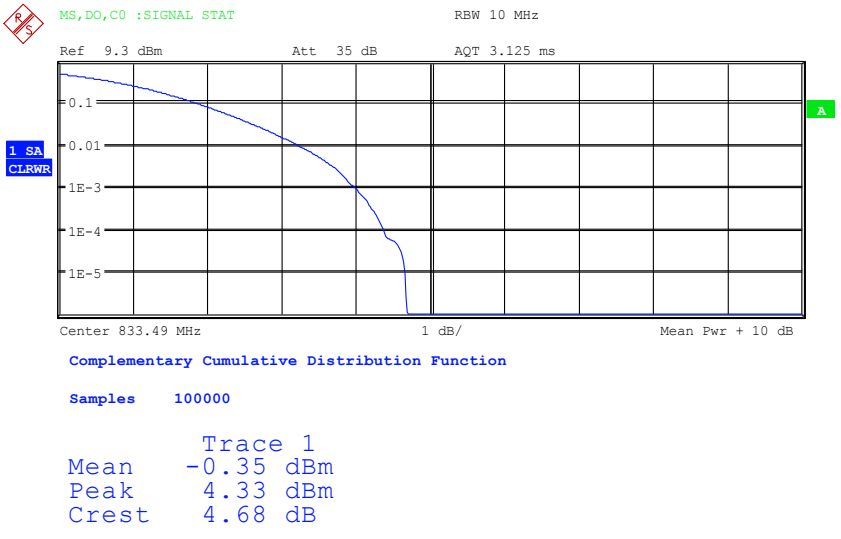


Fig. 6–5 CCDF of 1xEV–DO signal

The softkey enables the SPECTRUM mode with predefined settings:

The following user–specific settings are not modified so that the adaptation to the device under test is preserved: Reference Level + Ref Level Offset Center Frequency + Frequency Offset Input Attenuation + Mixer Level All trigger settings	
CCDF	ON
RBW	10 MHz
DETECTOR	SAMPLE

Departing from these settings, the analyzer can be operated in all functions featured in SPECTRUM mode, i.e. all measurement parameters can be adapted to the requirements of the specific measurement.

To restore adapted measurement parameters, the following parameters are saved on exiting and are set again on re–entering this measurement:
Level parameters
RBW
NO OF SAMPLES

IEC/IEEE bus command:

```
:CONF:CDP:MEAS CCDF
```

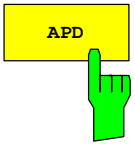
or

```
:CALC:STAT:CCDF ON
```

Query of results:

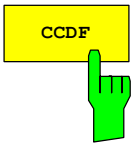
```
:CALC:MARK:X?
:CALC:STAT:RES? MEAN |
                PEAK |CFActor | ALL
```

MEAN Mean (RMS) measured power in dBm in the period of observation
PEAK Measured peak power in dBm in the period of observation
CFACtor Determined CREST factor (i.e. ratio of peak power to mean power) in dB
ALL Results of all three named measurements, separated by a comma: <mean pow>, <peak pow>, <crest factor>



The *APD ON/OFF* softkey enables the amplitude probability distribution function.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CALC:STAT:APD ON`

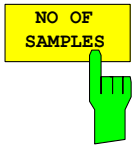


The *CCDF ON/OFF* softkey enables the complementary distribution function (complementary cumulative distribution function).

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CALC:STAT:CCDF ON`

When the CCDF function is enabled, the *PERCENT MARKER* softkey supports positioning of marker 1 by entering a sought probability. This means that the power that will be exceeded with a given degree of probability can be determined in a simple manner.
If marker 1 is disabled, it is enabled automatically.

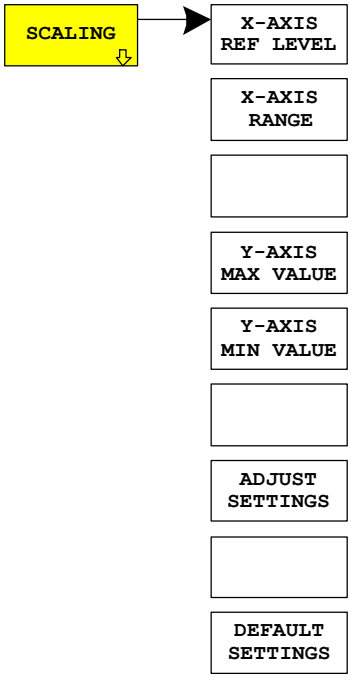
IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CALC:MARK:Y:PERC 0...100%`



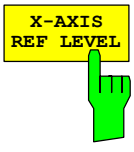
The *NO OF SAMPLES* softkey sets the number of power measurement values that have to be taken into account for the distribution measurement function.

Note: *The overall measurement time is influenced by the selected number of samples as well as by the resolution bandwidth selected for the measurement, since the resolution bandwidth directly affects the sampling rate.*

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CALC:STAT:NSAM <value>`

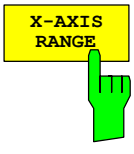


The *SCALING* softkey opens a menu in which the scaling parameters for the x and y–axis can be modified.



The *X–AXIS REF LEVEL* softkey changes the level settings of the instrument and sets the maximum measurable power.
The function is identical to that of the *REF LEVEL* softkey in the *AMPT* menu.
This value is mapped to the right diagram border for the *APD* function. For the *CCDF* function, this value is not directly represented in the diagram because the x–axis is scaled relative to the measured *MEAN POWER*.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CALC:STAT:SCAL:X:RLEV <value>`



The *X–AXIS RANGE* softkey changes the level range that is to be covered by the selected distribution sampling function.
The function is identical to that of the *RANGE LOG MANUAL* softkey in the *AMPT* menu.

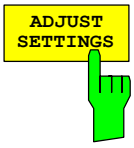
IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CALC:STAT:SCAL:X:RANG <value>`

The Y–*AXIS MAX VALUE* softkey sets the upper limit of the displayed probability range.
The values on the y–axis are normalized, i.e. the maximum value is 1.0. Since the y–axis scaling is logarithmic, the spacing between the maximum and minimum values must be at least one decade.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CALC:STAT:SCAL:Y:UPP <value>`

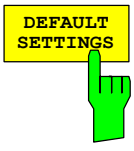
The *Y–AXIS MIN VALUE* softkey sets the lower limit of the displayed probability range.
Since the y–axis scaling is logarithmic, the spacing between the maximum and minimum values must be at least one decade. Permissible range 0 < value < 1.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CALC:STAT:SCAL:Y:LOW <value>`



The *ADJUST SETTINGS* softkey optimizes the analyzer level settings according to the measured peak power in order to gain maximum sensitivity of the instrument.
In order to achieve maximum power resolution, the level range is set for the APD measurement according to the measured difference between the peak power value and the minimum power value, and for the CCDF measurement between the peak power value and the mean power value.
In addition, the probability scale of the selected number of measured values is adjusted.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CALC:STAT:SCAL:AUTO ONCE`

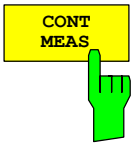


The *DEFAULT SETTINGS* softkey resets the scaling on the x and y–axis to the default (PRESET) settings.

x–axis reference level: –20 dBm
x–axis range for APD: 100 dB
x–axis range for CCDF: 20 dB

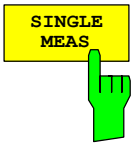
y–axis for upper limit: 1.0
y–axis for lower limit: 1E–6

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CALC:STAT:PRES`



The *CONT MEAS* softkey starts the acquisition of new sequences of sample data and the calculation of the APD or CCDF trace, depending on the selected measurement. The next measurement is started automatically as soon as the indicated number of measured values has been reached ("CONTinuous MEASurement").

IEC/IEEE bus command:
```
:INIT:CONT ON;
:INIT:IMM
```



The *SINGLE MEAS* softkey starts the acquisition of one new sequence of sample data and the calculation of the APD or CCDF trace, depending on the selected measurement. The measurement finishes after the displayed number of measured values has been reached.

IEC/IEEE bus command:
```
:INIT:CONT OFF;
:INIT:IMM
```

Code domain measurements on 1xEV–DO signals

Application Firmware R&S FS–K85 provides a code domain analyzer. With its help, the measurements called for in the 1xEV–DO specification in respect of the power of the different codes and code channels (concentrated codes) can be performed. In addition, the modulation quality (EVM and RHO factor), frequency errors and trigger–to–frame time, and also peak–code domain errors are determined. Constellation and bit stream evaluations are also available. Furthermore the timing and phase offsets of the channels relative to the pilot can also be calculated (see the *TIME/PHASE* softkey). The observation period can be adjusted in multiples of the half slot by means of the *CAPTURE LENGTH* softkey. Each half slot has 1024 chips.

Basically, the firmware differentiates between the following result classes for the evaluations:

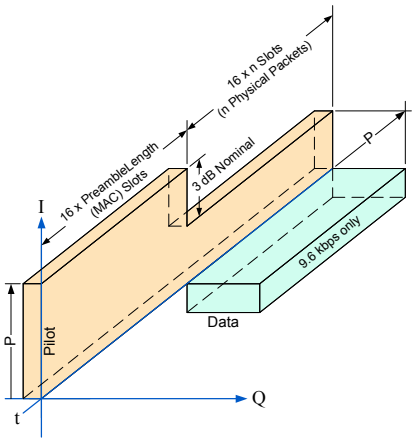
Results that take the total signal into account over the whole period of observation (all half slots)
Results that take the total signal into account over one half slot
Results that take one channel into account over the whole period of observation (all half slots)
Results that take one channel into account over one half slot

The evaluations of the code domain analyzer are performed on a split screen. The screen is divided into two halves for this purpose.
The upper half of the screen (Screen A) displays evaluations which vary with respect to the codes. The lower half of the screen (Screen B) displays all other evaluations.

Table 6–13 Overview of evaluations

	Code dimension		Time dimension		Mapping
Evaluation on Screen A	**Total signal**	**One channel**	**All half slots**	**One half slot**	**I or Q or overview**
Code domain power	✓		✓ AVG ON	✓ AVG OFF	I/Q/Overview
Code domain error power	✓			✓	I/Q/Overview
Channel table	✓			✓	Not used

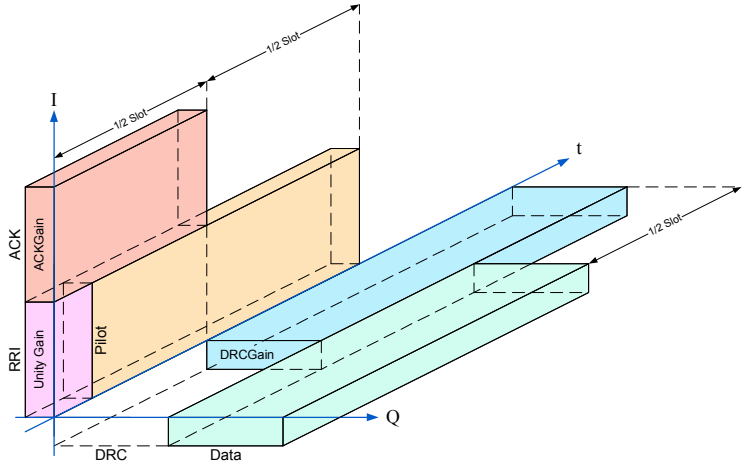
Evaluation on Screen B	**Total signal**	**One channel**	**All half slots**	**One half slot**	**I or Q**
Result summary	✓		✓	✓	Not used
Power versus half slot		✓	✓		I/Q
Power versus symbol		✓		✓	I/Q
Composite EVM (modulation accuracy)	✓		✓		Not used
Composite constellation	✓			✓	Not used
Peak code domain error	✓		✓		I/Q
Symbol constellation		✓		✓	I/Q
Symbol EVM		✓		✓	I/Q
Bit stream		✓		✓	I/Q



There are two operating modes: ACCESS mode and TRAFFIC mode.
The two diagrams show the possible channels together with their position on the I and Q branch, the possible orientation in time and the gain.

In ACCESS mode there is only the Reverse Pilot Channel and the Reverse Data Channel.

Fig. 6–6 Channels in ACCESS mode



The TRAFFIC mode has 5 channels:

Reverse Pilot Channel, Reverse Rate Indicator, Reverse Date Channel, Reverse Data Rate Control Channel and Reverse Acknowledgment Channel. The RRI takes up the first 256 chips of the first half slot and shares its code with the PICH. The ACK is always just one half slot in length. The DRC is a multiple of slots in length and offset by one half slot.

Fig. 6–7 Channels in TRAFFIC mode

Depending on the symbol rate of a code channel, the code channel will have a different spreading factor and a different number of symbols per half slot. The relationship can be seen in the table below.

Table 6–14 Relationship between symbol rate, spreading factor and number of symbols

Data rate [ksps]	Spreading factor	Symbols per half slot
76.8	16	64
153.6	8	128
307.2	4	256

With evaluations on the lower screen where symbols are entered along the x–axis, the maximum number of symbols varies according to the symbol rate of the selected code channel.

The code channel and half slot for which a result is to be displayed are selected using the *SELECT CHANNEL* and *SELECT HALF SLOT* softkeys. Let us assume that code channel 2.4 (Walsh code number 2 for spreading factor 4), half slot 3 and Q branch (using *SELECT I/Q*) have been selected. On Screen A the Code Domain Power evaluation is relative, and on Screen B the symbol EVM evaluation is active. Screen A will thus display the Code Domain Power evaluation of half slot 3. In this instance code channel 2.4 is shown selected in red. In the lower half of the screen, the EVM symbol for evaluation of code channel 2.4 in half slot 3 with 256 values can be seen.

The code domain analyzer can work in two modes. In CODE CHAN AUTOSEARCH mode, it performs an automatic search for the following 1xEV–DO and 1xEV–DV channels:

Table 6–15 Channels in the 1xEV–DO system

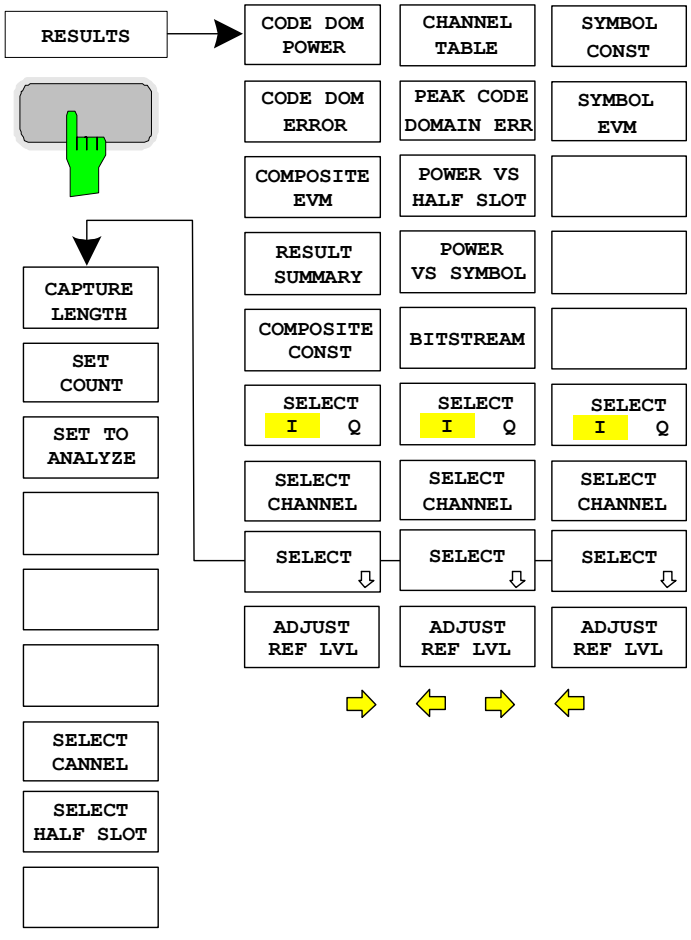
Channel	Abbreviation	Mapping	Channel number and spreading factor
Reverse Pilot Channel	PICH	I	0.16
Reverse Rate Indicator	RRI	I	0.16
Reverse Data Channel	DATA	Q	2.4
Reverse Acknowledgment Channel	ACK	I	4.8
Reverse Data Rate Control Channel	DRC	Q	8.16

If the RRI and the PICH are active, it is assumed that for the first 256 chips (1/4 of the half slot, 1/8 of the entire slot) only the RRI and then the PICH is active in this half slot. If only the PICH is active (RRI activity 0), the PICH is active for the entire 1024 chips of the half slot.

In the another mode, CODE CHAN PREDEFINED, the user has the option of determining the active code channels in the signal by means of selectable and editable tables. The automatic channel search is then replaced by this user entry.

Presentation of evaluations – RESULTS

RESULTS hotkey or *MEAS* hotkey and then *CODE DOM ANALYZER* softkey



The *RESULTS* hotkey opens the submenu for choosing the evaluation. In the main menu, the most important evaluations are offered for rapid access, and advanced evaluations are available in the side menus.

Note: *To go to the far side menu, press the NEXT hardkey twice.*

You can choose from the following evaluations:

CODE DOM POWER	Code domain power evaluation in relative or absolute scaling (depending on the CODE PWR ABS/REL softkey) and with or without averaging over all half slots (depending on the CDP AVG OFF/ON softkey)
CODE DOM ERROR	Code domain error–power evaluation
COMPOSITE EVM	Square difference between the test signal and the ideal reference signal
COMPOSITE CONST	Composite constellation evaluation
RESULT SUMMARY	Results in tabular form
CHANNEL TABLE	Channel occupancy table
PEAK CODE DOMAIN ERR	Projection of the error between the test signal and the ideal reference signal to the spreading factor of the channel type and subsequent summation over the symbols of each slot of the differential signal
POWER VS HALF SLOT	Power of the selected channel over all half slots
POWER VS SYMBOL	Power of the selected channel and the selected half slot over all symbols
BITSTREAM	Display of determined bits
SYMBOL CONST	Symbol constellation evaluation
SYMBOL EVM	Error vector magnitude evaluation

The *SELECT I/Q* softkey determines whether the I or Q branch is to be evaluated.

By entering a channel number (*SELECT CHANNEL* softkey) you can select a channel for the *POWER VS HALF SLOT, SYMBOL CONST*, *SYMBOL EVM, BITSTREAM* and *POWER VS SYMBOL* evaluations.

With the S*ELECT HALF SLOT* softkey you can select a half slot for the *CODE DOM POWER*, *CODE ERROR*, *CHANNEL TABLE*, *SYMB CONST*, *SYMBOL EVM*, *BITSTREAM*, *COMPOSITE CONST* and *POWER VS SYMBOL* evaluations.
With *ADJUST REF LVL* you can optimally adapt the reference level of the instrument to the signal level.

The following user–specific settings are not modified so that the adaptation to the device under test is preserved: Level parameters Center Frequency + Frequency Offset The following user–specific settings are adopted as follows: External trigger sources are preserved, while all other trigger sources result in *FREE RUN* mode. Additional trigger settings are preserved. To restore adjusted level parameters, they are saved on exiting the code domain analyzer and reset on re–entering the code domain analyzer.

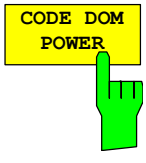
The most important measurement settings, which are based on the displays, are grouped above the diagram:

```
MS,DO,C1 :CODE POWER                SR 307.2 ksps
                                    Chan   2.4 -Q
dB TOT              CF 1.85125 GHz  Half Slot  11
```

Fig. 6–8 Function fields of diagrams

The meanings are as follows:

Column 1:	Mobile radio system (mobile station 1xEV–DO)		`MS,DO`
	Band class (classes 0 to 12) abbreviated	e.g.	`C1` for 1900 MHz band
	Name of selected evaluation:	e.g.	`CODE POWER`
	(blank line)		
	Unit of y–axis	e.g.	`dB TOT` for relative to total power
Column 2:	(blank line)		
	(blank line)		
	Center frequency of signal:	e.g.	`CF 1.85125 GHz`
Column 3:	Symbol rate of selected channel :	e.g.	`SR 307.2 ksps`
	Walsh code and spreading factor of selected channel and branch (I or Q):	e.g.	`Chan 2.4-Q`
	Half slot number of selected channel:		`Half Slot 11`



The *CODE DOM POWER* softkey selects the code domain power (CDP) evaluation with relative scaling.

In code domain power evaluation, the total signal is considered over precisely one half slot. The power values of the different codes are determined and plotted in a diagram. In this diagram, the x–axis is the code number and the y–axis is a logarithmic level axis. The number of codes on the x–axis is 16. The half slot to be evaluated can be set by means of the *SELECT HALF SLOT* softkey. The *SELECT I/Q* softkey is used to select the branch to be evaluated.

If the *CDP AVG* softkey is set to ON, evaluation is not averaged over one individual half slot but instead over all recorded half slots. The averaged evaluation is a requirement of the standard and has a special averaging algorithm for the ACK.

The power is referred in the default setting to the total power. This power reference was selected since the power control always affects all code channels including the pilot. The power reference can be switched to the power of the pilot using the *POWER REF* softkey; this allows the power of each code channel to be analyzed relative to the pilot. Power control does not change these relative results.

Apart from these relative displays, there is also the option of specifying the absolute power. It can be enabled by means of the CODE PWR ABS/REL softkey. Accordingly, the unit of the y–axis is dBm for absolute evaluation, dB PICH for relative evaluation with respect to the pilot, and dB TOT for relative evaluation with respect to the total power.

The power values of the active and unassigned codes are shown in different colours. Additionally, quasi–inactive codes may also occur. The following colour–coding is used:

- Yellow — Active channel
- Cyan — Unassigned code (neither on I nor Q branch)
- Light green — Quasi–inactive code (the code on the analyzed branch is inactive, but the code with the same code number on the other branch belongs to an active channel)

A channel in *CODE CHAN AUTOSEARCH* mode (automatic channel search mode) is referred to as active when the minimum power entered by the user (see the INACT CHAN THRESHOLD softkey) is exceeded and there is an adequate signal–to–noise ratio. In *CODE CHAN PREDEFINED* mode, each code channel in the user–defined channel table is identified as active.

The code domain power evaluation supports two sorting orders: the Hadamard and BitReverse orders. In Hadamard order, the codes are sorted and displayed in ascending order: 0.16, 1.16, 2.16, ..., 15.16. The power in the code is displayed for each code. If there is a code channel in the signal that covers several codes, the individual power of the codes is displayed. If you wish to read the total power of this concentrated code channel, you should use BitReverse order.

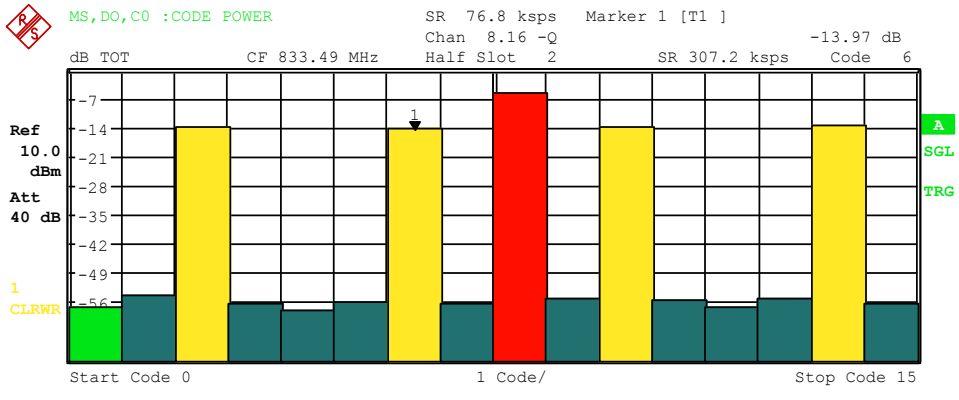


Fig. 6–9 CDP diagram in Hadamard order

With BitReverse order, the sorting sequence of the channels is different since the code numbers are interpreted in reverse order at bit level. This results in the following code sequence for spreading factor 16: 0.16, 8.16, 4.16, ... 15.16 (see Chapter 9). The codes of a concentrated code channel are now adjacent to each other and the total power of the code channel is displayed.

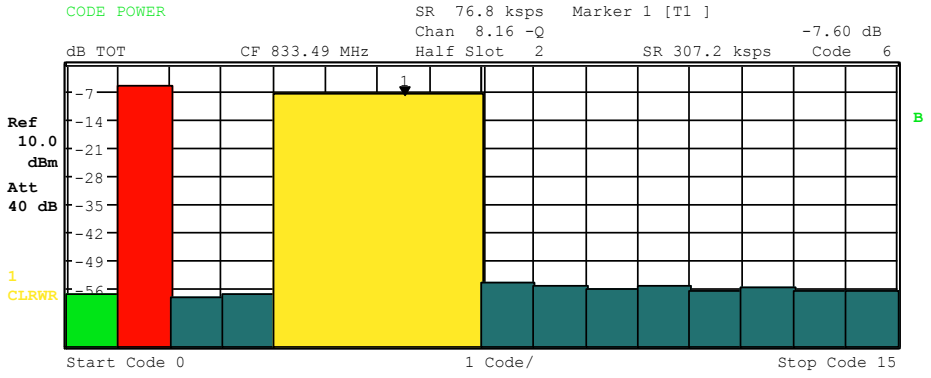


Fig. 6–10 CDP diagram in BitReverse order for the same signal

By entering a channel number (see the *SELECT CHANNEL* softkey), you can select a channel for more detailed display. The codes of this channel are shown in red. Selection of more detailed evaluations (e.g. *SYMBOL CONSTELLATION*) for unassigned codes is possible but pointless since the results are not valid.

To give an overview of the two code domain power measurements in addition to the separate evaluation of the I and Q branches, a CODE DOM OVERVIEW softkey, which can be used to switch to Overview mode, is provided in the SETTINGS menu. In Overview mode, the I branch is evaluated on Screen A and the Q branch on Screen B.

Fig. 6–11 CDP diagram in BitReverse order in Overview mode

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CALC<1>:FEED "XPOW:CDP:RAT"` (relative)

`:CALC<1>:FEED "XPOW:CDP"` (absolute)

The *CODE DOM ERROR* softkey selects evaluation of code domain error power (CDEP).

The code domain error–power measurement reads out the difference in power between measured and ideally generated reference signals for each code in dB. Since it is an error power, active and inactive channels can be assessed jointly at a glance with this evaluation.
With the code domain error–power evaluation, the total signal is considered over precisely one half slot and the error powers are determined for the different codes and plotted in a diagram. In this diagram, the x–axis is the code number and the y–axis a logarithmic level axis with units of dB. The number of codes on the x–axis is 16. The half slot to be evaluated can be set by means of the *SELECT HALF SLOT* softkey. The *SELECT I/Q* softkey is used to select the branch to be evaluated.

The power values of the active and unassigned codes are shown in different colours. Additionally, quasi–inactive codes may also occur. The following colour–coding is used:

- Yellow — Active channel
- Cyan — Unassigned code (neither on I nor Q branch)
- Light green — Quasi–inactive code (the code on the analyzed branch is inactive, but the code with the same code number on the other branch belongs to an active channel)

A channel in *CODE CHAN AUTOSEARCH* mode (automatic channel search mode) is referred to as active when the minimum power entered by the user (see the INACT CHAN THRESHOLD softkey) is exceeded and there is an adequate signal–to–noise ratio. In *CODE CHAN PREDEFINED* mode, each code channel in the user–defined channel table is identified as active.
The code domain error–power evaluation supports two sorting orders: the Hadamard and BitReverse orders. In Hadamard order, the codes are sorted and displayed in ascending order: 0.16, 1.16, 2.16, ..., 15.16. The power in the code is displayed for each code.

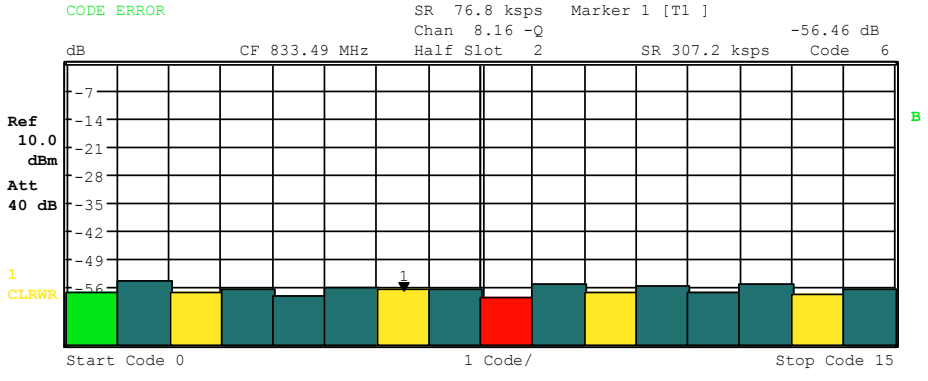


Fig. 6–12 CDEP diagram in Hadamard order

With BitReverse order, the sorting sequence of the channels is different since the code numbers are interpreted in reverse order at bit level. This results in the following code sequence for base spreading factor 16: 0.16, 8.16, 4.16, ... 15.16 (see Chapter 9). With the code domain error–power evaluation, unlike the code domain power evaluation, no power values of the concentrated code channel are displayed since the power values in the code domain error–power evaluation are error power values.

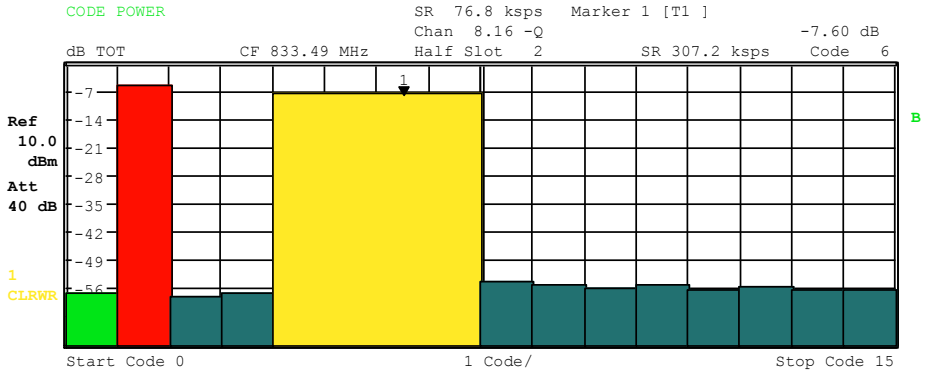


Fig. 6–13 CDEP diagram in BitReverse order for the same signal

By entering a channel number (see the *SELECT CHANNEL* softkey), you can select a channel for more detailed display. The codes of this channel are shown in red.
Selection of more detailed evaluations (e.g. *SYMBOL CONSTELLATION*) for unassigned codes is possible but pointless since the results are not valid.

To give an overview of the two code domain power measurements in addition to the separate evaluation of the I and Q branches, a CODE DOM OVERVIEW softkey, which can be used to switch to Overview mode, is provided in the SETTINGS menu. In Overview mode, the I branch is evaluated on Screen A and the Q branch on Screen B.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CALC<1>:FEED "XPOW:CDEP"`

The *COMPOSITE EVM* softkey selects evaluation of error vector magnitude (EVM) over the total signal (modulation accuracy).

In the composite EVM measurement, the square root is determined from the error square between the real and imaginary components of the test signal and an ideally generated reference signal (EVM referred to the total signal).

The measurement result consists of one composite EVM measurement value per half slot. You can set the number of half slots by means of the *CAPTURE LENGTH* softkey. Subsequently, the COMPOSITE EVM evaluation considers the total signal over the entire period of observation.

Only the channels detected as active are used to generate the ideal reference signal. In the case of a channel which is not detected as being active on account of, for example, low power, the difference between the test/reference signal and the composite EVM is therefore very large (see the figure).

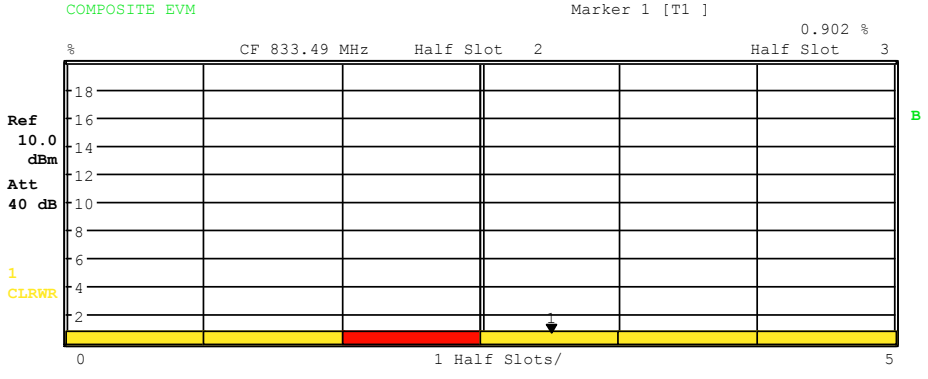


Fig. 6–14 Display of Composite EVM when all channels contained in the signal were detected as active

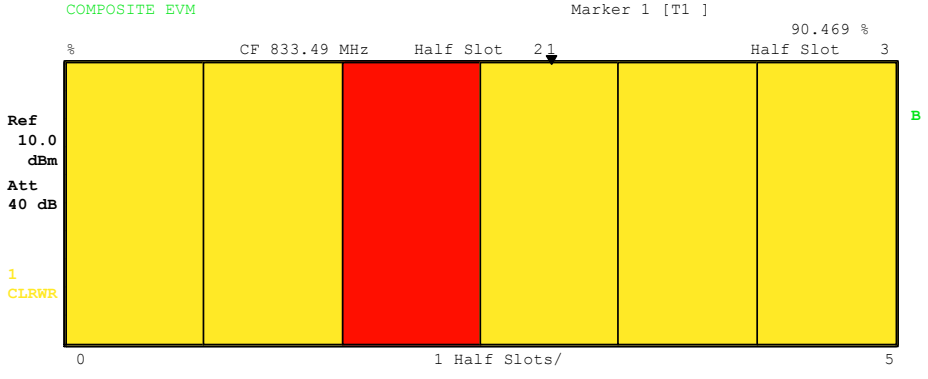
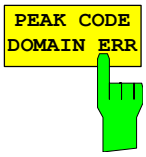


Fig. 6–15 Display of Composite EVM when one code channel was not detected as active

As with the selection of a code channel in the CDP or CDEP diagram, there is the option of selecting a half slot in the Composite EVM diagram. Selection is performed by entering the half–slot number (see the *SELECT HALF SLOT* softkey). The selected half slot appears as a red bar.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CALC2:FEED "XTIM:CDP:MACCuracy"`



The *PEAK CODE DOMAIN ERR* softkey selects the evaluation of the peak code domain error.

With the peak code domain error measurement, there is a projection of the error between the test signal and the ideally generated reference signal to the base spreading factor. The unit on the y–axis is dB. The *SELECT I/Q* softkey is used to select the branch to be evaluated.
The measurement result consists of one numerical value per half slot for the peak code domain error. You can set the number of half slots by means of the *CAPTURE LENGTH* softkey. Subsequently, peak code domain error evaluation considers the total signal over the entire period of observation.
Only the channels detected as active are used to generate the ideal reference signal for peak code domain error. If an assigned code is not detected as active because of low power, the difference between the test signal and the reference signal is very large. The R&S FS–K85 therefore shows a peak code domain error that is too high (see figure).

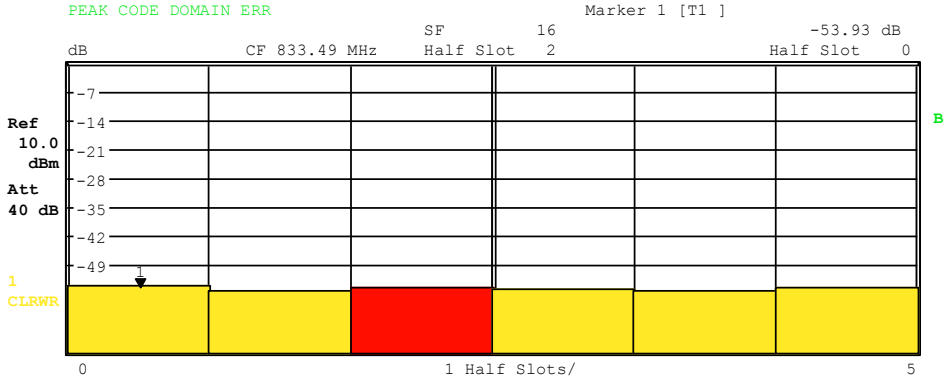


Fig. 6–16 Peak code domain error when all channels contained in the signal were detected as active

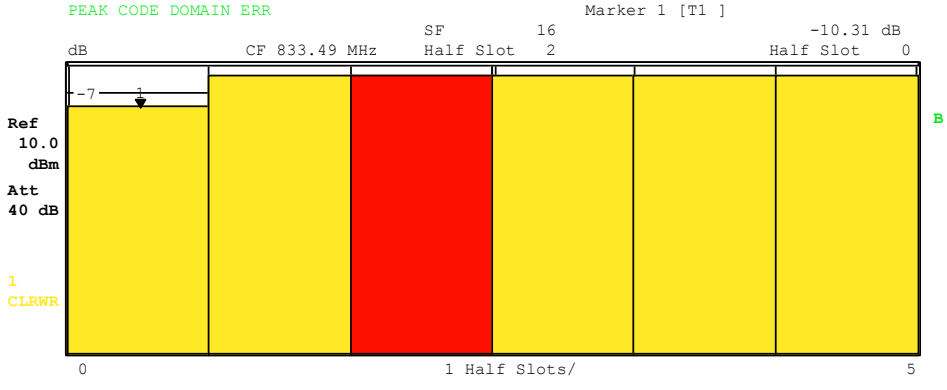
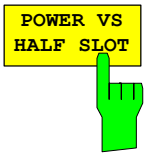


Fig. 6–17 Peak code domain error when one channel was not detected as active

As with the selection of a code channel in the CDP or CDEP diagram, there is the option of selecting a half slot in the Peak Code Domain Error diagram. Selection is performed by entering the half–slot number (see the *SELECT HALF SLOT* softkey). The selected half slot appears as a red bar.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CALC2:FEED "XTIM:CDP:ERR:PCDomain"`



The *POWER VS HALF SLOT* softkey activates the power versus half slot evaluation.

The absolute power for the selected channel is displayed as an average for each half slot. The unit on the y–axis is dBm.

The measurement result consists of one numerical value per half slot for the power value. You can set the number of half slots by means of the *CAPTURE LENGTH* softkey. Subsequently, the POWER VS HALF SLOT evaluation considers one code channel over the entire period of observation.

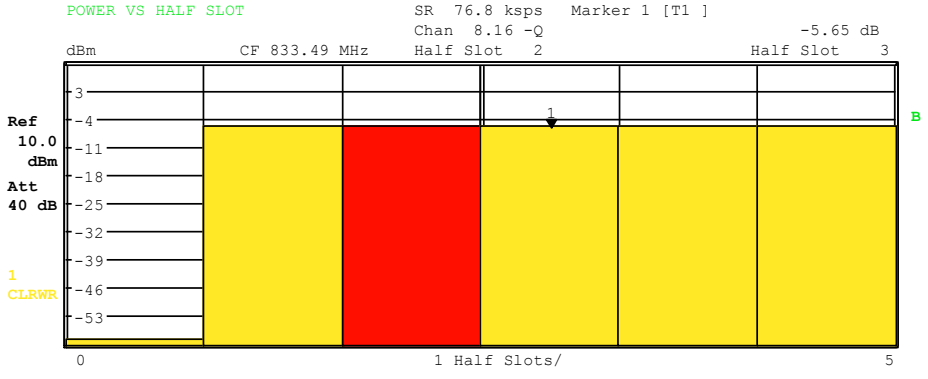


Fig. 6–18 Power versus half slot for an occupied channel with power control

As with the selection of a code channel in the CDP or CDEP diagram, there is the option of selecting a half slot in the Power versus Half Slot diagram. Selection is performed by entering the half–slot number (see the *SELECT HALF SLOT* softkey). The selected half slot appears as a red bar.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CALC2:FEED "XTIM:CDP:PVSLot"`

The *RESULT SUMMARY* softkey selects the numerical evaluation of all measurement results. Evaluation is subdivided as follows:

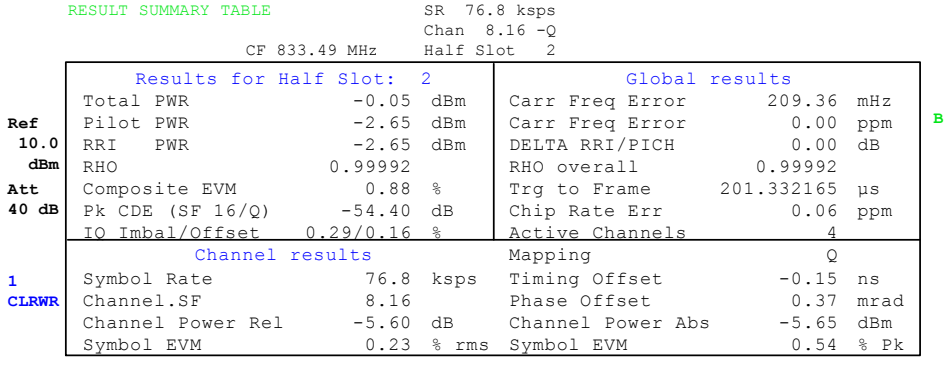


Fig. 6–19 Result summary

The top left–hand part shows measurement results which affect the total signal (i.e. all channels) for the half slot selected using the *SELECT HALF SLOT* softkey:

Total Power: Specifies the total power of the signal.

Pilot Power: Specifies the pilot power.

RRI Power: Specifies the RRI power; dashes are displayed if there is no RRI channel.

RHO: Specifies the RHO quality parameter. According to the 1xEV–DO specification, RHO is the normalized, correlated power between the measured and the ideally generated reference signal. The 1xEV–DO specification requires that only the pilot channel be input during measurement of RHO.

Composite EVM: The composite EVM value is the difference between the test signal and the ideal reference signal (see the *COMPOSITE EVM* softkey).

Pk CDE: The *PEAK CODE DOMAIN ERR* measurement specifies a projection of the difference between the test signal and the ideal reference signal to spreading factor 16 (see softkeys *PEAK CODE DOMAIN ERR*). The spreading factor, for which the projection is made, is specified next to the measured value.

IQ Imbalance: IQ imbalance of the signal in %

IQ Offset: DC offset of the signal in %

The top right–hand part shows measurement results which affect the total signal (i.e. all channels) for the entire period of observation (i.e. all half slots):

Carrier Freq Error: Specifies the frequency error referred to the set center frequency of the analyzer. The absolute frequency error is the sum of the frequency error of the analyzer and that of the device under test.
Excessive differences between transmitter and receiver frequency impair synchronization of the CDP measurement. If at all possible, the transmitter and the receiver should therefore be synchronized to a common reference frequency (see the chapter "Getting Started"). The frequency error is available both in Hz and in ppm referred to the carrier frequency.

DELTA RRI/PICH: This value specifies a logarithmic correlation between RRI and pilot power. The specification requires that 16 half slots be measured; this can be adjusted using the CAPTURE LENGTH softkey. The formula of the standard has been extended to any given number of half slots.

RHO overall: RHO determined over all half slots.

Trigger to Frame: This measurement result reproduces the timing offset from the beginning of the acquired signal section until the start of the first even–numbered half slot. In the case of triggered data acquisition, this corresponds to the timing offset frame–trigger (+ trigger–offset) – start of the first even–numbered half slot. If the analyzer was not able to synchronize to the 1xEV–DO signal, the value of Trg to Frame is not meaningful. If the *FREE RUN* trigger is selected, dashes (–.––) are shown.

Chip Rate Error: Specifies the chip rate error (1.2288 Mcps) in ppm. A high chip rate error causes symbol errors and this may prevent the CDP measurement from performing synchronization. This measurement result is valid even if the analyzer was not able to synchronize to the 1xEV–DO signal.

Active Channels: Specifies the number of active channels found in the signal. The PICH and RRI each count as an individual channel. (Display for each half slot)

The bottom part of the RESULT SUMMARY shows the results of measurements on the selected channel and the selected half slot.

Symbol Rate: Symbol rate with which the channel is transmitted.

Mapping: Indicates whether the I or Q branch is being evaluated.

Channel.SF: Number of the channel and its associated spreading factor.

Timing Offset: Timing offset between the selected channel and the pilot channel. This measurement can be enabled by means of the *TIME/PHASE* softkey.

Phase Offset: Phase offset between the selected channel and the pilot channel. This measurement can be enabled by means of the *TIME/PHASE* softkey.

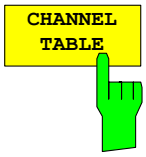
Chan Pow rel. / abs.:
Relative channel power (referred to the pilot or total power, depending on the *POWER REF TOT/PICH* softkey) and the absolute channel power.

Symbol EVM Pk / rms:
Peak or mean value of the results of the error vector magnitude measurement (see the *SYMBOL EVM* softkey). The measurement provides information about the EVM of the selected channel for the selected half slot at symbol level.

IEC/IEEE bus command:

```
:CALC2:FEED "XTIM:CDP:ERR:SUMM"
:CALC<1|2>:MARK<1>:FUNC:CDP:RES?
      PTOT | FERR | RHO | PPICh | PRRI | FERPpm |
      DRPich | RHOverall | CERRor| TFRame |
      IQOFfse | IQIMbalance | MACCuracy | PCDerror |
      SLOT | ACTive | SRATe | TOFF | CHANnel |
      POFF | SFACtor | CDPabsolute |
      CDPRelative |EVMRms | EVMPeak
```

If the *MAX/MIN HOLD* or *AVERAGE* trace statistics are enabled using the *TRACE* hardkey, the values are interlinked accordingly from one evaluation to the next.
The Active Channels, Symbol Rate, Channel.SF and Mapping values are not statistically interlinked.
In the case of the values which have an expectation value of 0 (Carr Freq Error, Trg to Frame, IQ Imbal/Offset, Timing and Phase Offset), the maximum value is formed in such a way that the maximum is sought among the absolute values and then output with sign. In this way it is possible to determine the largest deviation including the direction of the deviation. The minimum value is formed in the same way.



The *CHANNEL TABLE* softkey selects channel occupancy table evaluation.
The channel occupancy table can contain a maximum of 33 entries, corresponding to the highest base spreading factor 16 with both I and Q branch plus the RRI channel. The Channel Occupancy Table evaluation considers the total signal over precisely one power control group. The half slot to be evaluated can be set by means of the *SELECT HALF SLOT* softkey.

The channels are listed in ascending code number order (within a code number: first I and then Q branch). Unassigned codes are thus always at the end of the table.

MS,DO,C0 :CHANNEL TAB

Chan 8.16 -Q Max T -0.40 ns @ RRI 0.16
CF 833.49 MHz Half Slot 2 Max Ph -1.30 mrad @ RRI 0.16

Ref 10.0 dBm
Att 40 dB
1 CLRWR

Type	Chan.SF	Symb Rate ksps	Map	Status	Pwr Abs dBm	Pwr Rel dB	T Offs ns	Ph Offs mrad
PILOT	0.16	76.8	I	active	-2.65	-2.59	0.00	0.00
RRI	0.16	76.8	I	active	-2.65	-2.60	-0.40	-1.30
DATA	2.4	307.2	Q	active	-7.65	-7.60	-0.14	-0.75
DRC	8.16	76.8	Q	active	-5.65	-5.60	-0.15	0.37
----	0.16	76.8	Q	qinact	-57.36	-57.31	-.--	-.--
----	1.16	76.8	I	inact	-53.88	-53.83	-.--	-.--
----	1.16	76.8	Q	inact	-54.45	-54.40	-.--	-.--
----	2.16	76.8	I	qinact	-55.72	-55.67	-.--	-.--
----	3.16	76.8	I	inact	-55.13	-55.08	-.--	-.--
----	3.16	76.8	Q	inact	-56.17	-56.12	-.--	-.--
----	4.16	76.8	I	inact	-57.36	-57.31	-.--	-.--
----	4.16	76.8	Q	inact	-57.78	-57.72	-.--	-.--

A SGL TRG

Fig. 6–20 Channel table

The following parameters are determined by CDP measurement for the channels:

Type: Type of channel

Chan SF: Number of the channel spreading code (0 to [spreading factor – 1]) including the spreading factor of the channel in Chan.SF notation.

Symbol Rate: Symbol rate with which the channel is transmitted (76.8 ksps to 307.2 ksps)

Map.: Mapping of the channel (I or Q branch)

Status: Status display. Unassigned codes are identified as inactive channels.

Pwr Abs/Pwr Rel: Specifies the absolute and relative (referred to the PICH or the total power of signal) power of the channel.

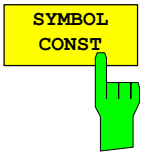
T Offs: Timing offset. The timing offset between this channel and the pilot channel can be enabled by means of the *TIME/MEAS* softkey.

Ph Offs: Phase offset. The phase offset between this channel and the pilot channel can be enabled by means of the *TIME/MEAS* softkey.

A data channel in *CODE CHAN AUTOSEARCH* mode is identified as active if it exhibits minimum power (see the *INACT CHAN THRESHOLD* softkey) and adequate signal–to–noise ratio. In *CODE CHAN PREDEFINED* mode, all code channels contained in the channel table are identified as active.

If the TIME/PHASE softkey is set to ON, the maximum value of the TIMING and PHASE OFFSET is displayed together with the associated channel on the right–hand side above the channel table. Since the TIMING and PHASE values of each active channel can be either negative or positive, the absolute values are compared and the maximum is then displayed with the original sign.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CALC<1>:FEED "XTIM:CDP:ERR:CTAB"`



The *SYMBOL CONST* softkey selects the evaluation of the constellation diagram at symbol level.
Evaluation of the symbols is performed for the selected channel (*SELECT CHANNEL* softkey) and the selected half slot (*SELECT HALF SLOT* softkey). This means that this evaluation considers results of a channel for a half slot.

The *SELECT I/Q* softkey is used to select the branch to be evaluated.

Evaluation of the constellation diagram is possible for unassigned codes, but the results are meaningless since unassigned code channels do not contain data. For orientation, the unit circle is added to the figure.

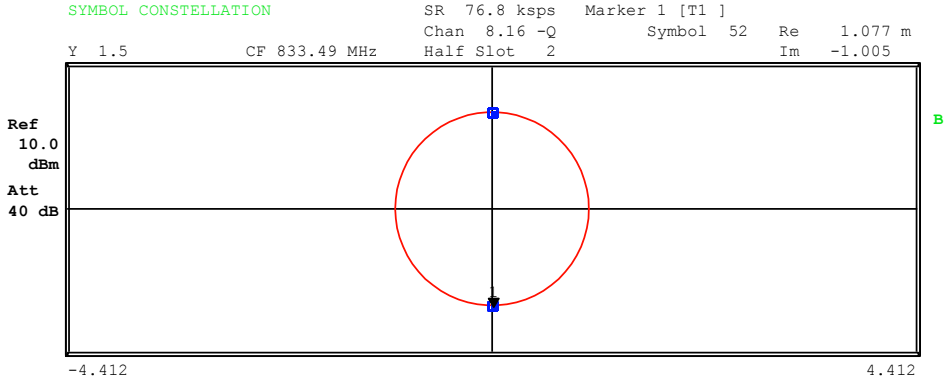
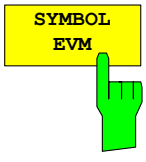


Fig. 6–21 Symbol constellation diagram

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CALC2:FEED "XTIM:CDP:SYMB:CONS"`



The *SYMBOL EVM* softkey selects symbol error vector magnitude evaluation. Evaluation of the EVM is performed for the selected channel (*SELECT CHANNEL* softkey) and the selected half slot (*SELECT HALF SLOT* softkey). This means that this evaluation considers results of a channel for a half slot.

Evaluation of the symbol error vector magnitude for unassigned codes is possible, but the results are not valid.

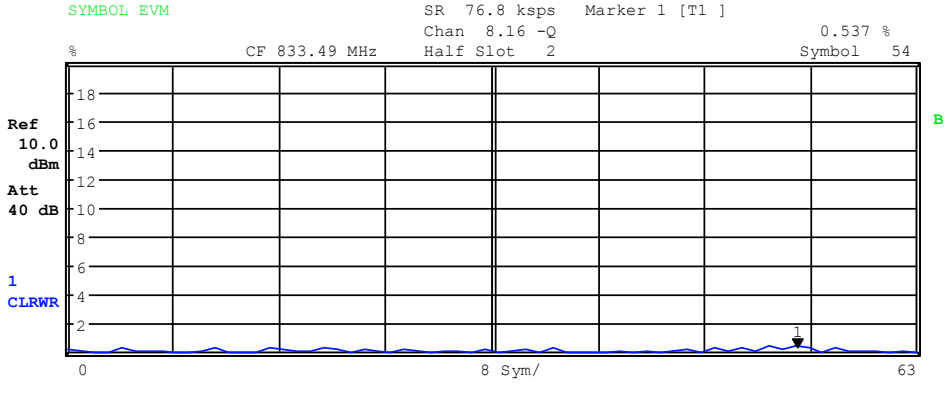


Fig. 6–22 Error vector magnitude for a half slot of a channel

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CALC2:FEED "XTIM:CDP:SYMB:EVM"`

The *BITSTREAM* softkey selects the "Bit Stream" evaluation.
Evaluation of the determined bits is performed for the selected channel (*SELECT CHANNEL* softkey) and the selected half slot (*SELECT HALF SLOT* softkey). This means that this evaluation considers results of a channel for a half slot. The *SELECT I/Q* softkey is used to select the branch to be evaluated.

Depending on the symbol rate of the channel, a minimum of 64 and a maximum of 256 symbols can be contained in a half slot. With BPSK–modulated channels, a symbol always consists of one bit.

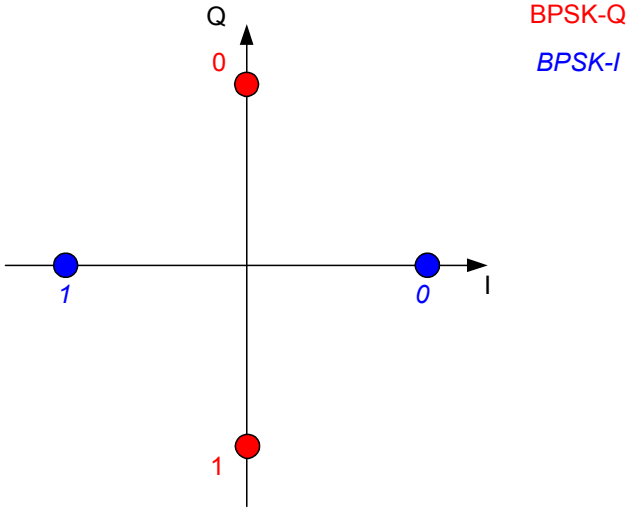


Fig. 6–23 Constellation diagram for BPSK–I and BPSK–Q including bit values

Depending on the channel type, there are BPSK–I or BPSK–Q–modulated channels in the 1xEV–DO system.

An evaluation of the bit stream for unassigned codes is indeed possible, but since the results are not meaningful on account of the missing data, all bits are identified as invalid ("–") in this case.
The marker can be used to scroll in the bit stream.

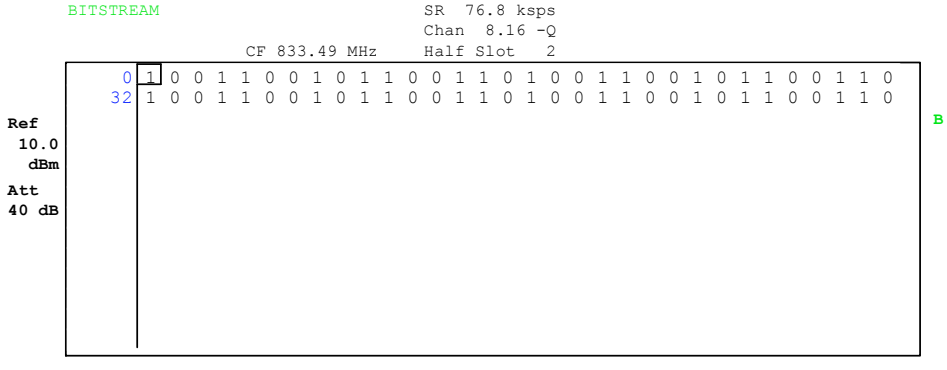
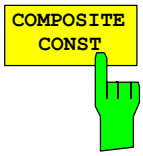


Fig. 6–24 Demodulated bits for a half slot of the channel

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CALC2:FEED "XTIM:CDP:BSTReam"`



The *COMPOSITE CONST* softkey selects the evaluation of the constellation diagram at chip level.
With COMPOSITE CONST, the total signal is taken into account over the selected half slot (*SELECT HALF SLOT* softkey).
A constellation point is plotted in the diagram for each of the 1024 chips.
For orientation, the unit circle is added to the figure.

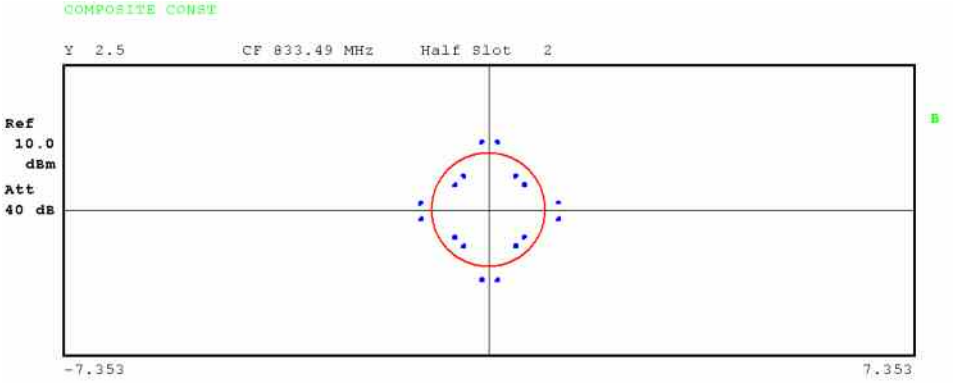
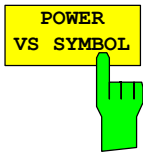


Fig. 6–25 Composite constellation diagram

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CALC2:FEED "XTIM:CDP:COMP:CONS"`



The *POWER VS SYMBOL* softkey selects the power versus symbol evaluation. The evaluation outputs the absolute power in dBm at each symbol time for the selected channel (*SELECT CHANNEL* softkey) and the selected half slot (*SELECT HALF SLOT* softkey). This means that this evaluation considers results of a channel for a half slot. The *SELECT I/Q* softkey is used to select the branch to be evaluated.

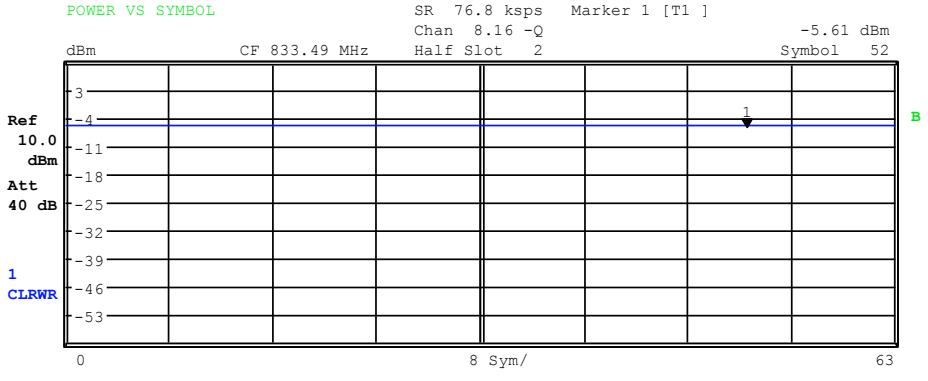
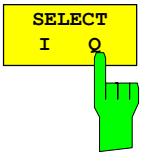


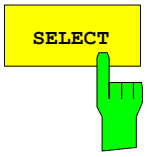
Fig. 6–26 Power versus symbol for a half slot of a channel

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CALC2:FEED "XTIM:CDP:PVSY"`

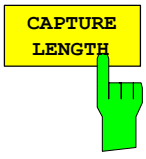


The branch to be evaluated (I or Q) is selected using the *SELECT I/Q* softkey. The I branch is selected following a preset.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:[SENS:]CDP:MAPP I | Q`

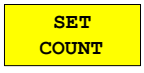


The *SELECT* softkey opens a submenu to define the capture configuration and the selection of half slots and channel for the evaluation.



The *CAPTURE LENGTH* softkey allows entry of the number of half slots to be acquired. The entry is always made as a multiple of the half slot. The range is from 2 to 70 for the R&S FSU, R&S FSQ analyzers and from 2 to 24 for the R&S FSP analyzer. For all evaluations that exhibit one value per half slot on the x–axis, the maximum value on the x–axis is the set CAPTURE LENGTH –1.

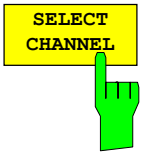
IEC/IEEE bus command: `:[SENS:]CDP:IQL 2..70 (2..24)`



This function offers the possibility for the R&S FSQ to capture up to 3684 half slots (more than 3 seconds) with a SINGLE SWEEP and then post process all the data with *SET TO ANALYZE*.

If the *SET COUNT* is set to 1 (default value), the device behaves as before and with the *CAPTURE LENGTH* the number of half slots can be set.
For R&S FSQ the *SET COUNT* can be adjusted in the range of 1…57. Is the *SET COUNT* greater than 1 the *CAPTURE LENGTH* will be implicitly set to 64 half slots and become unavailable. The *SET COUNT* defines then how many SETS of 64 half slots shall be captured consecutively into the IQ RAM of the R&S FSQ. With the *SET TO ANALYZE* softkey the set for which the results are calculated can be defined. The range is from 0... (SET COUNT–1).

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:[SENS:]CDP:SET:COUNt 1..38` (R&S FSQ)
`:[SENS:]CDP:SET:[VAL]`
`<numeric_value>` (R&S FSQ)



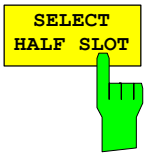
A channel is selected using the *SELECT CHANNEL* softkey. All evaluations that consider results for a channel specify the results for the newly selected channel: POWER VS HALF SLOT, POWER VS SYMBOL, RESULT SUMMARY, BITSTREAM, SYMBOL CONSTELLATION and SYMBOL EVM.
In the evaluations *CODE DOM POWER*, *CODE DOM ERROR POWER* and *CHANNEL TABLE* (all on Screen A), the selected channel is marked red.

Channels are entered in decimal format. The entered value is always converted to spreading factor 16. Only <channel> is displayed in the input field.

Normally the code and spreading factor 16 are displayed in the function field above the diagrams.
If, however, the current channel table contains a concentrated channel to which the selected channel belongs, this concentrated channel together with the associated code number and spreading factor is displayed in the function field and highlighted in red in the respective evaluations.

The rotating wheel action depends on the evaluation on Screen A and is geared to the graphic display. In the case of CODE DOMAIN POWER and CODE DOMAIN ERROR POWER, it depends on whether the Hadamard or BitReverse order is active. (See the *ORDER* softkey.) It is always the adjacent channel that is selected with the rotating wheel. In the channel table, the rotating wheel is used to scroll through the list.
Entries made using the IEC/IEEE bus are generally referred to spreading factor 16.

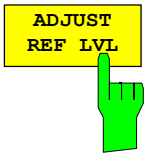
IEC/IEEE bus command: `:[SENS:]CDP:CODE 0...15`



The *SELECT HALF SLOT* softkey is used to select a half slot. Half slots are entered in decimal format. Here the range is from 0 to (IQ capture length – 1) (see the *CAPTURE LENGTH* softkey). All evaluations that consider results for a half slot specify the results for the newly selected half slot. (CODE DOMAIN POWER, CODE DOMAIN ERROR POWER, CHANNEL TABLE, POWER vs. SYMBOL, COMPOSITE CONSTELLATION, RESULT SUMMARY, BITSTREAM, SYMBOL CONSTELLATION and SYMBOL EVM)

In the evaluations POWER vs. HALF SLOT, COMPOSITE EVM and PEAK CODE DOMAIN ERROR, the selected half slot is highlighted in red.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:[SENS:]CDP:SLOT 0`
`...(IQ_CAPTURE_LENGTH-1)`

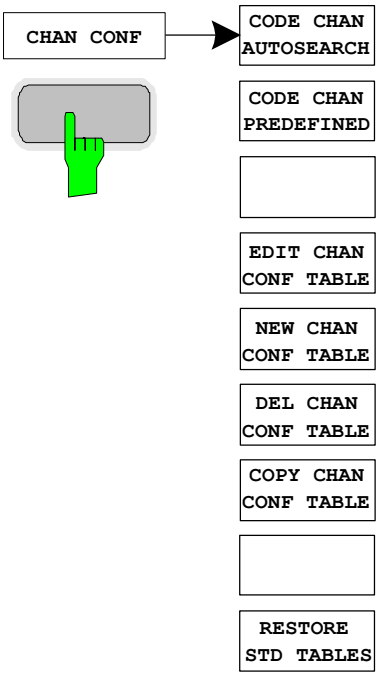


The *ADJUST REF LVL* softkey adjusts the reference level of the analyzer to the measured channel power. This ensures that the settings of the RF attenuation and the reference level are optimally adjusted to the signal level without the analyzer being overloaded or the dynamic response being limited by too low a signal–to–noise ratio.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:SENS:POW:ACH:PRES:RLEV`

Configuration of measurements

CHAN CONF hotkey



The *CHAN CONF* hotkey opens a submenu with configuration options for the channel search. In this submenu, predefined channel tables can be selected and are then taken as a basis for measurements by the code domain analyzer.

When the hotkey is clicked, a table containing the channel tables stored on the hard disk of the measuring instrument is opened. The table is merely an overview; to select one of the tables for a measurement, you must first press the *CODE CHAN PREDEFINED* softkey. The *RECENT* entry is the channel table of the last code domain power analysis that was performed.

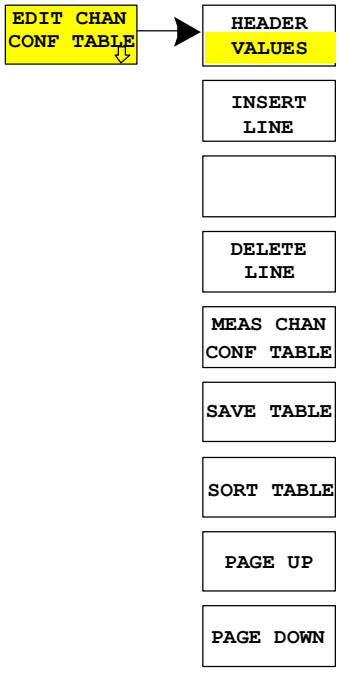
IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CONF:CDP:CTAB:CATalog?`

The *CODE CHAN AUTOSEARCH* softkey supports measurements of the code domain power analyzer in automatic search mode. This mode searches the entire code domain (all permissible symbol rates and channel numbers) for active channels. A channel is active when the minimum power you enter, referred to the total power, is exceeded (see the *INACT CHAN THRESHOLD* softkey) and there is an adequate signal–to–noise ratio.
CODE CHAN AUTOSEARCH is the default search mode with which CDP analysis starts. It is used primarily to give you an overview of the channels contained in the signal. If the signal contains channels that are not detected as active in automatic search mode, CDP analysis can be performed with predefined channel configurations by changing to *CODE CHAN PREDEFINED* mode.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CONF:CDP:CTAB[:STATe] OFF`

The *CODE CHAN PREDEFINED* softkey switches the CDP analysis to the measuring mode using predefined channel tables. In this mode there is no search for active channels in the code domain, instead the channels of a channel table defined prior to a measurement are assumed to be active.
When the softkey is clicked, a table containing all the channel tables stored on the measuring instrument is opened. The CDP analysis is switched to "Predefined Channel Table" mode. In this instance, a DEFAULT table containing only the PICH is taken as a basis. This table is available at the *DEFAULT* entry.
Switching to one of the predefined channel tables is done by selecting the corresponding table entry and operating one of the unit keys or by pressing Enter; the selected channel table is taken as a basis for the evaluation as from the next measurement. A checkmark indicates the selected channel table.
When the R&S FS–K85 leaves the factory, the channel tables from Chapter 4 on page 23 are stored on the measuring instrument.

IEC/IEEE bus command:
```
:CONF:CDP:CTAB[:STATe] ON
:CONF:CDP:CTAB:SEL "5CHANS"
```



The *EDIT CHAN CONF TABLE* softkey opens the selected channel table, in which the channel configuration can be edited. In addition, a submenu opens with the softkeys required for editing the channel table.

EDIT CHANNEL TABLE

NAME:	RL_DATA
COMMENT:	DO Reverse Link only Data Channel

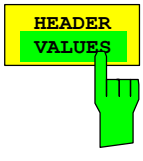
TYPE	CHAN.SF	SYMBOL RATE [ksps]	MAP-PING	ACTIVITY [0/1:Off/On in Halfslot]	STATUS
PICH	0.16	76.8	I	1111 1111 1111 1111	ACTIVE
RRI	0.16	76.8	I	1010 1010 1010 1010	ACTIVE
DATA	2.4	307.2	Q	1111 1111 0000 0000	INACTIVE

Fig. 6–27 Table for editing a channel configuration

As a general rule, each of the channel tables stored on the measuring instrument can be modified at will. The edited table is not stored automatically on the hard disk of the measuring instrument but only by selecting the *SAVE TABLE* softkey. This prevents a table from being accidentally overwritten (e.g. one of the channel models).

If a table is edited that is currently the basis for code domain power analysis, the edited table is used for the next measurement immediately after it is saved. The effects of the changes in the table are therefore immediately visible. Here again, the edited table is not saved on the hard disk of the measuring instrument until the *SAVE TABLE* softkey is clicked.

If a table is edited that is stored on the hard disk of the measuring instrument but is not currently enabled, the changes will not be visible until it has been saved (*SAVE TABLE* softkey) and then enabled.



The *HEADER/VALUES* softkey sets the focus of the edit option either to the entries in the table or to the table header.

Editing table header (*HEADER*):
Overwriting saved tables can be avoided by changing the name of the table. A table name must not consist of more than eight characters.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CONF:CDP:CTAB:NAME "NEW_TAB"`

Editing table entries (*VALUES*):
This means editing the actual data of the channel table. The following entries are available for each of the channels contained in the table (confirm an input using the units keys):

TYPE: Channel type; the special channels are identified by name (PICH, RRI, DATA, ACK or DRC). All inactive channels have the entry CHAN.

CHAN SF: The channel number and the spreading factor are predetermined by the channel type.

SYMBOL RATE: Symbol rate with which the channel is transmitted. It depends directly on the spreading factor of the channel (see Table 6–14 Relationship between symbol rate, spreading factor and number of symbols) and therefore cannot be edited.

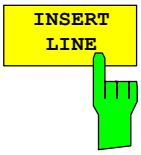
MAPPING: Specifies whether the channel is active on the I or Q branch. This entry is also predetermined by the channel type.

ACTIVITY: Activity specifies the half slot in which the channel is active (1) or inactive (0). . 16 digits can be entered. The number is interpreted in binary format and entered in decimal format by means of the parser.

STATUS: Status of the channel (active/inactive). When a change of channel status occurs, a channel that has been entered in the table can be hidden in the code domain power analysis without having to remove the corresponding entry from the table. Only channels with an "active" channel status are used for the CDP analysis. STATUS has priority over ACTIVITY.

IEC/IEEE bus commands:

```
:CONF:CDP:CTAB:DATA 0,4,0,0,65535,0,1,0,
                    1,4,0,0,43690,0,1,0,
                    2,2,2,1,65535,0,1,0"
                    'Selects PICH 0.16 on I with full activity, RRI
                    '0.16 on I active in every even–numbered half
                    'slot and DATA 2.4 on Q with full activity disabled.
:CONF:CDP:CTAB:COMMent "Comment for new table"
```



The PICH pilot channel is always contained in the channel table. The *ADD SPECIAL* softkey allows additional channels to be added to the channel table.

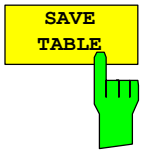
INSERT LINE	
PICH	Reverse Pilot Channel
RRI	Reverse Rate Indicator
DATA	Reverse Data Channel
DRC	Reverse Data Rate Control Channel
ACK	Reverse Acknowledgement Channel

Fig. 6–28 Table of special channels

IEC/IEEE bus command: `--`
(integrated in command: `CONF:CDP:CTAB:DATA`)

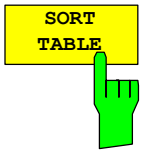
The *DELETE LINE* softkey deletes the selected line from the table.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `--`



The *SAVE TABLE* softkey saves the table with its specified name.
Caution: Editing channel models and saving them under the original name will result in the models being overwritten.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `--` (automatic with remote control)

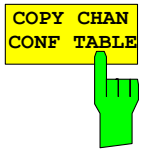


The *SORT TABLE* softkey sorts the table in ascending spreading factor order, and in ascending channel number order within the spreading factors.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `--`

The *DEL CHAN CONF TABLE* softkey deletes the selected table. The currently active table in *CODE CHAN PREDEFINED* mode cannot be deleted.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CONF:CDP:CTAB:DEL`

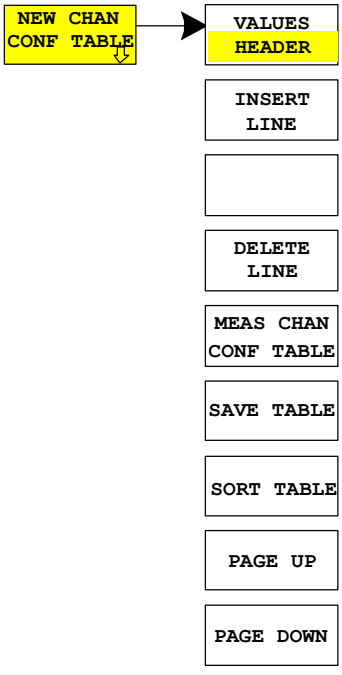


The *COPY CHAN CONF TABLE* softkey copies the selected table. The system asks for the name under which you want to save the copy.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CONF:CDP:CTAB:COPY "CTAB2"`

The *RESTORE STD TABLES* softkey restores the predefined channel tables including all of their values (see Chapter 4) to the state they were in when the instrument left the factory. In this way unintentional overwriting can be undone.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CONF:CDP:CTAB:REST`



The *NEW CHAN CONF TABLE* softkey opens a submenu that is identical to the one for the *EDIT CHAN CONF TABLE* softkey. Unlike *EDIT CHAN CONF TABLE*, however, only the pilot channel PICH is entered in the table with *NEW CHAN CONF TABLE*; the name of the table is similarly still undefined:

EDIT CHANNEL TABLE

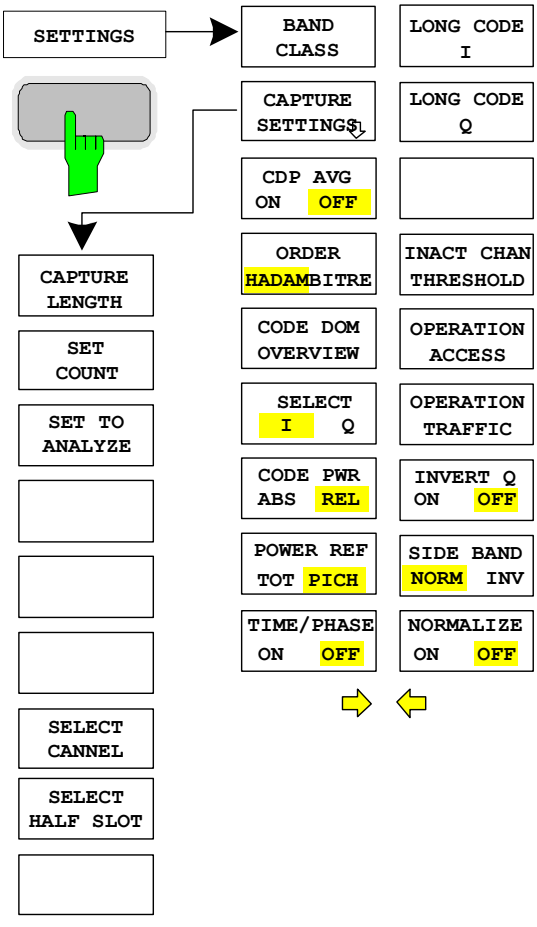
NAME:	RL_DATA
COMMENT:	DO Reverse Link only Data Channel

TYPE	CHAN.SF	SYMBOL RATE [ksps]	MAP-PING	ACTIVITY [0/1:Off/On in Halfslot]	STATUS
PICH	0.16	76.8	I	1111 1111 1111 1111	ACTIVE

Fig. 6–29 Creating a new channel configuration

Configuration of the application firmware – SETTINGS

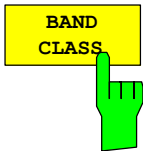
SETTINGS hotkey



The *SETTINGS* hotkey opens a submenu for setting the measurement parameters of the application firmware.

The *BAND CLASS* softkey is a setting parameter for the RF measurements "adjacent channel power" and "spectrum emission mask".

All other softkeys configure the measurements in the code domain analyzer.

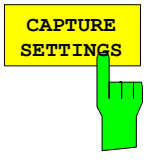


The *BAND CLASS* softkey allows entry of the frequency band used for the RF measurements "adjacent channel power" and "spectrum emission mask". The selection is made from a table in which the name of the band class is displayed. The center frequency entry is not restricted by the selected band class.

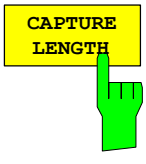
Fig. 6–30 Band class selection

The user can scroll in the table, and the entry currently being used is identified by a checkmark, while a bar indicates the selected entry; click ENTER to apply the value.
The numerical value is specified by means of the IEC/IEEE bus.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CONF:CDP:BCL <band_class>`



The *CAPTURE SETTING* opens a submenu to define the capture configuration and the selection of half slots and channel for the evaluation.



The *CAPTURE LENGTH* softkey allows entry of the number of half slots to be acquired. The entry is always made as a multiple of the half slot. The range is from 2 to 70 for the R&S FSU, R&S FSQ analyzers and from 2 to 24 for the R&S FSP analyzer. For all evaluations that exhibit one value per half slot on the x–axis, the maximum value on the x–axis is the set CAPTURE LENGTH –1.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:[SENS:]CDP:IQL 2..70 (2..24)`

SET COUNT

SET TO ANALYZE

This function offers the possibility for the R&S FSQ to capture up to 3684 half slots (more than 3 seconds) with a SINGLE SWEEP and then post process all the data with *SET TO ANALYZE*.

If the *SET COUNT* is set to 1 (default value), the device behaves as before and with the *CAPTURE LENGTH* the number of half slots can be set.
For R&S FSQ the *SET COUNT* can be adjusted in the range of 1…57. Is the *SET COUNT* greater than 1 the *CAPTURE LENGTH* will be implicitly set to 64 half slots and become unavailable. The *SET COUNT* defines then how many SETS of 64 half slots shall be captured consecutively into the IQ RAM of the R&S FSQ. With the *SET TO ANALYZE* softkey the set for which the results are calculated can be defined. The range is from 0... (SET COUNT–1).

IEC–Bus–command: `:[SENS:]CDP:SET:COUNt 1..38` (R&S FSQ)
`:[SENS:]CDP:SET:[VAL] <numeric_value>` (R&S FSQ)

SELECT CHANNEL

A channel is selected using the *SELECT CHANNEL* softkey. All evaluations that consider results for a channel specify the results for the newly selected channel: POWER VS HALF SLOT, POWER VS SYMBOL, RESULT SUMMARY, BITSTREAM, SYMBOL CONSTELLATION and SYMBOL EVM.
In the evaluations *CODE DOM POWER*, *CODE DOM ERROR POWER* and *CHANNEL TABLE* (all on Screen A), the selected channel is marked red.

Channels are entered in decimal format. The entered value is always converted to spreading factor 16. Only <channel> is displayed in the input field.

Normally the code and spreading factor 16 are displayed in the function field above the diagrams.
If, however, the current channel table contains a concentrated channel to which the selected channel belongs, this concentrated channel together with the associated code number and spreading factor is displayed in the function field and highlighted in red in the respective evaluations.

The rotating wheel action depends on the evaluation on Screen A and is geared to the graphic display. In the case of CODE DOMAIN POWER and CODE DOMAIN ERROR POWER, it depends on whether the Hadamard or BitReverse order is active. (See the *ORDER* softkey.) It is always the adjacent channel that is selected with the rotating wheel. In the channel table, the rotating wheel is used to scroll through the list.
Entries made using the IEC/IEEE bus are generally referred to spreading factor 16.

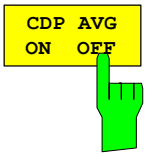
IEC/IEEE bus command: `:[SENS:]CDP:CODE 0...15`

SELECT HALF SLOT

The *SELECT HALF SLOT* softkey is used to select a half slot. Half slots are entered in decimal format. Here the range is from 0 to (IQ capture length – 1) (see the *CAPTURE LENGTH* softkey). All evaluations that consider results for a half slot specify the results for the newly selected half slot. (CODE DOMAIN POWER, CODE DOMAIN ERROR POWER, CHANNEL TABLE, POWER vs. SYMBOL, COMPOSITE CONSTELLATION, RESULT SUMMARY, BITSTREAM, SYMBOL CONSTELLATION and SYMBOL EVM)

In the evaluations POWER vs. HALF SLOT, COMPOSITE EVM and PEAK CODE DOMAIN ERROR, the selected half slot is highlighted in red.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:[SENS:]CDP:SLOT 0 ... (IQ_CAPTURE_LENGTH-1)`

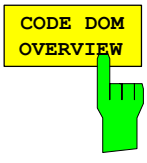


The CDP AVG softkey is available for the code domain evaluation. If the softkey is ON, the code domain power evaluation is averaged over all half slots. If averaging is active, *Half Slot: ALL* is visible in the function field above the CDP diagram. The averaged evaluation is a requirement of the standard and has a special averaging algorithm for the ACK. The default setting is OFF; the application then behaves in exactly the same way as 1xEV–DO BTS.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:[SENS:]CDP:AVER ON | OFF`

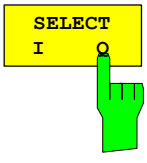
The *ORDER HADAM/BITRE* softkey allows channel sorting to be defined for the CODE DOMAIN POWER and CODE DOMAIN ERROR POWER evaluations. With Hadamard order (softkey set to HADAM), the codes are sorted in ascending order. With BitReverse order (softkey set to BITRE), channels with concentrated codes are adjacent to each other since the code numbers are sorted in bit–reversed order. (See the CODE DOMAIN POWER and CODE DOMAIN ERROR POWER evaluations.)

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:[SENS:]CDP:ORD HAD | BITR`



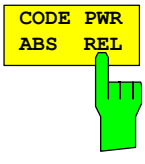
The *CODE DOM OVERVIEW* softkey is available and can be enabled for the code domain power and code domain error–power measurements. If Overview mode is activated, Screen A always displays the I branch and Screen B the Q branch of the CDP and CDEP evaluation.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:[SENS:]CDP:OVER ON | OFF`



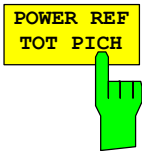
The I or Q branch to be evaluated is selected with the *SELECT I/Q* softkey. The I branch is selected following a preset.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:[SENS:]CDP:MAPP I | Q`



The *CODE PWR ABS/REL* softkey selects for the CODE DOMAIN POWER evaluation whether the y–values should be displayed as absolute (dBm) or relative (dB). In relative mode, the reference is either the total power or the pilot power.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CALC<1>:FEED "XPOW:CDP:RAT"` (relative)
`:CALC<1>:FEED "XPOW:CDP"` (absolute)



The *POWER REF TOT/PICH* softkey determines the reference power for the relative power evaluations:

TOT For each half slot, all relative power values (*CDP RELATIVE* evaluation) are referred to the total power of the signal in the respective half slot.

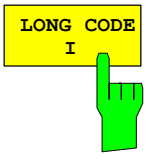
PICH The reference power is that of the pilot channel in the corresponding half slot.

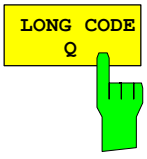
The default setting of the softkey is *TOT*.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:[SENS:]CDP:PREF TOTal | PICH`

The *TIME/PHASE ON/OFF* softkey allows activation and deactivation of the timing and phase offset evaluation of the channels relative to the pilot. If the value of the softkey is OFF (default setting), dashes ('——') are entered in the channel occupancy table and in the Result Summary evaluation for timing and phase offset. If the softkey is ON, the evaluation will take place and the values will be displayed.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:[SENS:]CDP:TPM ON | OFF`

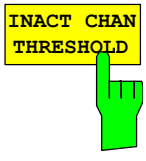




Using the *LONG CODE I/Q* softkeys, the long code masks of the mobile can be defined in hexadecimal form separately for the I and Q branch. The default setting is 0. The range is from 0 to 3FF FFFF FFFF.

IEC/IEEE bus command:

```
:[SENS:]CDP:LCODe:I     '#H0' ...   '#H3FFFFFFFFFF'
:[SENS:]CDP:LCODe:Q     '#H0' ...   '#H3FFFFFFFFFF'
```



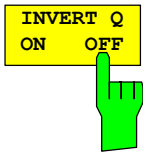
The *INACT CHAN THRESHOLD* softkey allows entry of the minimum power which an individual channel must have compared to the total signal in order to be regarded as the active channel.
Channels below the specified threshold are regarded as "inactive".
The two measurements *COMPOSITE EVM* and *PEAK CODE DOM ERR*, which are specified as measurements on the total signal, are performed using the list of active channels. Distortions of these two measurements always occur when active channels are not detected as being active and unassigned codes are wrongly given the status of "occupied channel". *INACT CHAN THRESHOLD* can therefore be used to influence the results of the two measurements.
The default value is –40 dB, which should result in all channels being detected by the CDP analysis. If not all channels contained in the signal are detected automatically, *INACT CHAN THRESHOLD* must be decremented.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:[SENS:]CDP:ICTR –100 dB ... 0 dB`

With the softkeys OPERATION ACCESS/TRAFFIC the operation mode is set. This information is used for the channel search.
In TRAFFIC mode all channels (PICH/RRI/DATA/ACK and DRC) can exist. PICH and RRI are always in the signal. In ACCESS mode only PICH (always available) and DATA channel can exist.

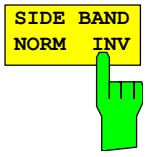
The softkeys are a 1 out of 2 selection, one of both is always selected.
Default is TRAFFIC.

IEC/IEEE bus command: :[SENS:]CDP:OPERation ACC | TRAFfic



The *INVERT Q ON / OFF* softkey inverts the sign of the Q component of the signal. The default setting is OFF.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:[SENS]:CDP:QINV OFF`



The *SIDEBAND NORM / INV* softkey chooses between measurement of the signal in a normal and an inverted spectrum.

NORM The normal position allows measurement of mobile station RF signals.

INV This is recommended for measurements on IF modules or components in the case of spectral inversion.

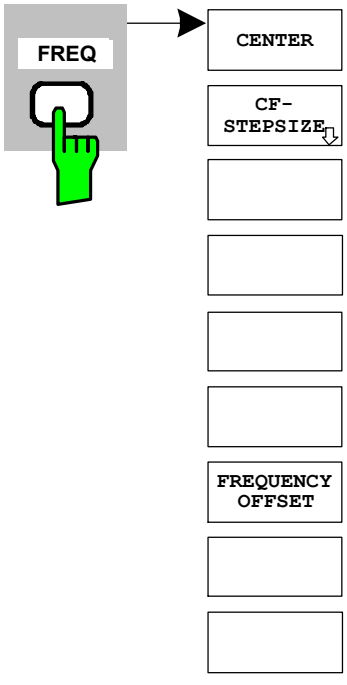
The default setting is NORM.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:[SENS:]CDP:SBANd NORM|INV`

The *NORMALIZE ON / OFF* softkey removes the DC offset from the signal. The default setting is OFF.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:[SENS:]CDP:NORM OFF`

Frequency settings – *FREQ* key



The *FREQ* key opens a submenu for changing the measurement frequency.

The *CENTER* softkey opens the input window for manual entry of the center frequency.
The permissible input range of the center frequency is

$$\text{Minspan}/2 \leq f_{center} \leq f_{max} - \text{Minspan}/2$$

f_{center} center frequency

Minspan smallest selectable span > 0 Hz (10 Hz)

f_{max} maximum frequency

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:FREQ:CENT 100MHz`

CF STEPSIZE opens a submenu for setting incrementation of the center frequency. There is an option of entering the step size manually (*MANUAL* softkey) or using the current measurement frequency (*CENTER* softkey). The softkeys are described in the manual for the basic unit.
IEC/IEEE bus command: `:FREQ:CENT:STEP <numeric_value>`

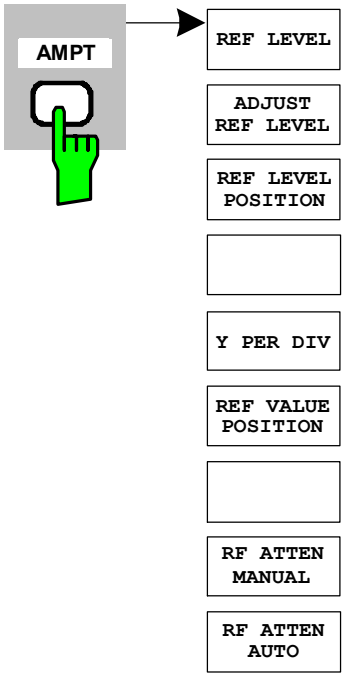
The *FREQUENCY OFFSET* softkey enables entry of an arithmetic frequency offset that is added to the frequency axis labelling. The range for the offset is –100 GHz to 100 GHz. The default setting is 0 Hz.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:FREQ:OFFS 10 MHz`

Span settings – *SPAN* key

The *SPAN* key is disabled for measurements in the code domain analyzer. For all other measurements (see *MEAS* key), the permissible span settings are explained for the measurement concerned. The associated menu corresponds to that of the measurement in the basic unit and is described in the manual for the basic unit.

Level settings – *AMPT* key



The *AMPT* key opens a submenu for setting the reference level.

The *REF LEVEL* softkey enables entry of the reference level. The entry is in dBm.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:RLEV -60dBm`

ADJUST REF LEVEL executes a routine for optimum matching of the reference level to the signal.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:[SENS<1|2>:]CDP:LEVel:ADJust`

The *REF LEVEL OFFSET* softkey enables entry of an arithmetic level offset. This is added to the measured level irrespective of the selected unit. The y–axis scaling is changed accordingly.
The setting range is ±200 dB in 0.1 dB increments.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:RLEV:OFFS -10dB`

Y PER DIV sets the grid spacing on the y–axis for all diagrams in which this is possible.

IEC/IEEE bus command:
`:DISPlay[:WINDow<1|2>]:TRACe<1..3>:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVision`

REF VALUE POSITION allows entry of the position of the y–axis reference value on the axis (0 to 100%).

IEC/IEEE bus command:
`:DISPlay[:WINDow<1|2>]:TRACe<1..3>:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSition`

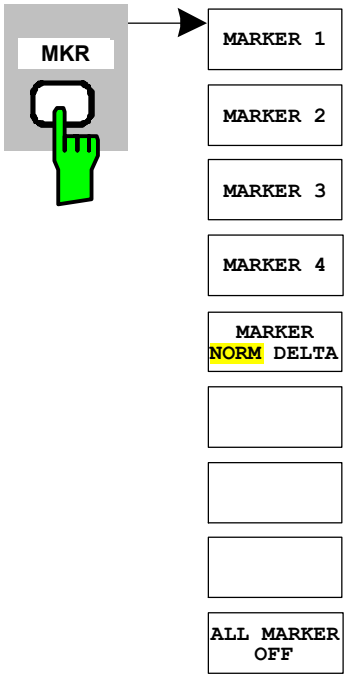
The *RF ATTEN MANUAL* softkey activates entry of attenuation independently of reference level.
If the specified reference level can no longer be set for the given RF attenuation, it is matched and the "Limit reached" message appears.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:INP:ATT 40 DB`

The *RF ATTEN AUTO* softkey sets the RF attenuation automatically as a function of the set reference level.
This ensures that the optimum RF attenuation desired by the user is always used.
RF ATTEN AUTO is the default setting.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:INP:ATT:AUTO ON`

Marker settings – *MKR* key



The *MARKER* key opens a submenu for the marker settings.

Markers are not available for *RESULT SUMMARY* and *CHANNEL TABLE* evaluations. Up to four markers can be activated in all other evaluations and defined as markers or delta markers with the *MARKER NORM / DELTA* softkey.

The *MARKER 1–4* softkeys select and enable the particular marker. *MARKER 1* is always the normal marker after it is enabled, while *MARKER 2* through *4* are delta markers referred to *MARKER 1* after they are enabled. The *MARKER NORM DELTA* softkey is used to transform these markers into markers with absolute measured value display. If *MARKER 1* is the active marker, *MARKER NORM / DELTA* is used to enable an additional delta marker.
Press the *MARKER 1–4* softkeys again to disable the selected marker.

IEC/IEEE bus command:
```
:CALC:MARK ON;
:CALC:MARK:X <value>;
:CALC:MARK:Y?
:CALC:DELT ON;
:CALC:DELT:MODE ABS|REL
:CALC:DELT:X <value>;
:CALC:DELT:X:REL?
:CALC:DELT:Y?
```

The *ALL MARKER OFF* softkey disables all markers (reference and delta markers). It also disables the functions and displays associated with the markers and delta markers.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:CALC:MARK:AOFF`

The parameters relating to an enabled marker are read out above the diagrams:

```
Marker 1 [T1]
                      -5.23 dB
    SR  38.4 ksps     11.15
```

Fig. 6–31 Marker field of diagrams

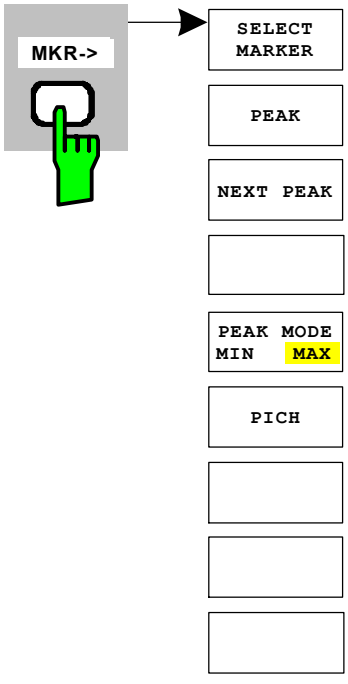
Apart from the channel power, which is displayed relative to the value specified under *POWER REF TOT/PICH*, the channel parameters are additionally specified. The meanings are as follows (for the channel assigned to the marker):

SR 38.4 ksps: Symbol rate of the channel (19.2 ksps for unassigned codes)

11.16: Walsh code number and spreading factor of the channel

The marker functions of the basic unit apply in the case of all other measurements not belonging to the code domain analyzer.

Changing instrument settings – *MKR→* key



The *MKR→* key opens a submenu for marker functions:

The *SELECT MARKER* softkey selects the required marker in a data entry box. If the marker is disabled, it is enabled and can then be moved. The entry is numerical. Delta marker 1 is selected by entering '0'.

IEC/IEEE bus command:
```
:CALC:MARK1 ON;
:CALC:MARK1:X <value>;
:CALC:MARK1:Y?
```

The *PEAK* softkey sets the active marker or delta marker to the maximum/minimum of the associated trace.
If no marker was activated before opening the *MKR–>* menu, marker 1 is automatically enabled and the *PEAK* function is executed.

IEC/IEEE bus command:
```
:CALC:MARK:MAX
:CALC:DELT:MAX
:CALC:MARK:MIN
:CALC:DELT:MAX
```

The *NEXT PEAK* softkey sets the active marker or delta marker to the next lower maximum/minimum value of the associated trace. The search direction is specified by the setting in the *NEXT MODE LEFT / RIGHT* submenu.

IEC/IEEE bus command:
```
:CALC:MARK:MAX:NEXT
:CALC:DELT:MAX:NEXT
:CALC:MARK:MIN:NEXT
:CALC:DELT:MIN:NEXT
```

The *PEAK MODE MIN / MAX* softkey sets whether the peak search should determine the maximum or minimum value of the trace. The parameter affects the response of the *PEAK* and *NEXT PEAK* softkeys.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `--`

The *MARKER → PICH* softkey sets the marker to the pilot channel (channel number 0.32).
IEC/IEEE bus commands:
```
:CALC<1|2>:MARK<1>:FUNC:PICH
:CALC<1|2>:MARK<1>:Y?
```

Marker functions – *MKR FCTN* key

The *MKR FCTN* key is disabled for all measurements of the code domain analyzer. For all other measurements of the R&S FS–K85, the softkeys associated with the menu are described in the manual for the basic unit.

Bandwidth setting – *BW* key

The *BW* key is disabled for all measurements of the code domain analyzer. For all other measurements of the R&S FS–K85, the softkeys associated with the menu are described in the manual for the basic unit.

Measurement control – *SWEEP* key

The menu of the *SWEEP* key contains options for switching between single measurement and continuous measurement, and also control of single measurements. For measurements in the spectral range, the measurement time for a sweep can also be set. All softkeys associated with the menu are described in the manual of the basic unit.

Measurement selection – *MEAS* key

The menu of the *MEAS* key contains all the measurements that can be selected on the R&S FS–K85 by pressing a key. The menu and its submenus are described in Chapter 6.

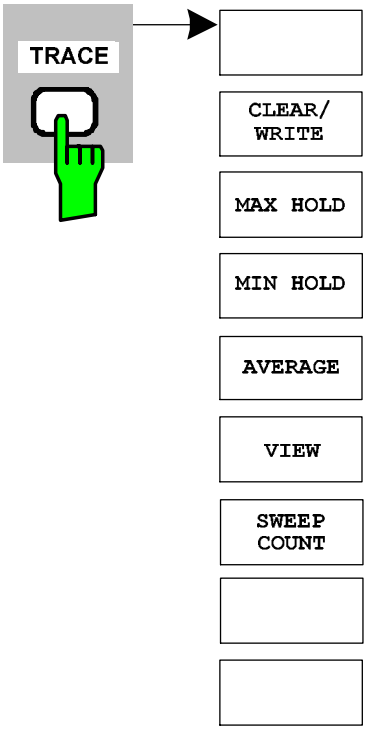
Trigger settings – *TRIG* key

The selectable trigger options depend on the measurement selected. For the code domain power analyzer, a free–run mode and a mode with the external even second clock trigger called for by the 1xEV–DO standard are possible. The trigger options for all other measurements are identical to those of the corresponding measurement in the basic unit. The associated softkeys are described in the manual for the basic unit.

With the softkey *EXTERN* the external trigger source can be selected. From firmware V2.60/3.60 on also the external trigger level can be adjusted in the range from 0.5V to 3.5V. The default value is 1.4V.

IEC–Bus–command: `:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:LEVel[:EXTernal] <numeric_value>`

Trace settings – *TRACE* key



The *TRACE* key opens the following submenu:

The *CLEAR/WRITE* softkey enables the Overwrite mode for the acquired measured values, i.e. the trace is rewritten for each sweep. When the *CLEAR / WRITE* softkey is actuated, the instrument deletes the selected trace memory and restarts the measurement.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:DISP:WIND:TRAC:MODE WRIT`

The *MAX HOLD* softkey activates peak value detection.
With each sweep, the analyzer only adopts the new measured value in the saved trace data if it is larger than the previous one.
Pressing the *MAX HOLD* softkey a second time deletes the trace memory and starts peak value detection from the beginning again.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:DISP:WIND:TRAC:MODE MAXH`

The *MIN HOLD* softkey activates minimum value detection.
With each sweep, the analyzer only adopts the new measured value in the saved trace data if it is smaller than the previous one.
Pressing the *MIN HOLD* softkey a second time deletes the trace memory and starts minimum value detection from the beginning again.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:DISP:WIND:TRAC:MODE MINH`

The *AVERAGE* softkey enables the trace averaging function. The average is formed over several sweeps. Averaging is performed as a function of the AVG MODE LOG / LIN setting on the logarithmized level values or the measured power/voltage values.
Averaging is restarted every time the *AVERAGE* softkey is pressed. The trace memory is cleared each time.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:DISP:WIND:TRAC:MODE AVER`

The softkey *VIEW* freezes the trace.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:DISP:WIND:TRAC:MODE VIEW`

An AVERAGE, MAX HOLD or MIN HOLD is possible for measurements in the code domain analyzer.
With the Channel Occupancy Table and Result Summary evaluation, the channel configuration measured on the first sweep is retained for the trace statistics.
If the signal is reconfigured, the SINGLE SWEEP softkey (and, if necessary, the CONTINUOUS SWEEP softkey) must be pressed again.
The *RESULT SUMMARY* and *BITSTREAM* evaluations and the *CONSTELLATION* diagrams only support *CLEAR / WRITE* mode.

The *SWEEP COUNT* softkey sets the number of sweeps used for averaging. The permissible range is 0 to 30000, though the following should be noted:

Sweep count = 0	means sliding averaging with averaging length of 10.
Sweep count = 1	means no averaging.
Sweep count > 1	means averaging over the specified number of sweeps; in a continuous sweep the averaging changes to sliding averaging once this number has been reached.

The default is sliding averaging (sweep count = 0). The number of sweeps used for averaging is always equal to the averaging length of 10 for all active traces in the selected diagram.

IEC/IEEE bus command: `:SWE:COUN 64`

Display lines – *LINES* key

The *LINES* key is disabled for all measurements of the code domain analyzer. The menu setting options for all other measurements are equivalent to those of the corresponding measurement in the basic unit. The respective softkeys are described in the manual for the basic unit.

Measurement screen settings – *DISP* key

The menu of the *DISP* key contains softkeys for configuring the measurement screen. The menus and softkey features are described in the manual of the basic unit.

Storing and loading instrument data – *FILE* key

The *FILE* menu is the same as that of the basic unit. All softkeys are described in the manual for the basic unit.

Preset of device – *PRESET* key

The *PRESET* key presets the device. The behaviour is the same as of the basic unit and is described in the manual for the basic unit.

Calibration of device – *CAL* key

The menu *CAL* is the same as that of the basic unit. All softkeys are described in the manual for the basic unit.

Setup of device – *SETUP* key

The menu *SETUP* is the same as that of the basic unit. All softkeys are described in the manual for the basic unit. The usage of transducer factors is possible in the Code–Domain as well as in the RF measurements.
Using the FS–K9 "Measurements with Power Sensor" is also possible within that application. Therefore the FS–K9 must be installed and the option key must be entered, then in the sidemenu the sofkey *POWERMETER i*s available. For further details of the FS–K9 please refer to the FS–K9 software manual.

Printing – *HCOPY* key

The menu *HCOPY* is the same as that of the basic unit. All softkeys are described in the manual for the basic unit.

All keys on the front panel of the instrument that are not specifically mentioned are identical to those of the basic unit. The functions of the keys and the softkeys are described in the manual of the basic unit.

7 Remote Control Commands

This chapter describes the remote control commands for the application firmware.

The commands that also apply to the basic unit in *SPECTRUM* mode and the system settings are described in the operating manual for the analyzer.

CALCulate:FEED subsystem

The CALCulate:FEED subsystem selects the type of evaluation for the measured data. This corresponds to the selection of the result display in manual operation.

COMMAND	PARAMETER	UNITS	REMARKS
CALCulate<1|2> :FEED	<string>		No query

:CALCulate<1|2>:FEED <string>

This command selects the measured data that will be displayed.

Parameters: <string>::= 'XPOW:CDP' |
'XPOW:CDP:RAT' |
'XPOW:CDEP' |
'XTIM:CDP:MACCuracy' |
'XTIM:CDP:PVSLot' |
'XTIM:CDP:PVSYmbol' |
'XTIM:CDP:BSTReam' |
'XTIM:CDP:ERR:SUMM' |
'XTIM:CDP:ERR:CTABle' |
'XTIM:CDP:ERR:PCDomain' |
'XTIM:CDP:SYMB:CONSt' |
'XTIM:CDP:SYMB:EVM' |
'XTIM:CDP:COMP:CONSt'

The meanings of the string parameters are as follows:

'XPOW:CDP'	Result display of code domain power (absolute) in bar graph (CALCulate<1>)
'XPOW:CDP:RAT'	Result display of code domain power ratio (relative) in bar graph (CALCulate<1>)
'XPOW:CDEP'	Result display of code domain error power in bar graph (CALCulate<1>)
'XTIM:CDP:ERR:SUMM'	Tabular display of results (CALCulate2)
'XTIM:CDP:ERR:CTABle'	Display of channel occupancy table (CALCulate<1>)
'XTIM:CDP:ERR:PCDomain'	Result display of peak code domain error (CALCulate2)
'XTIM:CDP:MACCuracy'	Result display of composite EVM (CALCulate2)
'XTIM:CDP:PVSLot'	Result display of power versus half slot (CALCulate2)
'XTIM:CDP:PVSYmbol'	Result display of power versus symbol (CALCulate2)
'XTIM:CDP:BSTReam'	Result display of bit stream (CALCulate2)
'XTIM:CDP:SYMB:CONSt'	Result display of symbol constellation (CALCulate2)
'XTIM:CDP:SYMB:EVM'	Result display of error vector magnitude (CALCulate2)
'XTIM:CDP:COMP:CONStellation'	Result display of composite constellation (CALCulate2)

Example:

```
"INST:SEL MDO"                    'Activate 1xEV–DO MS
"INIT:CONT OFF"                   'Select single sweep
"CALC2:FEED 'XTIM:CDP:MACC'"      'Select COMP EVM evaluation
"INIT;*WAI"                       'Start measurement with synchronization
"TRAC? TRACE2"                    'Query COMP EVM data
```

Features:

*RST value:	'XPOW:CDP:RAT'	(CALCulate<1>)
	'XTIM:CDP:ERR:SUMM'	(CALCulate<2>)
SCPI:	Compliant	

Note: *Code domain power measurements are always shown in split screen mode and the allocation of the evaluation to the measurement window is fixed. The necessary or allowed numerical suffix in* `CALCulate` *is therefore specified in brackets in every evaluation.*
To activate the Overview mode for Code Domain Power and Code Domain Error Power, you must use the CDP:OVER ON command.
If you then switch to an evaluation different from these two (e.g. the Channel Occupancy table), you leave Overview mode and the evaluation you used last is restored on the other screen.

CALCulate:LIMit:SPECtrum subsystem

The CALCulate:LIMit:SPECtrum subsystem defines the limit check for spectral measurements.

COMMAND	PARAMETER	UNITS	REMARKS
CALCulate<1|2> LIMit<1...8> :ESPectrum :MODE :RESTore :CHECk :X? :Y?	AUTO | USER		Query only Query only

:CALCulate:LIMit:ESPectrum:MODE AUTO | USER

This command enables and disables automatic selection of the limit line in the spectrum emission mask measurement.

The limit lines normally depend on the selected band class.
(Command `CONF:CDP:BCL`)

Parameters:
AUTO The limit line sets itself according to the measured channel power.
USER Query only, user–defined limit lines are enabled
(see the details of limit lines in the manual for the instrument).

Example:

```
"INST:SEL MDO"                  'Activate 1xEV–DO MS
"INIT:CONT OFF"                 'Select single sweep
"CONF:CDP:BCL 1"                'Select band class 1, 1900 MHz
"CONF:CDP:MEAS ESP"             'Select spectrum emission mask
                                'measurement
"CALC:LIM:ESP:MODE AUTO"        'Activates automatic selection of
                                'limit line
"INIT;*WAI"                     'Start measurement with
                                 synchronization
"CALC:LIM:FAIL?"                'Query result of limit check
```

Features:
*RST value: AUTO
SCPI: Instrument–specific

:CALCulate:LIMit:ESPectrum:RESTore

This command restores the standard limit lines for spectrum emission mask measurement. All changes to the standard limit lines are thus lost and the as–delivered state of these limit lines is restored.

Example:

```
"INST:SEL MDO"                  'Activate 1xEV–DO MS
"CALC:LIM:ESP:REST"             'Resets spectrum emission mask
                                'limit lines to default
```

Features:
*RST value: —
SCPI: Instrument–specific

This command is an event, so it has neither a query function nor an *RST value.

:CALCulate:LIMit:ESPectrum:CHECk:X?;Y?

These commands query the worst fail position.

Example:

```
"INST:SEL MDO"                  'Activate 1xEV–DO MS
"INIT:CONT OFF"                 'Select single sweep
"CONF:CDP:MEAS ESP"             'Select spectrum emission mask
                                'measurement
"INIT;*WAI"                     'Start measurement with 'synchronization
"CALC:LIM:ESP:CHEC:X?;Y?"       'Query result of worst fail position
```

Features: *RST value: —
SCPI: device–specific

CALCulate:MARKer subsystem

COMMAND	PARAMETER	UNITS	REMARKS
CALCulate<1|2> :MARKer<1...4> :FUNCtion :PICH :CDPower :RESult?	SLOT | PTOTal | PPICh | PRRI | RHO | MACCuracy | PCDerror | ACTive | FERRor | FERPpm | DRPich | RHOVerall | CERRor | TFRame I IQOFfset | IQIMbalance | SRATe | CHANnel | SFACtor | TOFFset | POFFset | CDPabsolute | CDPRelative | EVMRms | EVMPeak		Query only

:CALCulate<1|2>:MARKer<1>:FUNCtion:PICH

This command sets marker1 to channel 0.16.

Example:

```
"INST:SEL MDO"          'Activate 1xEV–DO MS, implicit are
                        'CDP relative on Screen A and
                        'Result Summary active on Screen B
"INIT:CONT OFF"         'Select single sweep
"INIT;*WAI"             'Start measurement with
                        synchronization
"CALC:MARK:FUNC:PICH"   'Activate marker and set to pilot
"CALC:MARK:Y?"          'Query value of the CDP rel. of the PICH
```

Features: *RST value: –
SCPI: Instrument–specific

This command is an event, so it has neither an *RST value nor a query function.

:CALCulate<1|2>:MARKer<1>:FUNCtion:CDPower:RESult?
SLOT | PTOTal | PPICh | PRRI | RHO | MACCuracy | PCDerror | ACTive | FERRor | FERPpm | DRPich | RHOVerall | CERRor | TFRame I IQOFfset | IQIMbalance | SRATe | CHANnel | SFACtor | TOFFset | POFFset | CDPabsolute | CDPRelative | EVMRms | EVMPeak

This command queries the measured and calculated values of the code domain power analysis. The channel results are provided for the channel to which the code selected by means of the `CDPower:CODe` command belongs.

Parameters:

Global results of selected half slot:		Global results of all half slots:	
SLOT	Half–slot number		
PTOTal	Total power in dBm	FERRor	Frequency error in Hz
PPICh	Pilot power in dBm	FERPpm	Frequency error in ppm
PRRI	RRI power in dBm	DRPich	Delta RRI/PICH in dB
RHO	RHO	RHOVerall	RHO overall
MACCuracy	Composite EVM in %	TFRame	Trigger to frame
PCDerror	Peak code domain error in dB	CERRor	Chip rate error in ppm
IQIMbalance	IQ imbalance in %		
IQOFfset	IQ offset in %		
ACTive	Number of active channels		
Channel results:			
SRATe	Symbol rate in ksps	TOFFset	Timing offset in s
CHANnel	Channel number	POFFset	Phase offset in rad
SFACtor	Spreading factor of channel		
CDPRelative	Channel power relative in dB (relative to total or PICH power, see command `CDP:PREF`)	CDPabsolute	Channel power absolute in dBm
EVMRms	Error vector magnitude RMS in %	EVMPeak	Error vector magnitude peak in %

Note:
The PRRI value returns –200 dB if there is no RRI channel for the selected half slot. In this case, the DRPich value also shows –200 dB.

The trigger to frame (`TFRame`) value returns a '9' if the trigger is set to *FREE RUN*.
The timing/phase offset values (`TOFFset/POFFset`) return a '9' if the timing and phase offset measurement is switched off (see `CDP:TPM`) or the number of active channels exceeds 50. The mapping of the selected channel also displayed in the Result Summary can be read out using the command [SENSe]:CDPower:MAPPing?.

Example:
```
"INST:SEL MDO"                    'Activate 1xEV–DO MS, implicit are
                                  'CDP relative on Screen A and
                                  'Result Summary active on Screen B
"INIT:CONT OFF"                   'Select single sweep
"INIT;*WAI"                       'Start measurement with
                                  synchronization
"CALC:MARK:FUNC:CDP:RES? PTOT"    'Read out total power
"CDP:SLOT 2"                      'Selects half slot 2
"CDP:CODE 11"                     'Select code number 11
"CALC:MARK:FUNC:CDP:RES? EVMR"    'Read out EVM RMS of code with
                                  number 11 in half slot 2'
```

Features: *RST value: –
SCPI: Instrument–specific

CALCulate:STATistics subsystem

The CALCulate:STATistics subsystem controls the statistical measurement functions in the instrument. The measurement window cannot be selected for these measurement functions. The numerical suffix is ignored accordingly with CALCulate.

COMMAND	PARAMETER	UNITS	REMARKS
CALCulate			
:STATistics			
:CCDF			
[:STATe]	<Boolean>		
:NSAMples	<numeric_value>		
:SCALe			
:Y			
:UPPer	<numeric_value>		
:LOWer	<numeric_value>		
:RESults?	MEAN | PEAK | CFACtor | ALL		Query only

:CALCulate:STATistics:CCDF[:STATe] ON | OFF

This command enables and disables measurement of the complementary cumulated distribution function (CCDF).

Example: "CALC:STAT:CCDF ON"

Features: *RST value: OFF
SCPI: Instrument–specific

:CALCulate:STATistics:NSAMples 100 ... 1E9

This command sets the number of measurement points for the statistical measurement functions.

Example: "CALC:STAT:NSAM 5000"

Features: *RST value: 100000
SCPI: Instrument–specific

:CALCulate:STATistics:SCALe:Y:UPPer 1E–5 ...1.0

This command defines the upper limit for the y–axis of the diagram in statistical measurements. Since probabilities are plotted on the y–axis, the entered numerical values have no units.

Example: "CALC:STAT:SCAL:Y:UPP 0.01"

Features: *RST value: 1.0
SCPI: Instrument–specific

:CALCulate:STATistics:SCALe:Y:LOWer 1E–6 ...0.1

This command defines the lower limit for the y–axis of the diagram in statistical measurements. Since probabilities are plotted on the y–axis, the entered numerical values have no units.

Example: "CALC:STAT:SCAL:Y:LOW 0.001"

Features: *RST value: 1E–6
SCPI: Instrument–specific

:CALCulate:STATistics:RESult? MEAN | PEAK | CFACtor | ALL

This command reads out the results of statistical measurements from a recorded trace.

Parameters: The desired result is selected by means of the following parameters:

MEAN Mean (rms) power in dBm measured in the period of observation

PEAK Peak power in dBm measured in the period of observation

CFACtor Determined CREST factor (i.e. ratio of peak power to mean power) in dB

ALL Results of all three named measurements, separated by a comma:
<mean power>,<peak power>,<crest factor>

Example: "CALC:STAT:RES? ALL" 'Reads out all three measurement results.
Example of reply string:
5.56,19.25,13.69
i.e. mean power: 5.56 dBm,
peak power 19.25 dBm,
CREST factor 13.69 dB

Features: *RST value: —
SCPI: Instrument–specific

Operating mode: A

CONFigure:CDPower subsystem

This subsystem contains the commands for the selection and configuration of measurements in the 1xEV–DO application firmware. Only the numerical suffix 1 is allowed for `CONFigure`. Further settings for code domain power analysis can be found under the :[SENSe]:CDPower command. Further settings for spectrum emission mask measurement can be found under the CALCulate:LIMit:ESPectrum command.

COMMAND	PARAMETER	UNITS	REMARKS
CONFigure			
:CDPower			
:MEASurement	POWer | ACLR | ESPectrum | OBANdwidth | OBWidth | CDPower | CCDF		
:CTABle			
[:STATe]	<Boolean>		
:SELect	<file_name>		
:NAME	<file_name>		
:DATA	<numeric_value>, <numeric_value>, <numeric_value>, <numeric_value>, <numeric_value>, <numeric_value>, <numeric_value>, <numeric_value> ...		
:COMMent	<string>		
:COPY	<file_name>		
:DELete			
:CATalog?			
:RESTore			
:BCLass	<numeric_value>		

CONFigure<1>:CDPower:MEASurement POWer | ACLR | ESPectrum | OBANdwith | OBWidth | CDPower | CCDF

This command selects the measurement of Application FS–K85, 1xEV–DO mobile station tests. The predefined settings of the different measurements are described in Chapter 6.

Parameters:

POWer	Channel power measurement (1xEV–DO reverse standard) with predefined settings
ACLR	Adjacent channel power measurements (1xEV–DO reverse standard) with predefined settings
ESPectrum	Check of signal power (spectrum emission mask)
OBANdwith | OBWidth	Measurement of occupied bandwidth
CDPower	Code domain analyzer measurement.
CCDF	Measurement of the complementary cumulative distribution function (signal statistics measurement)

Example:

```
"INST:SEL MDO"                  'Activate 1xEV–DO MS
"INIT:CONT OFF"                 'Select single sweep
"CONF:CDP:MEAS POW"             'Select channel power measurement
"INIT;*WAI"                     'Start measurement with
                                synchronization
```

Features: *RST value: CDPower
SCPI: Instrument–specific

:CONFigure<1>:CDPower:CTABle[:STATe] ON | OFF

This command enables and disables the channel table. Enable results in a standard channel table which contains only the PICH being saved as "DEFAULT" and enabled. After the channel table called "DEFAULT" has been enabled, another channel table can be selected with the `CONF:CDP:CTABle:SELect` command.

Note: You must always enable the "DEFAULT" channel table first with the `CONF:CDP:CTAB:STAT` *command and then use the* `CONF:CDP:CTAB:SELect` *command to select the channel table you require.*

Example:

```
"INST:SEL MDO"                  'Activate 1xEV–DO MS, implicit are
                                'CDP relative on Screen A and
                                'Result Summary active on Screen B
"INIT:CONT OFF"                 'Select single sweep
"INIT;*WAI"                     'Start measurement with
                                'synchronization
                                'so that channel table can be
                                'enabled
"CONF:CDP:CTAB ON"              'Use predefined channel table
"CONF:CDP:CTAB:SEL 'CTAB_1'"    'Select channel table
"INIT;*WAI"                     'Start measurement with synchronization
```

Example:

Features: *RST value: OFF
SCPI: Instrument–specific

:CONFigure<1>:CDPower:CTABle:SELect <string>

This command selects a predefined channel table file. Before using this command, you must first enable the "DEFAULT" channel table with the `CONF:CDP:CTAB ON` command.

Example:

```
"INST:SEL MDO"                  'Activate 1xEV–DO MS, implicit are
                                'CDP relative on Screen A and
                                'Result Summary active on Screen B
"INIT:CONT OFF"                 'Select single sweep
"INIT;*WAI"                     'Start measurement with
                                'synchronization
                                'so that channel table can be
                                'enabled
"CONF:CDP:CTAB ON"              'Use predefined channel table
"CONF:CDP:CTAB:SEL 'CTAB_1'"    'Select channel table
"INIT;*WAI"                     'Start measurement with
```

synchronization

Features: *RST value: "RECENT"
SCPI: Instrument–specific

:CONFigure:CDPower:CTABle:NAME <file_name>

This command selects a channel table to edit or create. It is *not* used for analysis. In this context, see commands `CONF:CDP:CTAB:STAT` and `CONF:CDP:CTAB:SEL`.

Example:

```
"INST:SEL MDO"                  'Activate 1xEV–DO MS
"CONF:CDP:CTAB:NAME 'NEW_TAB'"  'Select table to edit
```

Features: *RST value: ""
SCPI: Instrument–specific

:CONFigure:CDPower:CTABle:DATA 0..5, 2..4, 0..15, 0..1, 0..65535 , 0 , 0 | 1, <numeric_value>...

This command defines a channel table. The whole table is defined in one operation. The inactive channels (INACtive) do not have to be defined. Eight values are specified for a line of a table.

<Channel type>, <Code class>, <Code number>, <Mapping>, <Activity>, <Reserved1>, <Status>, <Reserved2>, ...

Channel type	The channel type is coded by numbers as follows: 0 = PICH 1 = RRI 2 = DATA 3 = ACK 4 = DRC 5 = INACTIVE
Code class:	2...4
Code number:	0...15
Mapping	0 = I branch 1 = Q branch
Activity:	0..65535 (decimal) The decimal number interpreted as a binary number in 16 bits, determines the half slot in which the channel is active (value 1) or inactive (value 0). *Examples:* 65535 dec. = 1111 1111 1111 1111 bin. (e.g. DATA) Channel is active in each half slot 43690 dec. = 1010 1010 1010 1010 bin. (e.g. RRI) Channel is active in half slot 0, 2, 4 etc 24576 dec. = 0110 0000 0000 0000 bin. (e.g. DRC) Channel is active in half slot 1 and 2
Reserved1:	Always 0 (reserved)
Status:	0: inactive, 1: active Can be used in a setting command to disable a channel temporarily.
Reserved2:	Always 0 (reserved)

Before using this command, you must set the name of the channel table using the `CONF:CDP:CTAB:NAME` command. Only valid 1xEV–DO MS channels are accepted as active.

Example:

```
"INST:SEL MDO"                    'Activate 1xEV–DO MS
"CONF:CDP:CTAB:NAME 'NEW_TAB'" 'Select table to edit
"CONF:CDP:CTAB:DATA 0,4,0,0,65535,0,1,0,
                    1,4,0,0,43690,0,1,0,
                    2,2,2,1,65535,0,1,0"
                    'Selects PICH 0.16 on I with full activity, RRI 0.16 on I in
                    'each even–numbered half slot, and DATA 2.4 on Q with full
                    'activity.
```

Features: *RST value: –
SCPI: Instrument–specific

:CONFigure:CDPower:CTABle:COMMent <string>

This command defines a comment on the selected channel table.

Before using this command, you must set the name of the channel table using the CONF:CDP:CTAB:NAME command and enter a valid channel table with CONF:CDP:CTAB:DATA.

Example:
```
"INST:SEL MDO"                    'Activate 1xEV–DO MS
"CONF:CDP:CTAB:NAME 'NEW_TAB'"    'Select table to edit
"CONF:CDP:CTAB:COMM 'Comment for NEW_TAB'"
```

Features: *RST value: ""
SCPI: Instrument–specific

:CONFigure:CDPower:CTABle:COPY <file_name>

This command copies one channel table to another. You select the channel table you want to copy using the CONF:CDP:CTAB:NAME command.

Parameters: <file_name> ::= Name of new channel table

Example:
```
"INST:SEL MDO"                    'Activate 1xEV–DO MS
"CONF:CDP:CTAB:NAME 'CTAB_1'"     'Select table to edit
"CONF:CDP:CTAB:COPY 'CTAB_2'"     'Copies CTAB_1 to C_TAB2
```

Features: *RST value: —
SCPI: Instrument–specific

The name of the channel table may consist of up to eight characters. This command is an event, so it has neither an *RST value nor a query function.

:CONFigure:CDPower:CTABle:DELete

This command deletes the selected channel table. You select the channel table you want to delete using the CONF:CDP:CTAB:NAME command.

Example:
```
"INST:SEL MDO"                    'Activate 1xEV–DO MS
"CONF:CDP:CTAB:NAME 'CTAB_2'"     'Select table to edit
"CONF:CDP:CTAB:DEL"               'Deletes CTAB_2
```

Features: *RST value: —
SCPI: Instrument–specific

This command is an event, so it has neither an *RST value nor a query function.

:CONFigure:CDPower:CTABle:CATalog?

This command queries the names of all the channel tables for 1xEV–DO MS stored on the hard disk.

The syntax of the output format is as follows:

<Sum of sizes of all subsequent files>,<Spare capacity on hard disk>,
<1st file name>,<1st file size>,<2nd file name>,,<2nd file size>,....,<nth file name>,,
<nth file size>,..

Example:
```
"INST:SEL MDO"                    'Activate 1xEV–DO MS
"CONF:CDP:CTAB:CAT?"              'Query catalog
```

Features: *RST value: —
SCPI: Instrument–specific

:CONFigure:CDPower:CTABle:RESTore

This command restores the "predefined channel tables" to the state they were in when the instrument was supplied. In this way unintentional overwriting of the channel tables can be undone.

Example:
```
"INST:SEL MDO"                  'Activate 1xEV–DO MS
"CONF:CDP:CTAB:REST"            'Restore table
```

Features: *RST value: —
SCPI: Instrument–specific

This command is an event, so it has neither an *RST value nor a query function.

:CONFigure:CDPower:BCLass 0...12

This command selects the band class.

Band class	Name
0	800 MHz band
1	1900 MHz band
2	TACS band
3	JTACS band
4	Korean PCS band
5	450 MHz band
6	2 GHz band
7	700 MHz band
8	1800 MHz band
9	900 MHz band
10	Secondary 800 MHz band
11	400 MHz European PAMR band
12	800 MHz PAMR band
14	US PCS 1.9GHz Band
15	AWS Band

Example:
```
"INST:SEL MDO"                  'Activate 1xEV–DO MS
"INIT:CONT OFF"                 'Select single sweep
"CONF:CDP:BCL 1"                'Select band class 1, 1900 MHz
```

Features: *RST value: 0
SCPI: Instrument–specific

INSTrument subsystem

The INSTrument subsystem selects the operating mode of the instrument either by means of text parameters or by means of permanently assigned numbers.

COMMAND	PARAMETER	UNITS	REMARKS
INSTrument [:SELect] :NSELect	 SANalyzer | MDO <numeric_value>		

:INSTrument[:SELect] SANalyzer | MDO

This command toggles between the operating modes by means of text parameters.

Selecting 1xEV–DO MS (MDO) sets the instrument to a defined state. The preset values are described in Chapter 2 in the section entitled "Default settings in the 1xEV–DO MS operating mode".

Example: `"INST MDO"` 'Activate 1xEV–DO MS

Features: *RST value: SANalyzer
SCPI: Compliant

Switching to `MDO` presupposes the option 1xEV–DO REV (MS) R&S FS–K85.

:INSTrument:NSELect 1 | 15

This command toggles between the operating modes by means of numbers.

Parameters: 1: Spectral analysis mode

15: 1xEV–DO MS mode

Example: `"INST:NSEL 15"` 'Activate 1xEV–DO MS

Features: *RST value: 1
SCPI: Compliant

Switching to 15 presupposes the option 1xEV–DO REV (MS) R&S FS–K85.

SENSe:CDPower subsystem

This subsystem sets the parameters for code domain measurement mode. The numerical suffix for SENSe<1|2> is meaningless for this subsystem.

COMMAND	PARAMETER	UNITS	REMARKS
[SENSe<1|2>]			
:CDPower			
:ICTReshold	<numeric_value>	DB	
:SBANd	NORMal | INVerse		
:LEVel			
:ADJust			
:LCODe			
:I	<string>	—	
:Q	<string>	—	
:CODE	<numeric_value>	—	
:SLOT	<numeric_value>	—	
:MAPPing	I | Q	—	
:NORMalize	<Boolean>	—	
:QINVert	<Boolean>	—	
:PREFerence	TOTal | PICH	—	
:IQLength	<numeric_value>	—	
:ORDer	HADamard | BITReverse	—	
:TPMeas	<Boolean>	—	
:OVERview	<Boolean>	—	
:OPERation	ACCess | TRAFfic	—	
:AVERage	<Boolean>	—	
:SET			
:COUNt	<numeric_value>	—	
[:VALue]	<numeric_value>	—	

:[SENSe:]CDPower:ICTReshold –100 dB ...0 dB

This command sets the threshold above which a channel is regarded as active. The level refers to total signal power.

Example:

```
"INST:SEL MDO"          'Activate 1xEV–DO MS, implicit are
                        'CDP relative on Screen A and
                        'Result Summary active on Screen B
"INIT:CONT OFF"         'Select single sweep
"CDP:ICTR –10DB"        'Threshold at –10 dB
"INIT;*WAI"             'Start measurement with  ynchronization
```

Features: *RST value: –40dB
SCPI: Instrument–specific

:[SENSe:]CDPower:SBANd NORMal | INVers

This command is used to swap the left and right sideband.

Example:

```
"INST:SEL MDO"          'Activate 1xEV–DO MS, implicit are
                        'CDP relative on Screen A and
                        'Result Summary active on Screen B
"INIT:CONT OFF"         'Select single sweep
"CDP:SBAN INV"          'Swap sidebands
"INIT;*WAI"             'Start measurement with
```

synchronization

Features:

*RST value: NORM
SCPI: Instrument–specific

:[SENSe:]CDPower:LEVel:ADJust

This command initiates automatic setting of the RF attenuation and IF gain to the level of the applied signal. The instrument is put into *RF ATTEN MANUAL* mode to optimize RF attenuation and IF gain independently of each other. This mode is retained even after the mode has changed from 1xEV–DO MS to SPECTRUM.

Example:

```
"INST:SEL MDO"          'Activate 1xEV–DO MS, implicit are
                        'CDP relative on Screen A and
                        'Result Summary active on Screen B
"INIT:CONT OFF"         'Select single sweep
"CDP:LEV:ADJ"           'Start automatic level setting
"INIT;*WAI"             'Start measurement with
                        'synchronization
```

Features:

*RST value: –
SCPI: Instrument–specific

This command is an event, so it has neither an *RST value nor a query function.

:[SENSe:]CDPower:LCODe:I '#H0' ... '#H3FFFFFFFFF'

This command defines the mask of the long code in hexadecimal format for the I branch.

Example:

```
"INST:SEL MDO"          'Activate 1xEV–DO MS, implicit are
                        'CDP relative on Screen A and
                        'Result Summary active on Screen B
"INIT:CONT OFF"         'Select single sweep
"TRIG:SOUR EXT"         'Select external trigger source
"CDP:LCOD:I '#HF'"      'Define long code mask
"INIT;*WAI"             'Start measurement with
                        'synchronization
```

Features:

*RST value: '#H0'
SCPI: Instrument–specific

:[SENSe:]CDPower:LCODe:Q '#H0' ... '#H3FFFFFFFFF'

This command defines the mask of the long code in hexadecimal format for the I branch.

Example:

```
"INST:SEL MDO"          'Activate 1xEV–DO MS, implicit are
                        'CDP relative on Screen A and
                        'Result Summary active on Screen B
"INIT:CONT OFF"         'Select single sweep
"TRIG:SOUR EXT"         'Select external trigger source
"CDP:LCOD:Q '#HF'"      'Define long code mask
"INIT;*WAI"             'Start measurement with
                        'synchronization
```

Features:

*RST value: '#H0'
SCPI: Instrument–specific

:[SENSe:]CDPower:CODE 0 ... 15

This command selects the code number. The maximum value is 15.

Example:

```
"INST:SEL MDO"          'Activate 1xEV–DO MS, implicit are
                        'CDP relative on Screen A and
                        'Result Summary active on Screen B
"INIT:CONT OFF"         'Select single sweep
"CDP:CODE 11"           'Select code number 11
"INIT;*WAI"             'Start measurement with
                        'synchronization
```

Features:

*RST value: 0
SCPI: Instrument–specific

:[SENSe:]CDPower:SLOT 0 ...IQLength–1

This command selects the half slot (and not the whole slot). To ensure compatibility with other 3G mobile radio applications, no new command has been introduced for the half slot (the slot command has simply been reused).

Example:

```
"INST:SEL MDO"          'Activate 1xEV–DO MS, implicit are
                        'CDP relative on Screen A and
                        'Result Summary active on Screen B
"INIT:CONT OFF"         'Select single sweep
"CDP:SLOT 2"            'Selects half slot 2
"INIT;*WAI"             'Start measurement with
                        'synchronization
```

Features:

*RST value: 0
SCPI: Instrument–specific

:[SENSe:]CDPower:MAPPing I | Q

This command selects whether the I or Q branch is to be evaluated.

Example:

```
"INST:SEL MDO"          'Activate 1xEV–DO MS, implicit is
                        'I branch is selected
"INIT:CONT OFF"         'Select single sweep
"CDP:MAPP Q"            'Selects Q branch
"INIT;*WAI"             'Start measurement with synchronization'
```

Features: *RST value: I

SCPI: Instrument–specific

:[SENSe:]CDPower:NORMalize ON | OFF

This command enables and disables elimination of the IQ offset.

Example:

```
"INST:SEL MDO"          'Activate 1xEV–DO MS, implicit are
                        'CDP relative on Screen A and
                        'Result Summary active on Screen B
"INIT:CONT OFF"         'Select single sweep
"CDP:NORM OFF"          'Elimination of IQ offset disabled
"INIT;*WAI"             'Start measurement with
                        'synchronization
```

Features: *RST value: OFF

SCPI: Instrument–specific

:[SENSe:]CDPower:QINVert ON | OFF

This command inverts the sign of the signal Q component.

Example:

```
"INST:SEL MDO"          'Activate 1xEV–DO MS, implicit are
                        'CDP relative on Screen A and
                        'Result Summary active on Screen B
"INIT:CONT OFF"         'Select single sweep
"CDP:QINV ON"           'Enable invert Q component
"INIT;*WAI"             'Start measurement with
                        'synchronization
```

Features: *RST value: OFF

SCPI: Instrument–specific

:[SENSe:]CDPower:PREFerence TOTal | PICH

This command sets the reference for the relative CDP measured values to the total power or the PICH power.

Example:

```
"INST:SEL MDO"          'Activate 1xEV–DO MS, implicit are
                        'CDP relative on Screen A and
                        'Result Summary active on Screen B
"INIT:CONT OFF"         'Select single sweep
"CDP:PREF PICH"         'Reference is PICH power
"INIT;*WAI"             'Start measurement with
                        'synchronization
```

Features: *RST value: TOTal

SCPI: Instrument–specific

:[SENSe:]CDPower:IQLength R&S FSU/R&S FSQ: 4...70, R&S FSP: 4..24

This command sets the capture length (IQ Capture Length) in half slots. The range is from 4 to 70 for the R&S FSU, R&S FSQ analyzers and from 4 to 24 for the R&S FSP analyzer.

Example:

```
"INST:SEL MDO"          'Activate 1xEV–DO MS, implicit are
                        'CDP relative on Screen A and
                        'Result Summary active on Screen B
"INIT:CONT OFF"         'Select single sweep
"CDP:IQL 8"             '8 half–slot capture length
"INIT;*WAI"             'Start measurement with
                        'synchronization
```

Features:

*RST value: 6
SCPI: Instrument–specific

:[SENSe:]CDPower:ORDer HADamard | BITReverse

This command sets the order of the code domain evaluation. The codes are sorted either in Hadamard order or in BitReverse order.

Example:

```
"INST:SEL MDO"          'Activate 1xEV–DO MS, implicit are
                        'CDP relative on Screen A and
                        'Result Summary active on Screen B
"INIT:CONT OFF"         'Select single sweep
"INIT;*WAI"             'Start measurement with
                        'synchronization
"CDP:ORD HAD"           'Hadamard order
"TRAC? TRACE2"          'Read out CDP in Hadamard order
"CDP:ORD BITR"          'BitReverse order
"TRAC? TRACE2"          'Read out CDP in BitReverse order
```

Features:

*RST value: HADamard
SCPI: Instrument–specific

:[SENSe:]CDPower:TPMeas ON | OFF

This command allows specific activation and deactivation of the timing and phase offset evaluation of the channels relative to the pilot channel. If the value is OFF, the `TRACe? TRACe1` and `CALC:MARK:FUNC:CDP:RES?` commands return a value of '9' for the timing and phase offset as the result. If the value is ON, the timing and phase offsets are calculated and returned.

Example:

```
"INST:SEL MDO"                    'Activate 1xEV–DO MS, implicit are
                                  'CDP relative on Screen A and
                                  'Result Summary active on Screen B
"INIT:CONT OFF"                   'Select single sweep
"CDP:TPM ON"                      'Activate timing and phase offset
                                  'evaluation
"INIT;*WAI"                       'Start measurement with
                                  'synchronization
"CDP:SLOT 2"                      'Selects half slot 2
"CDP:CODE 11"                     'Select code number 11
"CALC:MARK:FUNC:CDP:RES? TOFF"    'Read out timing offset of code with
                                  'number 11 in half slot 2
"CALC:MARK:FUNC:CDP:RES? POFF"    'Read out phase offset of code with
                                  'number 11 in half slot 2
```

Features: *RST value: OFF
SCPI: Instrument–specific

:[SENSe:]CDPower:OVERview ON | OFF

This command can be enabled by means of ON when either the code domain power or the code domain error–power evaluation is active. (See the command CALC1:FEED.) In Overview mode, the I branch of the signal is normally displayed on Screen A and the Q branch of the signal on Screen B with the CDP/CDEP. The branches can be read out separately by means of TRAC:DATA? TRACE1 and TRAC:DATA? TRACE2.

The previous evaluations become active again when you exit Overview mode.

If an evaluation other than code domain power or code domain error power is selected when Overview mode is active, you exit Overview mode and the previous evaluation is reset on the other screen.

Example:

```
"INST:SEL MDO"                    'Activate 1xEV–DO MS, implicit are
                                  'CDP relative on Screen A and
                                  'Result Summary active on Screen B
"INIT:CONT OFF"                   'Select single sweep
"INIT;*WAI"                       'Start measurement with
                                  'synchronization
"CDP:OVER ON"                     'Activate Overview mode
                                  'CDP relative on Screen A I branch
                                  'CDP relative on Screen B Q branch
"TRAC? TRACE1"                    'Read out CDP relative of I branch
"TRAC? TRACE2"                    'Read out CDP relative of Q branch
"CDP:OVER OFF"                    'Disable Overview mode:
                                  'CDP relative on Screen A and
                                  'Result Summary active on Screen B
```

Features: *RST value: OFF
SCPI: Instrument–specific

:[SENSe:]CDPower:OPERation ACCess | TRAFfic

This command is used to set the operation mode. This information is used for the channel search. In TRAFFIC mode all channels (PICH/RRI/DATA/ACK and DRC) can exist. PICH and RRI are always in the signal. In ACCESS mode only PICH (always available) and DATA channel can exist.

Example:
```
"INST:SEL MDO"          'Activate 1xEV–DO MS
"CDP:OPER ACC"          'ACCESS operation is set
```

Features: *RST value: TRAFfic
SCPI: Instrument–specific

:[SENSe:]CDPower:AVERage ON | OFF

This command is used to enable averaging of the CDP evaluation over all recorded half slots. The command is only available in the CDP measurement.

Example:
```
"INST:SEL MDO"          'Activate 1xEV–DO MS, implicit are
                        'CDP relative on Screen A and
                        'Result Summary active on Screen B
"CDP:AVER ON"           'Activate CDP average
"INIT;*WAI"             'Start measurement with
                        'synchronization
```

Features: *RST value: OFF
SCPI: Instrument–specific

:[SENSe:]CDPower:SET:COUNt 1 ... 57

If the SET COUNT is set to 1 (default value), the device behaves as normal and with the command CDPower:IQLength (IQ–Capture–Length) the number of half slots can be set.

For R&S FSQ the SET COUNT can be adjusted in the range of 1…57. Is the SET COUNT greater than 1 the IQ–Capture–Length will be implicitly set to 64 half slots and become unavailable. The SET COUNT defines then how many SETS of 64 half slots shall be captured consecutively into the IQ RAM of the R&S FSQ.

This command is only available on R&S FSQ.

Example:
```
"INST:SEL MDO"          'Activate 1xEV–DO MS, implicit are
                        'CDP relative on screen A and
                        'result summary active on screen B
"INIT:CONT OFF"         'Select single sweep
"CDP:SET:COUN 12"       'Select 12 sets of 64 half slots on
                        'R&S FSQ
"INIT;*WAI"             'Start measurement with
                        'synchronization
"CDP:SET 2"             'Select results from SET 2
"TRAC? TRACE1"          'Read out CDP
```

Features: *RST value: 1
SCPI: device–specific

:[SENSe:]CDPower:SET[:VALue] 0 ... (SET COUNT–1)

With this command the SET is selected for which the results are evaluated. . Beforehand with CDP:SET:COUN a SET COUNT value greater than 1 must be set.

This command is only available on R&S FSQ.

Example:

```
"INST:SEL MDO"          'Activate 1xEV–DO MS, implicit are
                        'CDP relative on screen A and
                        'result summary active on screen B
"INIT:CONT OFF"         'Select single sweep
"CDP:SET:COUN 12"       'Select 12 sets of 64 half slots on
                        'R&S FSQ
"INIT;*WAI"             'Start measurement with
                        'synchronization
"CDP:SET 2"             'Select results from SET 2
"TRAC? TRACE1"          'Read out CDP
```

Features:

*RST value: 0
SCPI: device–specific

TRACe subsystem

:TRACe[:DATA] TRACE1 | TRACE2 | CTABle

This command transfers trace data from the controller to the instrument, and the query command reads trace data from the instrument.

"TRAC TRACE1,"+A$ (A$:Data list in current format)

TRACE1, TRACE2 or CTABle can be read out, depending on the display.

The trace data (TRACE1 | TRACE2) is formatted as follows for the different displays; CTABle is described under Channel Table:

CODE DOMAIN POWER ABSOLUTE / CODE DOMAIN POWER RELATIVE (TRACE1)

The following is output for each channel:

Code class	Code class of the channel; with Hadamard order it is usually code class 4. With BitReverse order, values are between 2 and 4.
Code number	Code number of channel, values between 0 and 15
Level	– For CODE DOMAIN POWER ABSOLUTE, units are dBm – For CODE DOMAIN POWER RELATIVE, units are dB (referred to the total or pilot power, see the command `CDPower:PREFerence`) Power values of the individual codes are usually given in Hadamard order; the consolidated channel power is returned in BitReverse order.
Power ID	0 –Inactive channel 1 –Active channel 3 –Quasi–inactive channel (on the analyzed branch, the channel is not occupied, but an active channel exists on the other branch)

Four values are thus transferred for all channels:
<Code class>, <Code number>, <Level>, <Power ID>

The Hadamard or BitReverse order is important for sorting the channels and consolidation (see the command `CDPower:ORDer`).
With Hadamard, the individual codes are output in ascending order with their code power. The number of codes which are output corresponds to spreading factor 16.
With BitReverse, codes which belong to a particular channel are adjacent to each other and are therefore output in the class of the channel together with the channel power. The maximum number of codes or channels that are output cannot be higher than spreading factor 16, and decreases with each concentrated channel.

Example:

The example shows the results of the query for 2 channels with the following configuration:

```
PICH    0.16     (CC 4)          I       -7.0  dB
DATA    2.4      (CC 2)          Q       -10.0 dB
```

```
"INST:SEL MDO"      'Activate 1xEV–DO MS, implicit are
                    'CDP relative on Screen A and
                        'Result Summary active on Screen B
                        'Mapping set to I
"INIT:CONT OFF"     'Select single sweep
"CDP:MAPP Q"        'Select Q branch
"CDP:ORD HAD"       'Set order to Hadamard
"INIT;*WAI"        'Start measurement with synchronization
```

```
                    "TRAC? TRACE1"          'Read out CDP relative/Hadamard/Q
                    4, 0,-53.3,3,    4, 1,-52.3,0, 'Code 0 is quasi–inactive since PICH is
set to I
                    4, 2,-16.1,1,    4, 3,-54.6,0, 'The DATA channel is distributed
between the active
                    4, 4,-51.2,0,    4, 5,-55.1,0, 'codes 2.16, 6.16, 10.16, 14.16 each
with
                    4, 6,-16.4,1,    4, 7,-51.3,0, 'one quarter of the power, i.e.
                    4, 8,-52.4,0,    4, 9,-55.5,0, '10 dB – 6 dB = –16 dB.
                    4,10,-15.8,1,    4,11,-54.3,0,
                    4,12,-51.8,0,    4,13,-57.6,0,
                    4,14,-15.9,1,    4,15,-52.5,0


                    "CDP:ORD BITR"                 'Set order to BitReverse
                    "TRAC? TRACE1"                 'Read out CDP relative/BitReverse/Q
                                                   'Sorting is changed in accordance
                                                   'with BitReverse.
                    4, 0,-53.3,3,    4, 8,-52.4,0, 'PICH is quasi–inactive
                    4, 4,-51.2,0     4,12,-51.8,0,
                    2, 2,-10.0,1,                  'Channel 2.4 is now
                    4, 1,-52.3,0,    4, 9,-55.5,0, 'consolidated and displayed
                    4, 5,-55.1,0,    4,13,-57.6,0, 'with accumulated power.
                    4, 3,-54.6,0,    4,11,-54.3,0,
                    4, 7,-51.3,0,    4,15,-52.5,0


                    "CDP:OVER ON"                  'Activate Overview mode
                                                   'CDP relative on Screen A I branch
                                                   'CDP relative on Screen B Q branch
                    "TRAC? TRACE1"                 'Read out CDP relative of I branch
                    4, 0, -7.0,1,    4, 8,-54.2,0, 'PICH is active
                    4, 4,-56.7,0     4,12,-55.3.0,
                    4, 2,-48.3,3,    4,10,-48.1,3, 'DATA 2.4 is quasi–inactive
                    4, 6,-49.0,3,    4,14,-48.5,3,
                    4, 1,-54.4,0,    4, 9,-55.2,0,
                    4, 5,-51.2,0,    4,13,-54.3,0,
                    4, 3,-54.5,0,    4,11,-55.7,0,
                    4, 7,-56.6,0,    4,15,-52.3,0


                    "TRAC? TRACE2"                 'Read out CDP relative of Q branch
                    4, 0,-53.3,3,    4, 8,-52.4,0, 'PICH is quasi–inactive
                    4, 4,-51.2,0     4,12,-51.8.0,
                    2, 2,-10.0,1,                  'Channel 2.4 is now
                    4, 1,-52.3,0,    4, 9,-55.5,0, 'consolidated and displayed
                    4, 5,-55.1,0,    4,13,-57.6,0, 'with accumulated power.
                    4, 3,-54.6,0,    4,11,-54.3,0,
                    4, 7,-51.3,0,    4,15,-52.5,0
```

CODE DOMAIN ERROR POWER (TRACE1)

The following is output for each channel:

Code class	Code class of the channel is usually 4 since the CDEP is displayed in base spreading factor 16.
Code number	Code number of channel, values between 0 and 15
Error power	In dB No difference of power between the Hadamard and BitReverse order
Power ID	0 –Inactive channel 1 –Active channel 3 –Quasi–inactive channel (on the analyzed branch, the channel is not occupied, but an active channel exists on the other branch)

Four values are thus transferred for all channels:
<Code class>, <Code number>, <Level>, <Power ID>

The Hadamard or BitReverse order is important for sorting the channels (see the `CDPower:ORDer` command).
With Hadamard order, the individual codes are output in ascending order.
With BitReverse order, codes which belong to a particular channel are adjacent to each other.
Since an error power is output for the code domain error power, consolidation of the power values is not appropriate. The number of codes that are output therefore generally corresponds to base spreading factor 16.

Example:

The example shows the results of the query for 2 channels with the following configuration:

```
PICH    0.16          (CC 4)     I       -7.0  dB
DATA    2.4           (CC 2)     Q       -10.0 dB
```

```
"INST:SEL MDO"                    'Activate 1xEV–DO MS, implicit are
                                  'CDP relative on Screen A and
                                  'Result Summary active on Screen B
                                  'Mapping set to I
"INIT:CONT OFF"                   'Select single sweep
"CDP:MAPP Q"                      'Select Q branch

"CALC1:FEED 'XPOW:CDEP'"          'Code domain error–power evaluation
"INIT;*WAI"                       'Start measurement with
                                  'synchronization
"TRAC? TRACE1"                    'Read out CDEP Hadamard/Q

4, 0,-52.3,1,    4, 1,-55.0,0,    'PICH is quasi–inactive since it is set to
I branch
4, 2,-53.4,0,    4, 3,-55.2.0,
4, 4,-48.3,3,    4, 5,-53.7,3,
4, 6,-49.6,3,    4, 7,-48.8,3,
4, 8,-54.3,0,    4, 9,-56.0,0,
4,10,-52.4,0,    4,11,-47.8,0,
4,12,-55.6,0,    4,13,-52.1,0,
4,14,-50.5,0,    4,15,-48.0,0
```

CHANNEL TABLE (TRACE1)

The following is output for each channel:

Channel type	The channel type is coded by numbers as follows: 0 = PICH 1 = RRI 2 = DATA 3 = ACK 4 = DRC 5 = INACTIVE
Code class	Code class of channel, values between 2 and 4
Code number	Code number of channel, values between 0 and 15
Mapping	0 = I branch 1 = Q branch
Absolute level	In dBm
Relative level	In dB, referred to the total or pilot power (see the `CDPower:PREFerence` command**)**
Timing offset	Referred to the pilot in seconds
Phase offset	Referred to the pilot in rad If the evaluation of the timing and phase offset is not active (see `CDPower:TPMeas`) or more than 50 active channels are in the signal, the value 9 is returned For inactive channels, the value 9 is usually returned.

The class specifies the spreading factor of the channel:
Class 4 corresponds to spreading factor 16 (symbol rate 76.8 ksps), class 2 to the lowest permissible spreading factor 4 (symbol rate 307.2 ksps).

Eight values are thus transferred for all channels:
<Channel type>, <Code class>, <Code number>, <Mapping>, <Absolute level>, <Relative level>, <Timing offset>, <Phase offset>

All detected active channels are output first, followed by the inactive or quasi–active channels. The channels are sorted in ascending code number order (with identical code numbers: the I branch first, followed by the Q branch). The unassigned codes are displayed together with code class 4.

Example:

The example shows the results of the query for 2 channels with the following configuration:

```
PICH    0.16 (CC 4) I       -7.0  dB
DATA    2.4  (CC 2) Q       -10.0 dB
"INST:SEL MDO"      'Activate 1xEV–DO MS, implicit are
                    'CDP relative on Screen A and
                    'Result Summary active on Screen B
"INIT:CONT OFF"     'Select single sweep
"CALC1:FEED 'XTIM:CDP:ERR:CTAB'"
                    'Channel table evaluation
"INIT;*WAI"         'Start measurement with synchronization
"TRAC? TRACE1"      'Read out channel table
0 , 0,  4,  0,   0.0,  -7.0, 9, 9,
2 , 2,  2,  1,  -3.0, -10.0, 9, 9,
5 , 0,  4,  1, -46.3, -53.3, 9, 9,
5 , 1,  4,  0, -48.0, -55.0, 9, 9,
5 , 1,  4,  1, -43.2, -50.2, 9, 9,
5 , 2,  4,  0, -42.0, -49.0, 9, 9,
5 , 3,  4,  0, -47.6, -54.6, 9, 9,
    ....
5 ,15,  4,  1, -47.7, -54.7, 9, 9
```

CHANNEL TABLE (CTABle)

In addition to the results of the channel table which are output using the TRACE1 command, active timing and phase offset measurement (see `CDPower:TPMeas`) also has the CTABle query command which displays the maximum values of the TIMING and PHASE OFFSET together with the associated channel.

The following values are output:
<Max. time offset in s>, <Code number for max. time>, <Code class for max. time>, <Max. phase offset in rad>, <Code number for max. phase>, <Code class for max. phase>, <Reserved 1>, ..., <Reserved 6>

Example:

```
"INST:SEL MDO"      'Activate 1xEV–DO MS, implicit are
                    'CDP relative on Screen A and
                    'Result Summary active on Screen B
"INIT:CONT OFF"     'Select single sweep
"CALC1:FEED 'XTIM:CDP:ERR:CTAB'"
                    'Channel table evaluation
"CDP:TPM ON"        'Activate timing and phase offset measurement
"INIT;*WAI"         'Start measurement with synchronization
"TRAc? CTAB"        'Read out maximum timing and phase offsets
1.20E-009,2,2,      'Max. Time offset with code number and
                    'code class of associated channel
-3.01E-003,2,2,     'Max. Phase offset with code number
                    'and code class of associated channel
0,0,0,0,0,0         '6 reserved values
```

RESULT SUMMARY (TRACE2)

The results of RESULT SUMMARY are output in the following order:

<SLOT>, <PTOTal>, <PPICh>, <PRRI>, <RHO>, <MACCuracy>, <PCDerror>, <ACTive>, <FERRor>, <FERPpm>, <DRPich>, <RHOVerall>, <TFRame>, <CERRor>, <IQOFfset>, <IQIMbalance>, <SRATe>, <CHANnel>, <SFACtor>, <TOFFset>, <POFFset>, <CDPRelative>, <CDPabsolute>, <EVMRms>, <EVMPeak>

The results have the following meanings and units:

Global results of selected half slot:

SLOT	Half–slot number
PTOTal	Total power in dBm
PPICh	Pilot power in dBm
PRRI	RRI power in dBm
RHO	RHO
MACCuracy	Composite EVM in %
PCDerror	Peak code domain error in dB
IQOFfset	IQ offset in %
IQIMbalance	IQ imbalance in %

Global results of all half slots:

FERRor	Frequency error in Hz
FERPpm	Frequency error in ppm
DRPich	Delta RRI/PICH in dB
CERRor	Chip rate error in ppm
TFRame	Trigger to frame
ACTive	Number of active channels
RHOverall	RHO over all half slots

Channel results:

SRATe	Symbol rate in ksps
CHANnel	Channel number
SFACtor	Spreading factor of channel
CDPRelative	Channel power relative in dB (relative to total or PICH power, see command `CDP:PREF`)
EVMRms	Error vector magnitude RMS in %
TOFFset	Timing offset in s
POFFset	Phase offset in rad
CDPabsolute	Channel power absolute in dBm
EVMPeak	Error vector magnitude peak in %

Note:
The trigger to frame value (`TFRame`) returns a '9' if the trigger is set to FREE RUN.
The timing/phase offset values (`TOFFset/POFFset`) return a '9' if the timing and phase offset measurement is switched off (see `CDP:TPM`).
If the RRI is not active, its displayed PRRI value is –200 dBm. In this case, the DRPich is set to –200 dB.

POWER VS HALFSLOT, PEAK CODE DOMAIN ERR and COMPOSITE EVM (TRACE2)

The number of returned value pairs corresponds to the IQ capture length.
(See command `CDPower:IQLength`).

POWER VS HALFSLOT: <Half–slot number>,<Level value in dB>, <Half–slot number>, <Level value in dB>,.....;
PEAK CODE DOMAIN ERROR: <Half–slot number>, <Level value in dB>, ...;
COMPOSITE EVM: <Half–slot number>, <Value in %>, ...;

SYMBOL EVM (TRACE2)

The number of values depends on the spreading factor:
Spreading factor 16 : 64 values Spreading factor 8 : 128 values;
Spreading factor 4 : 256 values
<Value in % symbol 0>, <Value in % symbol 1>,.....;

POWER VS SYMBOL (TRACE2)

The number of values depends on the spreading factor:
Spreading factor 16 : 64 values Spreading factor 8 : 128 values;
Spreading factor 4 : 256 values
<Value in dBm symbol 0>, <Value in dBm symbol 1>,.....;

SYMBOL CONST (TRACE2)

The number of value pairs depends on the spreading factor:
Spreading factor 16 : 64 values Spreading factor 8 : 128 values;
Spreading factor 4 : 256 values
Real and imaginary components are transferred as value pairs.
<re 0>,<im 0>,<re 1>,<im 1>,.....<re n>, <im n>

COMPOSITE CONST (TRACe2)

The number of value pairs corresponds to the number of chips from the 1024 chips in a half slot. Real and imaginary components are transferred as value pairs.

<re chip 0>, <im chip 0>, <re chip 1>, <im chip 1>,.....;

BIT STREAM (TRACE2)

The bit stream of a slot is output. A value is read out for each bit (value range 0,1); each symbol consists of one bit for BPSK channels.

Spreading factor 16 : 64 values Spreading factor 8 : 128 values;
Spreading factor 4 : 256 values
If a channel is detected as being inactive, the invalid bits in the bit stream are identified by "9".
Example of a bit stream trace: 0, 0, 1, 0 , 1, 1, 0 ....

STATus:QUEStionable:SYNC register

This register contains information on the error situation in the code domain power analysis of the FS–K85 option.
It can be queried with the commands "`STATus:QUEStionable:SYNC:CONDition?`" and "`STATus:QUEStionable:SYNC[:EVENt]?`".

Table 7–1 Meaning of bits in STATus:QUEstionable:SYNC register

Bit No.	Meaning
0	Not used in the FS–K85 application
1	**K85 Frame Sync failed** This bit is set if synchronization is not possible within the application. The reasons for this can be: Wrongly set frequency Wrongly set level Wrongly set long code mask I or long code mask Q Wrongly set values for *INVERT Q* or *SIDEBAND INV* Invalid signal at input
2 to 14	Not used in the application
15	This bit is always 0.

Table of softkeys with assignment of IEC/IEEE bus commands

MEAS key or *MEAS* hotkey

POWER	:CONF<1>:CDP:MEAS POW Ergebnisabfrage :CALC<1>:MARK<1>:FUNC:POW:RES? CPOW
ACLR	:CONF<1>:CDP:MEAS ACLR Ergebnisabfrage: :CALC<1>:MARK<1>:FUNC:POW:RES? ACP
NO: OF ADJ CHAN	:SENS:POW:ACH:ACP 2
ADJUST SETTINGS	:SENS:POW:ACH:PRES ACP|CPOW|OBW
SWEEP TIME	:SWE:TIM 1 s
NOISE CORR ON OFF	:SENS:POW:NCORR ON
FAST ALCR ON OFF	:SENS:POW:HSP ON
DIAGRAM FULL SIZE	–
ADJUST REV LVL	:SENS:POW:ACH:PRES:RLEV
ACLR LIMIT CHECK	:CALC:LIM:ACP ON :CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH:RES? :CALC:LIM:ACP:ALT:RES?
EDIT ACLR LIMIT	:CALC:LIM:ACP ON :CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH 0dB,0dB :CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH:STAT ON :CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH:ABS –10dBm,–10dBm ::CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH:ABS:STAT ON :ALC:LIM:ACP:ALT1 0dB,0dB :CALC:LIM:ACP:ALT1:STAT ON :CALC:LIM:ACP:ALT1:ABS –10dBm,–10dBm :CALC:LIM:ACP:ALT1:ABS:STAT ON :CALC:LIM:ACP:ALT2 0dB,0dB :CALC:LIM:ACP:ALT2:STAT ON :CALC:LIM:ACP:ALT2:ABS –10dBm,–10dBm :CALC:LIM:ACP:ALT2:ABS:STAT ON
CHANNEL BANDWITH	:SENS:POW:ACH:BWID 1.2288MHz
ADJ CHAN BANDWITH	:SENS:POW:ACH:BWID:ACH 30kHz :SENS:POW:ACH:BWID:ALT1 30kHz :SENS:POW:ACH:BWID:ALT2 30kHz
ADJ CHAN SPACING	:SENS:POW:ACH:SPAC:ACH 750kHz :SENS:POW:ACH:SPAC:ALT1 1.98MHz :SENS:POW:ACH:SPAC:ALT2 4MHz
ACLR ABS REL	:SENS:POW:ACH:MODE ABS

CHAN PWR / HZ

:CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:RES:PHZ ON|OFF

POWER MODE

CLEAR/ WRITE

MAX HOLD

:CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:MODE WRIT|MAXH

SPECTRUM EM MASK

:CONF:CDP:MEAS ESPectrum

Ergebnisabfrage: :CALC<1>:LIMit<1>:FAIL?

LIMIT LINE AUTO

:CALC:LIM:ESP:MODE AUTO

LIMIT LINE USER

:CALC:LIMit<1>:NAME <string>
:CALC:LIMit<1>:UNIT DBM
:CALC:LIMit<1>:CONT[:DATA] <num_value>, <num_value>, ...
:CALC:LIMit<1>:CONT:DOM FREQ
:CALC:LIMit<1>:CONT:TRACe 1
:CALC:LIMit<1>:CONT:OFF <num_value>
:CALC:LIMit<1>:CONT:MODE REL

:CALC:LIM<1>:UPPer[:DATA] <num_value>, <num_value>..
:CALC:LIM<1>:UPPer:STATe ON | OFF
:CALC:LIM<1>:UPPer:OFF <num_value>
:CALC:LIM<1>:UPPer:MARGin <num_value>
:CALC:LIM<1>:UPPer:MODE ABS
:CALC:LIM<1>:UPPer:SPAC LIN

Hinweise:

- Werden die y-Werte mit dem Befehl :CALC:LIMit<1>:LOWer[:DATA] eingegeben, dann ergibt der Limit-Check "failed", wenn die Grenzwertlinie unterschritten wird.
- Wird eine benutzerdefinierte Grenzwertlinie eingeschaltet, dann hat diese Vorrang vor Grenzwertlinien, die mit AUTO ausgewählt wurden.

RESTORE STD LINES

:CALC:LIM:ESP:REST

LIST EVOLUTION

:CALC1:PEAK:AUTO ON | OFF
With this command the list evaluation which is by default for backwards compatibility reasons off can be turned on.

TRACe1:DATA? LIST
With this command the list evaluation results are queried in the following order:
<no>, <start>, <stop>, <rbw>, <freq>, <power abs>, <power rel>, <delta>, <limit check>, <unused1>, <unused2>

ADJUST REF LVL

:SENS:POW:ACH:PRES:RLEV

30kHz/1MHz TRANSITION

:CALC:LIM:ESP:TRAN <numeric value>

OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH

:CONF<1>:CDP:MEAS OBAN

Ergebnisabfrage: :CALC<1>:MARK<1>:FUNC:POW:RES? OBAN

% POWER BANDWITH

:SENS:POW:BWID 99PCT

ADJUST SETTINGS	:SENS:POW:PRES OBW
ADJUST REF LVL	:SENS:POW:ACH:PRES:RLEV
SIGNAL STATISTICS	:CONF:CDP:MEAS CCDF oder :CALC:STAT:CCDF[:STATe] ON Ergebnisabfrage: CALC:MARK:X?
APD	:CALC:STAT:APD ON
CCDF	:CALC:STAT:CCDF ON
PERCENT MARKER	:CALC:MARK:Y:PERC 0...100%
NO OF SAMPLES	:CALC:STAT:NSAM <value>
SCALING	
X-AXIS REF LEVEL	:CALC:STAT:SCAL:X:RLEV <value>
X-AXIS RANGE	:CALC:STAT:SCAL:X:RANG <value>
Y-UNIT % ABS	:CALC:STAT:SCAL:Y:UNIT PCT
X-AXIS MAX VALUE	:CALC:STAT:SCAL:Y:UPP <value>
X-AXIS MIN VALUE	:CALC:STAT:SCAL:Y:LOW <value>
ADJUST SETTINGS	:CALC:STAT:SCAL:AUTO ONCE
DEFAULT SETTINGSL	:CALC:STAT:PRES
ADJUST SETTINGS	:CALC:STAT:SCAL:AUTO ONCE
CONT MEAS	:INIT:CONT ON; :INIT:IMM
SINGLE MEAS	:INIT:CONT OFF; :INIT:IMM

RESULTS hotkey or *CODE DOM ANALYZER* softkey

CODE DOM POWER

```
:CALC<1>:FEED "XPOW:CDP:RAT" (relative)
:CALC<1>:FEED "XPOW:CDP" (absolute)
```

CODE DOM ERROR

```
:CALC<1>:FEED "XPOW:CDEP"
```

COMPOSITE EVM

```
:CALC2:FEED "XTIM:CDP:MACCuracy"
```

PEAK CODE DOMAIN ERR

```
:CALC2:FEED "XTIM:CDP:ERR:PCDomain"
```

POWER VS HALF SLOT

```
:CALC2:FEED "XTIM:CDP:PVSLot"
```

RESULT SUMARY

```
:CALC2:FEED "XTIM:CDP:ERR:SUMM"
 Ergebnisabfrage:
:CALC<1|2>:MARK<1>:FUNC:CDP:RES?
PTOT | FERR | RHO | PPICh | PRRI | FERPpm |
DRPich | RHOverall | CERRor| TFRame |
IQOFfse | IQIMbalance | MACCuracy | PCDerror |
SLOT | ACTive | SRATe |TOFF | CHANnel |
POFF | SFACtor | CDPabsolute |
CDPRelative | EVMRms | EVMPeak
```

CHANEL TABLE

```
:CALC<1>:FEED "XTIM:CDP:ERR:CTAB"
```

SYMBOL CONST

```
:CALC2:FEED "XTIM:CDP:SYMB:CONS"
```

SYMBOL EVM

```
:CALC2:FEED "XTIM:CDP:SYMB:EVM"
```

BITSTEAM

```
:CALC2:FEED "XTIM:CDP:BSTReam"
```

COMPOSITE CONST

```
:CALC2:FEED "XTIM:CDP:COMP:CONS"
```

POWER VS SYMBOL

```
:CALC2:FEED "XTIM:CDP:PVSY"
```

SELECT I Q

```
:[SENS:]CDP:MAPP...I | Q
```

SELECT CHANNEL

```
:[SENS:]CDP:CODE 0...(BASE SF-1)
```

SELECT

- CAPTURE LENGTH

```
:[SENS:]CDP:IQL 2..70
```

- SET COUNT

```
:[SENS:]CDP:SET:COUNt 1..57 (nur R&S FSQ)
```

- SET TO ANALYZE

```
:[SENS:]CDP:SET:[VAL] 0..(SET COUNT-1) (nur R&S FSQ)
```

- SELECT CHANNEL

```
:[SENS:]CDP:CODE 0...(BASE SF-1)
```

SELECT HALF SLOT

:[SENS:]CDP:SLOT 0 ...(IQ_CAPTURE_LENGTH-1)

ADJUST REF LVL

:SENS:POW:ACH:PRES:RLEV

CHAN CONF hotkey

CODE CHAN AUTOSEARCH	:CONF:CDP:CTAB[:STATe] OFF
CODE CHAN PREDEFINED	:CONF:CDP:CTAB[:STATe] ON :CONF:CDP:CTAB:SEL <channel table name>
EDIT CHAN CONF TABLE	---
HEADER VALUES	:CONF:CDP:CTAB:NAME "NEW_TAB"
INSERT LINE	---
DELETE LINE	---
SAVE TABLE	---
SORT TABLE	---
PAGE UP	---
PAGE UP	---
DEL CHAN CONF TABLE	:CONF:CDP:CTAB:DEL
COPY CHAN CONF TABLE	:CONF:CDP:CTAB:COPY "CTAB2"
RESTORE STD TABLES	:CONF:CDP:CTAB:REST"

SETTINGS hotkey

BAND CLASS	:CONF:CDP:BCL 1 '1900 MHz
CAPTURE SETTINGS	
CAPTURE LENGTH	:[SENS:]CDP:IQL 2..70
SET COUNT	:[SENS:]CDP:SET:COUNt 1..57 (nur R&S FSQ)
SET TO ANALYZE	:[SENS:]CDP:SET:[VAL] 0..(SET COUNT-1) (nur R&S FSQ)
SELECT CHANNEL	:[SENS:]CDP:CODE 0...(BASE SF-1)
SELECT HALF SLOT	:[SENS:]CDP:SLOT 0 ...(IQ_CAPTURE_LENGTH-1)
CDP AVG ON OFF	:[SENS:]CDP:AVER ON | OFF
ORDER HADAMBITRE	:[SENS:]CDP:ORD HAD | BITR
CODE DOM OVERVIEW	:[SENS:]CDP:OVER ON | OFF
SELECT I Q	:[SENS:]CDP:MAPP I | Q
CODE PWR ABS REL	:CALC<1>:FEED "XPOW:CDP:RAT" (relative) :CALC<1>:FEED "XPOW:CDP" (absolute)
POWER REF TOT PICH	:[SENS:]CDP:PREF TOTal | PICH
ORDER HADAMBITRE	:[SENS:]CDP:ORD HAD | BITR
TIME PHASE ON OFF	:[SENS:]CDP:TPM ON | OFF
LOG CODE I	:[SENS:]CDP:LCODe:I .....'#H0' ... '#H3FFFFFFFFF'
LOG CODE Q	:[SENS:]CDP:LCODe:Q'#H0' ... '#H3FFFFFFFFF8000'
INACT CHAN THRESHOLD	:[SENS:]CDP:ICTR -100 dB ... 0 dB
INVERT Q ON OFF	:[SENS]:CDP:QINV ON | OFF
SIDE BAND NORN INV	:[SENS:]CDP:SBANd NORM|INV
NORMALIZE ON OFF	:[SENS:]CDP:NORM ON | OFF

OPERATIOM ACCES

OPERATIOM TRAFIC

```
:[SENS:]CDP:OPERATION   ACC | TRAF
```

8 Checking the Rated Specifications

Switch off the analyzer before removing or inserting modules.

Check the position of the mains voltage selector before switching on the instrument.

- Measure the rated specifications after a warmup time of at least 30 minutes and completion of system error correction of the analyzer and the R&S SMIQ. Only then can it be ensured that the specifications are complied with.
- Unless otherwise specified, all settings are made starting from the PRESET setting.
- The following conventions apply to settings on the analyzer during measurement:

[***<KEY>***]	Press a key on the front panel, e.g. [SPAN].
[<SOFTKEY>]	Press a softkey, e.g. [MARKER –> PEAK].
[<nn unit>]	Enter a value + terminate the entry with the unit, e.g. [12 kHz].
{<nn>}	Enter values provided in one of the following tables.

Successive entries are separated by [:], e.g. [***SPAN***: 15 kHz].

- The values in the following sections are not guaranteed. Only the specifications in the data sheet are binding.

Measuring equipment and accessories

Item	Instrument type	Recommended specifications	Recommended instrument	R&S order No.
1	Signal generator	Vector signal generator	R&S SMIQ with options: R&S SMIQB20 R&S SMIQB11 R&S SMIQB60 R&S SMIQK17 R&S SMIQ–Z5 PARDATA	1125.5555.xx 1125.5190.02 1085.4502.04 1136.4390.02 1154.7800.02 1104.8555.02
2	Controller for generating signals with WinIQSIM PC that is either connected by means of a serial cable to the R&S SMIQ, or has an IEC/IEEE bus card and connected by means of an IEC/IEEE bus cable to the R&S SMIQ. R&S WinIQSIM software V3.91 must be installed on the PC. The software can be downloaded from the Rohde & Schwarz web site on the Internet at http://www.rohde–schwarz.com.			

Generating a 1xEV–DO reverse link signal with WinIQSIM

Test sequence

The performance test refers exclusively to results of the code domain analyzer.
There is no need to check the results of POWER, ACLR and SPECTRUM measurements, since they are already covered by the performance test of the basic unit.

If not done already, the WinIQSIM file with the 1xEV–DO MS signal must be created first and transferred to the R&S SMIQ as "DOMS". This is described at length in the section "Generating a 1xEV–DO reverse link signal with WinIQSIM" on page 10.

Default settings on R&S SMIQ:

[PRESET]
[LEVEL : *0 dBm**]***
[FREQ: *833.49 MHz**]***
ARB MOD
SET SMIQ ACCORDING TO WAVEFORM ...
SET SMIQ ACCORDING TO WAVEFORM ON
IQ SWAP (VECTOR MODE) ON
TRIGGER OUT MODE ON
(These 3 settings are only needed once after presetting the generator and are used to apply, in VECTOR MODE, the IQ SWAP and, in ARB MOD, the trigger setting automatically from the waveform file generated by WinIQSIM. This is especially convenient when changing between different waveforms.)

SELECT WAVEFORM... select name 'DOMS'
STATE: ON

Default settings on analyzer:

[PRESET]
[CENTER: *833.49 MHz**]***
[AMPT: *10 dBm**]***
[1xEVDO MS]
[TRIG *EXTERN**]***
[SETTINGS TIME/PHASE: ON]

[RESULTS CHANNEL TABLE]

Test setup and other settings

- Connect the RF output of the SMIQ to the RF input of the analyzer.
- Connect the external trigger input of the analyzer to the TRIG1 port of the Z5 PARDATA BNC Adapter.
- Connect the external reference output of the analyzer to the R&S SMIQ.

R&S SMIQ *UTILITIES*
REF OSC
SOURCE: EXT

Analyzer ***[SETUP**: REFERENCE INT]*

The measurement result displayed on the screen of the analyzer should have the following appearance:

MS,DO,C0 :CHANNEL TAB

Chan 0.16 -I Max T 0.09 ns @ RRI 0.16
CF 833.49 MHz Half Slot 0 Max Ph -1.18 mrad @ RRI 0.16

Type	Chan.SF	Symb Rate ksps	Map	Status	Pwr Abs dBm	Pwr Rel dB	T Offs ns	Ph Offs mrad
PILOT	0.16	76.8	I	active	-1.09	-0.79	0.00	0.00
RRI	0.16	76.8	I	active	-1.10	-0.80	0.09	-1.18
DATA	2.4	307.2	Q	active	-8.10	-7.79	-0.01	-0.01
----	0.16	76.8	Q	qinact	-57.01	-56.71	-.--	-.--
----	1.16	76.8	I	inact	-60.25	-59.95	-.--	-.--
----	1.16	76.8	Q	inact	-58.20	-57.89	-.--	-.--
----	2.16	76.8	I	qinact	-56.46	-56.15	-.--	-.--
----	3.16	76.8	I	inact	-58.42	-58.11	-.--	-.--
----	3.16	76.8	Q	inact	-58.56	-58.26	-.--	-.--
----	4.16	76.8	I	inact	-56.17	-55.86	-.--	-.--
----	4.16	76.8	Q	inact	-59.01	-58.70	-.--	-.--
----	5.16	76.8	I	inact	-58.38	-58.07	-.--	-.--

RESULT SUMMARY TABLE SR 76.8 ksps
Chan 0.16 -I
CF 833.49 MHz Half Slot 0

Results for Half Slot: 0			Global results		
Total PWR	-0.31	dBm	Carr Freq Error	-53.80	mHz
Pilot PWR	-1.09	dBm	Carr Freq Error	-0.00	ppm
RRI PWR	-1.10	dBm	DELTA RRI/PICH	0.00	dB
RHO	0.99994		RHO overall	0.99994	
Composite EVM	0.81	%	Trg to Frame	-201.566593	ns
Pk CDE (SF 16/I)	-53.82	dB	Chip Rate Err	0.01	ppm
IQ Imbal/Offset	0.08/0.07	%	Active Channels	3	
Channel results			Mapping	I	
Symbol Rate	76.8	ksps	Timing Offset	0.00	ns
Channel.SF	0.16		Phase Offset	0.00	mrad
Channel Power Rel	-0.79	dB	Channel Power Abs	-1.10	dBm
Symbol EVM	0.22	% rms	Symbol EVM	0.66	% Pk

9 Code Table for Hadamard and BitReverse Order

The following tables show the code sequences for the Hadamard and BitReverse order for the code domain power and code domain error–power evaluations.
Using channel 2.4 as an example (channel number 2 with spreading factor 4), the highlighted entries indicate where the individual codes of this channel are located.

Table 9–1 Code table for base spreading factor 16

HADAMARD						BITREVERSE					
0	0000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0000	0
1	0001	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1000	8
2	0010	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0100	4
3	0011	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1100	12
4	0100	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	**0010**	**2**
5	0101	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	**1010**	**10**
6	0110	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	**0110**	**6**
7	0111	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	**1110**	**14**
8	1000	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0001	1
9	1001	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1001	9
10	1010	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0101	5
11	1011	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1101	13
12	1100	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0011	3
13	1101	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1011	11
14	1110	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0111	7
15	1111	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1111	15

10 Glossary

1xEV–DO	First EVolution Data Only
ACK	Reverse acknowledgment channel
CDEP	Code domain error power
CDP	Code domain power
Composite EVM	According to the 3GPP specifications, the composite EVM measurement determines the square root of the squared error between the real and imaginary components of the test signal and of an ideally generated reference signal (EVM referred to the total signal).
Crest factor	Ratio of peak to average value of the signal
DATA	Reverse data channel
DRC	Reverse data rate control channel
MC1	Multi–Carrier1 (carrier system 1X)
PICH	Reverse pilot channel 0.16 on the I branch
RRI	Reverse rate indicator
SF	Spreading factor
x.y	Walsh code x.y, where: x is the code number and y is the spreading factor of the channel.

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