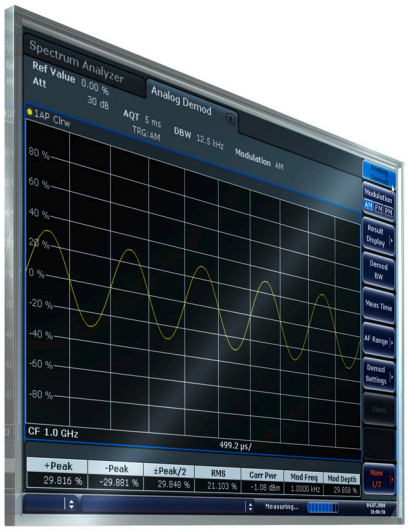
R&S® FSV-K7/K7S
Firmware Options Analog Demodulation and FM Stereo
Operating Manual



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ROHDE&SCHWARZ

Test & Measurement

Operating Manual

This manual describes the following R&S®FSV options:

- analyzer-K7 (1310.8103.02)
- analyzer-K7S (1310.8126.02)

This manual is applicable for the following analyzer models with firmware version 1.55:

- R&S®FSV 3 (1307.9002K03)
- R&S®FSV 7 (1307.9002K07)
- R&S®FSV 13 (1307.9002K13)
- R&S®FSV 30 (1307.9002K30)
- R&S®FSV 40 (1307.9002K39)
- R&S®FSV 40 (1307.9002K40)

The firmware of the instrument makes use of several valuable open source software packages. The most important of them are listed below together with their corresponding open source license. The verbatim license texts are provided on the user documentation CD-ROM (included in delivery).

Package	**Link**	**License**
OpenSSL	http://www.openssl.org	OpenSSL/SSLeavy
Xitami	http://www.xitami.com	2.5b6
PHP	http://www.php.net	PHP v.3
DOJO-AJAX	http://www.dojotoolkit.org	Academic Free License (BSD)
ResizableLib	http://www.geocities.com/ppescher	Artistic License
BOOST Library	http://www.boost.org	Boost Software v.1
ONC/RPC	http://www.plt.rwth-aachen.de/ index.php?id=258	SUN

The product Open SSL includes cryptographic software written by Eric Young (eay@cryptsoft.com) and software written by Tim Hudson (tjh@cryptsoft.com).
Rohde & Schwarz would like to thank the open source community for their valuable contribution to embedded computing.

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The following abbreviations are used throughout this manual: R&S®FSV is abbreviated as R&S FSV.

Contents

1 Documentation Overview

The user documentation for the analyzer is divided as follows:

- Quick Start Guide
- Operating Manuals for base unit and options
- Service Manual
- Online Help
- Release Notes

Quick Start Guide

This manual is delivered with the instrument in printed form and in PDF format on the CD. It provides the information needed to set up and start working with the instrument. Basic operations and basic measurements are described. Also a brief introduction to remote control is given. The manual includes general information (e.g. Safety Instructions) and the following chapters:

Chapters 1-3	Introduction, General information
Chapter 4	Front and Rear Panel
Chapter 5	Preparing for Use
Chapter 6	Firmware Update and Installation of Firmware Options
Chapter 7	Basic Operations
Chapter 8	Basic Measurement Examples
Chapter 9	Brief Introduction to Remote Control
Appendix 1	Printer Interface
Appendix 2	LAN Interface

Operating Manuals

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

The Operating Manual for the base unit provides basic information on operating the analyzer in general, and the "Spectrum" mode in particular. Furthermore, the software options that enhance the basic functionality for various measurement modes are described here. The set of measurement examples in the Quick Start Guide is expanded by more advanced measurement examples. In addition to the brief introduction to remote control in the Quick Start Guide, a description of the basic analyzer commands and programming examples is given. Information on maintenance, instrument interfaces and error messages is also provided.

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

The following Operating Manuals are available for the analyzer:

- R&S FSV base unit; in addition:
  - R&S FSV-K9 Power Sensor Support
  - R&S FSV-K14 Spectrogram Measurement
- R&S FSV-K7 Analog Demodulation and R&S FSV-K7S FM Stereo Measurements
- R&S FSV-K10 GSM/EDGE Measurement
- R&S FSV-K30 Noise Figure Measurement
- R&S FSV-K40 Phase Noise Measurement
- R&S FSV-K70 Vector Signal Analysis
- R&S FSV-K72 3GPP FDD BTS Analysis
- R&S FSV-K73 3GPP FDD UE Analysis
- R&S FSV-K76/77 3GPP TD-SCDMA BTS/UE Measurement
- R&S FSV-K82/83 CDMA2000 BTS/MS Analysis
- R&S FSV-K84/85 1xEV-DO BTS/MS Analysis
- R&S FSV-K91 WLAN IEEE 802.11a/b/g/j/n
- R&S FSV-K93 WiMAX IEEE 802.16 OFDM/OFDMA Analysis
- R&S FSV-K100/K104 EUTRA / LTE Downlink Measurement Application
- R&S FSV-K101/K105 EUTRA / LTE Uplink Measurement Application

These manuals are available in PDF format on the CD delivered with the instrument. The printed manual can be ordered from Rohde & Schwarz GmbH & Co. KG.

Service Manual

This manual is available in PDF format on the CD delivered with the instrument. It describes how to check compliance with rated specifications, instrument function, repair, troubleshooting and fault elimination. It contains all information required for repairing the analyzer by replacing modules. The manual includes the following chapters:

Chapter 1	Performance Test
Chapter 2	Adjustment
Chapter 3	Repair
Chapter 4	Software Update / Installing Options
Chapter 5	Documents

Online Help

The online help contains context-specific help on operating the analyzer and all available options. It describes both manual and remote operation. The online help is installed on the analyzer by default, and is also available as an executable .chm file on the CD delivered with the instrument.

Release Notes

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

2 Conventions Used in the Documentation

2.1 Typographical Conventions

The following text markers are used throughout this documentation:

Convention	Description
"Graphical user interface elements"	All names of graphical user interface elements on the screen, such as dialog boxes, menus, options, buttons, and softkeys are enclosed by quotation marks.
KEYS	Key names are written in capital letters.
`File names, commands, program code`	File names, commands, coding samples and screen output are distinguished by their font.
Input	Input to be entered by the user is displayed in italics.
Links	Links that you can click are displayed in blue font.
"References"	References to other parts of the documentation are enclosed by quotation marks.

2.2 Conventions for Procedure Descriptions

When describing how to operate the instrument, several alternative methods may be available to perform the same task. In this case, the procedure using the touch screen is described. Any elements that can be activated by touching can also be clicked using an additionally connected mouse. The alternative procedure using the keys on the device or the on-screen keyboard is only described if it deviates from the standard operating procedures.

The term "select" may refer to any of the described methods, i.e. using a finger on the touchscreen, a mouse pointer in the display, or a key on the device or on a keyboard.

3 How to Use the Help System

Calling context-sensitive and general help

► To display the general help dialog box, press the HELP key on the front panel.

The help dialog box "View" tab is displayed. A topic containing information about the current menu or the currently opened dialog box and its function is displayed.

For standard Windows dialog boxes (e.g. File Properties, Print dialog etc.), no context-sensitive help is available.

► If the help is already displayed, press the softkey for which you want to display help.

A topic containing information about the softkey and its function is displayed.

If a softkey opens a submenu and you press the softkey a second time, the submenu of the softkey is displayed.

Contents of the help dialog box

The help dialog box contains four tabs:

- "Contents" - contains a table of help contents
- "View" - contains a specific help topic
- "Index" - contains index entries to search for help topics
- "Zoom" - contains zoom functions for the help display

To change between these tabs, press the tab on the touchscreen.

Navigating in the table of contents

- To move through the displayed contents entries, use the UP ARROW and DOWN ARROW keys. Entries that contain further entries are marked with a plus sign.
- To display a help topic, press the ENTER key. The "View" tab with the corresponding help topic is displayed.
- To change to the next tab, press the tab on the touchscreen.

Navigating in the help topics

- To scroll through a page, use the rotary knob or the UP ARROW and DOWN ARROW keys.
- To jump to the linked topic, press the link text on the touchscreen.

Searching for a topic

1. Change to the "Index" tab.

2. Enter the first characters of the topic you are interested in. The entries starting with these characters are displayed.
3. Change the focus by pressing the ENTER key.
4. Select the suitable keyword by using the UP ARROW or DOWN ARROW keys or the rotary knob.
5. Press the ENTER key to display the help topic.

   The "View" tab with the corresponding help topic is displayed.

Changing the zoom

1. Change to the "Zoom" tab.
2. Set the zoom using the rotary knob. Four settings are available: 1-4. The smallest size is selected by number 1, the largest size is selected by number 4.

Closing the help window

► Press the ESC key or a function key on the front panel.

4 Analog Demodulation Option R&S FSV–K7

Overview of firmware option R&S FSV–K7

This section contains all information required for operation of an analyzer equipped with Application Firmware R&S FSV–K7. It covers operation via menus and the remote control commands for analog demodulation measurements.

This part of the documentation consists of the following chapters:

- chapter 4.1, "Instrument Functions Analog Demodulation (R&S FSV–K7)", on page 13 describes the overall instrument functions and provides further information
- chapter 4.2.1, "Softkeys of the Analog Demodulation Menu (R&S FSV-K7)", on page 27 shows all softkeys available in the "Analog Demod" menu. This chapter also presents the remote control commands associated with each softkey function.
- The following chapters describe the softkeys of the other keys for the Analog Demodulation option.
- chapter 4.3, "Remote Commands of the Analog Demodulation (R&S FSV–K7)", on page 103 describes all remote control commands defined for the analog demodulation measurement.

This part of the documentation includes only functions of the Application Firmware R&S FSV–K7. For all other descriptions, please refer to the description of the base unit.

4.1 Instrument Functions Analog Demodulation (R&S FSV–K7)

The digital signal processing in the analyzer, used in the analyzer mode for digital IF filters, is also ideally suited for demodulating AM, FM, or PM signals. The firmware option R&S FSV–K7 provides the necessary measurement functions.

The analyzer is equipped with a demodulator that is capable of performing AM, FM, and PM demodulation at a time. Additionally maximum, minimum and average or current values can be obtained parallel over a selected number of measurements.

By sampling (digitization) already at the IF and digital down-conversion to the baseband (I/Q), the demodulator achieves maximum accuracy and temperature stability. There is no evidence of typical errors of an analog down-conversion and demodulation like AM to FM conversion and vice versa, deviation error, frequency response or frequency drift at DC coupling.

To open the Analog Demodulation menu

- If the "Analog Demodulation" mode is not the active measurement mode, press the MODE key and select the "Analog Demodulation" softkey.
- If the "Analog Demodulation" mode is already active, press the HOME or MEAS key.

The "Analog Demod" menu is displayed (see chapter 4.2, "Softkeys of the Analog Demodulation option (K7)", on page 26).

Further information

4.1.1 Circuit Description – Block Diagrams

The software demodulator runs on the main processor of the analyzer. The demodulation process is shown in figure 4-1 the figure below. All calculations are performed simultaneously with the same I/Q data set. Magnitude (= amplitude) and phase of the complex I/Q pairs are determined. The frequency result is obtained from the differential phase.

For details on the analyzer signal processing refer to the `TRACe:IQ` subsystem in the base unit.

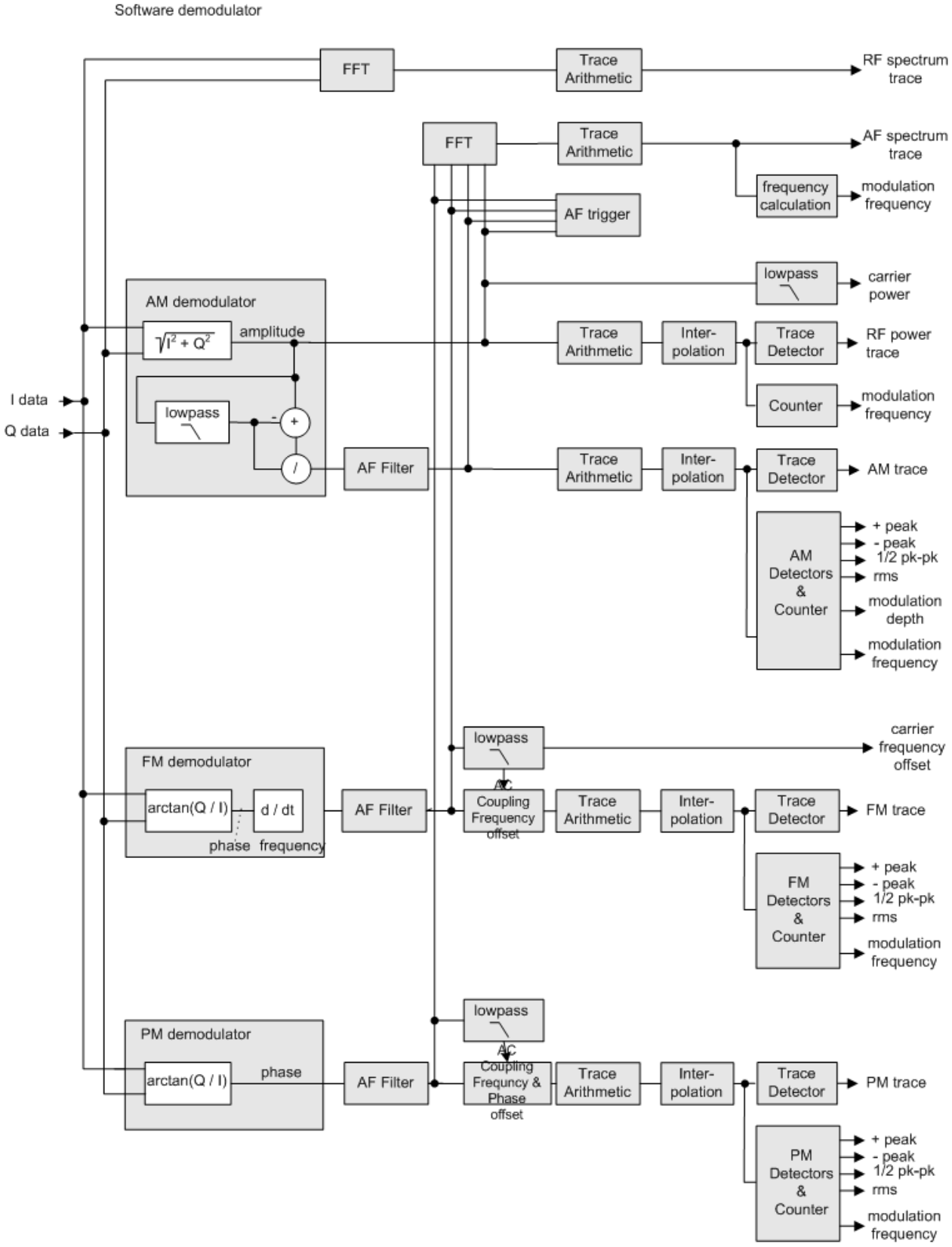


Fig. 4-1: Block diagram of software demodulator

The AM DC, FM DC and PM DC raw data of the demodulators is fed into the `Trace Arithmetic` block that combines consecutive data sets. Possible trace modes are: Clear Write, Max Hold, Min Hold and Average (for details refer to chapter 4.1.4, "Trace Mode Overview", on page 18. The output data of the `Trace Arithmetic` block can be read via remote control.

The collected measured values are evaluated by the selected detector (for details refer to chapter 4.1.7, "Detector Overview", on page 20. The result is displayed on the screen and can be read out via remote control.

In addition, important parameters are calculated:

- A counter determines the modulation frequency for AM, FM, and PM.
- average power = carrier power (RF power)
- average frequency = carrier frequency offset (FM)
- The modulation depth or the frequency or phase deviation is displayed.
- AC coupling is possible with FM and PM display. The deviations are determined from the trace data. +Peak, –Peak, ½ Peak-Peak and RMS are displayed.

4.1.2 Demodulation Bandwidth

The demodulation bandwidth is not the 3 dB bandwidth but the useful bandwidth which is distortion-free with regard to phase and amplitude.

Therefore the following formulas apply:

- AM: demodulation bandwidth ≥ 2 x modulation frequency
- FM: demodulation bandwidth ≥ 2 x (frequency deviation + modulation frequency)
- PM: demodulation bandwidth ≥ 2 x modulation frequency x (1 + phase deviation)

If the center frequency of the analyzer is not set exactly to the signal frequency, the demodulation bandwidth must be selected larger by the carrier offset, in addition to the requirement described above. This also applies if FM or PM AC coupling has been selected.

In general, the demodulation bandwidth should be as narrow as possible to improve the S/N ratio. The residual FM caused by noise floor and phase noise increases dramatically with the bandwidth, especially with FM.

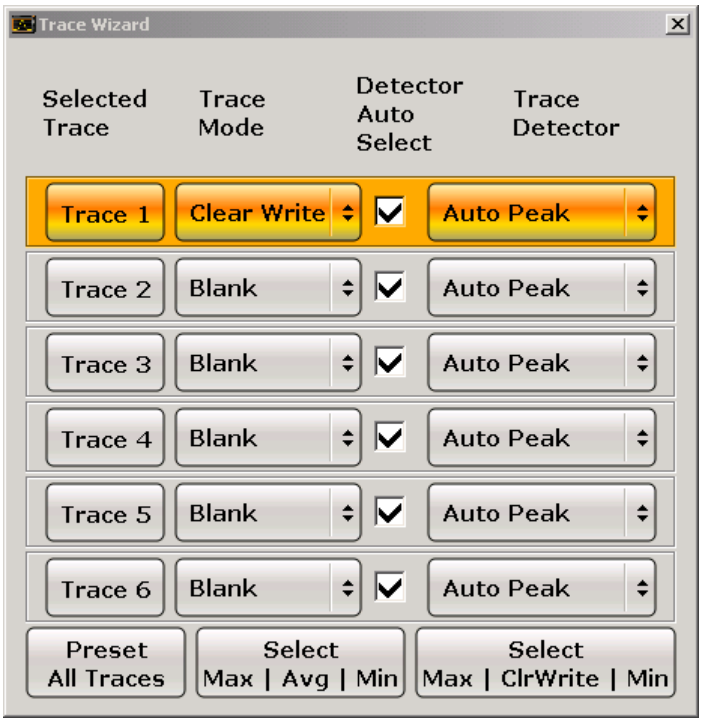
4.1.3 Configuring Traces

1. To open the trace wizard, press the TRACE key and then the "Trace Wizard" softkey (see "Trace Wizard" on page 83).

   Tip: Context-sensitive menus for traces. Traces have context-sensitive menus. If you right-click on a trace in the display or a trace setting in the information channel bar (or touch it for about 1 second), a menu is displayed which corresponds to the softkey

functions available for traces. This is useful, for example, when the softkey display is hidden.
If a menu entry contains an arrow to the right of it, a submenu is available for that entry.

To close the menu, press the ESC key or click in the display outside of the menu.



2. For each trace you can define the following settings:

Display Mode	• Clear Write • Max Hold • Min Hold • Average • View • Blank For details see chapter 4.1.4, "Trace Mode Overview", on page 18
Detector Auto Select	Activates automatic detector selection (see Auto Select softkey). If activated, the "Trace Detector" setting is ignored.
Trace Detector	Defines a specific trace detector. If one of the following settings is defined, the "Detector Auto Select" option is deactivated. • "Auto Select" on page 82 • "Auto Peak" on page 82 • "Positive Peak" on page 82 • "Negative Peak" on page 82 • "Sample" on page 82 • "RMS" on page 83 • "Average" on page 83 • "Quasi Peak" on page 83

3. To configure several traces to predefined display modes in one step, press the button for the required function:

Preset All Traces	Trace 1: Clear Write Trace 2-6: Blank
Select Max | Avg | Min	Trace 1: Max Hold Trace 2: Average Trace 3: Min Hold Trace 4-6: Blank
Select Max | ClrWrite | Min	Trace 1: Max Hold Trace 2: Clear Write Trace 3: Min Hold Trace 4-6: Blank

For details see chapter 4.1.4, "Trace Mode Overview", on page 18.

4.1.4 Trace Mode Overview

The traces can be activated individually for a measurement or frozen after completion of a measurement. Traces that are not activated are hidden. Each time the trace mode is changed, the selected trace memory is cleared.

The analyzer offers 6 different trace modes:

Clear Write
Overwrite mode: the trace is overwritten by each sweep. This is the default setting.

All available detectors can be selected.

SCPI command:
`DISP:TRAC:MODE WRIT`, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:MODE` on page 132

Max Hold
The maximum value is determined over several sweeps and displayed. The analyzer saves the sweep result in the trace memory only if the new value is greater than the previous one.

The detector is automatically set to "Positive Peak".

This mode is especially useful with modulated or pulsed signals. The signal spectrum is filled up upon each sweep until all signal components are detected in a kind of envelope.

This mode is not available for statistics measurements.

SCPI command:
`DISP:TRAC:MODE MAXH`, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:MODE` on page 132

Min Hold
The minimum value is determined from several measurements and displayed. The analyzer saves for each sweep the smallest of the previously stored/currently measured values in the trace memory.

The detector is automatically set to "Negative Peak".

This mode is useful e.g. for making an unmodulated carrier in a composite signal visible. Noise, interference signals or modulated signals are suppressed whereas a CW signal is recognized by its constant level.

This mode is not available for statistics measurements.

SCPI command:

`DISP:TRAC:MODE MINH`, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:MODE` on page 132

Average

The average is formed over several sweeps. The "Sweep Count" determines the number of averaging procedures.

All available detectors can be selected. If the detector is automatically selected, the sample detector is used (see chapter 4.1.7, "Detector Overview", on page 20).

This mode is not available for statistics measurements.

For more information see

- "Sweep Count" on page 79

SCPI command:

`DISP:TRAC:MODE AVER`, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:MODE` on page 132

View

The current contents of the trace memory are frozen and displayed.

If a trace is frozen, the instrument settings, apart from level range and reference level (see below), can be changed without impact on the displayed trace. The fact that the trace and the current instrument setting do not correspond any more is indicated by the icon on the tab label.

If the level range or reference level is changed, the analyzer automatically adapts the measured data to the changed display range. This allows an amplitude zoom to be made after the measurement in order to show details of the trace.

SCPI command:

`DISP:TRAC:MODE VIEW`, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:MODE` on page 132

Blank

Hides the selected trace.

SCPI command:

`DISP:TRAC OFF`, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>[:STATe]` on page 132

4.1.5 AF Trigger

The analog demodulation option allows triggering to the demodulated signal. The display is stable if a minimum of five modulation periods are within the recording time.

Triggering is always DC-coupled. Therefore triggering is possible directly to the point where a specific carrier level, phase or frequency is exceeded or not attained.

4.1.6 Stability of Measurement Results

Despite amplitude and frequency modulation, the display of carrier power and carrier frequency offset is stable.

This is achieved by a digital filter which sufficiently suppresses the modulation, provided, however, that the measurement time is ≥ 3 x 1 / modulation frequency, i.e. that at least three periods of the AF signal are recorded.

The mean carrier power for calculating the AM is also calculated with a digital filter that returns stable results after a measurement time of ≥ 3 x 1 / modulation frequency, i.e. at least three cycles of the AF signal must be recorded before a stable AM can be shown.

4.1.7 Detector Overview

The measurement detector for the individual display modes can be selected directly by the user or set automatically by the analyzer. The detector activated for the specific trace is indicated in the corresponding trace display field by an abbreviation.

The detectors of the analyzer are implemented as pure digital devices. They collect signal power data within each measured point during a sweep. The default number of sweep points is 691. The following detectors are available:

Table 4-1: Detector types

Detector	Indicator	Function
Auto Peak	Ap	Determines the maximum and the minimum value within a measurement point (not available for SEM)
Positive Peak	Pk	Determines the maximum value within a measurement point
Negative Peak (min peak)	Mi	Determines the minimum value within a measurement point
RMS	Rm	Determines the root mean square power within a measurement point
Average	Av	Determines the linear average power within a measurement point
Sample	Sa	Selects the last value within a measurement point
Quasi Peak	QP	Determines the quasipeak power within a measurement point for EMI measurements (not available for SEM)

The result obtained from the selected detector within a measurement point is displayed as the power value at this measurement point.

All detectors work in parallel in the background, which means that the measurement speed is independent of the detector combination used for different traces.

Number of measured values

During a frequency sweep, the analyzer increments the first local oscillator in steps that are smaller than approximately 1/10 of the bandwidth. This ensures that the oscillator step speed is conform to the hardware settling times and does not affect the precision of the measured power.

The number of measured values taken during a sweep is independent of the number of oscillator steps. It is always selected as a multiple or a fraction of 691 (= default number of trace points displayed on the screen). Choosing less then 691 measured values (e.g. 125 or 251) will lead to an interpolated measurement curve, choosing more than 691 points (e.g. 1001, 2001 …) will result in several measured values being overlaid at the same frequency position.

RMS detector and VBW

If the RMS detector is selected, the video bandwidth in the hardware is bypassed. Thus, duplicate trace averaging with small VBWs and RMS detector no longer occurs. However, the VBW is still considered when calculating the sweep time. This leads to a longer sweep time for small VBW values. Thus, you can reduce the VBW value to achieve more stable trace curves even when using an RMS detector. Normally, if the RMS detector is used the sweep time should be increased to get more stable trace curves.

4.1.8 Sample Rate, Measurement Time and Trigger Offset

Depending on the sample rate, the maximum demodulation bandwidths listed in the table can be obtained during the measurement. The permissible value range of the measurement time and trigger offset depends on the selected demodulation bandwidth and demodulation filter. If the AF filter or the AF trigger are not active, the measurement time increases by 20 %.

Option K7S

The K7S option always uses the demodulation bandwidth 400 kHz.

Table 4-2: Sample Rate, Measurement Time and Trigger Offset using a flat demodulation filter

Demod. bandwidth	Sample rate	Measurement time		Trigger offset	
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
40 MHz*	64 MHz	15.625 ns	25 ms	-25 ms	3.2768 s
28 MHz	64 MHz	15.625 ns	25 ms	-25 ms	3.2768 s
18 MHz	32 MHz	31.25 ns	50 ms	-50 ms	6.5536 s
10 MHz	32 MHz	31.25 ns	50 ms	-50 ms	6.5536 s
8 MHz	16 MHz	62.5 ns	100 ms	-100 ms	13.1072 s
5 MHz	8 MHz	125 ns	200 ms	-200 ms	26.2144 s
3 MHz	4 MHz	250 ns	400 ms	-400 ms	52.4288 s

Demod. bandwidth	Sample rate	Measurement time		Trigger offset	
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
1.6 MHz	2 MHz	500 ns	800 ms	-800 ms	104.8576 s
800 kHz	1 MHz	1 µs	1.6 s	-1.6 s	209.7152 s
400 kHz	500 kHz	2 µs	3.2 s	-3.2 s	419.4304 s
200 kHz	250 kHz	4 µs	6.4 s	-6.4 s	838.8608 s
100 kHz	125 kHz	8 µs	12.8 s	-12.8 s	1677.7216 s
50 kHz	62.5 kHz	16 µs	25.6 s	-25.6 s	3355.4432 s
25 kHz	31.25 kHz	32 µs	51.2 s	-51.2 s	6710.8864 s
12.5 kHz	15.625 kHz	64 µs	102.4 s	-102.4 s	13421.7728 s
6.4 kHz	7.8125 kHz	128 µs	204.8 s	-204.8 s	26843.5456 s
3.2 kHz	3.90625 kHz	256 µs	409.6 s	-409.6 s	53687.0912 s
1.6 kHz	1.953125 kHz	512 µs	819.2 s	-819.2 s	107374.1824 s
800 Hz	976.5625 Hz	1.024 ms	1638.4 s	-1638.4 s	214748.3648 s
400 Hz	488.28125 Hz	2.048 ms	3276.8 s	-3276.8 s	429496.7296 s
200 Hz	244.140625 Hz	4.096 ms	6553.6 s	-6553.6 s	858993.4592 s
100 Hz	122.0703125 Hz	8.192 ms	13107.2 s	-13107.2 s	1717986.918 s
* only available with option B70					

Table 4-3: Sample Rate, Measurement Time and Trigger Offset using a Gaussian demodulation filter

Demod. bandwidth	Sample rate	Measurement time		Trigger offset	
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
28 MHz*	64 MHz	15.625 ns	25 ms	-25 ms	3.276799984 s
18 MHz*	64 MHz	15.625 ns	25 ms	-25 ms	3.276799984 s
10 MHz	64 MHz	15.625 ns	25 ms	-25 ms	3.276799984 s
8 MHz	32 MHz	31.25 ns	50 ms	-50 ms	6.553599969 s
5 MHz	21.333 MHz	46.875 ns	75 ms	-75 ms	9.830399953 s
3 MHz	10.666 MHz	93.75 ns	150 ms	-150 ms	19.66079991 s
1.6 MHz	6.4 MHz	156.25 ns	250 ms	-250 ms	32.76799984 s
800 kHz	3.2 MHz	312.5 ns	5 ms	-5 ms	65.53599969 s
400 kHz	1.6 MHz	625 ns	1 s	-1 s	131.0719994 s
200 kHz	800 kHz	1.25 us	2 s	-2 s	262.1439988 s
100 kHz	400 kHz	2.5 us	4 s	-4 s	524.2879975 s
* gaussian filter curve is limited by IQ bandwidth					

Demod. bandwidth	Sample rate	Measurement time		Trigger offset	
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
50 kHz	200 kHz	5 us	8 s	-8 s	1048.575995 s
25 kHz	100 kHz	10 us	16 s	-16 s	2097.15199 s
12.5 kHz	50 kHz	20 us	32 s	-32 s	4194.30398 s
6.4 kHz	25.6 kHz	39.0625 us	62.5 s	-62.5 s	8191.999961 s
3.2 kHz	12.8 kHz	78.125 us	125 s	-125 s	16383.99992 s
1.6 kHz	6.4 kHz	156.25 us	250 s	-250 s	32767.99984 s
800 Hz	3.2 kHz	312.5 us	500 s	-500 s	65535.99969 s
400 Hz	1.6 kHz	625 us	1000 s	-1000 s	131071.9994 s
200 Hz	800 Hz	1.25 ms	2000 s	-2000 s	262143.9988 s
100 Hz	400 Hz	2.5 ms	4000 s	-4000 s	524287.9975 s
* gaussian filter curve is limited by IQ bandwidth					

Large numbers of samples

Principally, the analyzer can handle up to 1.6 million samples. However, when 480 001 samples are exceeded, all traces that are not currently being displayed on a screen are deactivated to improve performance. The traces can only be activated again when the samples are reduced.

4.1.9 Measurement Result Display

In Analog Demodulation mode, the measurement results can be displayed in up to 4 different screens (windows), plus an additional marker table, if applicable. Each screen shows either the measurement results as a diagram or the results of evaluation functions in a table ("Result Summary").

All displays are determined by the I/Q data set recorded for the measurement.

You can define the display configuration for up to 4 different screens at once using the "Display Config" on page 30 softkey.

Screen configuration

For each screen you can define:

- **Off**: Whether it is displayed or not
- **Summary**: Whether a result summary for all screens is displayed instead of a diagram
- **AM/FM/PM/RF Diagrams**: Which type of diagram is displayed

Diagram types

The following diagram types can be selected for display.

- **AM/FM/PM Time Domain**
  Selects the AF display in zero span, calculated from the AM, FM, or PM signal.

SCPI command:

`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:FM'` (see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 112)

Displays the demodulated FM signal from trace 1 in screen A.

- **AM/FM/PM Spectrum**
  Selects the display of the AF spectrum. The AF spectrum can be calculated from the AM, FM, or PM signal in zero span.

SCPI command:

`DISP:WIND2:SEL`

Sets the focus on screen B.

`CALC2:FEED 'XTIMe:FM:AFSPektrum2'` (see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 112)

Displays an AF spectrum diagram of the demodulated FM signal from trace 2 in screen B.

- **RF Time Domain**
  Selects the display of the RF power in zero span. In contrast to normal analyzer operation, the level values are the magnitude of the I/Q data set.

SCPI command:

`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:RFP'` (see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 112)

- **RF Spectrum**
  Selects the display of the RF signal in span > 0. In contrast to normal spectrum analyzer operation, the measured values are determined using FFT from the recorded I/Q data set.

SCPI command:

`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:SPECTRUM'` (see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 112)

Diagram header information

For each diagram, the header provides the following information:

1. Screen A/B/C/D
2. Modulation type
3. Trace color
4. Trace number
5. Detector
6. Trace mode

7. Reference value
8. AF coupling (AC/DC), only in AF time domains, if applicable

Result Summary

The result summary displays the results of the evaluation functions for all channels in a table.

D Result Summary

Carrier Power: -30.00 dBm **Carrier Offset:** -1.08 Hz

	+Peak	-Peak	±Peak/2	RMS	Mod Freq	SINAD	THD
FM	113.87 kHz	-114.06 kHz	113.96 kHz	71.052 kHz	99.999 kHz	54.479 dB	-61.820 dB
PM	1.0028 rad	-1.0024 rad	1.0026 rad	707.15 mrad	99.999 kHz	---	---

Summaries that take up the entire width of the screen are displayed as tables; if only half the screen width is available (2 windows next to each other), the summary is displayed as a list. Thus, the factory-set predefined screen configurations contain only 3 screens: 2 for diagrams and one full-width screen for the summary.

For each channel, the following information is provided:

Label	Description
+Peak	Positive peak (maximum)
-Peak	Negative peak (minimum)
+/-Peak/2	Average of positive and negative peaks
RMS	Root Mean Square value
Mod Freq	Modulation frequency
SINAD	Signal-to-noise and distortion Measures the ratio of the total power to the power of noise and harmonic distortions. The noise and harmonic power is calculated inside the AF spectrum span. The DC offset is removed before the calculation. $SINAD[dB] = 20 \cdot \log\left[\frac{\text{total power}}{\text{noise} + \text{distortion power}}\right]$
THD	Total harmonic distortion The ratio of the harmonics to the fundamental and harmonics. All harmonics inside the AF spectrum span are considered up to the tenth harmonic. $THD[dB] = 20 \cdot \log\left[\frac{\sqrt{\sum_{i=2}^{\infty} U_i^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} U_i^2}}\right]$

In addition, the following general information for the input signal is provided:

- Carrier Power
- Carrier Offset
- Modulation Depth

4.1.10 ASCII File Export Format

The data of the file header consist of three columns, each separated by a semicolon: parameter name; numeric value; basic unit. The data section starts with the keyword "Trace <n>" (<n> = number of stored trace), followed by the measured data in one or several columns (depending on measurement) which are also separated by a semicolon.

File contents: header and data section	Description
Type;FSV;	Instrument model
Version;1.50;	Firmware version
Date;01.Apr 2010;	Date of data set storage
Screen;A;	Instrument mode
Points per Symbol;4;	Points per symbol
x Axis Start;-13;sym;	Start value of the x axis
x Axis Stop;135;sym;	Stop value of the x axis
Ref value y axis;-10.00;dBm;	Y axis reference value
Ref value position;100;%;	Y axis reference position
Trace;1;	Trace number
Meas;Result;	Result type
Meas Signal;Magnitude;	Result display
Demodulator;Offset QPSK;	Demodulation type
ResultMode;Trace;	Result mode
x unit;sym;	Unit of the x axis
y unit;dBm;	Unit of the y axis
Trace Mode;Clear Write;	Trace mode
Values;592;	Number of results
<values>	List of results

4.2 Softkeys of the Analog Demodulation option (K7)

Apart from the power measurement menu (MEAS key) that is not available in the "Analog Demodulation" mode, all other menus not described here are provided as described for the base unit. For details refer to the corresponding menu descriptions.

To display help to a softkey, press the HELP key and then the softkey for which you want to display help. To close the help window, press the ESC key. For further information refer to chapter 3, "How to Use the Help System", on page 11.

4.2.1 Softkeys of the Analog Demodulation Menu (R&S FSV-K7)

The following table shows all softkeys available in the "Analog Demod" menu.

AM
Selects AM as the modulation type, changes the signal display, and opens a submenu to set the measurement configuration.

In single sweep mode, the data is determined from the current I/Q data set, i.e. a change to a different type does not trigger a new measurement.

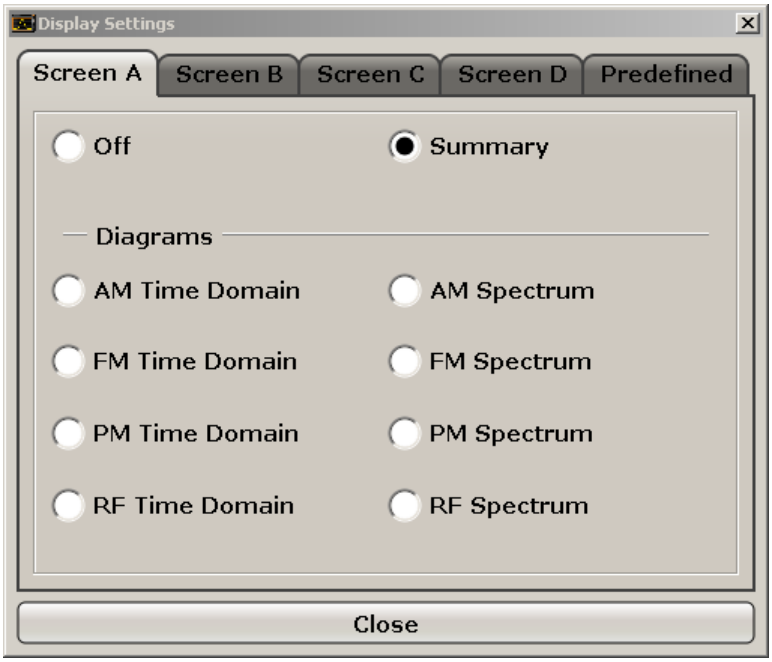
This menu is also displayed when you press the MEAS CONFIG key after changing the modulation type.

SCPI command:
`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:AM'` (see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 112)

Display Config ← AM
You configure the display settings for the results in the "Display Configuration" dialog box. This dialog box contains the following tabs:

- "Screen A-D": a separate tab for each of the four available screens
- "Predefined": for predefined display configurations

Screen A-D ← Display Config ← AM
For each of the four available screens you can configure what is to be displayed. To define the result display configuration for a screen, select the corresponding tab. For each screen you can define:



- **Off**: Whether it is displayed or not
- **Summary**: Whether a summary of the evaluation lists from all screens is displayed instead of a diagram
- **AM/FM/PM/RF Diagrams**: Which type of diagram is displayed
  For details on the result diagram types, see chapter 4.1.9, "Measurement Result Display", on page 23.

Note: By default, the diagram or summary displays the data from trace 1. To change the trace, use the Select Trace softkey.

SCPI command:

`DISP:WIND2:STAT ON` (see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:STATe` on page 130)

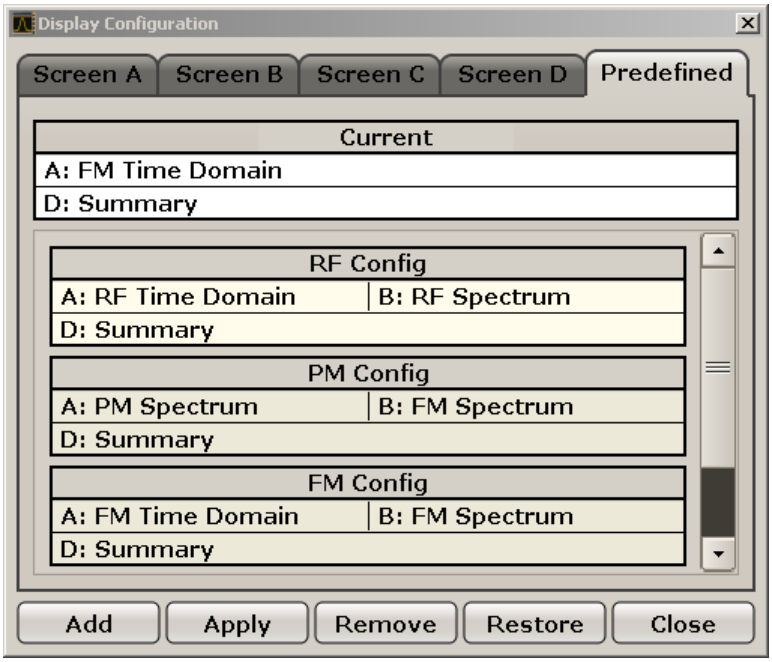
Displays second window (Screen B).

`CALC2:FEED 'XTIMe:FM:AFSPektrum1'` (see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 112)

Displays an AF spectrum diagram of the demodulated FM signal from trace 1 in screen B.

Predefined ← Display Config ← AM

You can store and load predefined screen configurations. All available configurations are displayed in the "Predefined" tab. The current screen configuration is indicated under "Current" at the top of the list.



Add ← Predefined ← Display Config ← AM
Opens an edit dialog box to enter a name for the current screen configuration. The configuration is then stored and added to the list.

Apply ← Predefined ← Display Config ← AM
Applies the currently selected configuration from the list to the current display.

Remove ← Predefined ← Display Config ← AM
Removes the currently selected configuration from the list.

Restore ← Predefined ← Display Config ← AM
Restores the default display configurations. Existing configurations with the default names are replaced.

Select Trace ← AM
Opens an edit dialog box to enter the number of the trace for which the data is to be displayed in the currently selected screen. Only activated traces can be selected.

Demod BW ← AM
Opens an edit dialog box to enter the demodulation bandwidth of the analog demodulation. The demodulation bandwidth determines the sampling rate for recording the signal to be analyzed. For details on the relation between demodulation bandwidth and sampling rate refer to chapter 4.1.8, "Sample Rate, Measurement Time and Trigger Offset", on page 21.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth:DEMod` on page 163

Meas Time ← AM
Opens an editor for entering the measurement time of the analog demodulation. For details on the measurement time values refer to chapter 4.1.8, "Sample Rate, Measurement Time and Trigger Offset", on page 21.

Note: For FM Stereo measurements (option K7S), the minimum measurement time is 2 ms.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]ADEMod:MTIMe on page 151

AF Filter ← AM
The bandwidth of the demodulated signal can be reduced by high pass or low pass filters and also a de-emphasis can be switched on. The selected filters are used for AM, FM and PM demodulation in common. Individual settings are not possible.

High Pass ← AF Filter ← AM
Opens the "High Pass" selection list to switch on a high pass filter with the given limit to separate the DC component. The filters are indicated by the 3 dB cutoff frequency. The 50 Hz and 300 Hz filters are designed as 2nd-order Butterworth filter (12 dB/octave). The 20 Hz filter is designed as 3rd-order Butterworth filter (18 dB/octave).

"None" deactivates the AF high pass filter. Default is "None".

The high pass filters are active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

20 Hz	100 Hz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 1.6 MHz
50 Hz:	200 Hz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 3 MHz
300 Hz:	800 Hz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 8 MHz
Note: for FM stereo (K7S), all filters are active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz	

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:HPASs[:STATe] on page 167
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:HPASs:FREQuency on page 167

Low Pass ← AF Filter ← AM
Opens the "Low Pass" selection list to select the filter type. Relative and absolute low pass filter are available.

- Absolute low pass filters:
  The 3 kHz, 15 kHz; 23 kHz and 150 kHz softkeys switch on a absolute low pass filter. The filters are indicated by the 3 dB cutoff frequency. The 3 kHz, 15 kHz and 23 kHz filters are designed as 5th-order Butterworth filters (30 dB/octave). The 150 kHz filter is designed as 8th-order Butterworth filter (48 dB/octave).
  The absolute low pass filters are active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

3 kHz:	6.4 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 3 MHz
15 kHz:	50 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 8 MHz
Note: for FM stereo (K7S), all filters are active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz	

23 kHz	50 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 8 MHz
150 kHz:	400 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 8 MHz
Note: for FM stereo (K7S), all filters are active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz	

- Relative low pass filters:
  The filters (3 dB) can be selected in % of the demodulation bandwidth. The filters are designed as 5th-order Butterworth filter (30 dB/octave) and active for all demodulation bandwidths.
- "None" deactivates the AF low pass filter. Default is "None".

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:LPASs[:STATe]` on page 168
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:LPASs:FREQuency[:ABSolute]` on page 168
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:LPASs:FREQuency:RELative` on page 168
SFM:
`[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:LPASs:STATe` on page 253
`[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:LPASs:FREQuency` on page 254

Weighting ← AF Filter ← AM
Opens the "Weighting" selection list to select the weighting AF filter.

None ← Weighting ← AF Filter ← AM
Deactivates the weighting filter. This is the default setting.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:HPASs[:STATe]` on page 167

CCIT ← Weighting ← AF Filter ← AM
Switches on a CCIT P.53 weighting filter. The weighting filter is active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

20 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 3 MHz

For FM stereo (K7S), the filter is active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:CCIT` on page 165
SFM:
`[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:CCITt:STATe` on page 251

CCIR Unweighted ← Weighting ← AF Filter ← AM
Switches on the CCIR unweighted filter, which is the combination of the 20 Hz highpass and 23 kHz low pass filter. The weighting filter is active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

50 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 1.6 MHz

For FM stereo (K7S), the filter is active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:CCIR:[:UNWeighted][:STATe] on page 165
SFM:
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:CCIR[:UNWeighted][:STATe] on page 251

CCIR Weighted ← Weighting ← AF Filter ← AM
Switches on the CCIR weighted filter. The weighting filter is active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

100 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 3.0 MHz

For FM stereo (K7S), the filter is active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:CCIR:WEIGhted[:STATe] on page 166
SFM:
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:CCIR:WEIGhted[:STATe] on page 251

A Weighted ← Weighting ← AF Filter ← AM
Switches on the A weighted filter. The weighting filter is active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

100 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 800 kHz

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:AWEighted on page 165
SFM:
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:AWEighted[:STATe] on page 250

Deemphasis ← AF Filter ← AM
Opens the "Deemphasis" selection list to switch on a deemphasis with the given time constant.

The deemphasis is active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

Note: For FM stereo measurements (K7S), the demodulation bandwidth is always 400 kHz, thus the deemphasis is always active.

25 µs:	25 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 18 MHz
50 µs:	6.4 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 18 MHz
75 µs:	6.4 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 18 MHz
750 µs:	800 Hz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 4 MHz

The following table shows the required demodulation bandwidth for an error less than 0.5 dB up to a maximum AF frequency.

deemphasis	25 µs	50 µs	75 µs	750 µs
max. AF frequency	25 kHz	12 kHz	8 kHz	800 Hz
required demodulation bandwidth	≥ 200 kHz	≥ 100 kHz	≥ 50 kHz	≥ 6.4 kHz

For higher AF frequencies the demodulation bandwidth must be increased.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:DEMPhasis[:STATe]` on page 166
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:DEMPhasis:TCONstant` on page 166
SFM:
`[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:DEMPhasis:STATe` on page 252
`[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:DEMPhasis:TCONstant` on page 252

All AF Filter Off ← AF Filter ← AM
Disables all specified AF Filters.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:AOFF` on page 165

AF Range ← AM
Opens a submenu to define the diagram scaling for AF displays.

Dev per Division ← AF Range ← AM
Opens an edit dialog box to set the modulation depth or the phase deviation (R&S FSV-K7 only), or frequency deviation per division:

AM display:	0.0001 % to 1000 %
FM display:	1 Hz/div to 100 MHz/div
PM display:	0.0001 rad/div to 1000 rad/div

The softkey is not available if logarithmic display is set ("Deviation Lin/Log" softkey).

SCPI command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:MODE:HCONtinuous` on page 133

Reference Position ← AF Range ← AM
Determines the position of the reference line for the modulation depth or the phase deviation (R&S FSV-K7 only) or frequency deviation on the y-axis of the diagram. By default, this line is set to 0.

The position is entered as a percentage of the diagram height with 100 % corresponding to the upper diagram border. The default setting is 50 % (diagram center) for the display of the AM, FM, or PM signal, and 100 % (upper diagram border) for the AF spectrum display of the AM, FM, or PM signal.

SCPI command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSition` on page 135

Reference Value ← AF Range ← AM
Determines the modulation depth or the phase deviation (R&S FSV-K7 only) or the frequency deviation at the reference line of the y-axis. The reference value is set separately for each display of the AM, FM, and PM signal and the AF spectrum of the AM, FM, and PM signal.

- AM/FM/PM signal display
  The trace display takes individual frequency/phase offsets into account (in contrast, the AF Coupling AC/DC softkey permits automatic correction by the average frequency/phase offset of the signal, and can therefore not be activated simultaneously).
  Possible values: 0 and ± 10000 % (AM), 0 and ± 10 MHz (FM), 0 and ± 10000 rad (PM).
- AF spectrum display of the AM/FM/PM signal
  In the default setting, the reference value defines the modulation depth or the FM/PM deviation at the upper diagram border.
  Possible values: 0 and 10000 % (AM), 0 and 10 MHz (FM), 0 and 10000 rad (PM).

SCPI command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RVALue` on page 135

AF Coupling AC/DC ← AF Range ← AM
Controls the automatic correction of the frequency offset and phase offset of the input signal:

(**Note:** This function is not available with the AF spectrum display of the FM or PM signal.)

- FM signal display
  If DC is selected, the absolute frequency is displayed, i.e. an input signal with an offset relative to the center frequency is not displayed symmetrically with respect to the zero line.
  If AC is selected, the frequency offset is automatically corrected, i.e. the trace is always symmetric with respect to the zero line.
- PM signal display
  If DC is selected, the phase runs according to the existing frequency offset. In addition, the DC signal contains a phase offset of ± π.
  If AC is selected, the frequency offset and phase offset are automatically corrected, i.e. the trace is always symmetric with respect to the zero line.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:AF:COUPling` on page 140

Deviation Lin/Log ← AF Range ← AM
Switches between logarithmic and linear display of the modulation depth or the phase deviation (R&S FSV-K7 only) or the frequency deviation.

SCPI command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing` on page 135

Unit ← AF Range ← AM
Opens a submenu to define the modulation unit.

Phase Unit (Rad/Deg) ← Unit ← AF Range ← AM
Sets the phase unit to rad or deg for displaying PM signals.

SCPI command:
`UNIT:THD` on page 184

THD Unit (% / DB) ← Unit ← AF Range ← AM
Sets the unit to percent or DB for THD measurements.

SCPI command:
`UNIT:THD` on page 184

Abs. Dev Unit (kHz/dBm) ← Unit ← AF Range ← AM
Sets the unit for absolute deviation to kHz or dBm. This softkey is only available with the FM Stereo option K7S.

SCPI command:
`UNIT:ADEV` on page 262

Rel. Dev Unit (dB / %) ← Unit ← AF Range ← AM
Sets the unit for relative deviation to dB or percent. This softkey is only available with the FM Stereo option K7S.

SCPI command:
`UNIT:RDEV` on page 262

Time Domain Zoom ← AM
Opens a submenu to activate and configure the zoom function.

State On / Off ← Time Domain Zoom ← AM
Activates or deactivates the time domain zoom according to the defined settings.

"ON" Activates the time domain zoom. The zoom area is defined using the "Start""Start" on page 38 and "Length Manual""Length Manual" on page 38 / "Length Auto""Length Auto" on page 39 softkeys.

"OFF" If more measured values than measurement points are available, several measured values are combined in one measurement point according to the method of the selected trace detector. For details on detectors refer to chapter 4.1.7, "Detector Overview", on page 20.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:ZOOM[:STATe]` on page 160

Start ← Time Domain Zoom ← AM
Opens an edit dialog box to define the start time for the zoom area.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:ZOOM:STARt` on page 161

Length Manual ← Time Domain Zoom ← AM
Opens an edit dialog box to define the length of the zoom area (as a time value) manually.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:ZOOM:LENGth` on page 161

Length Auto ← Time Domain Zoom ← AM
Automatically sets the length of the zoom area to the number of sweep points (see "Sweep Points" on page 79).

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:ZOOM:LENGth:MODE` on page 162

FM
Selects FM as the modulation type, changes the signal display, and opens a submenu to set the measurement configuration. The average value of the demodulated signal is mapped depending on the "AF Coupling" softkey setting (see "AF Coupling AC/DC" on page 37).

In single sweep mode, the data is determined from the current I/Q data set, i.e. a change to a different type does not trigger a new measurement.

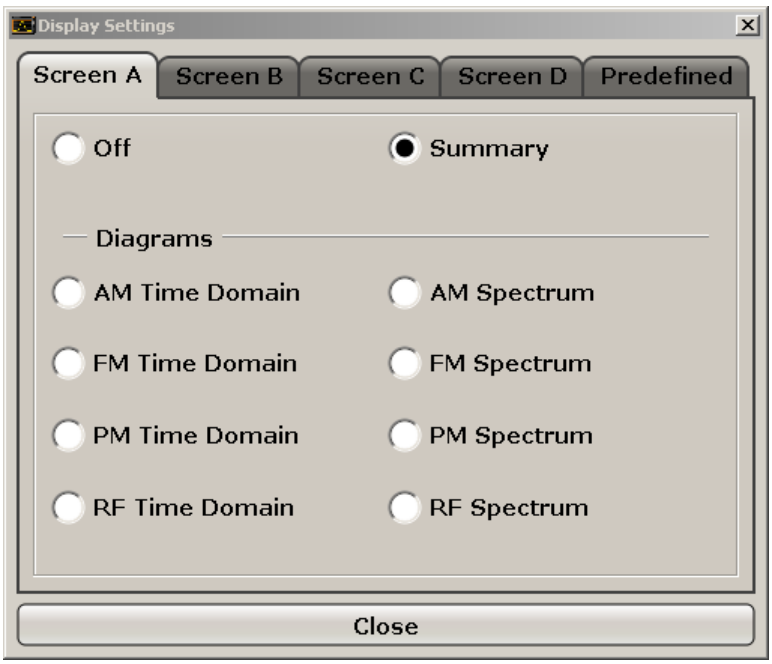
This menu is also displayed when you press the MEAS CONFIG key after changing the modulation type.

SCPI command:
`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:FM'` (see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 112)

Display Config ← FM
You configure the display settings for the results in the "Display Configuration" dialog box. This dialog box contains the following tabs:

- "Screen A-D": a separate tab for each of the four available screens
- "Predefined": for predefined display configurations

Screen A-D ← Display Config ← FM
For each of the four available screens you can configure what is to be displayed. To define the result display configuration for a screen, select the corresponding tab. For each screen you can define:

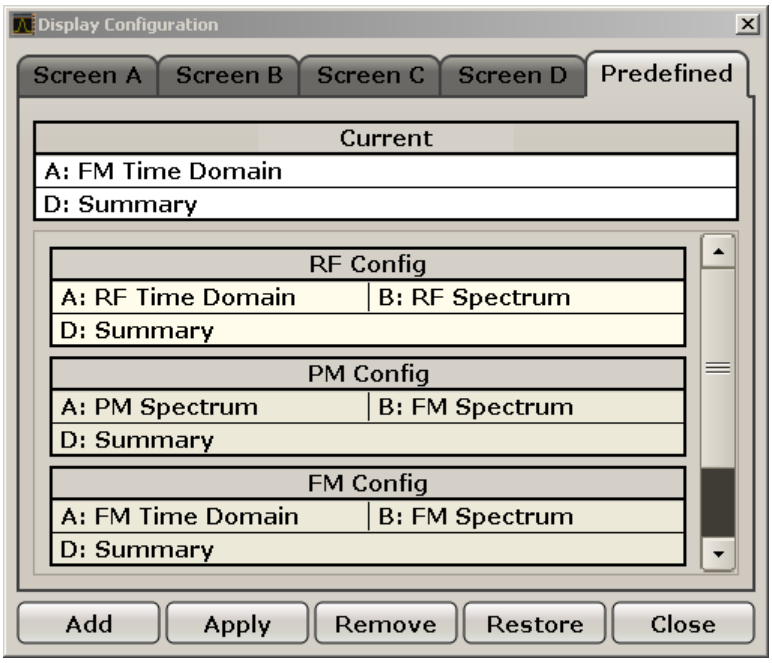


- **Off**: Whether it is displayed or not
- **Summary**: Whether a summary of the evaluation lists from all screens is displayed instead of a diagram
- **AM/FM/PM/RF Diagrams**: Which type of diagram is displayed
  For details on the result diagram types, see chapter 4.1.9, "Measurement Result Display", on page 23.

Note: By default, the diagram or summary displays the data from trace 1. To change the trace, use the Select Trace softkey.

SCPI command:
`DISP:WIND2:STAT ON` (see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:STATe` on page 130)
Displays second window (Screen B).
`CALC2:FEED 'XTIMe:FM:AFSPektrum1'` (see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 112)
Displays an AF spectrum diagram of the demodulated FM signal from trace 1 in screen B.

Predefined ← Display Config ← FM
You can store and load predefined screen configurations. All available configurations are displayed in the "Predefined" tab. The current screen configuration is indicated under "Current" at the top of the list.



Add ← Predefined ← Display Config ← FM
Opens an edit dialog box to enter a name for the current screen configuration. The configuration is then stored and added to the list.

Apply ← Predefined ← Display Config ← FM
Applies the currently selected configuration from the list to the current display.

Remove ← Predefined ← Display Config ← FM
Removes the currently selected configuration from the list.

Restore ← Predefined ← Display Config ← FM
Restores the default display configurations. Existing configurations with the default names are replaced.

Select Trace ← FM
Opens an edit dialog box to enter the number of the trace for which the data is to be displayed in the currently selected screen. Only activated traces can be selected.

Demod BW ← FM
Opens an edit dialog box to enter the demodulation bandwidth of the analog demodulation. The demodulation bandwidth determines the sampling rate for recording the signal to be analyzed. For details on the relation between demodulation bandwidth and sampling rate refer to chapter 4.1.8, "Sample Rate, Measurement Time and Trigger Offset", on page 21.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth:DEMod` on page 163

Meas Time ← FM
Opens an editor for entering the measurement time of the analog demodulation. For details on the measurement time values refer to chapter 4.1.8, "Sample Rate, Measurement Time and Trigger Offset", on page 21.

Note: For FM Stereo measurements (option K7S), the minimum measurement time is 2 ms.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADEMod:MTIMe` on page 151

AF Filter ← FM
The bandwidth of the demodulated signal can be reduced by high pass or low pass filters and also a de-emphasis can be switched on. The selected filters are used for AM, FM and PM demodulation in common. Individual settings are not possible.

High Pass ← AF Filter ← FM
Opens the "High Pass" selection list to switch on a high pass filter with the given limit to separate the DC component. The filters are indicated by the 3 dB cutoff frequency. The 50 Hz and 300 Hz filters are designed as 2nd-order Butterworth filter (12 dB/octave). The 20 Hz filter is designed as 3rd-order Butterworth filter (18 dB/octave).

"None" deactivates the AF high pass filter. Default is "None".

The high pass filters are active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

20 Hz	100 Hz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 1.6 MHz
50 Hz:	200 Hz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 3 MHz
300 Hz:	800 Hz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 8 MHz
Note: for FM stereo (K7S), all filters are active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz	

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:HPASs[:STATe]` on page 167
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:HPASs:FREQuency` on page 167

Low Pass ← AF Filter ← FM
Opens the "Low Pass" selection list to select the filter type. Relative and absolute low pass filter are available.

- Absolute low pass filters:
  The 3 kHz, 15 kHz; 23 kHz and 150 kHz softkeys switch on a absolute low pass filter. The filters are indicated by the 3 dB cutoff frequency. The 3 kHz, 15 kHz and 23 kHz filters are designed as 5th-order Butterworth filters (30 dB/octave). The 150 kHz filter is designed as 8th-order Butterworth filter (48 dB/octave).
  The absolute low pass filters are active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

3 kHz:	6.4 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 3 MHz
15 kHz:	50 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 8 MHz
23 kHz	50 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 8 MHz
150 kHz:	400 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 8 MHz
Note: for FM stereo (K7S), all filters are active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz	

- Relative low pass filters:
  The filters (3 dB) can be selected in % of the demodulation bandwidth. The filters are designed as 5th-order Butterworth filter (30 dB/octave) and active for all demodulation bandwidths.
- "None" deactivates the AF low pass filter. Default is "None".

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:LPASs[:STATe]` on page 168
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:LPASs:FREQuency[:ABSolute]` on page 168
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:LPASs:FREQuency:RELative` on page 168
SFM:
`[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:LPASs:STATe` on page 253
`[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:LPASs:FREQuency` on page 254

Weighting ← AF Filter ← FM
Opens the "Weighting" selection list to select the weighting AF filter.

None ← Weighting ← AF Filter ← FM
Deactivates the weighting filter. This is the default setting.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:HPASs[:STATe] on page 167

CCIT ← Weighting ← AF Filter ← FM
Switches on a CCIT P.53 weighting filter. The weighting filter is active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

20 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 3 MHz

For FM stereo (K7S), the filter is active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:CCIT on page 165
SFM:
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:CCITt:STATe on page 251

CCIR Unweighted ← Weighting ← AF Filter ← FM
Switches on the CCIR unweighted filter, which is the combination of the 20 Hz highpass and 23 kHz low pass filter. The weighting filter is active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

50 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 1.6 MHz

For FM stereo (K7S), the filter is active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:CCIR:[:UNWeighted][:STATe] on page 165
SFM:
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:CCIR[:UNWeighted][:STATe]
on page 251

CCIR Weighted ← Weighting ← AF Filter ← FM
Switches on the CCIR weighted filter. The weighting filter is active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

100 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 3.0 MHz

For FM stereo (K7S), the filter is active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:CCIR:WEIGhted[:STATe] on page 166
SFM:
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:CCIR:WEIGhted[:STATe] on page 251

A Weighted ← Weighting ← AF Filter ← FM
Switches on the A weighted filter. The weighting filter is active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

100 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 800 kHz

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:AWEighted on page 165
SFM:
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:AWEighted[:STATe] on page 250

Deemphasis ← AF Filter ← FM
Opens the "Deemphasis" selection list to switch on a deemphasis with the given time constant.

The deemphasis is active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

Note: For FM stereo measurements (K7S), the demodulation bandwidth is always 400 kHz, thus the deemphasis is always active.

25 µs:	25 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 18 MHz
50 µs:	6.4 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 18 MHz
75 µs:	6.4 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 18 MHz
750 µs:	800 Hz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 4 MHz

The following table shows the required demodulation bandwidth for an error less than 0.5 dB up to a maximum AF frequency.

deemphasis	25 µs	50 µs	75 µs	750 µs
max. AF frequency	25 kHz	12 kHz	8 kHz	800 Hz
required demodulation bandwidth	≥ 200 kHz	≥ 100 kHz	≥ 50 kHz	≥ 6.4 kHz

For higher AF frequencies the demodulation bandwidth must be increased.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:DEMPhasis[:STATe] on page 166
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:DEMPhasis:TCONstant on page 166
SFM:
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:DEMPhasis:STATe on page 252
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:DEMPhasis:TCONstant on page 252

All AF Filter Off ← AF Filter ← FM
Disables all specified AF Filters.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:AOFF on page 165

AF Range ← FM
Opens a submenu to define the diagram scaling for AF displays.

Dev per Division ← AF Range ← FM
Opens an edit dialog box to set the modulation depth or the phase deviation (R&S FSV-K7 only), or frequency deviation per division:

AM display:	0.0001 % to 1000 %
FM display:	1 Hz/div to 100 MHz/div
PM display:	0.0001 rad/div to 1000 rad/div

The softkey is not available if logarithmic display is set ("Deviation Lin/Log" softkey).

SCPI command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:MODE:HCONtinuous` on page 133

Reference Position ← AF Range ← FM
Determines the position of the reference line for the modulation depth or the phase deviation (R&S FSV-K7 only) or frequency deviation on the y-axis of the diagram. By default, this line is set to 0.

The position is entered as a percentage of the diagram height with 100 % corresponding to the upper diagram border. The default setting is 50 % (diagram center) for the display of the AM, FM, or PM signal, and 100 % (upper diagram border) for the AF spectrum display of the AM, FM, or PM signal.

SCPI command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSition` on page 135

Reference Value ← AF Range ← FM
Determines the modulation depth or the phase deviation (R&S FSV-K7 only) or the frequency deviation at the reference line of the y-axis. The reference value is set separately for each display of the AM, FM, and PM signal and the AF spectrum of the AM, FM, and PM signal.

- AM/FM/PM signal display
  The trace display takes individual frequency/phase offsets into account (in contrast, the AF Coupling AC/DC softkey permits automatic correction by the average frequency/phase offset of the signal, and can therefore not be activated simultaneously).
  Possible values: 0 and ± 10000 % (AM), 0 and ± 10 MHz (FM), 0 and ± 10000 rad (PM).
- AF spectrum display of the AM/FM/PM signal
  In the default setting, the reference value defines the modulation depth or the FM/PM deviation at the upper diagram border.
  Possible values: 0 and 10000 % (AM), 0 and 10 MHz (FM), 0 and 10000 rad (PM).

SCPI command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RVALue` on page 135

AF Coupling AC/DC ← AF Range ← FM
Controls the automatic correction of the frequency offset and phase offset of the input signal:

(**Note:** This function is not available with the AF spectrum display of the FM or PM signal.)

- FM signal display
  If DC is selected, the absolute frequency is displayed, i.e. an input signal with an offset relative to the center frequency is not displayed symmetrically with respect to the zero line.

If AC is selected, the frequency offset is automatically corrected, i.e. the trace is always symmetric with respect to the zero line.

- PM signal display
  If DC is selected, the phase runs according to the existing frequency offset. In addition, the DC signal contains a phase offset of ± π.
  If AC is selected, the frequency offset and phase offset are automatically corrected, i.e. the trace is always symmetric with respect to the zero line.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:AF:COUPling` on page 140

Deviation Lin/Log ← AF Range ← FM
Switches between logarithmic and linear display of the modulation depth or the phase deviation (R&S FSV-K7 only) or the frequency deviation.

SCPI command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing` on page 135

Unit ← AF Range ← FM
Opens a submenu to define the modulation unit.

Phase Unit (Rad/Deg) ← Unit ← AF Range ← FM
Sets the phase unit to rad or deg for displaying PM signals.

SCPI command:
`UNIT:THD` on page 184

THD Unit (% / DB) ← Unit ← AF Range ← FM
Sets the unit to percent or DB for THD measurements.

SCPI command:
`UNIT:THD` on page 184

Abs. Dev Unit (kHz/dBm) ← Unit ← AF Range ← FM
Sets the unit for absolute deviation to kHz or dBm. This softkey is only available with the FM Stereo option K7S.

SCPI command:
`UNIT:ADEV` on page 262

Rel. Dev Unit (dB / %) ← Unit ← AF Range ← FM
Sets the unit for relative deviation to dB or percent. This softkey is only available with the FM Stereo option K7S.

SCPI command:
`UNIT:RDEV` on page 262

Time Domain Zoom ← FM
Opens a submenu to activate and configure the zoom function.

State On / Off ← Time Domain Zoom ← FM
Activates or deactivates the time domain zoom according to the defined settings.

"ON" Activates the time domain zoom. The zoom area is defined using the "Start""Start" on page 38 and "Length Manual""Length Manual" on page 38 / "Length Auto""Length Auto" on page 39 softkeys.

"OFF" If more measured values than measurement points are available, several measured values are combined in one measurement point according to the method of the selected trace detector. For details on detectors refer to chapter 4.1.7, "Detector Overview", on page 20.

SCPI command:

`[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:ZOOM[:STATe]` on page 160

Start ← Time Domain Zoom ← FM

Opens an edit dialog box to define the start time for the zoom area.

SCPI command:

`[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:ZOOM:STARt` on page 161

Length Manual ← Time Domain Zoom ← FM

Opens an edit dialog box to define the length of the zoom area (as a time value) manually.

SCPI command:

`[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:ZOOM:LENGth` on page 161

Length Auto ← Time Domain Zoom ← FM

Automatically sets the length of the zoom area to the number of sweep points (see "Sweep Points" on page 79).

SCPI command:

`[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:ZOOM:LENGth:MODE` on page 162

PM

Selects PM as the modulation type, changes the signal display, and opens a submenu to set the measurement configuration.

In single sweep mode, the data is determined from the current I/Q data set, i.e. a change to a different type does not trigger a new measurement.

This menu is also displayed when you press the MEAS CONFIG key after changing the modulation type.

SCPI command:

`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:PM'` (see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 112)

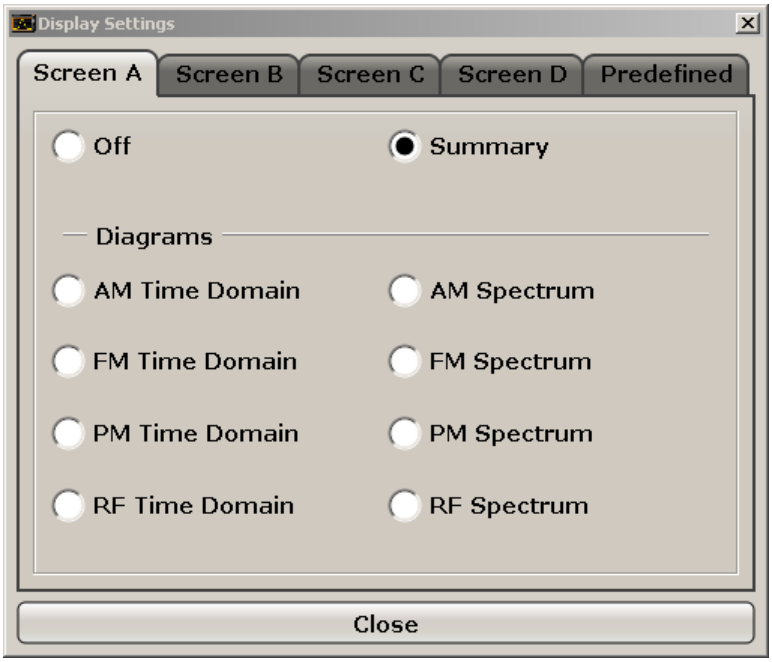
Display Config ← PM

You configure the display settings for the results in the "Display Configuration" dialog box. This dialog box contains the following tabs:

- "Screen A-D": a separate tab for each of the four available screens
- "Predefined": for predefined display configurations

Screen A-D ← Display Config ← PM

For each of the four available screens you can configure what is to be displayed. To define the result display configuration for a screen, select the corresponding tab. For each screen you can define:

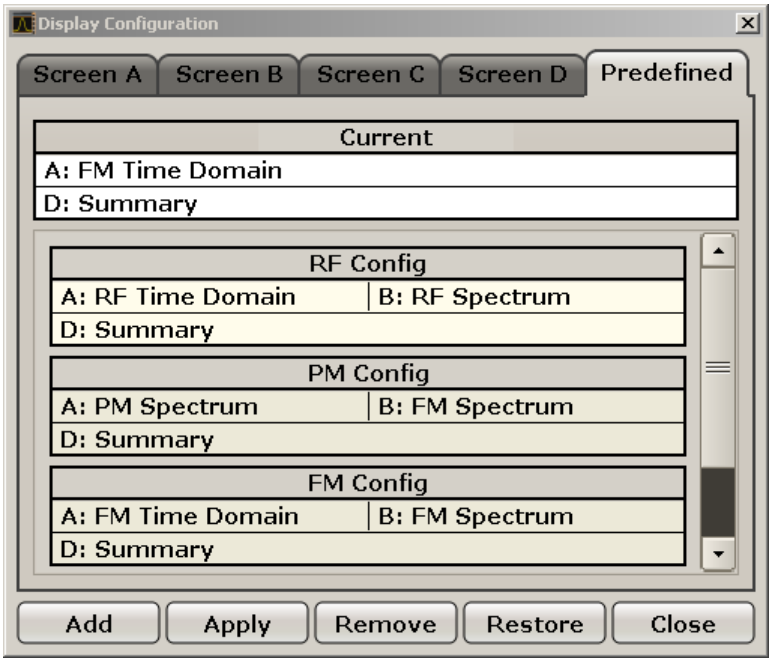


- **Off**: Whether it is displayed or not
- **Summary**: Whether a summary of the evaluation lists from all screens is displayed instead of a diagram
- **AM/FM/PM/RF Diagrams**: Which type of diagram is displayed
  For details on the result diagram types, see chapter 4.1.9, "Measurement Result Display", on page 23.

Note: By default, the diagram or summary displays the data from trace 1. To change the trace, use the Select Trace softkey.

SCPI command:
`DISP:WIND2:STAT ON` (see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:STATe` on page 130)
Displays second window (Screen B).
`CALC2:FEED 'XTIMe:FM:AFSPektrum1'` (see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 112)
Displays an AF spectrum diagram of the demodulated FM signal from trace 1 in screen B.

Predefined ← Display Config ← PM
You can store and load predefined screen configurations. All available configurations are displayed in the "Predefined" tab. The current screen configuration is indicated under "Current" at the top of the list.



Add ← Predefined ← Display Config ← PM
Opens an edit dialog box to enter a name for the current screen configuration. The configuration is then stored and added to the list.

Apply ← Predefined ← Display Config ← PM
Applies the currently selected configuration from the list to the current display.

Remove ← Predefined ← Display Config ← PM
Removes the currently selected configuration from the list.

Restore ← Predefined ← Display Config ← PM
Restores the default display configurations. Existing configurations with the default names are replaced.

Select Trace ← PM
Opens an edit dialog box to enter the number of the trace for which the data is to be displayed in the currently selected screen. Only activated traces can be selected.

Demod BW ← PM
Opens an edit dialog box to enter the demodulation bandwidth of the analog demodulation. The demodulation bandwidth determines the sampling rate for recording the signal to be analyzed. For details on the relation between demodulation bandwidth and sampling rate refer to chapter 4.1.8, "Sample Rate, Measurement Time and Trigger Offset", on page 21.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth:DEMod` on page 163

Meas Time ← PM
Opens an editor for entering the measurement time of the analog demodulation. For details on the measurement time values refer to chapter 4.1.8, "Sample Rate, Measurement Time and Trigger Offset", on page 21.

Note: For FM Stereo measurements (option K7S), the minimum measurement time is 2 ms.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADEMod:MTIMe` on page 151

AF Filter ← PM
The bandwidth of the demodulated signal can be reduced by high pass or low pass filters and also a de-emphasis can be switched on. The selected filters are used for AM, FM and PM demodulation in common. Individual settings are not possible.

High Pass ← AF Filter ← PM
Opens the "High Pass" selection list to switch on a high pass filter with the given limit to separate the DC component. The filters are indicated by the 3 dB cutoff frequency. The 50 Hz and 300 Hz filters are designed as 2nd-order Butterworth filter (12 dB/octave). The 20 Hz filter is designed as 3rd-order Butterworth filter (18 dB/octave).

"None" deactivates the AF high pass filter. Default is "None".

The high pass filters are active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

20 Hz	100 Hz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 1.6 MHz
50 Hz:	200 Hz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 3 MHz
300 Hz:	800 Hz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 8 MHz
Note: for FM stereo (K7S), all filters are active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz	

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:HPASs[:STATe]` on page 167
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:HPASs:FREQuency` on page 167

Low Pass ← AF Filter ← PM
Opens the "Low Pass" selection list to select the filter type. Relative and absolute low pass filter are available.

- Absolute low pass filters:
  The 3 kHz, 15 kHz; 23 kHz and 150 kHz softkeys switch on a absolute low pass filter. The filters are indicated by the 3 dB cutoff frequency. The 3 kHz, 15 kHz and 23 kHz filters are designed as 5th-order Butterworth filters (30 dB/octave). The 150 kHz filter is designed as 8th-order Butterworth filter (48 dB/octave).
  The absolute low pass filters are active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

3 kHz:	6.4 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 3 MHz
15 kHz:	50 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 8 MHz
Note: for FM stereo (K7S), all filters are active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz	

23 kHz	50 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 8 MHz
150 kHz:	400 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 8 MHz
Note: for FM stereo (K7S), all filters are active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz	

- Relative low pass filters:
  The filters (3 dB) can be selected in % of the demodulation bandwidth. The filters are designed as 5th-order Butterworth filter (30 dB/octave) and active for all demodulation bandwidths.
- "None" deactivates the AF low pass filter. Default is "None".

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:LPASs[:STATe]` on page 168
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:LPASs:FREQuency[:ABSolute]` on page 168
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:LPASs:FREQuency:RELative` on page 168
SFM:
`[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:LPASs:STATe` on page 253
`[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:LPASs:FREQuency` on page 254

Weighting ← AF Filter ← PM
Opens the "Weighting" selection list to select the weighting AF filter.

None ← Weighting ← AF Filter ← PM
Deactivates the weighting filter. This is the default setting.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:HPASs[:STATe]` on page 167

CCIT ← Weighting ← AF Filter ← PM
Switches on a CCIT P.53 weighting filter. The weighting filter is active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

20 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 3 MHz

For FM stereo (K7S), the filter is active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:CCIT` on page 165
SFM:
`[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:CCITt:STATe` on page 251

CCIR Unweighted ← Weighting ← AF Filter ← PM
Switches on the CCIR unweighted filter, which is the combination of the 20 Hz highpass and 23 kHz low pass filter. The weighting filter is active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

50 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 1.6 MHz

For FM stereo (K7S), the filter is active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:CCIR:[:UNWeighted][:STATe] on page 165
SFM:
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:CCIR[:UNWeighted][:STATe] on page 251

CCIR Weighted ← Weighting ← AF Filter ← PM
Switches on the CCIR weighted filter. The weighting filter is active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

100 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 3.0 MHz

For FM stereo (K7S), the filter is active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:CCIR:WEIGhted[:STATe] on page 166
SFM:
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:CCIR:WEIGhted[:STATe] on page 251

A Weighted ← Weighting ← AF Filter ← PM
Switches on the A weighted filter. The weighting filter is active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

100 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 800 kHz

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:AWEighted on page 165
SFM:
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:AWEighted[:STATe] on page 250

Deemphasis ← AF Filter ← PM
Opens the "Deemphasis" selection list to switch on a deemphasis with the given time constant.

The deemphasis is active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

Note: For FM stereo measurements (K7S), the demodulation bandwidth is always 400 kHz, thus the deemphasis is always active.

25 µs:	25 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 18 MHz
50 µs:	6.4 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 18 MHz
75 µs:	6.4 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 18 MHz
750 µs:	800 Hz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 4 MHz

The following table shows the required demodulation bandwidth for an error less than 0.5 dB up to a maximum AF frequency.

deemphasis	25 µs	50 µs	75 µs	750 µs
max. AF frequency	25 kHz	12 kHz	8 kHz	800 Hz
required demodulation bandwidth	≥ 200 kHz	≥ 100 kHz	≥ 50 kHz	≥ 6.4 kHz

For higher AF frequencies the demodulation bandwidth must be increased.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:DEMPhasis[:STATe]` on page 166
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:DEMPhasis:TCONstant` on page 166
SFM:
`[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:DEMPhasis:STATe` on page 252
`[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:DEMPhasis:TCONstant` on page 252

All AF Filter Off ← AF Filter ← PM
Disables all specified AF Filters.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:AOFF` on page 165

AF Range ← PM
Opens a submenu to define the diagram scaling for AF displays.

Dev per Division ← AF Range ← PM
Opens an edit dialog box to set the modulation depth or the phase deviation (R&S FSV-K7 only), or frequency deviation per division:

AM display:	0.0001 % to 1000 %
FM display:	1 Hz/div to 100 MHz/div
PM display:	0.0001 rad/div to 1000 rad/div

The softkey is not available if logarithmic display is set ("Deviation Lin/Log" softkey).

SCPI command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:MODE:HCONtinuous` on page 133

Reference Position ← AF Range ← PM
Determines the position of the reference line for the modulation depth or the phase deviation (R&S FSV-K7 only) or frequency deviation on the y-axis of the diagram. By default, this line is set to 0.

The position is entered as a percentage of the diagram height with 100 % corresponding to the upper diagram border. The default setting is 50 % (diagram center) for the display of the AM, FM, or PM signal, and 100 % (upper diagram border) for the AF spectrum display of the AM, FM, or PM signal.

SCPI command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSition` on page 135

Reference Value ← AF Range ← PM
Determines the modulation depth or the phase deviation (R&S FSV-K7 only) or the frequency deviation at the reference line of the y-axis. The reference value is set separately for each display of the AM, FM, and PM signal and the AF spectrum of the AM, FM, and PM signal.

- AM/FM/PM signal display
  The trace display takes individual frequency/phase offsets into account (in contrast, the AF Coupling AC/DC softkey permits automatic correction by the average frequency/phase offset of the signal, and can therefore not be activated simultaneously).
  Possible values: 0 and ± 10000 % (AM), 0 and ± 10 MHz (FM), 0 and ± 10000 rad (PM).
- AF spectrum display of the AM/FM/PM signal
  In the default setting, the reference value defines the modulation depth or the FM/PM deviation at the upper diagram border.
  Possible values: 0 and 10000 % (AM), 0 and 10 MHz (FM), 0 and 10000 rad (PM).

SCPI command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RVALue` on page 135

AF Coupling AC/DC ← AF Range ← PM
Controls the automatic correction of the frequency offset and phase offset of the input signal:

(**Note:** This function is not available with the AF spectrum display of the FM or PM signal.)

- FM signal display
  If DC is selected, the absolute frequency is displayed, i.e. an input signal with an offset relative to the center frequency is not displayed symmetrically with respect to the zero line.
  If AC is selected, the frequency offset is automatically corrected, i.e. the trace is always symmetric with respect to the zero line.
- PM signal display
  If DC is selected, the phase runs according to the existing frequency offset. In addition, the DC signal contains a phase offset of ± π.
  If AC is selected, the frequency offset and phase offset are automatically corrected, i.e. the trace is always symmetric with respect to the zero line.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:AF:COUPling` on page 140

Deviation Lin/Log ← AF Range ← PM
Switches between logarithmic and linear display of the modulation depth or the phase deviation (R&S FSV-K7 only) or the frequency deviation.

SCPI command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing` on page 135

Unit ← AF Range ← PM
Opens a submenu to define the modulation unit.

Phase Unit (Rad/Deg) ← Unit ← AF Range ← PM
Sets the phase unit to rad or deg for displaying PM signals.

SCPI command:
UNIT:THD on page 184

THD Unit (% / DB) ← Unit ← AF Range ← PM
Sets the unit to percent or DB for THD measurements.

SCPI command:
UNIT:THD on page 184

Abs. Dev Unit (kHz/dBm) ← Unit ← AF Range ← PM
Sets the unit for absolute deviation to kHz or dBm. This softkey is only available with the FM Stereo option K7S.

SCPI command:
UNIT:ADEV on page 262

Rel. Dev Unit (dB / %) ← Unit ← AF Range ← PM
Sets the unit for relative deviation to dB or percent. This softkey is only available with the FM Stereo option K7S.

SCPI command:
UNIT:RDEV on page 262

Time Domain Zoom ← PM
Opens a submenu to activate and configure the zoom function.

State On / Off ← Time Domain Zoom ← PM
Activates or deactivates the time domain zoom according to the defined settings.

"ON" Activates the time domain zoom. The zoom area is defined using the "Start""Start" on page 38 and "Length Manual""Length Manual" on page 38 / "Length Auto""Length Auto" on page 39 softkeys.

"OFF" If more measured values than measurement points are available, several measured values are combined in one measurement point according to the method of the selected trace detector. For details on detectors refer to chapter 4.1.7, "Detector Overview", on page 20.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:ZOOM[:STATe] on page 160

Start ← Time Domain Zoom ← PM
Opens an edit dialog box to define the start time for the zoom area.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:ZOOM:STARt on page 161

Length Manual ← Time Domain Zoom ← PM
Opens an edit dialog box to define the length of the zoom area (as a time value) manually.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:ZOOM:LENGth on page 161

Length Auto ← Time Domain Zoom ← PM
Automatically sets the length of the zoom area to the number of sweep points (see "Sweep Points" on page 79).

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:ZOOM:LENGth:MODE on page 162

Zero Phase Reference Point ← PM
Defines the position at which the phase of the PM-demodulated signal is set to 0 rad. The entry is made with respect to time. In the default setting, the first measured value is set to 0 rad.

This softkey is only available in the PM display with DC coupling.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]ADEMod:PM:RPOint[:X] on page 155

Phase Wrap On/Off ← PM
Activates/deactivates the phase wrap.

On	The phase will be displayed in the range ±180° (± Π). For example, if the phase exceeds +180°, 360° is subtracted from the phase value, with the display thus showing >-180°.
Off	The phase will not be wrapped.

This softkey is available in the PM signal displays.

SCPI command:
CALC:FORM PHAS (see CALCulate<n>:FORMat on page 116)

RF Power
Selects RF power as the modulation type, changes the signal display, and opens a sub-menu to set the measurement configuration.

In single sweep mode, the data is determined from the current I/Q data set, i.e. a change to a different type does not trigger a new measurement.

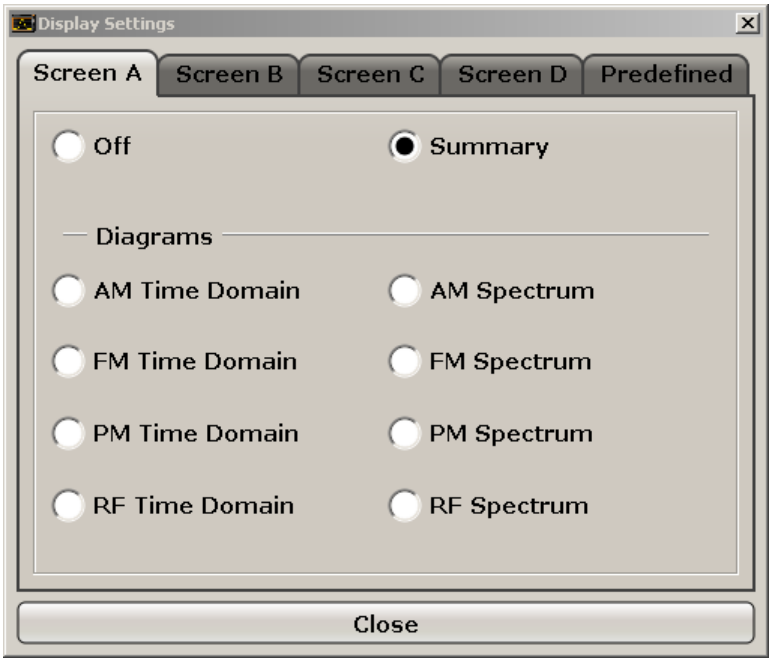
This menu is also displayed when you press the MEAS CONFIG key after changing the modulation type.

SCPI command:
CALC:FEED 'XTIM:RFPower' (see CALCulate<n>:FEED on page 112)

Display Config ← RF Power
You configure the display settings for the results in the "Display Configuration" dialog box. This dialog box contains the following tabs:

- "Screen A-D": a separate tab for each of the four available screens
- "Predefined": for predefined display configurations

Screen A-D ← Display Config ← RF Power
For each of the four available screens you can configure what is to be displayed. To define the result display configuration for a screen, select the corresponding tab. For each screen you can define:



- **Off**: Whether it is displayed or not
- **Summary**: Whether a summary of the evaluation lists from all screens is displayed instead of a diagram
- **AM/FM/PM/RF Diagrams**: Which type of diagram is displayed
  For details on the result diagram types, see chapter 4.1.9, "Measurement Result Display", on page 23.

Note: By default, the diagram or summary displays the data from trace 1. To change the trace, use the Select Trace softkey.

SCPI command:

`DISP:WIND2:STAT ON` (see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:STATe` on page 130)

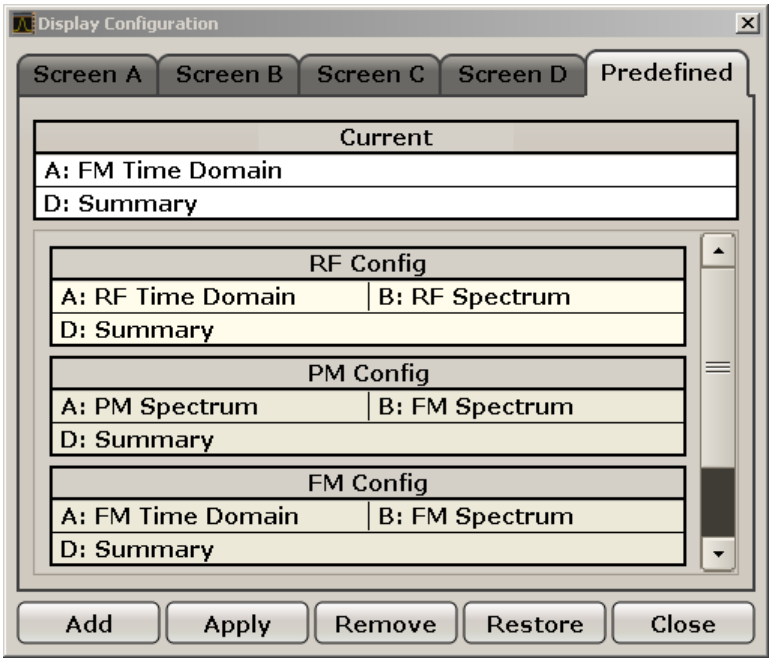
Displays second window (Screen B).

`CALC2:FEED 'XTIMe:FM:AFSPektrum1'` (see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 112)

Displays an AF spectrum diagram of the demodulated FM signal from trace 1 in screen B.

Predefined ← Display Config ← RF Power

You can store and load predefined screen configurations. All available configurations are displayed in the "Predefined" tab. The current screen configuration is indicated under "Current" at the top of the list.



Add ← Predefined ← Display Config ← RF Power
Opens an edit dialog box to enter a name for the current screen configuration. The configuration is then stored and added to the list.

Apply ← Predefined ← Display Config ← RF Power
Applies the currently selected configuration from the list to the current display.

Remove ← Predefined ← Display Config ← RF Power
Removes the currently selected configuration from the list.

Restore ← Predefined ← Display Config ← RF Power
Restores the default display configurations. Existing configurations with the default names are replaced.

Select Trace ← RF Power
Opens an edit dialog box to enter the number of the trace for which the data is to be displayed in the currently selected screen. Only activated traces can be selected.

Demod BW ← RF Power
Opens an edit dialog box to enter the demodulation bandwidth of the analog demodulation. The demodulation bandwidth determines the sampling rate for recording the signal to be analyzed. For details on the relation between demodulation bandwidth and sampling rate refer to chapter 4.1.8, "Sample Rate, Measurement Time and Trigger Offset", on page 21.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth:DEMod` on page 163

Meas Time ← RF Power
Opens an editor for entering the measurement time of the analog demodulation. For details on the measurement time values refer to chapter 4.1.8, "Sample Rate, Measurement Time and Trigger Offset", on page 21.

Note: For FM Stereo measurements (option K7S), the minimum measurement time is 2 ms.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]ADEMod:MTIMe on page 151

Range ← RF Power
Opens a submenu to define the level display range.

Range Log 100 dB ← Range ← RF Power
Sets the level display range to 100 dB.

SCPI command:
DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:SPAC LOG
(To define logarithmic scaling, see DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing on page 135.)
DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y 100DB (see DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe] on page 133).

Range Log 50 dB ← Range ← RF Power
Sets the level display range to 50 dB.

SCPI command:
DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:SPAC LOG
(To define logarithmic scaling, see DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing on page 135.)
DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y 50DB
Sets the level display range to 50 dB (see DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe] on page 133).

Range Log 10 dB ← Range ← RF Power
Sets the level display range to 10 dB.

SCPI command:
DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:SPAC LOG
(To define logarithmic scaling, see DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing on page 135.)
DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y 10DB (see DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe] on page 133).

Range Log 5 dB ← Range ← RF Power
Sets the level display range to 5 dB.

SCPI command:
`DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:SPAC LOG`
(To define logarithmic scaling, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing` on page 135.)
`DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y 5DB` (see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]` on page 133).

Range Log 1 dB ← Range ← RF Power
Sets the level display range to 1 dB.

SCPI command:
`DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:SPAC LOG`
(To define logarithmic scaling, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing` on page 135.)
`DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y 1DB` (see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]` on page 133).

Range Log Manual ← Range ← RF Power
Opens an edit dialog box to enter a value for logarithmic scaling for the level display range.

SCPI command:
`DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:SPAC LOG`
(To define logarithmic scaling, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing` on page 135.)
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]` on page 133

Range Linear % ← Range ← RF Power
Selects linear scaling in % for the level display range, i.e. the horizontal grid lines are labeled in %. The grid is divided in decadal steps.

Markers are displayed in the selected unit ("Unit" softkey). Delta markers are displayed in % referenced to the voltage value at the position of marker 1. This is the default setting for linear scaling.

SCPI command:
`DISP:TRAC:Y:SPAC LIN`,see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing` on page 135

Range Lin. Unit ← Range ← RF Power
Selects linear scaling in dB for the level display range, i.e. the horizontal lines are labeled in dB.

Markers are displayed in the selected unit ("Unit" softkey). Delta markers are displayed in dB referenced to the power value at the position of marker 1.

SCPI command:
`DISP:TRAC:Y:SPAC LDB`, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing` on page 135

Time Domain Zoom ← RF Power
Opens a submenu to activate and configure the zoom function.

State On / Off ← Time Domain Zoom ← RF Power
Activates or deactivates the time domain zoom according to the defined settings.

"ON" Activates the time domain zoom. The zoom area is defined using the "Start""Start" on page 38 and "Length Manual""Length Manual" on page 38 / "Length Auto""Length Auto" on page 39 softkeys.

"OFF" If more measured values than measurement points are available, several measured values are combined in one measurement point according to the method of the selected trace detector. For details on detectors refer to chapter 4.1.7, "Detector Overview", on page 20.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:ZOOM[:STATe]` on page 160

Start ← Time Domain Zoom ← RF Power
Opens an edit dialog box to define the start time for the zoom area.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:ZOOM:STARt` on page 161

Length Manual ← Time Domain Zoom ← RF Power
Opens an edit dialog box to define the length of the zoom area (as a time value) manually.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:ZOOM:LENGth` on page 161

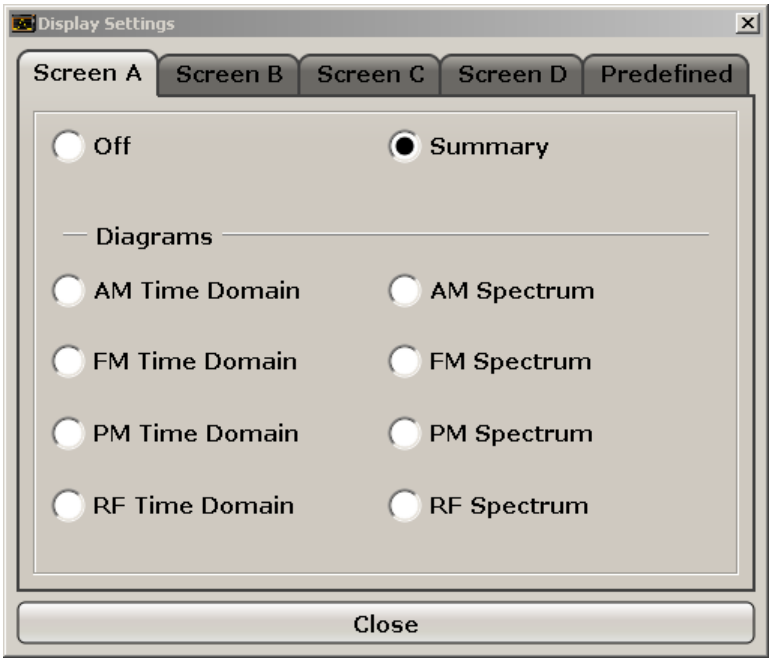
Length Auto ← Time Domain Zoom ← RF Power
Automatically sets the length of the zoom area to the number of sweep points (see "Sweep Points" on page 79).

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:ZOOM:LENGth:MODE` on page 162

Display Config
You configure the display settings for the results in the "Display Configuration" dialog box. This dialog box contains the following tabs:

- "Screen A-D": a separate tab for each of the four available screens
- "Predefined": for predefined display configurations

Screen A-D ← Display Config
For each of the four available screens you can configure what is to be displayed. To define the result display configuration for a screen, select the corresponding tab. For each screen you can define:



- **Off**: Whether it is displayed or not
- **Summary**: Whether a summary of the evaluation lists from all screens is displayed instead of a diagram
- **AM/FM/PM/RF Diagrams**: Which type of diagram is displayed
  For details on the result diagram types, see chapter 4.1.9, "Measurement Result Display", on page 23.

Note: By default, the diagram or summary displays the data from trace 1. To change the trace, use the Select Trace softkey.

SCPI command:

`DISP:WIND2:STAT ON` (see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:STATe` on page 130)

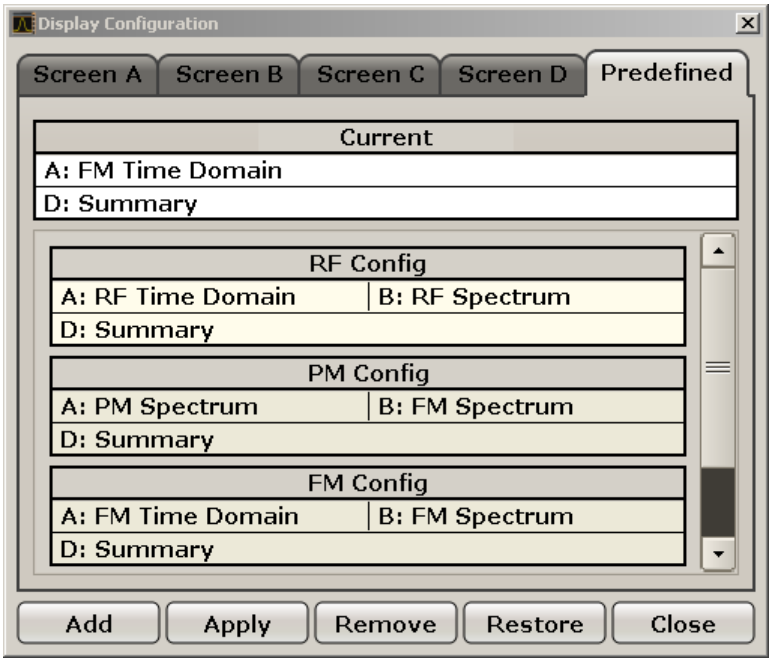
Displays second window (Screen B).

`CALC2:FEED 'XTIMe:FM:AFSPektrum1'` (see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 112)

Displays an AF spectrum diagram of the demodulated FM signal from trace 1 in screen B.

Predefined ← Display Config

You can store and load predefined screen configurations. All available configurations are displayed in the "Predefined" tab. The current screen configuration is indicated under "Current" at the top of the list.



Add ← Predefined ← Display Config
Opens an edit dialog box to enter a name for the current screen configuration. The configuration is then stored and added to the list.

Apply ← Predefined ← Display Config
Applies the currently selected configuration from the list to the current display.

Remove ← Predefined ← Display Config
Removes the currently selected configuration from the list.

Restore ← Predefined ← Display Config
Restores the default display configurations. Existing configurations with the default names are replaced.

4.2.2 Softkeys of the Frequency Menu – FREQ Key (R&S FSV-K7)

The following table shows all softkeys available in the "Frequency" menu in "Analog Demodulation" mode (FREQ key). It is possible that your instrument configuration does not provide all softkeys. If a softkey is only available with a special option, model or (measurement) mode, this information is delivered in the corresponding softkey description.

Center
Opens an edit dialog box to enter the center frequency. The allowed range of values for the center frequency depends on the frequency span.

span > 0: $span_{min}/2 \leq f_{center} \leq f_{max} - span_{min}/2$

span = 0: 0 Hz ≤ f_{center} ≤ f_{max}

f_{max} and $span_{min}$ are specified in the data sheet.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer` on page 169

CF Stepsize
Opens a submenu to set the step size of the center frequency. Apart from the =Center andManual softkeys, the other softkeys are displayed depending on the selected frequency span.

The step size can be coupled to the span (span > 0) or the demodulation bandwidth (span = 0) or it can be manually set to a fixed value.

0.1*Span (RF Spectrum) ← CF Stepsize
Sets the step size for the center frequency to 10 % of the span.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:LINK` on page 169
`[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:LINK:FACTor` on page 170

0.1*Demod BW (AF/RF Time Domain, AF Spectrum) ← CF Stepsize
Sets the step size for the center frequency to 10 % of the demodulation bandwidth. This is the default setting.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:LINK` on page 169
`[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:LINK:FACTor` on page 170

0.5*Span (RF Spectrum) ← CF Stepsize
Sets the step size for the center frequency to 50 % of the span.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:LINK` on page 169
`[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:LINK:FACTor` on page 170

0.5*Demod BW (AF/RF Time Domain, AF Spectrum) ← CF Stepsize
Sets the step size for the center frequency to 50 % of the demodulation bandwidth.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:LINK on page 169
[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:LINK:FACTor on page 170

x*Span (RF Spectrum) ← CF Stepsize
Opens an edit dialog box to set the step size for the center frequency as % of the span.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:LINK on page 169
[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:LINK:FACTor on page 170

x*Demod BW (AF/RF Time Domain, AF Spectrum) ← CF Stepsize
Opens an edit dialog box to set the step size for the center frequency as % of the demodulation bandwidth. Values between 1 and 100 % in steps of 1 % are allowed. The default setting is 10 %.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:LINK on page 169
[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:LINK:FACTor on page 170

=Center ← CF Stepsize
Sets the step size to the value of the center frequency and removes the coupling of the step size to span or resolution bandwidth. This function is especially useful during measurements of the signal harmonic content because by entering the center frequency each stroke of the arrow key selects the center frequency of another harmonic.

Manual ← CF Stepsize
Opens an edit dialog box to enter a fixed step size for the center frequency.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP[:VALue] on page 169

AF Center (AF Spectrum)
Opens an edit box to enter the center frequency within the AF spectrum.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:AF:CENTer on page 139

AF Start
Opens an edit box to define the start frequency within the AF spectrum.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:AF:STARt on page 141

AF Stop
Opens an edit box to define the stop frequency within the AF spectrum.

The maximum AF stop frequency corresponds to half the demodulation bandwidth.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:AF:STOP on page 142

4.2.3 Softkeys of the Span Menu – SPAN Key (R&S FSV-K7)

The following table shows all softkeys available in the ""Span"" menu in ""Analog Demodulation"" mode (SPAN key). It is possible that your instrument configuration does not provide all softkeys. If a softkey is only available with a special option, model or (measurement) mode, this information is delivered in the corresponding softkey description.

Span Manual (RF Spectrum)
Opens an edit dialog box to enter the frequency span. The center frequency is kept constant. If the RF spectrum display is active, values between the sampling rate/1000 and the demodulation bandwidth are allowed.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADEMod:SPECtrum:SPAN:ZOOM` on page 160

AF Span Manual (AF Spectrum)
Opens an edit dialog box to enter the frequency range for the AF spectrum display. Values between the sampling rate/1000 and the demodulation bandwidth/2 are allowed.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:AF:SPAN` on page 140

Demod BW
Opens an edit dialog box to enter the demodulation bandwidth of the analog demodulation. The demodulation bandwidth determines the sampling rate for recording the signal to be analyzed. For details on the relation between demodulation bandwidth and sampling rate refer to chapter 4.1.8, "Sample Rate, Measurement Time and Trigger Offset", on page 21.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth:DEMod` on page 163

Full Span (RF Spectrum)
Sets the span to the maximum frequency range of the analyzer specified in the data sheet. This setting is useful for overview measurements.

If the RF spectrum display is active, the full frequency range corresponds to the demodulation bandwidth.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADEMod:SPECtrum:SPAN:ZOOM` on page 160

AF Full Span (AF Spectrum)
Sets the span to the maximum frequency range for the AF spectrum display. The maximum frequency range corresponds to half the demodulation bandwidth.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:AF:SPAN:FULL` on page 141

4.2.4 Softkeys of the Amplitude Menu – AMPT Key (R&S FSV-K7)

The following table shows all softkeys available in the "Amplitude" menu in "Analog Demodulation" mode (AMPT key). It is possible that your instrument configuration does not provide all softkeys. If a softkey is only available with a special option, model or (measurement) mode, this information is delivered in the corresponding softkey description.

Ref Level
Opens an edit dialog box to enter the reference level in the currently active unit (dBm, dBµV, etc).

The reference level value is the maximum value the AD converter can handle without distortion of the measured value. Signal levels above this value will not be measured correctly, which is indicated by the "IFOVL" status display.

SCPI command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel` on page 134

AF Range
Only available for AM/FM/PM measurements (see chapter 4.1.9, "Measurement Result Display", on page 23).

For details refer to the "AF Range" softkey of the main menu (see "AF Range" on page 36).

Range
Only available for RF measurements (see chapter 4.1.9, "Measurement Result Display", on page 23).

Opens a submenu to define the level display range.

Range Log 100 dB ← Range
Sets the level display range to 100 dB.

SCPI command:
`DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:SPAC LOG`
(To define logarithmic scaling, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing` on page 135.)
`DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y 100DB` (see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]` on page 133).

Range Log 50 dB ← Range
Sets the level display range to 50 dB.

SCPI command:
`DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:SPAC LOG`
(To define logarithmic scaling, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing` on page 135.)
`DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y 50DB`
Sets the level display range to 50 dB (see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]` on page 133).

Range Log 10 dB ← Range
Sets the level display range to 10 dB.

SCPI command:
`DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:SPAC LOG`
(To define logarithmic scaling, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing` on page 135.)
`DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y 10DB` (see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]` on page 133).

Range Log 5 dB ← Range
Sets the level display range to 5 dB.

SCPI command:
`DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:SPAC LOG`
(To define logarithmic scaling, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing` on page 135.)
`DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y 5DB` (see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]` on page 133).

Range Log 1 dB ← Range
Sets the level display range to 1 dB.

SCPI command:
`DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:SPAC LOG`
(To define logarithmic scaling, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing` on page 135.)
`DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y 1DB` (see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]` on page 133).

Range Log Manual ← Range
Opens an edit dialog box to enter a value for logarithmic scaling for the level display range.

SCPI command:
`DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:SPAC LOG`
(To define logarithmic scaling, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing` on page 135.)
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]` on page 133

Range Linear % ← Range
Selects linear scaling in % for the level display range, i.e. the horizontal grid lines are labeled in %. The grid is divided in decadal steps.

Markers are displayed in the selected unit ("Unit" softkey). Delta markers are displayed in % referenced to the voltage value at the position of marker 1. This is the default setting for linear scaling.

SCPI command:
`DISP:TRAC:Y:SPAC LIN`,see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing` on page 135

Range Lin. Unit ← Range
Selects linear scaling in dB for the level display range, i.e. the horizontal lines are labeled in dB.

Markers are displayed in the selected unit ("Unit" softkey). Delta markers are displayed in dB referenced to the power value at the position of marker 1.

SCPI command:
`DISP:TRAC:Y:SPAC LDB`, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing` on page 135

Unit
Opens a submenu to define the unit of the measurement results.

Phase Unit (Rad/Deg) ← Unit
Sets the phase unit to rad or deg for displaying PM signals.

SCPI command:
`UNIT:THD` on page 184

THD Unit (% / DB) ← Unit
Sets the unit to percent or DB for THD measurements.

SCPI command:
UNIT:THD on page 184

Preamp On/Off (option RF Preamplifier, B22/B24)
Switches the preamplifier on or off.

If option R&S FSV-B22 is installed,the preamplifier is only active below 7 GHz.

If option R&S FSV-B24 is installed, the preamplifier is active for all frequencies.

This function is not available for I/Q Digital Baseband input (option R&S FSV-B17).

SCPI command:
INPut:GAIN:STATe on page 196

RF Atten Manual/Mech Att Manual
Opens an edit dialog box to enter the attenuation, irrespective of the reference level. If electronic attenuation is activated (option R&S FSV-B25 only; "El Atten Mode Auto" softkey), this setting defines the mechanical attenuation.

The mechanical attenuation can be set in 10 dB steps.

The RF attenuation can be set in 5 dB steps (with option R&S FSV-B25: 1 dB steps). The range is specified in the data sheet. If the defined reference level cannot be set for the set RF attenuation, the reference level is adjusted accordingly.

This function is not available for I/Q Digital Baseband input (option R&S FSV-B17).

Note: Values under 10 dB can only be entered via the numeric keypad or via remote control command in order to protect the input mixer against overload.

The RF attenuation defines the level at the input mixer according to the formula:

"$level_{mixer}$ = $level_{input}$ – RF attenuation"

The maximum mixer level allowed is -10 dBm. mixer levels above this value may lead to incorrect measurement results, which are indicated by the "OVLD" status display.

SCPI command:
INPut:ATTenuation on page 191

RF Atten Auto/Mech Att Auto
Sets the RF attenuation automatically as a function of the selected reference level. This ensures that the optimum RF attenuation is always used. It is the default setting.

This function is not available for I/Q Digital Baseband input (option R&S FSV-B17).

SCPI command:
INPut:ATTenuation:AUTO on page 192

El Atten On/Off
This softkey switches the electronic attenuator on or off. This softkey is only available with option R&S FSV-B25.

When the electronic attenuator is activated, the mechanical and electronic attenuation can be defined separately. Note however, that both parts must be defined in the same mode, i.e. either both manually, or both automatically.

This function is not available for I/Q Digital Baseband input (option R&S FSV-B17).

- To define the mechanical attenuation, use the RF Atten Manual/Mech Att Manual or RF Atten Auto/Mech Att Auto softkeys.
- To define the electronic attenuation, use the El Atten Mode (Auto/Man) softkey.

Note: This function is not available for stop frequencies (or center frequencies in zero span) >7 GHz. In this case, the electronic and mechanical attenuation are summarized and the electronic attenuation can no longer be defined individually. As soon as the stop or center frequency is reduced below 7 GHz, this function is available again.
When the electronic attenuator is switched off, the corresponding RF attenuation mode (auto/manual) is automatically activated.

SCPI command:
`INPut:EATT:AUTO` on page 195

El Atten Mode (Auto/Man)
This softkey defines whether the electronic attenuator value is to be set automatically or manually. If manual mode is selected, an edit dialog box is opened to enter the value. This softkey is only available with option R&S FSV-B25, and only if the electronic attenuator has been activated via the El Atten On/Off softkey.

Note: This function is not available for stop frequencies (or center frequencies in zero span) >7 GHz. In this case, the electronic and mechanical attenuation are summarized and the electronic attenuation can no longer be defined individually. As soon as the stop or center frequency is reduced below 7 GHz, electronic attenuation is available again. If the electronic attenuation was defined manually, it must be re-defined.

The attenuation can be varied in 1 dB steps from 0 to 30 dB. Other entries are rounded to the next lower integer value.

To re-open the edit dialog box for manual value definition, select the "Man" mode again.

If the defined reference level cannot be set for the given RF attenuation, the reference level is adjusted accordingly and the warning "Limit reached" is output.

SCPI command:
`INPut:EATT:AUTO` on page 195
`INPut:EATT` on page 195

Ref Level Offset
Opens an edit dialog box to enter the arithmetic level offset. This offset is added to the measured level irrespective of the selected unit. The scaling of the y-axis is changed accordingly. The setting range is ±200 dB in 0.1 dB steps.

SCPI command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel:OFFSet` on page 134

Ref Level Position
Opens an edit dialog box to enter the reference level position, i.e. the position of the maximum AD converter value on the level axis. The setting range is from -200 to +200 %, 0 % corresponding to the lower and 100 % to the upper limit of the diagram.

Only available for RF measurements.

Grid Abs/Rel
Switches between absolute and relative scaling of the level axis (not available with "Linear" range).

Only available for RF measurements.

"Abs" Absolute scaling: The labeling of the level lines refers to the absolute value of the reference level. Absolute scaling is the default setting.

"Rel" Relative scaling: The upper line of the grid is always at 0 dB. The scaling is in dB whereas the reference level is always in the set unit (for details on unit settings see the "Unit" softkey).

SCPI command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:MODE` on page 133

Input (AC/DC)
Toggles the RF input of the analyzer between AC and DC coupling.

This function is not available for I/Q Digital Baseband input (option R&S FSV-B17).

SCPI command:
`INPut:COUPling` on page 192

Input 50 Ω/75 Ω
Uses 50 Ω or 75 Ω as reference impedance for the measured levels. Default setting is 50 Ω.

The setting 75 Ω should be selected if the 50 Ω input impedance is transformed to a higher impedance using a 75 Ω adapter of the RAZ type (= 25 Ω in series to the input impedance of the instrument). The correction value in this case is 1.76 dB = 10 log (75 Ω/50 Ω).

All levels specified in this Operating Manual refer to the default setting of the instrument (50 Ω).

This function is not available for I/Q Digital Baseband input (option R&S FSV-B17).

SCPI command:
`INPut:IMPedance` on page 196

4.2.5 Softkeys of the Auto Set menu - AUTO SET Key (R&S FSV-K7)

The following table shows all softkeys available in the "Auto Set" menu. It is possible that your instrument configuration does not provide all softkeys. If a softkey is only available with a special option, model or (measurement) mode, this information is provided in the corresponding softkey description.

Auto All
Performs all automatic settings.

- "Auto Freq" on page 73
- "Auto Level" on page 73

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADJust:ALL` on page 162

Auto Freq
Defines the center frequency automatically by determining the highest frequency level in the frequency span. This function uses the signal counter; thus it is intended for use with sinusoidal signals.

This function is not available for I/Q Digital Baseband input (option R&S FSV-B17).

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADJust:FREQuency` on page 163

Auto Level
Defines the optimal reference level for the current measurement automatically. The measurement time for automatic leveling can be defined using the Settings softkey.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADJust:LEVel` on page 163

Settings
Opens a submenu to define settings for automatic leveling.

Possible settings are:

- "Meas Time Manual" on page 73
- "Meas Time Auto" on page 73

Meas Time Manual ← Settings
Opens an edit dialog box to enter the duration of the level measurement in seconds. The level measurement is used to determine the optimal reference level automatically (see the "Auto Level" softkey, "Auto Level" on page 73). The default value is 1 ms.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:LEVel:DURation` on page 162

Meas Time Auto ← Settings
The level measurement is used to determine the optimal reference level automatically (see the Auto Level softkey).

This softkey resets the level measurement duration for automatic leveling to the default value of 100 ms.

AF Auto Scale
Activates automatic scaling of the y-axis for AF measurements. RF power and RF spectrum measurements are not affected by the auto-scaling.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADJust:SCALe:Y:AUTO[:CONTinuous]` on page 163

4.2.6 Softkeys of the Bandwidth Menu – BW Key (R&S FSV-K7)

The following table shows all softkeys available in the "Bandwidth" menu in "Analog Demodulation" mode (BW key). It is possible that your instrument configuration does not provide all softkeys. If a softkey is only available with a special option, model or (measurement) mode, this information is delivered in the corresponding softkey description.

Res BW (span > 0)
Opens an edit dialog box to enter a value for the resolution bandwidth. The range is specified in the data sheet.

This softkey is only available for spectrum measurements (see chapter 4.1.9, "Measurement Result Display", on page 23).

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADEMod:SPECtrum:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]` on page 157

Demod BW
Opens an edit dialog box to enter the demodulation bandwidth of the analog demodulation. The demodulation bandwidth determines the sampling rate for recording the signal to be analyzed. For details on the relation between demodulation bandwidth and sampling rate refer to chapter 4.1.8, "Sample Rate, Measurement Time and Trigger Offset", on page 21.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth:DEMod` on page 163

Meas Time
Opens an editor for entering the measurement time of the analog demodulation. For details on the measurement time values refer to chapter 4.1.8, "Sample Rate, Measurement Time and Trigger Offset", on page 21.

Note: For FM Stereo measurements (option K7S), the minimum measurement time is 2 ms.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADEMod:MTIMe` on page 151

AF Filter
The bandwidth of the demodulated signal can be reduced by high pass or low pass filters and also a de-emphasis can be switched on. The selected filters are used for AM, FM and PM demodulation in common. Individual settings are not possible.

High Pass ← AF Filter
Opens the "High Pass" selection list to switch on a high pass filter with the given limit to separate the DC component. The filters are indicated by the 3 dB cutoff frequency. The 50 Hz and 300 Hz filters are designed as 2nd-order Butterworth filter (12 dB/octave). The 20 Hz filter is designed as 3rd-order Butterworth filter (18 dB/octave).

"None" deactivates the AF high pass filter. Default is "None".

The high pass filters are active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

20 Hz	100 Hz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 1.6 MHz
50 Hz:	200 Hz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 3 MHz
300 Hz:	800 Hz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 8 MHz
Note: for FM stereo (K7S), all filters are active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz	

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:HPASs[:STATe]` on page 167
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:HPASs:FREQuency` on page 167

Low Pass ← AF Filter
Opens the "Low Pass" selection list to select the filter type. Relative and absolute low pass filter are available.

- Absolute low pass filters:
  The 3 kHz, 15 kHz; 23 kHz and 150 kHz softkeys switch on a absolute low pass filter. The filters are indicated by the 3 dB cutoff frequency. The 3 kHz, 15 kHz and 23 kHz filters are designed as 5th-order Butterworth filters (30 dB/octave). The 150 kHz filter is designed as 8th-order Butterworth filter (48 dB/octave).
  The absolute low pass filters are active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

3 kHz:	6.4 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 3 MHz
15 kHz:	50 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 8 MHz
23 kHz	50 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 8 MHz
150 kHz:	400 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 8 MHz
Note: for FM stereo (K7S), all filters are active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz	

- Relative low pass filters:
  The filters (3 dB) can be selected in % of the demodulation bandwidth. The filters are designed as 5th-order Butterworth filter (30 dB/octave) and active for all demodulation bandwidths.

- "None" deactivates the AF low pass filter. Default is "None".

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:LPASs[:STATe] on page 168
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:LPASs:FREQuency[:ABSolute] on page 168
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:LPASs:FREQuency:RELative on page 168
SFM:
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:LPASs:STATe on page 253
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:LPASs:FREQuency on page 254

Weighting ← AF Filter
Opens the "Weighting" selection list to select the weighting AF filter.

None ← Weighting ← AF Filter
Deactivates the weighting filter. This is the default setting.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:HPASs[:STATe] on page 167

CCIT ← Weighting ← AF Filter
Switches on a CCIT P.53 weighting filter. The weighting filter is active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

20 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 3 MHz

For FM stereo (K7S), the filter is active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:CCIT on page 165
SFM:
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:CCITt:STATe on page 251

CCIR Unweighted ← Weighting ← AF Filter
Switches on the CCIR unweighted filter, which is the combination of the 20 Hz highpass and 23 kHz low pass filter. The weighting filter is active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

50 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 1.6 MHz

For FM stereo (K7S), the filter is active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:CCIR:[:UNWeighted][:STATe] on page 165
SFM:
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:CCIR[:UNWeighted][:STATe] on page 251

CCIR Weighted ← Weighting ← AF Filter
Switches on the CCIR weighted filter. The weighting filter is active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

100 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 3.0 MHz

For FM stereo (K7S), the filter is active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:CCIR:WEIGhted[:STATe] on page 166
SFM:
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:CCIR:WEIGhted[:STATe] on page 251

A Weighted ← Weighting ← AF Filter
Switches on the A weighted filter. The weighting filter is active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

100 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 800 kHz

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:AWEighted on page 165
SFM:
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:AWEighted[:STATe] on page 250

Deemphasis ← AF Filter
Opens the "Deemphasis" selection list to switch on a deemphasis with the given time constant.

The deemphasis is active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

Note: For FM stereo measurements (K7S), the demodulation bandwidth is always 400 kHz, thus the deemphasis is always active.

25 µs:	25 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 18 MHz
50 µs:	6.4 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 18 MHz
75 µs:	6.4 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 18 MHz
750 µs:	800 Hz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 4 MHz

The following table shows the required demodulation bandwidth for an error less than 0.5 dB up to a maximum AF frequency.

deemphasis	25 µs	50 µs	75 µs	750 µs
max. AF frequency	25 kHz	12 kHz	8 kHz	800 Hz
required demodulation bandwidth	≥ 200 kHz	≥ 100 kHz	≥ 50 kHz	≥ 6.4 kHz

For higher AF frequencies the demodulation bandwidth must be increased.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:DEMPhasis[:STATe] on page 166
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:DEMPhasis:TCONstant on page 166
SFM:
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:DEMPhasis:STATe on page 252
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:DEMPhasis:TCONstant on page 252

All AF Filter Off ← AF Filter
Disables all specified AF Filters.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:AOFF` on page 165

Demod Filter
By default, a flat demodulation filter is used in Analog Demodulation mode. However, in order to optimize the settling behaviour of the filter, a Gaussian filter can be used instead.

For details on sample rates, measurement times and trigger offsets for various demodulation bandwidths when using a Gaussian filter, see chapter 4.1.8, "Sample Rate, Measurement Time and Trigger Offset", on page 21.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]BANDwidth:DEMod:TYPE` on page 164

4.2.7 Softkeys of the Sweep Menu – SWEEP Key (R&S FSV-K7)

The following table shows all softkeys available in the "Sweep" menu in "Analog Demodulation" mode (SWEEP key). It is possible that your instrument configuration does not provide all softkeys. If a softkey is only available with a special option, model or (measurement) mode, this information is delivered in the corresponding softkey description.

Continuous Sweep
Sets the continuous sweep mode: the sweep takes place continuously according to the trigger settings. This is the default setting. The trace averaging is determined by the sweep count value (see the "Sweep Count" softkey, "Sweep Count" on page 79).

SCPI command:
`INIT:CONT ON`, see `INITiate<n>:CONTinuous` on page 200

Single Sweep
Sets the single sweep mode: after triggering, starts the number of sweeps that are defined by using the Sweep Count softkey. The measurement stops after the defined number of sweeps has been performed.

SCPI command:
`INIT:CONT OFF`, see `INITiate<n>:CONTinuous` on page 200

Continue Single Sweep
Repeats the number of sweeps set by using the Sweep Count softkey, without deleting the trace of the last measurement.

This is particularly of interest when using the trace configurations "Average" or "Max Hold" to take previously recorded measurements into account for averaging/maximum search.

SCPI command:
INITiate<n>:CONMeas on page 200

Meas Time
Opens an editor for entering the measurement time of the analog demodulation. For details on the measurement time values refer to chapter 4.1.8, "Sample Rate, Measurement Time and Trigger Offset", on page 21.

Note: For FM Stereo measurements (option K7S), the minimum measurement time is 2 ms.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]ADEMod:MTIMe on page 151

Sweep Count
Opens an edit dialog box to enter the number of sweeps to be performed in the single sweep mode. Values from 0 to 32767 are allowed. If the values 0 or 1 are set, one sweep is performed. The sweep count is applied to all the traces in a diagram.

If the trace configurations "Average", "Max Hold" or "Min Hold" are set, the sweep count value also determines the number of averaging or maximum search procedures.

In continuous sweep mode, if sweep count = 0 (default), averaging is performed over 10 sweeps. For sweep count =1, no averaging, maxhold or minhold operations are performed.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]SWEep:COUNt on page 170

Sweep Points
Opens an edit dialog box to enter the number of measured values to be collected during one sweep.

- Entry via rotary knob:
  - In the range from 101 to 1001, the sweep points are increased or decreased in steps of 100 points.
  - In the range from 1001 to 32001, the sweep points are increased or decreased in steps of 1000 points.
- Entry via keypad:
  All values in the defined range can be set.

The default value is 691 sweep points.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]SWEep:POINts on page 172

4.2.8 Softkeys of the Trace Menu – TRACE key (R&S FSV-K7)

The TRACE key is used to configure the data acquisition for measurement and the analysis of the measurement data.

Trace 1/Trace 2/Trace 3/Trace 4/Trace 5/Trace 6
Selects the active trace (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) and opens the "Trace Mode" submenu for the selected trace. The default setting is trace 1 in the overwrite mode (see "Clear Write" on page 18), the other traces are switched off (see "Blank" on page 19).

For details see chapter 4.1.4, "Trace Mode Overview", on page 18.

Tip: To configure several traces in one step, press the Trace Wizard softkey to open a trace configuration dialog. See also chapter 4.1.3, "Configuring Traces", on page 16.

SCPI command:
Selected via numeric suffix of:`TRACe<1...6>` commands

Clear Write ← Trace 1/Trace 2/Trace 3/Trace 4/Trace 5/Trace 6
Overwrite mode: the trace is overwritten by each sweep. This is the default setting.

All available detectors can be selected.

SCPI command:
`DISP:TRAC:MODE WRIT`, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:MODE` on page 132

Max Hold ← Trace 1/Trace 2/Trace 3/Trace 4/Trace 5/Trace 6
The maximum value is determined over several sweeps and displayed. The analyzer saves the sweep result in the trace memory only if the new value is greater than the previous one.

The detector is automatically set to "Positive Peak".

This mode is especially useful with modulated or pulsed signals. The signal spectrum is filled up upon each sweep until all signal components are detected in a kind of envelope.

This mode is not available for statistics measurements.

SCPI command:
`DISP:TRAC:MODE MAXH`, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:MODE` on page 132

Min Hold ← Trace 1/Trace 2/Trace 3/Trace 4/Trace 5/Trace 6
The minimum value is determined from several measurements and displayed. The analyzer saves for each sweep the smallest of the previously stored/currently measured values in the trace memory.

The detector is automatically set to "Negative Peak".

This mode is useful e.g. for making an unmodulated carrier in a composite signal visible. Noise, interference signals or modulated signals are suppressed whereas a CW signal is recognized by its constant level.

This mode is not available for statistics measurements.

SCPI command:
`DISP:TRAC:MODE MINH`, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:MODE` on page 132

Average ← Trace 1/Trace 2/Trace 3/Trace 4/Trace 5/Trace 6
The average is formed over several sweeps. The "Sweep Count" determines the number of averaging procedures.

All available detectors can be selected. If the detector is automatically selected, the sample detector is used (see chapter 4.1.7, "Detector Overview", on page 20).

This mode is not available for statistics measurements.

For more information see

- "Sweep Count" on page 79

SCPI command:
`DISP:TRAC:MODE AVER`, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:MODE` on page 132

View ← Trace 1/Trace 2/Trace 3/Trace 4/Trace 5/Trace 6
The current contents of the trace memory are frozen and displayed.

If a trace is frozen, the instrument settings, apart from level range and reference level (see below), can be changed without impact on the displayed trace. The fact that the trace and the current instrument setting do not correspond any more is indicated by the ★ icon on the tab label.

If the level range or reference level is changed, the analyzer automatically adapts the measured data to the changed display range. This allows an amplitude zoom to be made after the measurement in order to show details of the trace.

SCPI command:
`DISP:TRAC:MODE VIEW`, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:MODE` on page 132

Blank ← Trace 1/Trace 2/Trace 3/Trace 4/Trace 5/Trace 6
Hides the selected trace.

SCPI command:
`DISP:TRAC OFF`, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>[:STATe]` on page 132

Detector ← Trace 1/Trace 2/Trace 3/Trace 4/Trace 5/Trace 6
Opens a submenu to select the detector manually, or activate automatic selection.

If a detector was selected manually, the "MAN" indicator is highlighted.

If "AUTO" is selected, the detector is defined automatically, depending on the selected trace mode:

Trace mode	Detector
Clear Write	Auto Peak
Max Hold	Positive Peak
Min Hold	Negative Peak
Average	Sample Peak
View	–
Blank	–

For details see chapter 4.1.7, "Detector Overview", on page 20.

Note: In Analog Demod mode, if AUTO is selected, the Auto Peak detector is used regardless of the trace mode. However, if Noise or Phase Noise measurements are performed in Analog Demod mode, the Sample Detector is used.

Auto Select ← Detector ← Trace 1/Trace 2/Trace 3/Trace 4/Trace 5/Trace 6
Selects the optimum detector for the selected trace and filter mode. This is the default setting. For details see also chapter 4.1.7, "Detector Overview", on page 20.

Trace mode	Detector
Clear/Write	Auto Peak
Average	Sample
Max Hold	Max Peak
Min Hold	Min Peak

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:][WINDow:]DETector<trace>[:FUNCtion]:AUTO` on page 174

Auto Peak ← Detector ← Trace 1/Trace 2/Trace 3/Trace 4/Trace 5/Trace 6
Selects the "Auto Peak" detector. For details see chapter 4.1.7, "Detector Overview", on page 20.

SCPI command:
`DET APE`, see `[SENSe:][WINDow:]DETector<trace>[:FUNCtion]` on page 174

Positive Peak ← Detector ← Trace 1/Trace 2/Trace 3/Trace 4/Trace 5/Trace 6
Selects the "Positive Peak" detector. For details see chapter 4.1.7, "Detector Overview", on page 20.

SCPI command:
`DET POS`, see `[SENSe:][WINDow:]DETector<trace>[:FUNCtion]` on page 174

Negative Peak ← Detector ← Trace 1/Trace 2/Trace 3/Trace 4/Trace 5/Trace 6
Selects the "Negative Peak" detector. For details see chapter 4.1.7, "Detector Overview", on page 20.

SCPI command:
`DET NEG`, see `[SENSe:][WINDow:]DETector<trace>[:FUNCtion]` on page 174

Sample ← Detector ← Trace 1/Trace 2/Trace 3/Trace 4/Trace 5/Trace 6
Selects the "Sample" detector. For details see chapter 4.1.7, "Detector Overview", on page 20.

SCPI command:
`DET SAMP`, see `[SENSe:][WINDow:]DETector<trace>[:FUNCtion]` on page 174

RMS ← Detector ← Trace 1/Trace 2/Trace 3/Trace 4/Trace 5/Trace 6
Selects the "RMS" detector. For details see chapter 4.1.7, "Detector Overview", on page 20.

SCPI command:
`DET RMS`, see `[SENSe:][WINDow:]DETector<trace>[:FUNCtion]` on page 174

Average ← Detector ← Trace 1/Trace 2/Trace 3/Trace 4/Trace 5/Trace 6
Selects the "Average" detector. For details see chapter 4.1.7, "Detector Overview", on page 20.

SCPI command:
`DET AVER`, see `[SENSe:][WINDow:]DETector<trace>[:FUNCtion]` on page 174

Quasi Peak ← Detector ← Trace 1/Trace 2/Trace 3/Trace 4/Trace 5/Trace 6
Selects the "Quasi Peak" detector. For details see chapter 4.1.7, "Detector Overview", on page 20.

SCPI command:
`DET QPE`, see `[SENSe:][WINDow:]DETector<trace>[:FUNCtion]` on page 174

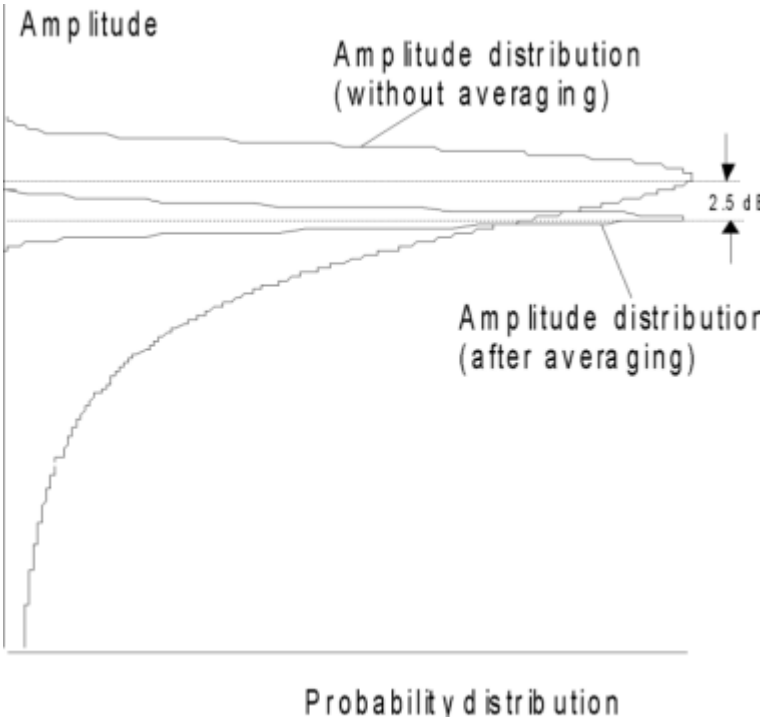
More Traces
Opens a submenu to select one of the traces not currently displayed in the main menu.

Trace Wizard
Opens the "Trace Wizard" dialog. See chapter 4.1.3, "Configuring Traces", on page 16.

Average Mode
Opens a submenu to select the averaging method for the average trace mode. The following methods are available:

- Lin
- Log
- Power

Logarithmic averaging is preferred to display signals with a low signal to noise ratio. While positive peak values are decreased in logarithmic averaging due to the characteristics involved, it is also true that negative peaks are increased relative to the average value. If the distorted amplitude distribution is averaged, a value is obtained that is smaller than the actual average value. The difference is -2.5 dB.



This low average value is usually corrected in noise power measurements by a 2.5 dB factor. Therefore the analyzer offers the selection of linear averaging. The trace data is converted to linear values prior to averaging, then averaged and reconverted to logarithmic values. After these conversions the data is displayed on the screen. The average value is always correctly displayed irrespective of the signal characteristic.

In case of stationary sinusoidal signals both logarithmic and linear averaging has the same results.

Lin ← Average Mode
Activates linear averaging. Linear averaging means that the power level values are converted into linear units prior to averaging. After the averaging, the data is converted back into its original unit.

This softkey takes effect if the grid is set to a linear scale (see "Range Linear" softkey, "Range Linear %" on page 60). In this case, the averaging is done in two ways (depending on the set unit – see "Unit" softkey):

- The unit is set to either W or dBm: the data is converted into W prior to averaging, i.e. averaging is done in W.
- The unit is set to either V, A, dBmV, dBµV, dBµA or dBpW: the data is converted into V prior to averaging, i.e. averaging is done in V.

SCPI command:
`SENS:AVER1:TYPE LIN`, see `[SENSe:]AVERage<n>:TYPE` on page 173

Log ← Average Mode
Activates logarithmic averaging.

This averaging method only takes effect if the grid is set to a logarithmic scale (see Range softkey), i.e. the unit of the data is dBm. In this case the values are averaged in dBm. Otherwise (i.e. with linear scaling), the behavior is the same as with linear averaging (see Lin softkey). For further information on logarithmic scaling refer to the "Average Mode" softkey.

SCPI command:

`SENS:AVER1:TYPE VID`, see `[SENSe:]AVERage<n>:TYPE` on page 173

Power ← Average Mode

Activates linear power averaging.

The power level values are converted into unit Watt prior to averaging. After the averaging, the data is converted back into its original unit.

Unlike the linear mode, the averaging is always done in W.

SCPI command:

`SENS:AVER1:TYPE POW`, see `[SENSe:]AVERage<n>:TYPE` on page 173

ASCII Trace Export

Opens the "ASCII Trace Export Name" dialog box and saves the active trace in ASCII format to the specified file and directory.

The file consists of the header containing important scaling parameters and a data section containing the trace data. For details on an ASCII file see chapter 4.1.10, "ASCII File Export Format", on page 26.

This format can be processed by spreadsheet calculation programs, e.g. MS-Excel. It is necessary to define ';' as a separator for the data import. Different language versions of evaluation programs may require a different handling of the decimal point. It is therefore possible to select between separators '.' (decimal point) and ',' (comma) using the "Decim Sep" softkey (see "Decim Sep" on page 85).

SCPI command:

`FORMat:DEXPort:DSEParator` on page 199

`MMEMory:STORe<n>:TRACe` on page 197

Decim Sep

Selects the decimal separator with floating-point numerals for the ASCII Trace export to support evaluation programs (e.g. MS-Excel) in different languages. The values '.' (decimal point) and ',' (comma) can be set.

SCPI command:

`FORMat:DEXPort:DSEParator` on page 199

4.2.9 Softkeys of the Trigger Menu – TRIG Key (R&S FSV-K7)

The following table shows all softkeys available in the "Trigger" menu in "Analog Demodulation" mode (TRIG key). It is possible that your instrument configuration does not provide all softkeys. If a softkey is only available with a special option, model or (measurement) mode, this information is delivered in the corresponding softkey description.

Trigger Source
Opens the "Trg Source" submenu to select the trigger source.

In "Analog Demodulation" mode, the next measurement is triggered if the selected input signal exceeds the threshold specified using the "Trigger Level" softkey (see "Trigger Level" on page 87). A periodic signal modulated onto the carrier frequency can be displayed in this way. It is recommended that the measurement time covers at least five periods of the audio signal.

For triggering with AM, FM, PM or RF trigger sources to be successful, the measurement time must cover at least 5 periods of the audio signal.

SCPI command:
`TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:SOURce` on page 182

Free Run ← Trigger Source
The start of a sweep is not triggered. Once a measurement is completed, another is started immediately.

SCPI command:
`TRIG:SOUR IMM`, see `TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:SOURce` on page 182

External ← Trigger Source
Defines triggering via a TTL signal at the "EXT TRIG/GATE IN" input connector on the rear panel.

SCPI command:
`TRIG:SOUR EXT`, see `TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:SOURce` on page 182

IF Power ← Trigger Source
Defines triggering of the measurement via signals which are outside the measurement channel.

For this purpose, the analyzer uses a level detector at the second intermediate frequency. Its threshold can be set in a range between -50 dBm and -10 dBm at the input mixer. The resulting trigger level at the RF input is calculated via the following formula:

"$mixerlevel_{min}$ + RFAtt – PreampGain ≤ Input Signal ≤ $mixerlevel_{max}$ + RFAtt – PreampGain"

The bandwidth at the intermediate frequency is 20 MHz. The analyzer is triggered as soon as the trigger threshold is exceeded within a 10 MHz range around the selected frequency (= start frequency in the frequency sweep).

Thus, the measurement of spurious emissions, e.g. for pulsed carriers, is possible even if the carrier lies outside the selected frequency span.

SCPI command:

`TRIG:SOUR IFP`, see `TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:SOURce` on page 182

`SWE:EGAT:SOUR IFP` for gated triggering, see `[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:SOURce` on page 171

FM ← Trigger Source

Triggers on the specified frequency level of the FM signal.

SCPI command:

`TRIG:SEQ:SOUR FM`, see `TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:SOURce` on page 182

AM ← Trigger Source

Triggers on the specified modulation depth of the AM signal.

SCPI command:

`TRIG:SEQ:SOUR AMR`, see `TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:SOURce` on page 182

PM ← Trigger Source

Triggers on the specified phase of the PM signal.

SCPI command:

`TRIG:SEQ:SOUR PM`, see `TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:SOURce` on page 182

RF ← Trigger Source

Triggers on the specified level of the RF signal.

SCPI command:

`TRIG:SEQ:SOUR AM`, see `TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:SOURce` on page 182

Time ← Trigger Source

Opens an edit dialog box to define a repetition interval in which the measurement is triggered. The shortest interval is 2 ms.

SCPI command:

`TRIG:SOUR TIME``TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:SOURce` on page 182

Trigger Level

Defines the trigger level as a numeric value.

In the trigger mode "Time", this softkey is not available.

SCPI command:

`TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:LEVel:IFPower` on page 180

Trigger Polarity

Sets the polarity of the trigger source.

The sweep starts after a positive or negative edge of the trigger signal. The default setting is "Pos". The setting applies to all modes with the exception of the "Free Run" and "Time" mode.

"Pos" Level triggering: the sweep is stopped by the logic "0" signal and restarted by the logical "1" signal after the gate delay time has elapsed.

"Neg" Edge triggering: the sweep is continued on a "0" to "1" transition for the gate length duration after the gate delay time has elapsed.

SCPI command:

`TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:SLOPe` on page 181

`[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:POLarity` on page 171

Trigger Offset

Opens an edit dialog box to enter the time offset between the trigger signal and the start of the sweep. The time may be entered in multiples of 125 ns in the range -13 s to 13 s (default 0 s).

offset > 0:	start of the sweep is delayed
offset < 0:	sweep starts earlier (pre-trigger) only possible for span = 0 and gated trigger switched off not possible if RMS or average detector activated maximum allowed range and the maximum resolution limited by the sweep time: • $range_{max}$ = – 499/500 x sweep time • $resolution_{max}$ = sweep time/500

In the trigger modeTime, this softkey is not available.

For details on the relation between demodulation bandwidth and trigger offset refer to chapter 4.1.8, "Sample Rate, Measurement Time and Trigger Offset", on page 21.

SCPI command:

`TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:HOLDoff[:TIME]` on page 178

Repetition Interval

Opens an edit dialog box to define a repetition interval in which the measurement is triggered. The shortest interval is 2 ms. This softkey is only available if the trigger source "Time" is selected (see "Time" on page 87).

SCPI command:

`TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:TIME:RINTerval` on page 181

Trigger Hysteresis

Defines the value for the trigger hysteresis. The hysteresis in dB is the value the input signal must stay below the IF power trigger level in order to allow a trigger to start the measurement. The range of the value is between 3 dB and 50 dB with a step width of 1 dB.

This softkey is only available if IF Power is the selected trigger source.

SCPI command:

`TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:IFPower:HYSTeresis` on page 179

Trigger Holdoff
Defines the value for the trigger holdoff. The holdoff value in s is the time which must pass before triggering, in case another trigger event happens.

This softkey is only available if "IFPower" or "BBPower" is the selected trigger source.

SCPI command:
`TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:IFPower:HOLDoff` on page 178

4.2.10 Softkeys of the Marker Menu – MKR key (R&S FSV-K7)

The following table shows all softkeys available in the "Marker" menu in "Analog Demodulation" mode (MKR key). It is possible that your instrument configuration does not provide all softkeys. If a softkey is only available with a special option, model or (measurement) mode, this information is provided in the corresponding softkey description.

Marker 1 / Marker 2 / Marker 3 / … Marker 16,/ Marker Norm/Delta
The "Marker X" softkey activates the corresponding marker and opens an edit dialog box to enter a value for the marker to be set to. Pressing the softkey again deactivates the selected marker.

If a marker value is changed using the rotary knob, the step size is defined via the Stepsize Standard or Stepsize Sweep Points softkeys.

Marker 1 is always the reference marker for relative measurements. If activated, markers 2 to 16 are delta markers that refer to marker 1. These markers can be converted into markers with absolute value display using the "Marker Norm/Delta" softkey. If marker 1 is the active marker, pressing the "Marker Norm/Delta" softkey switches on an additional delta marker.

SCPI command:

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>[:STATe] on page 125
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X on page 126
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:Y on page 129
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>[:STATe] on page 189
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:X on page 189
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:X:RELative on page 190
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:Y on page 190

More Markers

Opens a sub-menu to select one of up to 16 available markers. See "Marker 1 / Marker 2 / Marker 3 / … Marker 16,/ Marker Norm/Delta" on page 89.

Marker to Trace

Opens an edit dialog box to enter the number of the trace on which the marker is to be placed.

SCPI command:

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:TRACe on page 126

Marker Wizard

Opens a configuration dialog for markers. The marker wizard allows you to configure and activate up to 16 different markers in one dialog. The first 8 markers are displayed on one tab, the last 8 markers on a second tab. For each marker, the following settings are available:

"Selected/ State" When you press the "Selected" or "State" field the corresponding marker is activated and the marker row is highlighted.

"Normal/Delta" Defines whether it is a normal marker or delta marker. For delta markers you can define a reference marker.

"Ref. Marker" Reference marker for delta markers. The marker values for the delta marker are indicated relative to the specified reference marker.
The reference marker can either be another active marker, or a fixed reference marker ("FXD", see "Ref Fixed" on page 94).

"Trace" Trace for which the marker is to be set.

SCPI command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>[:STATe]` on page 125

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>[:STATe]` on page 189

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:TRACe` on page 126

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:TRACe` on page 189

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MREF` on page 188

All Marker Off ← Marker Wizard
Switches all markers off. It also switches off all functions and displays that are associated with the markers/delta markers.

SCPI command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:AOFF` on page 120

All Marker Off
Switches all markers off. It also switches off all functions and displays that are associated with the markers/delta markers.

SCPI command:
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:AOFF on page 120

Marker Table
Defines how the marker information is displayed.

For more information, see "Displayed Marker Information" in the description of the base unit.

"On" Displays the marker information in a table in a separate area beneath the diagram.

"Off" Displays the marker information within the diagram area.

"Aut" (Default) The marker table is displayed automatically if more than 2 markers are active, and removed if only 1 or 2 markers are active. This helps keep the information in the display clear.

SCPI command:
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:MTABle on page 130

Marker Stepsize
Opens a submenu to set the step size of all markers and delta markers.

Default value for the marker step size is Stepsize Sweep Points.

Stepsize Standard ← Marker Stepsize
Moves the marker or delta marker from one measurement point to the next, if the marker or delta marker value is changed via the rotary knob ("Marker 1 / Marker 2 / Marker 3 / … Marker 16,/ Marker Norm/Delta" softkeys, see "Marker 1 / Marker 2 / Marker 3 / … Marker 16,/ Marker Norm/Delta" on page 89). If more measured values than measurement points exist, it is not possible to read out all measured values. In this case, use the Stepsize Sweep Points softkey.

SCPI command:
CALC:MARK:X:SSIZ STAN (see CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X:SSIZe on page 128)

Stepsize Sweep Points ← Marker Stepsize
Moves the marker or delta marker from one measured value to the next, if the marker or delta marker value is changed via the rotary knob ("Marker 1 / Marker 2 / Marker 3 / … Marker 16,/ Marker Norm/Delta" softkeys, see "Marker 1 / Marker 2 / Marker 3 / … Marker 16,/ Marker Norm/Delta" on page 89). If more measured values than measurement points exist, every single measured value is accessible and its value is displayed in the marker field.

The number of measured values is defined in the ""Sweep"" menu via the Sweep Points softkey.

This functionality is available for all base unit measurements with the exception of statistics ("APD" and "CCDF" softkeys in the "Measurement" menu).

SCPI command:

`CALC:MARK:X:SSIZ POIN` (see `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X:SSIZe` on page 128)

Marker Zoom (span > 0)

Opens an edit dialog box to enter a display range for the zoom. The area around marker 1 is expanded accordingly and more details of the result can be seen. If no marker is activated, marker 1 is switched on and set on the largest signal.

The following sweep is stopped at the position of the reference marker. The frequency of the signal is counted and the measured frequency becomes the new center frequency. The zoomed display range is then configured and the new settings are used by the analyzer for further measurements.

If the display has not yet been switched to the new frequency display range and you press the softkey, the procedure is aborted. If an instrument setting is changed during this operation, the procedure is also aborted.

This function is not available in I/Q Analyzer mode.

SCPI command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:ZOOM` on page 118

Link Mkr1 and Delta1

The delta marker 1 is linked to marker 1, so if the x-axis value of the marker 1 is changed, the delta marker 1 will follow on the same x-position. The link is off by default.

You can set the two markers on different traces to measure the difference (e.g. between a max hold trace and a min hold trace or between a measurement and a reference trace).

SCPI command:

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:LINK` on page 188

Link Time Marker

Links the markers in all time domain diagrams.

SCPI command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:LINK` on page 118

Link AF Spectrum Marker

Links the markers in all AF spectrum displays.

SCPI command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:LINK` on page 118

4.2.11 Softkeys of the Marker Function Menu – MKR FUNC Key (R&S FSV-K7)

The following table shows all softkeys available in the "Marker Function" menu.

Select Marker (No)
Opens a submenu to select one of 16 markers and define whether the marker is a normal or a delta marker (see "Marker 1 / Marker 2 / Marker 3 / … Marker 16,/ Marker Norm/ Delta" on page 89). "(No)" indicates the number of the currently active marker.

See "Marker 1 / Marker 2 / Marker 3 / … Marker 16,/ Marker Norm/Delta" on page 89.

Phase Noise
For AF spectrum displays, the Phase Noise marker is a normal marker with a special display value.

SCPI command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:PNOise:RESult` on page 117

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:PNOise:RESult` on page 117

Ref Fixed
Opens a submenu to set all values of a reference point. Instead of using the current values of the reference marker (marker 1) as reference point for the delta markers, level and frequency or time are set to fixed values and used as reference point.

Ref. Fixed On/Off ← Ref Fixed
Switches the relative measurement to a fixed reference value on or off. The level and frequency or time values of marker 1 immediately become the reference point, but can be altered using the corresponding softkeys ("Ref Point Level" on page 95, "Ref Point Frequency (span > 0)/Ref Point Time (zero span)" on page 95 and "Peak Search" on page 95).

When set to ON, all delta markers which previously referenced marker 1 are automatically set to reference the fixed marker.

The reference marker assignment can be changed using the "Marker Wizard" (see "Marker Wizard" on page 90).

SCPI command:

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCtion:FIXed[:STATe]` on page 186

Ref Point Level ← Ref Fixed
Opens an edit dialog box to enter a reference level value. All relative level values of the delta markers refer to this reference level.

SCPI command:
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCtion:FIXed:RPOint:Y on page 186

Ref Point Frequency (span > 0)/Ref Point Time (zero span) ← Ref Fixed
Opens an edit dialog box to enter a frequency reference or time value. All relative frequency or time values of the delta markers refer to this frequency reference. For phase noise measurement, input of reference time is not possible.

SCPI command:
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCtion:FIXed:RPOint:X on page 185

Peak Search ← Ref Fixed
Sets the maximum value of the selected trace as the reference point.

SCPI command:
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCtion:FIXed:RPOint:MAXimum[:PEAK] on page 185

n dB down
Opens an edit dialog box to enter a value to define the level spacing of the two temporary markers to the right and left of marker 1 (default setting: 3 dB). Activates the temporary markers T1 and T2. The values of the temporary markers (T1, T2) and the entered value (ndB) are displayed in the marker field.

If a positive value is entered, the markers T1 and T2 are placed below the active reference marker. If a negative value (e.g. for notch filter measurements) is entered, the markers T1 and T2 are placed above the active reference marker. Marker T1 is placed to the left and marker T2 to the right of the reference marker.

In the marker table, the following results are displayed:

Span setting	Parameter name	Description
span > 0	Bw	frequency spacing of the two temporary markers
	Q factor	quality of the displayed bandwidth value (Bw)
span = 0	PWid	pulse width between the two temporary markers

If it is not possible to form the frequency spacing for the n dB value (e.g. because of noise display), dashes instead of a measured value are displayed.

SCPI command:

CALC:MARK1:FUNC:NDBD:STAT ON, see CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:NDBDown:STATe on page 124

CALC:MARK1:FUNC:NDBD 3dB, see CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:NDBDown on page 122

CALC:MARK1:FUNC:NDBD:RES? , see CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:NDBDown:RESult on page 123

CALC:MARK:FUNC:NDBD:QFAC?, see CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:NDBDown:QFACtor on page 123

CALC:MARK1:FUNC:NDBD:FREQ? (span > 0), see CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:NDBDown:FREQuency on page 123

CALC:MARK1:FUNC:NDBD:TIME? (span = 0), see CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:NDBDown:TIME on page 124

Marker Peak List

Opens the ""Peak List"" dialog box and a submenu to define criteria for the sort order and the contents of the peak list. The number of listed peaks is indicated in the title bar. For all listed peaks the frequency and level values are given. Maximal 50 entries are listed.

SCPI command:

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:FPEaks:COUNt on page 120

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:FPEaks:X on page 121

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:FPEaks:Y on page 122

New Search ← Marker Peak List

Starts a new peak search and enters the results in the peak list.

SCPI command:

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:FPEaks:COUNt on page 120

Sort Mode Freq/Lvl ← Marker Peak List

Defines the criteria for sorting:

FREQ	sorting in ascending order of frequency values (span > 0) or time values (span = 0)
"Lvl"	sorting in ascending order of the level

SCPI command:

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:FPEaks:SORT on page 121

Peak Excursion ← Marker Peak List

Opens an edit dialog box for level measurements to enter the minimum level value by which a signal must rise or fall so that it will be identified as a maximum or a minimum by the search functions. Entries from 0 dB to 80 dB are allowed; the resolution is 0.1 dB. The default setting for the peak excursion is 6 dB.

For details see also "Specifying the suitable peak excursion" and "Effect of different peak excursion settings" in the description of the base unit.

SCPI command:
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:PEXCursion on page 125

Left Limit ← Marker Peak List
Opens an edit dialog box to enter a value for the lower limit (left vertical line: S1 for span > 0; T1 for zero span). The search is performed between the lines of the left and right limit (see also Right Limit softkey).

SCPI command:
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X:SLIMits:LEFT on page 127

Right Limit ← Marker Peak List
Opens an edit dialog box to enter a value for the upper limit (left vertical line: S2 for span > 0; T2 for zero span). The search is performed between the lines of the left and right limit (see also Left Limit softkey). If no value is set, the upper limit corresponds to the stop frequency.

SCPI command:
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X:SLIMits:RIGHT on page 127

Threshold ← Marker Peak List
Opens an edit dialog box to define the threshold line. The threshold line represents the lower level limit for a "Peak" search and the upper level limit for a "Min" search.

SCPI command:
CALCulate<n>:THReshold:STATe on page 119
CALCulate<n>:THReshold on page 119

Peak List Off ← Marker Peak List
Switches the peak list function off.

ASCII File Export ← Marker Peak List
Opens the "ASCII File Export Name" dialog box and saves the active peak list in ASCII format to the specified file and directory.

The file consists of the header containing important scaling parameters and a data section containing the marker data. For details on an ASCII file see chapter 4.1.10, "ASCII File Export Format", on page 26.

This format can be processed by spreadsheet calculation programs, e.g. MS-Excel. It is necessary to define ';' as a separator for the data import. Different language versions of evaluation programs may require a different handling of the decimal point. It is therefore possible to select between separators '.' (decimal point) and ',' (comma) using the "Decim Sep" softkey (see "Decim Sep" on page 85).

SCPI command:
FORMat:DEXPort:DSEParator on page 199
MMEMory:STORe<n>:LIST on page 197

Decim Sep ← Marker Peak List
Selects the decimal separator with floating-point numerals for the ASCII Trace export to support evaluation programs (e.g. MS-Excel) in different languages. The values '.' (decimal point) and ',' (comma) can be set.

SCPI command:
`FORMat:DEXPort:DSEParator` on page 199

4.2.12 Softkeys of the Input/Output Menu

The following table shows all softkeys available in the "Input/Output" menu. It is possible that your instrument configuration does not provide all softkeys. If a softkey is only available with a special option, model or (measurement) mode, this information is provided in the corresponding softkey description.

Input (AC/DC)
Toggles the RF input of the analyzer between AC and DC coupling.

This function is not available for I/Q Digital Baseband input (option R&S FSV-B17).

SCPI command:
`INPut:COUPling` on page 192

Noise Source
Switches the supply voltage for an external noise source on or off. For details on connectors refer to the Quick Start Guide, chapter 1 "Front and Rear Panel".

SCPI command:
`DIAGnostic<n>:SERVice:NSOurce` on page 199

Video Output
Sends a video output signal according to the measured level to the connector on the rear panel of the analyzer.

Note: Video output does not return valid values in IQ or FFT mode.

SCPI command:
`OUTP:IF VID` , see `OUTPut:IF[:SOURce]` on page 197

Tracking Generator
This softkey is only available if the R&S FSV option Tracking Generator (R&S FSV-B9) or External Tracking Generator (R&S FSV-B10) or both are installed. It is not available in I/Q Analyzer mode.

For details see the base unit description.

Power Sensor
For precise power measurement a power sensor can be connected to the instrument via the front panel (USB connector) or the rear panel (power sensor, option R&S FSV-B5). The Power Sensor Support firmware option (R&S FSV-K9) provides the power measurement functions for this test setup.

This softkey is only available if the analyzer option Power Sensor (R&S FSV-K9) is installed.

For details see the chapter "Instrument Functions Power Sensor (K9)" in the base unit description.

This softkey is available for RF measurements.

Trigger Out
Sets the Trigger Out port in the Additional Interfaces (option R&S FSV-B5 only) to low or high. Thus, you can trigger an additional device via the external trigger port, for example.

SCPI command:
`OUTPut:TRIGger` on page 198

External Mixer
Opens the submenu for the external mixer.

For details see the base unit description.

Signal Source
Opens a dialog box to select the signal source. For "Digital Baseband (I/Q)", the source can also be configured here.

Input Path ← Signal Source
Defines whether the "RF Radio Frequency" or the "Baseband Digital" input path is used for measurements. "Baseband Digital" is only available if option R&S FSV-B17 (Digital Baseband interface) is installed.

Note: Note that the input path defines the characteristics of the signal, which differ significantly between the RF input and digital input.

SCPI command:
`INPut:SELect` on page 196

Connected Device ← Signal Source
Displays the name of the device connected to the optional Digital Baseband interface (R&S FSV-B17) to provide Baseband Digital input. The device name cannot be changed here.

The device name is unknown.

SCPI command:
`INPut:DIQ:CDEVice` on page 192

Input Sample Rate ← Signal Source
Defines the sample rate of the digital I/Q signal source. This sample rate must correspond with the sample rate provided by the connected device, e.g. a generator.

SCPI command:
`INPut:DIQ:SRATe` on page 194

Full Scale Level ← Signal Source
The "Full Scale Level" defines the level that should correspond to an I/Q sample with the magnitude "1".

The level can be defined either in dBm or Volt.

SCPI command:
`INPut:DIQ:RANGe[:UPPer]` on page 194

Level Unit ← Signal Source
Defines the unit used for the full scale level.

SCPI command:
`INPut:DIQ:RANGe[:UPPer]:UNIT` on page 194

Adjust Reference Level to Full Scale Level ← Signal Source
If enabled, the reference level is adjusted to the full scale level automatically if any change occurs.

SCPI command:
`INPut:DIQ:RANGe:COUPling` on page 193

EXIQ
Opens a configuration dialog box for an optionally connected R&S EX-IQ-BOX and a submenu to access the main settings quickly.

If the optional R&S DigIConf software is installed, the submenu consists only of one key to access the software. **Note that R&S DigIConf requires a USB connection (not LAN!) from the analyzer to the R&S EX-IQ-BOX in addition to the Digital Baseband Interface connection. R&S DigIConf version 2.10 or higher is required.**

For typical applications of the R&S EX-IQ-BOX see also the description of the Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSV-B17) in the base unit manual.

For details on configuration see the "R&S®Ex I/Q Box - External Signal Interface Module Manual".

For details on installation and operation of the R&S DigIConf software, see the "R&S®EX-IQ-BOX Digital Interface Module R&S®DigIConf Software Operating Manual".

TX Settings ← EXIQ
Opens the "EX-IQ-BOX Settings" dialog box to configure the analyzer for digital output to a connected device ("Transmitter" Type).

RX Settings ← EXIQ
Opens the "EX-IQ-BOX Settings" dialog box to configure the analyzer for digital input from a connected device ("Receiver" Type).

Send To ← EXIQ
The configuration settings defined in the dialog box are transferred to the R&S EX-IQ-BOX.

Firmware Update ← EXIQ
If a firmware update for the R&S EX-IQ-BOX is delivered with the analyzer firmware, this function is available. In this case, when you select the softkey, the firmware update is performed.

R&S Support ← EXIQ
Stores useful information for troubleshooting in case of errors.

This data is stored in the `C:\R_S\Instr\user\Support` directory on the instrument.

If you contact the Rohde&Schwarz support to get help for a certain problem, send these files to the support in order to identify and solve the problem faster.

DigIConf ← EXIQ
Starts the optional R&S DigIConf application. This softkey is only available if the optional software is installed.

To return to the analyzer application, press any key on the front panel. The application is displayed with the "EXIQ" menu, regardless of which key was pressed.

For details on the R&S DigIConf application, see the "R&S®EX-IQ-BOX Digital Interface Module R&S®DigIConf Software Operating Manual".

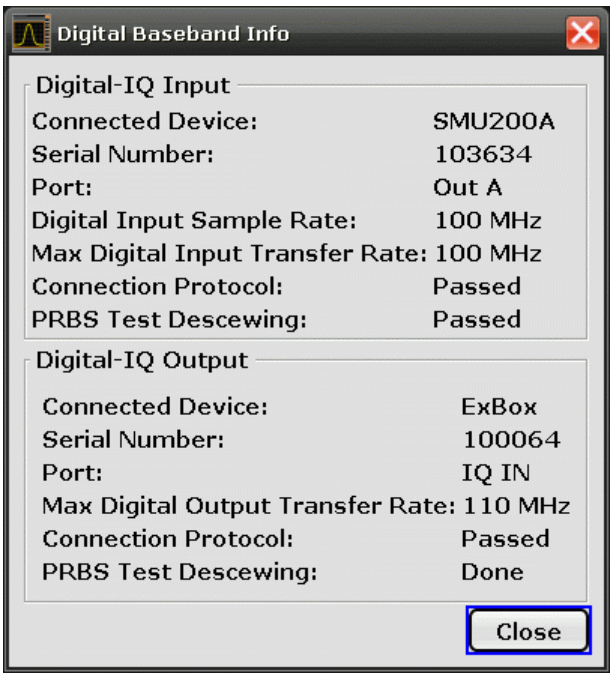
Note: If you close the R&S DigIConf window using the "Close" icon, the window is minimized, not closed.

If you select the "File > Exit" menu item in the R&S DigIConf window, the application is closed. Note that in this case the settings are lost and the EX-IQ-BOX functionality is no longer available until you restart the application using the "DigIConf" softkey in the analyzer once again.

SCPI command:
Remote commands for the R&S DigIConf software always begin with `SOURce:EBOX`.
Such commands are passed on from the analyzer to the R&S DigIConf automatically which then configures the R&S EX-IQ-BOX via the USB connection.
All remote commands available for configuration via the R&S DigIConf software are described in the "R&S®EX-IQ-BOX Digital Interface Module R&S®DigIConf Software Operating Manual".
Example 1:
```
SOURce:EBOX:*RST
SOURce:EBOX:*IDN?
```
Result:
"Rohde&Schwarz,DigIConf,02.05.436 Build 47"
Example 2:
```
SOURce:EBOX:USER:CLOCk:REFerence:FREQuency 5MHZ
```
Defines the frequency value of the reference clock.

Digital Baseband Info
Displays a dialog box with information on the digital I/Q input and output connection via the optional Digital Baseband interface (R&S FSV-B17), if available. The information includes:

- Device identification
- Used port
- (Maximum) digital input/output sample rates and maximum digital input/output transfer rates
- Status of the connection protocol
- Status of the PRBS descewing test



For details see "Interface Status Information" in "Instrument Functions - Digital Baseband Interface (Option R&S FSV-B17)" in the description of the base unit.

SCPI command:
`INPut:DIQ:CDEVice` on page 192

4.3 Remote Commands of the Analog Demodulation (R&S FSV–K7)

In this section all remote control commands specific to the Analog Demodulation option are described in detail. The abbreviation ADEMOD stands for the Analog Demodulation operating mode. For details on conventions used in this chapter refer to chapter 4.3.1, "Notation", on page 105.

For further information on analyzer or basic settings commands, refer to the corresponding subsystem in the base unit description.

In particular, the following subsystems are identical to the base unit; refer to the base unit description:

- CALCulate:DELTamarker
- CALCulate:MARKer (except for the K7-specific commands described in chapter 4.3.2, "CALCulate Subsystem (Analog Demodulation, R&S FSV–K7)", on page 107)
- INITiate subsystem
- INPut subsystem
- OUTput subsystem

Subsystems of the Analog Demodulation (R&S FSV–K7)

4.3.1 Notation

In the following sections, all commands implemented in the instrument are first listed and then described in detail, arranged according to the command subsystems. The notation is adapted to the SCPI standard. The SCPI conformity information is included in the individual description of the commands.

Individual Description

The individual description contains the complete notation of the command. An example for each command, the *RST value and the SCPI information are included as well.

The options and operating modes for which a command can be used are indicated by the following abbreviations:

Abbreviation	Description
A	signal analysis
A-F	signal analysis – span > 0 only (frequency mode)
A-T	signal analysis – zero span only (time mode)
ADEMOD	analog demodulation (option R&S FSV-K7)
BT	Bluetooth (option R&S FSV-K8)
CDMA	CDMA 2000 base station measurements (option R&S FSV-K82)
EVDO	1xEV-DO base station analysis (option R&S FSV-K84)
GSM	GSM/Edge measurements (option R&S FSV-K10)
IQ	IQ Analyzer mode
OFDM	WiMAX IEEE 802.16 OFDM measurements (option R&S FSV-K93)
OFDMA/WiBro	WiMAX IEEE 802.16e OFDMA/WiBro measurements (option R&S FSV-K93)
NF	Noise Figure measurements (R&S FSV-K30)
PHN	Phase Noise measurements (R&S FSV-K40)
PSM	Power Sensor measurements (option R&S FSV-K9)
SFM	Stereo FM measurements (optionR&S FSV-K7S)
SPECM	Spectogram mode (option R&S FSV-K14)
TDS	TD-SCDMA base station / UE measurements (option R&S FSV-K76/K77)
VSA	Vector Signal Analysis (option R&S FSV-K70)
WCDMA	3GPP Base Station measurements (option R&S FSV-K72), 3GPP UE measurements (option R&S FSV-K73)
WLAN	WLAN TX measurements (option R&S FSV-K91)

The signal analysis (spectrum) mode is implemented in the basic unit. For the other modes, the corresponding options are required.

Upper/Lower Case Notation

Upper/lower case letters are used to mark the long or short form of the key words of a command in the description (see chapter 5 "Remote Control – Basics"). The instrument itself does not distinguish between upper and lower case letters.

Special Characters

|	A selection of key words with an identical effect exists for several commands. These keywords are indicated in the same line; they are separated by a vertical stroke. Only one of these keywords needs to be included in the header of the command. The effect of the command is independent of which of the keywords is used.

Example:

```
SENSe:FREQuency:CW|:FIXed
```

The two following commands with identical meaning can be created. They set the frequency of the fixed frequency signal to 1 kHz:

```
SENSe:FREQuency:CW 1E3
```

```
SENSe:FREQuency:FIXed 1E3
```

A vertical stroke in parameter indications marks alternative possibilities in the sense of "or". The effect of the command differs, depending on which parameter is used.

Example: Selection of the parameters for the command

```
[SENSe<1…4>:]AVERage<1…4>:TYPE VIDeo | LINear
```

[]	Key words in square brackets can be omitted when composing the header. The full command length must be accepted by the instrument for reasons of compatibility with the SCPI standards. Parameters in square brackets can be incorporated optionally in the command or omitted as well.

{}	Parameters in braces can be incorporated optionally in the command, either not at all, once or several times.

Description of Parameters

Due to the standardization, the parameter section of SCPI commands consists always of the same syntactical elements. SCPI has therefore specified a series of definitions, which are used in the tables of commands. In the tables, these established definitions are indicated in angled brackets (<…>) and is briefly explained in the following (see also chapter 5 "Remote Control – Basics", section "Parameters").

<Boolean>

This keyword refers to parameters which can adopt two states, "on" and "off". The "off" state may either be indicated by the keyword OFF or by the numeric value 0, the "on" state is indicated by ON or any numeric value other than zero. Parameter queries are always returned the numeric value 0 or 1.

<numeric_value> <num>

These keywords mark parameters which may be entered as numeric values or be set using specific keywords (character data). The following keywords given below are permitted:

- MAXimum: This keyword sets the parameter to the largest possible value.
- MINimum: This keyword sets the parameter to the smallest possible value.
- DEFault: This keyword is used to reset the parameter to its default value.
- UP: This keyword increments the parameter value.
- DOWN: This keyword decrements the parameter value.

The numeric values associated to MAXimum/MINimum/DEFault can be queried by adding the corresponding keywords to the command. They must be entered following the quotation mark.

Example:

SENSe:FREQuency:CENTer? MAXimum

Returns the maximum possible numeric value of the center frequency as result.

<arbitrary block program data>

This keyword is provided for commands the parameters of which consist of a binary data block.

4.3.2 CALCulate Subsystem (Analog Demodulation, R&S FSV–K7)

The CALCulate subsystem contains commands for converting instrument data, transforming and carrying out corrections. These functions are carried out subsequent to data acquisition, i.e. following the SENSe subsystem.

4.3.2.1 CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCtion:ADEMod Subsystem (Analog Demodulation, R&S FSV-K7)

The CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCtion:ADEMod subsystem contains the marker functions for the Analog Demodulation mode.

Commands of the CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCtion:ADEMod Subsystem

CALCulate<n>:MARKer:FUNCtion:ADEMod:AFRequency[:RESult<t>]?

This command queries the audio frequency with analog demodulation in the specified window.

If several demodulation modes are activated simultaneously (e.g. with the `[SENSe:]ADEMod:FM[:TDOMain][:TYPE]` command, the audio frequency of the display mode selected with `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 112 is returned.

Suffix:

<n> 1
window

<t> 1...6
irrelevant

Example: `ADEM ON`, see `[SENSe:]ADEMod[:STATe]` on page 139
Switches on analog demodulator
`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:AM:TDOM'`, see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 112
Switches on AM result display.
`DISP:TRAC ON`, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>[:STATe]` on page 132
Switches the trace on.
`CALC:MARK:FUNC:ADEM:AFR?`
Queries the audio frequency.

Usage: Query only

Mode: ADEMOD

CALCulate<n>:MARKer:FUNCtion:ADEMod:AM[:RESult<t>]? <Result>
CALCulate<n>:MARKer:FUNCtion:ADEMod:AM[:RESult<t>]? <MeasType>

This command queries the results of the AM modulation measurement.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
irrelevant

<t> 1...6
trace 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6

Parameters:

<Result> The result of the selected measurement type is returned.

Query parameters:

<MeasType> PPEak | MPEak | MIDDle | RMS

PPEak
Measurement with detector Pluspeak (+PK)

MPEak
Measurement with detector MinusPeak (-PK)

MIDDle
Averaging ±PK/2

RMS
RMS measurement

Example: `ADEM ON` (see `[SENSe:]ADEMod[:STATe]` on page 139)
Switches on the analog demodulator.
`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:AM:TDOM'`, see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 112
Switches on the AM result display.
`DISP:TRAC ON`, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>[:STATe]` on page 132
Switches on the trace.
`CALC:MARK:FUNC:ADEM:AM? PPE`
Queries the peak value.

Usage: Query only

Mode: ADEMOD

CALCulate<n>:MARKer:FUNCtion:ADEMod:CARRier[:RESult<t>]?

This command queries the carrier power.

With RF Power result display, the carrier power is determined from trace 1 to 6 indicated in the suffix. With all other result displays, the carrier power is determined from the current trace data (CLR/WRITE trace).

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
irrelevant

<t> 1...6
irrelevant

Example: `ADEM ON` (see `[SENSe:]ADEMod[:STATe]` on page 139)
Switches on analog demodulator
`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:RFP'`, see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 112
Switches on RF power result display
`CALC:MARK:FUNC:ADEM:CARR?`
Queries the carrier power

Usage: Query only

Mode: ADEMOD

CALCulate<n>:MARKer:FUNCtion:ADEMod:FERRor[:RESult<t>]?

This command queries the frequency error with FM and PM demodulation. The frequency error is determined from the current measurement data (CLR/WRITE trace).

The offset thus determined differs from that calculated in the `[SENSe:]ADEMod:FM:OFFSet` on page 150 command since, for determination of the frequency deviation, the modulation is removed by means of low pass filtering, producing results that are different from those obtained by averaging with the SENSe command.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
irrelevant

<t> 1...6
irrelevant

Example: `ADEM ON` (see `[SENSe:]ADEMod[:STATe]` on page 139)
Switches on analog demodulator
`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:FM:TDOM'`, see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 112
Switches on FM result display
`CALC:MARK:FUNC:ADEM:FERR?`
Queries the frequency error of trace 1

Usage: Query only

Mode: ADEMOD

CALCulate<n>:MARKer:FUNCtion:ADEMod:FM[:RESult<t>]? <Result>
CALCulate<n>:MARKer:FUNCtion:ADEMod:FM[:RESult<t>]? <MeasType>

This command queries the results of FM modulation measurement.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
irrelevant

<t> 1...6
trace 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6

Parameters:

<Result> The result of the selected measurement type is returned.

Query parameters:

<MeasType> PPEak | MPEak | MIDDle | RMS

PPEak
Measurement with detector Pluspeak (+PK)

MPEak
Measurement with detector MinusPeak (-PK)

MIDDle
Averaging ±PK/2

RMS
RMS measurement

Example: `ADEM ON` (see `[SENSe:]ADEMod[:STATe]` on page 139)
Switches on the analog demodulator.
`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:FM:TDOM'`, see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 112
Switches on the FM result display.
`CALC:MARK:FUNC:ADEM:FM? PPE`
Queries the peak value.

Usage: Query only

Mode: ADEMOD

CALCulate<n>:MARKer:FUNCtion:ADEMod:PM[:RESult<t>]? <Result>
CALCulate<n>:MARKer:FUNCtion:ADEMod:PM[:RESult<t>]? <MeasType>

This command queries the results of PM modulation measurement of analog demodulation.

Suffix:

<t> 1...6
trace 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6

<n> 1...4
irrelevant

Parameters:

<Result> The result of the selected measurement type is returned.

Query parameters:

<MeasType> PPEak | MPEak | MIDDle | RMS

PPEak
Measurement with detector Pluspeak (+PK)

MPEak
Measurement with detector MinusPeak (-PK)

MIDDle
Averaging ±PK/2

RMS
RMS measurement

Example: `ADEM ON` (see `[SENSe:]ADEMod[:STATe]` on page 139)
Switches on the analog demodulator.
`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:FM:TDOM'`, see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 112
Switches on the FM result display.
`CALC:MARK:FUNC:ADEM:PM? PPE`
Queries the peak value.

Usage: Query only

Mode: ADEMOD

CALCulate<n>:MARKer:FUNCtion:ADEMod:SINad:RESult<t>?

This command queries the result of the SINAD measurement in the specified window.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
window

<t> 1...6
trace 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6

Example: ADEM ON (see [SENSe:]ADEMod[:STATe] on page 139)
Switches on analog demodulator
CALC:FEED 'XTIM:FM:AFSP', see CALCulate<n>:FEED on page 112
Switches on AF spectrum of FM
CALC:MARK:FUNC:ADEM:SIN:RES?
Queries SINAD value

Usage: Query only

Mode: ADEMOD

CALCulate<n>:MARKer:FUNCtion:ADEMod:THD:RESult<t>?

This command queries the result of the THD measurement in the specified window.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
window

<t> 1...6
trace 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6

Example: ADEM ON (see [SENSe:]ADEMod[:STATe] on page 139)
Switches on analog demodulator
CALC:FEED 'XTIM:FM:AFSP', see CALCulate<n>:FEED on page 112
Switches on AF spectrum of FM
DISP:TRAC ON, see DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>[:STATe] on page 132
Switches on the trace
CALC:MARK:FUNC:ADEM:THD:RES?
Queries THD result

Usage: Query only

Mode: ADEMOD

4.3.2.2 Other CALCulate commands

CALCulate<n>:FEED <Evaluation>

This command selects the evaluation method of the measured data that is to be displayed in the specified window.

Suffix:
<n> 1...4
window

Parameters:

<Evaluation> XTIM:AM:RELative[:TDOMain] | XTIM:AM:RELative:AFSPectrum<1…6> | XTIM:AM[:ABSolute][:TDOMain] | XTIM:RFPower[:TDOMain] | XTIM:FM[:TDOMain] | XTIM:FM:AFSPectrum<1…6> | XTIM:PM[:TDOMain] | XTIM:PM:AFSPectrum<1…6> | XTIM:AMSummary<1…6>[:ABSolute] | XTIM:AMSummary<1…6>:RELative | XTIM:FMSummary<1…6> | XTIM:PMSummary<1…6> | XTIM:SPECtrum | XTIM:SUMMary<1...6> | XTIM:RFPower[:TDOMain] | XTIM:SPECtrum | XTIM:SUMMary<1...6> | XFRequency:SFM:LEFT | XFRequency:SFM:RIGHt | XFRequency:SFM:MPX | XFRequency:SFM:MONO | XFRequency:SFM:STEReo | XFRequency:SFM:RDS | XFRequency:SFM:PILot | XTIMe:SFM:LEFT | XTIMe:SFM:RIGHt | XTIMe:SFM:MPX | XTIMe:SFM:MONO | XTIMe:SFM:STEReo | XTIMe:SFM:RDS | XTIMe:SFM:PILot

XTIM:AM:RELative[:TDOMain]
Demodulated AM signal in standardized display

XTIM:AM:RELative:AFSPectrum<1…6>
AF spectrum of the demodulated AM signal in standardized display, results referenced to traces 1 to 6

XTIM:AM[:ABSolute][:TDOMain]
Demodulated AM signal in level display
Same as 'XTIM:RFPower'

XTIM:RFPower[:TDOMain]
RF power of the signal

XTIM:FM[:TDOMain]
Demodulated FM signal

XTIM:FM:AFSPectrum<1…6>
AF spectrum of the demodulated FM signal, results referenced to traces 1 to 6

XTIM:PM[:TDOMain]
Demodulated PM signal

XTIM:PM:AFSPectrum<1…6>
AF spectrum of the demodulated PM signal, results referenced to traces 1 to 6

XTIM:AMSummary<1…6>[:ABSolute]
AM results in level display, referenced to traces 1 to 6

XTIM:AMSummary<1…6>:RELative
AM results in standardized display, referenced to traces 1 to 6

XTIM:FMSummary<1…6>
FM results, referenced to traces 1 to 6

XTIM:PMSummary<1…6>
PM results, referenced to traces 1 to 6

XTIM:SPECtrum

RF spectrum of the signal determined from the measured data via FFT

XTIM:SUMMary<1...6>
Summary of all evaluation lists from all screens in a table

XTIM:AM:RELative[:TDOMain]
Demodulated AM signal in standardized display

XTIM:AM:RELative:AFSPectrum<1…6>
AF spectrum of the demodulated AM signal in standardized display, results referenced to traces 1 to 6

XTIM:AM[:ABSolute][:TDOMain]
Demodulated AM signal in level display
Same as 'XTIM:RFPower'

XTIM:RFPower[:TDOMain]
RF power of the signal

XTIM:FM[:TDOMain]
Demodulated FM signal

XTIM:FM:AFSPectrum<1…6>
AF spectrum of the demodulated FM signal, results referenced to traces 1 to 6

XTIM:PM[:TDOMain]
Demodulated PM signal

XTIM:PM:AFSPectrum<1…6>
AF spectrum of the demodulated PM signal, results referenced to traces 1 to 6

XTIM:AMSummary<1…6>[:ABSolute]
AM results in level display, referenced to traces 1 to 6

XTIM:AMSummary<1…6>:RELative
AM results in standardized display, referenced to traces 1 to 6

XTIM:FMSummary<1…6>
FM results, referenced to traces 1 to 6

XTIM:PMSummary<1…6>
PM results, referenced to traces 1 to 6

XTIM:SPECtrum
RF spectrum of the signal determined from the measured data via FFT

XTIM:SUMMary<1...6>
Summary of all evaluation lists from all screens in a table

XFRequency:SFM:LEFT
Left channel spectrum of FM stereo signal

XFRequency:SFM:RIGHt
Right channel spectrum of FM stereo signal

XFRequency:SFM:MPX
MPX channel spectrum of FM stereo signal

XFRequency:SFM:MONO

Mono channel spectrum of FM stereo signal

XFRequency:SFM:STEReo
Stereo channel spectrum of FM stereo signal

XFRequency:SFM:RDS
RDS channel spectrum of FM stereo signal

XFRequency:SFM:PILot
Pilot channel spectrum of FM stereo signal

XTIMe:SFM:LEFT
Left channel of FM stereo signal in time domain

XTIMe:SFM:RIGHt
Right channel of FM stereo signal in time domain

XTIMe:SFM:MPX
MPX channel of FM stereo signal in time domain

XTIMe:SFM:MONO
Mono channel of FM stereo signal in time domain

XTIMe:SFM:STEReo
Stereo channel of FM stereo signal in time domain

XTIMe:SFM:RDS
RDS channel of FM stereo signal in time domain

XTIMe:SFM:PILot
Pilot channel of FM stereo signal in time domain

Example: `INST:SEL ADEM`
(see `INSTrument[:SELect]` on page 136)
Activates analog demodulator.
`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:FM'`
Selects the display of the FM signal.

Usage: SCPI conform

Mode: ADEMOD, SFM

CALCulate<n>:FORMat <Limitation>

This command activates the limitation to ±180°.

Suffix:
<n> 1...4
irrelevant

Parameters:
<Limitation> PHASe | UPHase

PHASe
Limitation to ±180°

UPHase
Unwrapped

*RST: UPHase

Example: `CALC:FORM PHAS`
Activates the limitation to ±180°.

Usage: SCPI conform

Mode: ADEMOD

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:PNOise:RESult?

This command queries the result of the phase noise measurement at the specified marker in the specified window.

A complete sweep with synchronization to the sweep end must be performed between switching on the function and querying the measured value in order to obtain a correct query result. This is only possible in single sweep mode.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
window

<m> 1...16
marker

Example: `INIT:CONT OFF`
Switches to single sweep mode.
`CALC:MARK2 ON`
Switches on marker 2.
`CALC:MARK2:FUNC:PNO ON`
Switches on the phase noise marker 2.
`INIT;*WAI`
Starts a sweep and waits for the end.
`CALC:MARK2:PNO:RES?`
Outputs the phase noise result of marker 2.

Usage: Query only

Mode: ADEMOD

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:PNOise <State>

This command switches the phase noise measurement for the specified marker on or off in the specified window. The phase noise power density is measured at the position of the markers. The result can be queried with `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:PNOise:RESult` on page 117.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
window

<m> 1...16
marker

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: `CALC:MARK2:FUNC:PNO ON`
Switches on the phase noise marker 2.

Mode: ADEMOD

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:ZOOM <Range>

This command defines the range to be zoomed around marker 1 in the window specified by the suffix <n>. Marker 1 is activated first, if necessary.

The subsequent frequency sweep is stopped at the marker position and the frequency of the signal is counted. This frequency becomes the new center frequency, and the zoomed span is set. In order to recognize the end of the operation the synchronization to the sweep end should be activated. This is only possible in single sweep mode.

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<m> marker number

Parameters:

<Range> **<numeric_value>**

Example: `INIT:CONT OFF`
Switches to single sweep mode
`CALC:MARK:FUNC:ZOOM 1kHz;*WAI`
Activates zooming and waits for its end.

Mode: A-F, ADEMOD, PHN

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:LINK <DisplayType>

Links the markers in all displays of the specified type.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
window

<m> 1...16
marker

Parameters:

<DisplayType> TIME | SPECtrum | BOTH | NONE

TIME
Links the markers in all time domain diagrams

SPECtrum
Links the markers in all AF Spectrum displays

BOTH
Links the markers both in the time domain diagrams and in the AF Spectrum displays

NONE
Markers are not linked.

*RST: NONE

Example: `CALC1:MARK1:LINK TIME`
Links the marker 1 in all time domain diagrams in screen A.

Mode: ADEMOD

CALCulate<n>:THReshold <Mode>

This command defines the threshold value for the maximum/minimum search of markers with marker search functions. The associated display line is automatically switched on.

Suffix:
<n> irrelevant

Parameters:
<Mode> MINimum to MAXimum (depending on current unit)

*RST: (STATe to OFF)

Example:
```
CALC:THR -82DBM
```
Sets the threshold value to -82 dBm.

Mode: A, ADEMOD, EVDO, SPECM, CDMA, TDS

CALCulate<n>:THReshold:STATe <State>

This command switches on or off the threshold line. The unit depends on the setting performed with `CALCulate<n>:UNIT:POWer`.

Suffix:
<n> irrelevant

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example:
```
CALC:THR:STAT ON
```
Switches on the threshold line.

Mode: A, ADEMOD, SPECM

CALCulate<n>:UNIT:ANGLe <Unit>

This command selects the unit for angles.

The unit is defined globally for all windows.

Suffix:
<n> irrelevant

Parameters:
<Unit> DEG | RAD

*RST: RAD

Example:
```
CALC:UNIT:ANGL DEG
```

Mode: ADEMOD

CALCulate<n>:UNIT:POWer <Unit>

This command selects the unit for power.

The unit is defined globally for all windows.

Suffix:
<n> irrelevant

Parameters:

<Unit> DBM | V | A | W | DBPW | WATT | DBUV | DBMV | VOLT | DBUA | AMPere

*RST: dBm

Example: `CALC:UNIT:POW DBM`
Sets the power unit to dBm.

Mode: A, ADEMOD, BT, CDMA, EVDO, TDS, WCDMA, VSA, SPECM

CALC:UNIT:THD <Mode>

Selects the unit for THD measurements.

Parameters:

<Mode> DB | PCT

*RST: DB

Example: `CALC:UNIT:THD PCT`

Mode: ADEMOD, SFM

4.3.2.3 Other Referenced CALCulate Commands

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:AOFF

This command switches off all active markers, delta markers, and marker measurement functions in the specified window.

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<m> depends on mode
irrelevant

Example: `CALC:MARK:AOFF`
Switches off all markers.

Mode: all

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:FPEaks:COUNt

This query reads out the number of maxima found during the search. If no search for maxima has been performed, 0 is returned.

Suffix:

<n> irrelevant

<m> marker number

Example: `CALC:MARK:FUNC:FPE 3`
Searches the 3 highest maxima for trace 1
`CALC:MARK:FUNC:FPE:COUN?`
Queries the number of maxima found

Mode: A, ADEMOD, TDS

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:FPEaks:SORT <SortMode>

This command sets the sort mode for the search for maxima in the window specified by the suffix <n>.

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<m> marker number

Parameters:

<SortMode> X: the maxima are sorted in the list of responses according to increasing X values
Y: the maxima are sorted in the list of responses according to decreasing Y values

Example: `CALC:MARK:FUNC:FPE:SORT Y`
Sets the sort mode to decreasing y values

Mode: A, ADEMOD

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:FPEaks:X

This query reads out the list of X values of the maxima found in the window specified by the suffix <n>. The number of available values can be queried with `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:FPEaks:COUNt`.

With sort mode X, the X values are in increasing order; with sort mode Y the order corresponds to the decreasing order of the Y values.

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<m> marker number

Example: `CALC:MARK:FUNC:FPE:SORT Y`
Sets the sort mode to decreasing y values
`CALC:MARK:FUNC:FPE 3`
Searches the 3 highest maxima for trace 1
`CALC:MARK:FUNC:FPE:COUN?`
Queries the number of maxima found
`CALC:MARK:FPE:FUNC:X?`
Queries the frequencies (span <> 0) or. time (span = 0) of the maxima found
`107.5E6,153.8E6,187.9E6`
frequencies in increasing order
`2.05E-3,2.37E-3, 3.71e-3`
times in increasing order

Mode: A, ADEMOD, TDS

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:FPEaks:Y

This query reads out the list of X values of the maxima found in the window specified by the suffix <n>. The number of available values can be queried with `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:FPEaks:COUNt` on page 120.

With sort mode X, the X values are in increasing order; with sort mode Y the order corresponds to the decreasing order of the Y values.

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<m> marker number

Return values:

Return values -37.5,-58.3,-59.6
level in decreasing order

Example:
`CALC:MARK:FUNC:FPE:SORT Y`
Sets the sort mode to decreasing y values
`CALC:MARK:FUNC:FPE 3`
Searches the 3 highest maxima for trace 1
`CALC:MARK:FUNC:FPE:COUN?`
Queries the number of maxima found
`CALC:MARK:FUNC:FPE:Y?`
Queries the levels of the maxima found

Mode: A, ADEMOD, TDS

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:NDBDown <LevelSpacing>

This command defines the level spacing of the two temporary markers to the right and left of marker 1 in the window specified by the suffix <n>.

The temporary markers T1 and T2 are positioned by n dB below the active reference marker. The value measured by these markers can be queried with `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:NDBDown:RESult?`.

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<m> irrelevant

Parameters:

<LevelSpacing> <numeric_value>

*RST: 6dB

Example:
`CALC:MARK:FUNC:NDBD 3dB`
Sets the level spacing to 3 dB.

Mode: A, ADEMOD

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:NDBDown:FREQuency

This command queries the values of the two temporary markers for span>0 in the window specified by the suffix <n>. The frequency values are separated by comma and output in ascending order.

A complete sweep with synchronization to sweep end must be performed between switching on the function and querying the measured value to obtain a correct query result. This is only possible in single sweep mode.

This command is only a query and therefore has no *RST value.

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<m> irrelevant

Example:

```
INIT:CONT OFF
```
Switches to single sweep mode.
```
CALC:MARK:FUNC:NDBD ON
```
Switches on the n dB down function.
```
INIT;*WAI
```
Starts a sweep and waits for the end.
```
CALC:MARK:FUNC:NDBD:FREQ?
```
Outputs the frequencies of the temporary markers.

Mode: A, ADEMOD

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:NDBDown:QFACtor

This command queries the Q factor (quality) of the measured bandwidth for span>0 in the window specified by the suffix <n>.

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<m> marker number

Example:

```
INIT:CONT OFF
```
Switches to single sweep mode.
```
CALC:MARK:FUNC:NDBD ON
```
Switches on the n dB down function.
```
INIT;*WAI
```
Starts a sweep and waits for the end.
```
CALC:MARK:FUNC:NDBD:QFAC?
```
Queries the Q factor of the measured bandwidth.

Mode: A, ADEMOD

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:NDBDown:RESult

This command queries the measured value in the window specified by the suffix <n>. The value depends on the span setting:

- span > 0: frequency spacing of the two temporary markers (in Hz)

- span = 0: pulse width between the two temporary markers (in s)

A complete sweep with synchronization to sweep end must be performed between switching on the function and querying the measured value in order to obtain a correct query result. This is only possible in single sweep mode.

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<m> irrelevant

Example:
```
INIT:CONT OFF
```
Switches to single sweep mode.
```
CALC:MARK:FUNC:NDBD ON
```
Switches on the n dB down function.
```
INIT;*WAI
```
Starts a sweep and waits for the end.
```
CALC:MARK:FUNC:NDBD:RES?
```
Outputs the measured value.

Mode: A, ADEMOD

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:NDBDown:STATe <State>

This command switches the "N dB Down" function on or off in the window specified by the suffix <n>. Marker 1 is activated first, if necessary.

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<m> irrelevant

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example:
```
CALC:MARK:FUNC:NDBD:STAT ON
```
Switches on the "N dB Down" function.

Mode: A, ADEMOD

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:NDBDown:TIME

This command queries the values of the two temporary markers in zero span in the window specified by the suffix <n>. The time values are separated by comma and output in ascending order.

A complete sweep with synchronization to sweep end must be performed between switching on the function and querying the measured value to obtain a correct query result. This is only possible in single sweep mode.

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<m> irrelevant

Example: `INIT:CONT OFF`
Switches to single sweep mode
`CALC:MARK:FUNC:NDBD ON`
Switches on the n dB down function.
`INIT;*WAI`
Starts a sweep and waits for the end.
`CALC:MARK:FUNC:NDBD:TIME?`
Outputs the time values of the temporary markers.

Mode: A-T, ADEMOD

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:PEXCursion <Value>

This command defines the peak excursion, i.e. the spacing below a trace maximum which must be attained before a new maximum is recognized, or the spacing above a trace minimum which must be attained before a new minimum is recognized. The set value applies to all markers and delta markers in the window specified by the suffix <n>. The unit depends on the selected operating and display mode.

Mode/Display mode	Unit
Spectrum	dB
ADEMOD, RF display	dB
ADEMOD, AM display	PCT
ADEMOD, FM display	kHz
ADEMOD, PM display	RAD

Suffix:
<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.
<m> irrelevant

Parameters:
<Value> **<numeric_value>**
*RST: 6dB in "Spectrum" mode and RF displays; 5 PCT in AM displays, 50 kHz in FM displays, (0.5 RAD in PM displays

Example: `CALC:MARK:PEXC 10dB`
Defines peak excursion 10 dB in "Spectrum" mode.

Mode: A, ADEMOD, BT, TDS

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>[:STATe] <State>

This command activates a marker in the specified window. If no indication is made, marker 1 is selected automatically. If activate, the marker is switched to normal mode.

Suffix:
<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<m> depends on mode
marker number; For applications that do not have more than 1 marker, the suffix <m> is irrelevant.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: `CALC:MARK3 ON`
Switches on marker 3 or switches to marker mode.

Mode: all

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:TRACe <Trace>

This command assigns the selected marker to the indicated measurement curve in the specified window. The corresponding trace must be active, i.e. its status must not be "BLANK".

If necessary, the corresponding marker is switched on prior to the assignment.

Suffix:
<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<m> depends on mode
marker number; For applications that do not have more than 1 marker, the suffix <m> is irrelevant.

Parameters:
<Trace> **1 to 6**
Selects trace 1 through 6.

Example: `CALC:MARK3:TRAC 2`
Assigns marker 3 to trace 2.

Mode: all

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X <Position>

This command positions the selected marker to the indicated x-value in the window specified by the suffix <n>.

If marker 2, 3 or 4 is selected and used as delta marker, it is switched to marker mode.

Suffix:
<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<m> marker number

Parameters:
<Position> 0 to MAX (frequency | sweep time | level)

Example: `CALC:MARK2:X 1.7MHz`
Positions marker 2 to frequency 1.7 MHz.

Mode: ALL

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X:SLIMits:LEFT <Limit>

This command sets the left limit of the search range for markers and delta markers in the window specified by the suffix <n>. Depending on the span setting of the x-axis the indicated value defines a frequency (span > 0) or time (span = 0).

If the power measurement in zero span is active, this command limits the evaluation range to the trace.

Note: The function is only available if the search limit for marker and delta marker is switched on (see `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X:SLIMits[:STATe]` on page 128).

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<m> irrelevant

Parameters:

<Limit> 0 to MAX (frequency | sweep time)

*RST: (is set to the left diagram border when switching on search limits)

Example: `CALC:MARK:X:SLIM ON`
Switches the search limit function on.
`CALC:MARK:X:SLIM:LEFT 10MHz`
Sets the left limit of the search range to 10 MHz.

Mode: all

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X:SLIMits:RIGHT <Limit>

This command sets the right limit of the search range for markers and delta markers in the window specified by the suffix <n>. Depending on the span setting of the x-axis the indicated value defines a frequency (span > 0) or time (span = 0).

If the power measurement in zero span is active, this command limits the evaluation range to the trace.

Note: The function is only available if the search limit for marker and delta marker is switched on (`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X:SLIMits[:STATe]` on page 128).

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<m> irrelevant

Parameters:

<Limit> 0 to MAX (frequency | sweep time)

*RST: (is set to the right diagram border when switching on search limits)

Example: CALC:MARK:X:SLIM ON
Switches the search limit function on.
CALC:MARK:X:SLIM:RIGH 20MHz
Sets the right limit of the search range to 20 MHz.

Mode: all

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X:SLIMits[:STATe] <State>

This command switches between a limited (ON) and unlimited (OFF) search range.

If the power measurement in zero span is active, this command limits the evaluation range on the trace.

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<m> marker

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: CALC:MARK:X:SLIM ON
Switches on search limitation.

Mode: all

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X:SSIZe <StepSize>

This command defines the step size of the rotary knob for marker or delta marker value changes. It only takes effect in manual operation. It is available for all base unit measurements with the exception of statistics.

Suffix:

<n> irrelevant

<m> irrelevant

Parameters:

<StepSize> STANdard | POINts

STANdard
step size corresponds to space between two pixels

POINts
step size corresponds to space between two measured values (number of measured values is defined via the [SENSe<n>:]SWEep:POINts command, see [SENSe:]SWEep:POINts on page 172)

*RST: POINts

Example: CALC:MARK:X:SSIZ STAN
Sets the measured value step size.

Mode: all

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:Y?

This command queries the measured value of the selected marker in the window specified by the suffix <n>. The corresponding marker is activated before or switched to marker mode, if necessary.

To obtain a correct query result, a complete sweep with synchronization to the sweep end must be performed after the change of a parameter and before the query of the Y value. This is only possible in single sweep mode.

If the analog demodulator (option Analog Demodulation, analyzer–K7) is activated, the query result is output in the following units in the window specified by the suffix <1…4>:

Result display	Output unit
AM	%
FM	Hz
PM	rad/deg (defined with `CALCulate<n>:UNIT:ANGLe` on page 119)
RF	dB (Range Log or Range Linear %) % (Range Linear dB)

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<m> marker number

Return values:

<Result> The measured value of the selected marker is returned.
In I/Q Analyzer mode, if the result display configuration "Real/Imag (I/Q)" is selected, this query returns the Real (Q) value of the marker first, then the Imag (I) value.

Example:

```
INIT:CONT OFF
```
Switches to single sweep mode.
```
CALC:MARK2 ON
```
Switches marker 2.
```
INIT;*WAI
```
Starts a sweep and waits for the end.
```
CALC:MARK2:Y?
```
Outputs the measured value of marker 2.
In I/Q Analyzer mode, for "Real/Imag (I/Q)", for example:
```
1.852719887E-011,0
```

Usage: Query only

Mode: ALL

4.3.3 DISPlay Subsystem (Analog Demodulation, R&S FSV–K7)

The DISPLay subsystem controls the selection and presentation of textual and graphic information as well as of measurement data on the display.

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:MTABle <DisplayMode>

This command toggles the display of the marker table. With automatic display, the table is displayed if 2 or more markers are active.

Suffix:

<n> irrelevant

Parameters:

<DisplayMode> ON | OFF | AUTO

ON
Marker table is displayed.

OFF
Marker table is not displayed.

AUTO
Marker table is only displayed if 2 or more markers are active.

*RST: AUTO

Example: To activate the table display:

```
DISP:MTAB ON
```

To query the current state of the marker table display:

```
DISP:MTAB?
```

Mode: All

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:STATe <State>

This command activates the measurement specified window.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
window

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

Example:

```
DISP:WIND2:STAT ON
```

Displays a second window (Screen B).

Usage: SCPI conform

Mode: ADEMOD

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>][:SUBWindow<1|2>]:SELect

Moves the focus area to the selected window and subwindow.

Suffix:

<n> 1
window

Example: `DISP:WIND2:STAT ON`
Displays a second window (Screen B).
`CALC2:FEED 'XTIMe:FM:AFSPektrum1'`
Displays an AF spectrum diagram of the demodulated FM signal from trace 1 in screen B.
`DISP:WIND2:SEL`
Switches the focus area to the evaluation list of the AF spectrum diagram in screen B.

Usage: SCPI conform

Mode: ADEMOD

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:SSELect?

Queries the currently selected subwindow.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
window

Return values:

<Result> 1 | 2

1
Diagram

2
Result list

Example: `DISP:WIND2:SUBW2:SEL`
Switches the focus area to the result list in screen B.
`DISP:WIND2:SSEL?`
Result: 2

Usage: Query only
SCPI conform

Mode: ADEMOD

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:MODE <Mode>

This command defines the type of display and the evaluation of the traces in the window specified by the suffix <n>. WRITE corresponds to the Clr/Write mode of manual operation. The trace is switched off (= BLANK in manual operation) with `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>[:STATe]`.

The number of measurements for AVERage, MAXHold and MINHold is defined with the `[SENSe:]AVERage<n>:COUNt` or `[SENSe:]SWEep:COUNt` commands. It should be noted that synchronization to the end of the indicated number of measurements is only possible in single sweep mode.

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<t> trace

Parameters:

<Mode> WRITe | VIEW | AVERage | MAXHold | MINHold | BLANk

*RST: WRITe for TRACe1, STATe OFF for TRACe2/3/4/5/6
For details on trace modes refer to chapter 4.1.4, "Trace Mode Overview", on page 18.

Example:

```
INIT:CONT OFF
```
Switching to single sweep mode.
```
SWE:COUN 16
```
Sets the number of measurements to 16.
```
DISP:TRAC3:MODE MAXH
```
Switches on the calculation of the maximum peak for trace 3.
```
INIT;*WAI
```
Starts the measurement and waits for the end of the 16 sweeps.

Mode: all

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>[:STATe] <State>

This command switches on or off the display of the corresponding trace in the window specified by the suffix <n>. The other measurements are not aborted but continue running in the background.

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<t> trace

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: ON for TRACe1, OFF for TRACe2 to 6

Example:

```
DISP:TRAC3 ON
```

Mode: all

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe] <Range>

This command defines the display range of the y-axis (level axis) with logarithmic scaling (`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing` on page 135) in the window specified by the suffix <n>.

For linear scaling, the display range is fixed and cannot be modified.

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<t> irrelevant

Parameters:

<Range> 10 dB to 200 dB or value in Hz

*RST: 100dB

Example: `DISP:TRAC:Y 110dB`

Mode: all

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:MODE <Mode>

This command defines the scale type of the y-axis (absolute or relative) in the window specified by the suffix <n>.

When `SYSTem:DISPlay:UPDate` is set to OFF, this command has no immediate effect on the screen (see `SYSTem:DISPlay:UPDate` on page 201).

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<t> irrelevant

Parameters:

<Mode> ABSolute | RELative

*RST: ABS

Example: `DISP:TRAC:Y:MODE REL`

Mode: all

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:MODE:HCONtinuous <State>

This command defines whether traces in Min Hold, Max Hold and Average mode are reset in the window specified by the suffix <n> after parameter change or not.

Normally, the measurement is started anew after parameter changes, before the measurement results are evaluated (e.g. using a marker). In all cases that require a new measurement after parameter changes, the trace is reset automatically to avoid false results (e.g. with span changes). For applications that require no reset after parameter changes, the automatic reset can be switched off.

Suffix:
<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<t> trace

Parameters:
<State> OFF | ON

OFF
After certain parameter changes the traces are reset.

ON
The automatic reset is switched off.

*RST: OFF

Example:
```
DISP:WIND:TRAC3:MODE:HCON ON
```
Switches off the reset function.

Mode: A

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel <Value>

This command sets the reference level.

With the reference level offset <> 0, the indicated value range of the reference level is modified by the offset.

Suffix:
<n> irrelevant.

<t> irrelevant

Parameters:
<Value> <numeric_value>, range specified in data sheet

*RST: -10dBm

Example:
```
DISP:TRAC:Y:RLEV -60dBm
```

Mode: A, ADEMOD, BT, CDMA, EVDO, TDS, VSA, WCDMA

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel:OFFSet <Value>

This command sets the reference level offset.

Suffix:
<n> irrelevant.

<t> irrelevant

Parameters:
<Value> -200dB to 200dB

*RST: 0dB

Example:
```
DISP:TRAC:Y:RLEV:OFFS -10dB
```

Mode: ALL

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSition <Position>

This remote command defines the position of the reference value on the Y axis (1 – 100 %) in the window specified by the suffix <n>.

When using a tracking generator (only with option R&S FSV-B9 or -B10, requires active normalization), and in Bluetooth mode (option R&S FSV-K8) this command defines the position of the reference value for all windows.

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<t> irrelevant

Parameters:

<Position> 0 to 100PCT

*RST: 100 PCT = "Spectrum" mode, AF spectrum display; 50 PCT = Tracking Generator mode or time display

Example: `DISP:TRAC:Y:RPOS 50PCT`

Mode: A, BT, CDMA, EVDO, TDS, WCDMA, ADEMOD, VSA

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RVALue <Value>

This command defines the reference value assigned to the reference position in the specified window. Separate reference values are maintained for the various displays.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
window

<t> irrelevant

Parameters:

<Value>

*RST: 0 PCT = AM display, (0 Hz = FM display), (0 rad = PM display), (100 PCT = AF spectrum display of AM signal), (250 kHz = AF spectrum display of FM signal), (10 rad = AF spectrum display of PM signal)

Example: `DISP:TRAC:Y:RVAL 0`
Sets the value assigned to the reference position to 0 Hz (analog demodulation)

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing <ScalingType>

This command selects the scaling for the level display range in the window specified by the suffix <n>.

For AF spectrum displays, only the parameters "LINear" and "LOGarithmic" are permitted.

Suffix:
<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.
<t> irrelevant

Parameters:
<ScalingType> LOGarithmic | LINear | LDB

LOGarithmic
Selects logarithmic scaling.

LINear
Selects linear scaling in %.

LDB
Selects linear scaling in dB.

*RST: LOGarithmic

Example: `DISP:TRAC:Y:SPAC LIN`

Mode: A, ADEMOD, BT, VSA

DISPlay:WSELect?

Queries the currently selected window.

Example: `DISP:WIND2:SEL`
Switches the focus area to screen B.
`DISP:WSEL?`
Result: 2

Usage: Query only
SCPI conform

Mode: ADEMOD

4.3.4 INSTrument Subsystem (Analog Demodulation, R&S FSV–K7)

The INSTrument subsystem selects the operating mode of the unit either via text parameters or fixed numbers.

INSTrument[:SELect] <Mode>

Selects the instrument mode.

Parameters:
<Mode> **ADEMod**
Analog Demodulation option, R&S FSV–K7

SFM
FM Stereo option, R&S FSV–K7S

Mode: ADEMOD, SFM

INSTrument:NSELect <Mode> <Mode>

Selects the instrument mode.

Parameters:

<Mode> **3**
Analog Demodulation option, R&S FSV–K7

7
FM Stereo option, R&S FSV–K7S

Mode: ADEMOD, SFM

4.3.5 SENSe Subsystem (Analog Demodulation, R&S FSV–K7)

The SENSe subsystem is organized in several subsystems. The commands of these subsystems directly control device-specific settings, they do not refer to the signal characteristics of the measurement signal.

The SENSe subsystem controls the essential parameters of the analyzer. In accordance with the SCPI standard, the keyword "SENSe" is optional for this reason, which means that it is not necessary to include the SENSe node in command sequences.

The following subsystems are included:

4.3.5.1 Trace Mode Result Types

The following result types can be set:

WRITe	The current trace results will be obtained
AVERage	The trace results will be averaged over the given # of measurements
MAXHold	The maximum trace result values will be obtained over the given # of measurements
MINHold	The minimum trace result values will be obtained over the given # of measurements

VIEW	The trace results are frozen and displayed, i.e. they are not calculated for subsequent measurements. Traces in this mode cannot be queried.
OFF	The result type will not be used.

It is not possible to query trace data when result type VIEW is selected.
Each value besides OFF can only be assigned to one result type at a time.
If all result types are set to OFF, the AM, FM, or PM demodulator will be deactivated.

4.3.5.2 Formats for Returned Values: ASCII Format and Binary Format

- ASCII Format (FORMat ASCII):
  The command reads out a list of comma separated values (CSV) of the measured values in floating point format.
- Binary Format (FORMat REAL,32):
  The command reads out binary data (Definite Length Block Data according to IEEE 488.2), each measurement value being formatted in 32 Bit IEEE 754 Floating-Point-Format. The schematics of the result string will be as follows:
  #41024<value1><value2>…<value n> with

#4	number of digits (= 4 in the example) of the following number of data bytes
1024	number of following data bytes (= 1024 in the example)
<value>	4-byte floating point value

4.3.5.3 SENSe:ADEMod Subsystem (Analog Demodulation, R&S FSV-K7)

The SENSe:ADEMod Subsystem contains commands to set up the instrument for the measurement of analog demodulated signals and query the result at the end of the measurement.

Further information

- chapter 4.3.5.1, "Trace Mode Result Types", on page 137
- chapter 4.3.5.2, "Formats for Returned Values: ASCII Format and Binary Format", on page 138

[SENSe:]ADEMod[:STATe] <State>

This command activates the analog demodulator of the instrument. The instrument will be set to zero span at the current center frequency.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: `ADEM ON`
Switches the analog demodulator on.

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:AF:CENTer <Frequency>

This command sets the center frequency for AF spectrum result display.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
irrelevant

Parameters:

<Frequency> <numeric_value>

*RST: 1.25 MHz

Example: ADEM ON, see CALCulate<n>:FEED on page 112
Switches on the analog demodulator
CALC:FEED 'XTIM:FM:AFSP', see CALCulate<n>:FEED on page 112
Switches on AF spectrum result display of FM
ADEM:BAND 5 MHz, see [SENSe:]ADEMod:BANDwidth|BWIDth:DEModulation on page 147
Sets the measurement bandwidth
ADEM:AF:CENT 500kHz, see [SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:AF:CENTer on page 139
Sets the AF center frequency
ADEM:AF:SPAN 200kHz, see [SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:AF:SPAN on page 140
Sets the AF span

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:AF:COUPling <Coupling>

This command selects the coupling of the AF path of the analyzer in the specified window.

Suffix:
<n> 1...4
window

Parameters:
<Coupling> AC | DC

*RST: AC (PM); DC (FM)

Example: ADEM:AF:COUP DC
Switches on DC coupling.

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:AF:SPAN <Span>

This command sets the span for AF spectrum result display.

The span is limited to half the measurement bandwidth of analog demodulation ([SENSe:]ADEMod:BANDwidth|BWIDth:DEModulation on page 147).

Suffix:
<n> 1...4
irrelevant

Parameters:
<Span> <numeric_value>

*RST: 2.5 MHz

Example: ADEM ON, see [SENSe:]ADEMod[:STATe] on page 139
Switches on the analog demodulator
CALC:FEED 'XTIM:FM:AFSP', see CALCulate<n>:FEED on page 112
Switches on AF spectrum result display of FM
ADEM:BAND 5 MHz, see [SENSe:]ADEMod:BANDwidth|BWIDth:DEModulation on page 147
Sets the measurement bandwidth
ADEM:AF:CENT 500kHz, see [SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:AF:CENTer on page 139
ADEM:AF:SPAN 200 kHz
Sets the AF span to 200 kHz

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:AF:SPAN:FULL

This command sets the maximum span for AF spectrum result display.

The maximum span corresponds to half the measurement bandwidth of analog demodulation ([SENSe:]ADEMod:BANDwidth|BWIDth:DEModulation on page 147).

Suffix:
<n> 1...4
irrelevant

Example: ADEM ON, see [SENSe:]ADEMod[:STATe] on page 139
Switches on the analog demodulator
CALC:FEED 'XTIM:FM:AFSP', see CALCulate<n>:FEED on page 112
Switches on AF spectrum result display of FM
ADEM:BAND 5 MHz, see [SENSe:]ADEMod:BANDwidth|BWIDth:DEModulation on page 147
Sets the measurement bandwidth to 5 MHz
ADEM:AF:SPAN:FULL
Sets the AF span to 2.5 MHz

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:AF:STARt <Frequency>

This command sets the start frequency for AF spectrum result display.

Suffix:
<n> 1...4
irrelevant

Parameters:
<Frequency> <numeric_value>

*RST: 0 MHz

Example: ADEM ON, see [SENSe:]ADEMod[:STATe] on page 139
Switches on the analog demodulator
CALC:FEED 'XTIM:FM:AFSP', see CALCulate<n>:FEED on page 112
Switches on AF spectrum result display of FM
ADEM:BAND 5 MHz, see [SENSe:]ADEMod:BANDwidth|BWIDth:DEModulation on page 147
Sets the measurement bandwidth to 5 MHz
ADEM:AF:STAR 0 kHz
Sets the AF start frequency to 0 kHz
[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:AF:STOP on page 142
Sets the AF stop frequency to 500 kHz

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:AF:STOP <Frequency>

This command sets the stop frequency for AF spectrum result display.

The stop frequency is limited to half the measurement bandwidth of analog demodulation ([SENSe:]ADEMod:BANDwidth|BWIDth:DEModulation on page 147).

Suffix:
<n> 1...4
irrelevant

Parameters:
<Frequency> <numeric_value>

*RST: 2.5 MHz

Example: ADEM ON, see [SENSe:]ADEMod[:STATe] on page 139
Switches on the analog demodulator
CALC:FEED 'XTIM:FM:AFSP', see CALCulate<n>:FEED on page 112
Switches on AF spectrum result display of FM
ADEM:BAND 5 MHz, see [SENSe:]ADEMod:BANDwidth|BWIDth:DEModulation on page 147
Sets the measurement bandwidth to 5 MHz
[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:AF:STARt on page 141
Sets the AF start frequency to 0 kHz
ADEM:AF:STOP 500 kHz
Sets the AF stop frequency to 500 kHz

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod:AM[:ABSolute][:TDOMain]:RESult? <TraceMode>

This command reads the result data of the RF signal in zero span in the specified trace mode. The data format of the output data block is defined by the FORMat command (see chapter 4.3.5.2, "Formats for Returned Values: ASCII Format and Binary Format", on page 138).

The output unit is dBm (logarithmic display) or V (linear display).

Query parameters:

<TraceMode> WRITe | AVERage | MAXHold | MINHold | VIEW

The specified trace mode must be one of those configured by `[SENSe:]ADEMod:AM[:ABSolute][:TDOMain][:TYPE]` on page 143. Otherwise a query error is generated.
For details on trace modes see chapter 4.3.5.1, "Trace Mode Result Types", on page 137.

Example:

```
ADEM:SET 8MHz,32000,EXT,POS,-500,30
```
Sets up demodulator parameters
```
ADEM:AM AVER,MAXH,MINH
```
Sets up AM results to be measured
```
ADEM ON
```
Switches on demodulator
```
INIT; *WAI
```
Starts measurement and waits for sync
```
FORM ASC
```
Selects output format
```
ADEM:AM:RES? AVER
```
Reads AM average results
```
ADEM:AM:RES? MAXH
```
Reads AM max hold results
```
ADEM:AM:RES? MINH
```
Reads AM min hold results

Usage: Query only

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod:AM[:ABSolute][:TDOMain][:TYPE] <TraceMode>

This command selects the trace modes of the RF signal to be measured simultaneously in zero span. For each of the six available traces a mode can be defined.

Parameters:

<TraceMode> <TraceMode1>, <TraceMode2>, <TraceMode3>, <TraceMode4>, <TraceMode5>, <TraceMode6>

WRITe | AVERage | MAXHold | MINHold | VIEW | OFF
For details on trace modes see chapter 4.3.5.1, "Trace Mode Result Types", on page 137.

*RST: WRITe,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF (FM-Stereo:OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF)

Example:

```
ADEM:AM AVER,MAXH,MINH,OFF,OFF,OFF
```
Determines average, max hold and min hold values simultaneously for the traces 1-3.
```
ADEM:AM WRIT,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF
```
Determines only the current measurement values for trace 1.
```
ADEM:AM OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF
```
Switches AM demodulation off.

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod:AM:RELative[:TDOMain][:TYPE] <TraceMode>

This command selects the result types to be measured simultaneously by AM demodulation.

Parameters for setting and query:

<TraceMode> <TraceMode1>, <TraceMode2>, <TraceMode3>, <TraceMode4>, <TraceMode5>, <TraceMode6>

WRITe | AVERage | MAXHold | MINHold | VIEW | OFF
For details on trace modes see chapter 4.3.5.1, "Trace Mode Result Types", on page 137.

*RST: WRITe,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF (FM-Stereo:OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF)

Example: `ADEM:AM:REL AVER,MAXH,MINH`
Determines average, max hold and min hold values simultaneously.
`ADEM:AM:REL WRIT,OFF,OFF`
Determines only the current measurement values.
`ADEM:AM:REL OFF,OFF,OFF`
Switches AM demodulation off.

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod:AM:RELative[:TDOMain]:RESult? <TraceMode>

This command reads the result data obtained by AM demodulation for the specified result type. The data format of the output data block is defined by the FORMat command (see chapter 4.3.5.2, "Formats for Returned Values: ASCII Format and Binary Format", on page 138).

The output unit is %.

Query parameters:

<TraceMode> WRITe | AVERage | MAXHold | MINHold | VIEW

The specified trace mode must be one of those configured by `[SENSe:]ADEMod:AM[:ABSolute][:TDOMain][:TYPE]` on page 143. Otherwise a query error is generated.
For details on trace modes see chapter 4.3.5.1, "Trace Mode Result Types", on page 137.

Example:
```
ADEM:SET 8MHz,32000,EXT,POS,-500,30
```
Sets up demodulator parameters
```
ADEM:FM AVER,MAXH,MINH
```
Selects FM results to be measured
```
ADEM:AM:REL WRIT,OFF,OFF
```
Selects AM results to be measured
```
ADEM ON
```
Switches on demodulator
```
INIT; WAI
```
Starts measurement and waits for sync
```
FORM ASC
```
Selects output format
```
ADEM:FM:RES? AVER
```
Reads FM average results
```
ADEM:FM:RES? MAXH
```
Reads FM max hold results
```
ADEM:FM:RES? MINH
```
Reads FM min hold results
```
ADEM:AM:REL:RES? WRIT
```
Reads current AM result data

Usage: Query only

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod:AM:RELative:AFSPectrum[:TYPE] <TraceMode>

This command selects the AF spectrum result types of the AM-demodulated signal to be measured simultaneously.

Note: in FM stereo mode (option K7S), only those traces can be measured that are currently displayed in at least one screen.

Parameters:

<TraceMode> <TraceMode1>, <TraceMode2>, <TraceMode3>, <TraceMode4>, <TraceMode5>, <TraceMode6>

WRITe | AVERage | MAXHold | MINHold | VIEW | OFF
For details on trace modes see chapter 4.3.5.1, "Trace Mode Result Types", on page 137.

*RST: WRITe,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF (FM-Stereo:OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF)

Example:
```
ADEM:AM:REL:AFSP AVER,MAXH,MINH
```
Determines average, maximum and minimum value simultaneously
```
ADEM:AM:REL:AFSP WRIT,OFF,OFF
```
Determines only current measurement results
```
ADEM:AM:REL:AFSP OFF,OFF,OFF
```
Switches off calculation of the AF spectrum

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod:AM:RELative:AFSPectrum:RESult? <TraceMode>

This command reads out the AF spectrum result data of the AM-demodulated signal for the specified result type. The data format of the output data is determined with the FORMat command (see chapter 4.3.5.2, "Formats for Returned Values: ASCII Format and Binary Format", on page 138).

The output unit is dB (logarithmic display) or % (linear display).

Query parameters:

<TraceMode> WRITe | AVERage | MAXHold | MINHold | VIEW

The specified trace mode must be one of those configured by `[SENSe:]ADEMod:AM[:ABSolute][:TDOMain][:TYPE]` on page 143. Otherwise a query error is generated.
For details on trace modes see chapter 4.3.5.1, "Trace Mode Result Types", on page 137.

Example:

```
ADEM:SET 8MHz,32000,EXT,POS,-500,30
```
Sets the demodulator
```
ADEM:FM AVER,MAXH,MINH
```
Selects the FM results to be measured
```
ADEM:AM:REL WRIT,OFF,OFF
```
Selects the AM results to be measured
```
ADEM:AM:REL:AFSP WRIT,OFF,OFF
```
Selects the AF spectrum results of the demodulated AM signal to be measured
```
ADEM ON
```
Switches on the demodulator
```
INIT; WAI
```
Starts the measurement and waits for the termination
```
FORM ASC
```
Selects the output format
```
ADEM:FM:RES? AVER
```
Reads the FM average result data
```
ADEM:FM:RES? MAXH
```
Reads the FM Maxhold result data
```
ADEM:FM:RES? MINH
```
Reads the FM Minhold result data
```
ADEM:AM:REL:RES? WRIT
```
Reads the current AM result data
```
ADEM:AM:REL:AFSP:RES? WRIT
```
Reads the current AF spectrum result data of the demodulated AM signal

Usage: Query only

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod:BANDwidth|BWIDth:DEModulation <Bandwidth>

This command defines the demodulation bandwidth used for analog demodulation. The required sampling rate is automatically set depending on the selected demodulation bandwidth. The available demodulation bandwidths are determined by the existing sampling rates. For details on the relation between demodulation bandwidth and sampling rate refer to chapter 4.1.8, "Sample Rate, Measurement Time and Trigger Offset", on page 21.

Parameters:

<Bandwidth> <numeric_value>

*RST: 5 MHz
For details on the correlation of bandwidth and sample rate refer to chapter "Instrument Functions", section "Analog Demodulation (Option K7)" – chapter 4.1.8, "Sample Rate, Measurement Time and Trigger Offset", on page 21.

Example: `ADEM:BAND:DEM 1MHz`
Sets the demodulation bandwidth to 1 MHz.

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod:BANDwidth|BWIDth:DEModulation:TYPE <FilterType>

This command defines the type of demodulation filter to be used.

Parameters:

<FilterType> **FLAT**
Standard flat demodulation filter

GAUSs
Gaussian filter for optimized settling behaviour

*RST: FLAT

Example: `BAND:DEM:TYPE GAUS`
Selects the Gaussian filter.

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod:FM[:TDOMain][:TYPE] <Type>

This command selects the result types to be measured simultaneously by FM demodulation.

Parameters:

<Type>

*RST: WRITe,OFF,OFF
<result type 1|2|3|4|5|6>: WRITe, AVERage, MAXHold, MINHold, VIEW, OFF; for details see chapter 4.3.5.1, "Trace Mode Result Types", on page 137 .

Example: [SENSe:]ADEMod:FM[:TDOMain][:TYPE] on page 147
"Creates average, max hold and min hold values simultaneously
DEM:FM WRIT,OFF,OFF
Only creates the current measurement values
ADEM:FM OFF,OFF,OFF
Switches analog demodulator off

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod:FM[:TDOMain]:RESult <Type>

This command reads the result data obtained by analog demodulation for the specified result type. The data format of the output data block is defined by the FORMat command.

Return values:

<Type> <result type>: WRITe, AVERage, MAXHold, MINHold; for details see chapter 4.3.5.1, "Trace Mode Result Types", on page 137.

The result type indicated must be one of those configured by [SENSe:]ADEMod:FM[:TDOMain][:TYPE] on page 147. Otherwise a query error will be generated.

Return values ASCII Format (FORMat ASCII) or Binary Format (FORMat REAL, 32); for details see chapter 4.3.5.2, "Formats for Returned Values: ASCII Format and Binary Format", on page 138 .

Default unit: Hz

Example: ADEM:SET 8MHz,32000,EXT,POS,-500,30, see [SENSe:]ADEMod:SET on page 156
Sets up demodulator parameters
ADEM:FM AVER,MAXH,MINH, see [SENSe:]ADEMod:FM[:TDOMain][:TYPE] on page 147
Selects FM results to be measured
ADEM:AM WRIT,OFF,OFF
Selects AM results to be measured
ADEM ON, see [SENSe:]ADEMod[:STATe] on page 139
Switches on demodulator
INIT; WAI
Starts measurement and waits for sync
FORM ASC, see FORMat[:DATA] on page 198
Selects output format
ADEM:FM:RES? AVER
Reads FM average results
ADEM:FM:RES? MAXH
Reads FM max hold results
ADEM:FM:RES? MINH
Reads FM min hold results
ADEM:AM:RES? WRIT
Reads current AM results

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod:FM:AFSPectrum[:TYPE] <Type>

This command selects the AF spectrum result types of the FM demodulated signal to be measured simultaneously.

Parameters:

<Type>

*RST: OFF,OFF,OFF

<result type 1|2|3|4|5|6>: WRITe, AVERage, MAXHold, MINHold, VIEW, OFF; for details see chapter 4.3.5.1, "Trace Mode Result Types", on page 137.

The result type "AF spectrum of the FM demodulated signal" cannot be activated at the same time as "AF spectrum of AM or PM demodulated signal".

Example:

```
ADEM:FM:AFSP AVER,MAXH,MINH
```

Determines average, maximum and minimum value simultaneously

```
ADEM:FM:AFSP WRIT,OFF,OFF
```

Determines only current measurement results

```
ADEM:FM:AFSP OFF,OFF,OFF
```

Switches calculation of AF spectrum off

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod:FM:AFSPectrum:RESult <Type>

This command reads out the AF spectrum result data of the FM demodulated signal for the specified result type. The data format of the output data is determined with the FORMat command.

Return values:

<Type>

<result type>: WRITe, AVERage, MAXHold, MINHold; for details see chapter 4.3.5.1, "Trace Mode Result Types", on page 137.

The specified result type must be one of those configured with the `[SENSe:]ADEMod:FM:AFSPectrum[:TYPE]` command. Otherwise a query error will be generated.

Return values

ASCII Format (FORMat ASCII) or Binary Format (FORMat REAL, 32); for details see chapter 4.3.5.2, "Formats for Returned Values: ASCII Format and Binary Format", on page 138.

Default unit: dB (logarithmic display) or Hz (linear display)

Example:

ADEM:SET 8MHz,32000,EXT,POS,-500,30, see [SENSe:]ADEMod:SET on page 156
Sets demodulator
ADEM:FM AVER,MAXH,MINH, see [SENSe:]ADEMod:FM[:TDOMain][:TYPE] on page 147
Selects the FM results to be measured
ADEM:AM:REL WRIT,OFF,OFF, see [SENSe:]ADEMod:FM:AFSPectrum[:TYPE] on page 149
Selects the AM results to be measured
ADEM:FM:AFSP WRIT,OFF,OFF, see [SENSe:]ADEMod:FM:AFSPectrum[:TYPE] on page 149
Selects the AF spectrum results of the demodulated FM signal to be measured
ADEM ON, see [SENSe:]ADEMod[:STATe] on page 139
Switches the demodulator on
INIT; WAI
Starts the measurement and waits for termination
FORM ASC, see FORMat[:DATA] on page 198
Selects output format
ADEM:FM:RES? AVER, see [SENSe:]ADEMod:FM[:TDOMain]:RESult on page 148
Reads FM average result data
ADEM:FM:RES? MAXH, see [SENSe:]ADEMod:FM[:TDOMain]:RESult on page 148
Reads FM maxhold result data
ADEM:FM:RES? MINH, see [SENSe:]ADEMod:FM[:TDOMain]:RESult on page 148
Reads FM minhold result data
ADEM:AM:RES? WRIT, see [SENSe:]ADEMod:AM[:ABSolute][:TDOMain]:RESult on page 142
Reads current AM result data
ADEM:FM:AFSP:RES? WRIT
Reads current AF spectrum result data of demodulated FM signal

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod:FM:OFFSet <Type>

This command calculates the FM offset of the currently available measurement data set.

If averaging has been activated before acquiring the data set (using [SENSe:]ADEMod:FM[:TDOMain][:TYPE] on page 147, the averaged FM offset over several measurements can also be obtained by setting <result type> = AVERage.

The offset thus determined differs from the one calculated by the CALCulate<n>:MARKer:FUNCtion:ADEMod:FERRor[:RESult<t>] on page 110 command since, for determination of the frequency deviation, the modulation is removed by means of low pass filtering,producing results that are different from those obtained by averaging.

Parameters:

<Type> <result type> | IMMediate | AVERage

IMMediate
The current measurement results will be used for calculating the FM offset

AVERage
The measurement results that were averaged over the given # of measurements will be used for calculating the FM offset

If no average measurement was active during the last measurement sequence only the `[SENSe:]ADEMod:FM:OFFSet IMMediate` command (see `[SENSe:]ADEMod:FM:OFFSet` on page 150) will return a correct result (data to calculate the offset are taken from the last measured data set).

`[SENSe:]ADEMod:FM:OFFSet AVERage` will cause a query error in this case.

Example:
`ADEM:SET 8MHz,32000,EXT,POS,-500,30`, see `[SENSe:]ADEMod:SET` on page 156
Sets up demodulator parameters to execute 30 measurements
`ADEM:FM AVER,OFF,OFF`
Selects FM results to perform averaging
`ADEM:AM OFF,OFF,OFF`
Switches off AM demodulation
`ADEM ON`, see `[SENSe:]ADEMod[:STATe]` on page 139
Switches on analog demodulator
`INIT; WAI`
Starts measurement and waits for sync
`ADEM:FM:OFFS? IMM`
Reads FM offset of last measurement of the sequence of 30
`ADEM:FM:OFFS? AVER`
Reads FM offset averaged over 30 measurements

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod:MTIMe <Time>

This command defines the measurement time for analog demodulation.

Parameters:

<Time> <numeric_value>

*RST: 62.5us

Example:
`ADEM:MTIM 62.5us`
Sets the measurement time to 62.5 µs.

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod:PM[:TDOMain][:TYPE] <Type>

This command selects the result types of the PM-demodulated signal to be created simultaneously.

Parameters:

<Type>

*RST: OFF,OFF,OFF

<result type 1|2|3|4|5|6>: WRITe, AVERage, MAXHold, MINHold, VIEW; for details see chapter 4.3.5.1, "Trace Mode Result Types", on page 137.

Example: `ADEM:PM AVER,MAXH,MINH`, see `[SENSe:]ADEMod:PM[:TDOMain][:TYPE]` on page 152

Determines average, maximum and minimum value simultaneously

`ADEM:PM WRIT,OFF,OFF`

Determines only current measurement results

`ADEM:PM OFF,OFF,OFF`

Switches the PM demodulator off.

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod:PM[:TDOMain]:RESult <Type>

This command reads the result data of the PM demodulation for the specified result type. The data format of the output data is determined with the FORMat command.

Return values:

<Type>

<result type>: WRITe, AVERage, MAXHold, MINHold; for details see chapter 4.3.5.1, "Trace Mode Result Types", on page 137.

The specified result type must be one of those configured with the `[SENSe:]ADEMod:PM[:TDOMain][:TYPE]` command. Otherwise a query error will be generated.

Return values

ASCII Format (FORMat ASCII) or Binary Format (FORMat REAL, 32); for details see chapter 4.3.5.2, "Formats for Returned Values: ASCII Format and Binary Format", on page 138 .

Default unit: dB (logarithmic display) or RAD or DEG (linear display)

Example:
`ADEM:SET 8MHz,32000,EXT,POS,-500,30`, see `[SENSe:]ADEMod:SET` on page 156
Sets the demodulator parameters.
`ADEM:PM AVER,MAXH,MINH`, see `[SENSe:]ADEMod:PM[:TDOMain][:TYPE]` on page 152
Selects the PM results to be measured.
`ADEM:AM WRIT,OFF,OFF`
Selects the AM results to be measured.
`ADEM ON`, see `[SENSe:]ADEMod[:STATe]` on page 139
Switches on the demodulator.
`INIT; WAI`
Starts the measurement and waits for termination.
`FORM ASC`, see `FORMat[:DATA]` on page 198
Selects the output format.
`ADEM:PM:RES? AVER`
Reads the PM average result data.
`ADEM:PM:RES? MAXH`
Reads the PM maxhold result data.
`ADEM:PM:RES? MINH`
Reads the PM minhold result data.
`ADEM:AM:RES? WRIT`
Reads the current AM result data.

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod:PM:AFSPectrum[:TYPE] <Type>

This command selects the AF spectrum result types of the PM-demodulated signal to be measured simultaneously.

Parameters:
<Type>
*RST: OFF,OFF,OFF
<result type 1|2|3|4|5|6>: WRITe, AVERage, MAXHold, MINHold, VIEW; for details see chapter 4.3.5.1, "Trace Mode Result Types", on page 137.

The result type "AF spectrum of the PM demodulated signal" cannot be activated at the same time as "AF spectrum of AM or FM demodulated signal".

Example:
`ADEM:PM:AFSP AVER,MAXH,MINH`
Determines average, maximum and minimum value simultaneously
`ADEM:PM:AFSP WRIT,OFF,OFF`
Determines only current measurement results
`ADEM:PM:AFSP OFF,OFF,OFF`
Switches calculation of AF spectrum off

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod:PM:AFSPectrum:RESult <Type>

This command reads out the AF spectrum result data of the PM-demodulated signal for the specified result type. The data format of the output data is determined with the FORMat command.

Return values:

<Type>

<result type>: WRITe, AVERage, MAXHold, MINHold; for details see chapter 4.3.5.1, "Trace Mode Result Types", on page 137 .

The specified result type must be one of those configured with the `[SENSe:]ADEMod:PM:AFSPectrum[:TYPE]` on page 153 command. Otherwise a query error will be generated.

Return values

ASCII Format (FORMat ASCII) or Binary Format (FORMat REAL, 32); for details see chapter 4.3.5.2, "Formats for Returned Values: ASCII Format and Binary Format", on page 138 .

Default unit: dB (logarithmic display) or RAD or DEG (linear display)

Example: `ADEM:SET 8MHz,32000,EXT,POS,-500,30`, see `[SENSe:]ADEMod:SET` on page 156
Sets demodulator
`ADEM:PM AVER,MAXH,MINH`, see `[SENSe:]ADEMod:PM[:TDOMain][:TYPE]` on page 152
Selects the PM results to be measured
`ADEM:AM:REL WRIT,OFF,OFF`, see `[SENSe:]ADEMod:FM:AFSPectrum[:TYPE]` on page 149
Selects the AM results to be measured
`ADEM:PM:AFSP WRIT,OFF,OFF`, see `[SENSe:]ADEMod:PM:AFSPectrum[:TYPE]` on page 153
Selects the AF spectrum results of the demodulated PM signal to be measured
`ADEM ON`, see `[SENSe:]ADEMod[:STATe]` on page 139
Switches the demodulator on
`INIT; WAI`
Starts the measurement and waits for termination
`FORM ASC`, see `FORMat[:DATA]` on page 198
Selects output format
`ADEM:PM:RES? AVER`, see `[SENSe:]ADEMod:PM:AFSPectrum:RESult` on page 154
Reads PM average result data
`ADEM:PM:RES? MAXH`, see `[SENSe:]ADEMod:PM:AFSPectrum:RESult` on page 154
Reads PM maxhold result data
`ADEM:PM:RES? MINH`, see `[SENSe:]ADEMod:PM:AFSPectrum:RESult` on page 154
Reads PM minhold result data
`ADEM:AM:RES? WRIT`, see `[SENSe:]ADEMod:PM:AFSPectrum:RESult` on page 154
Reads current AM result data
`ADEM:PM:AFSP:RES? WRIT`
Reads current AF spectrum result data of demodulated PM signal

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod:PM:RPOint[:X] <Time>

This command determines the position where the phase of the PM-demodulated signal is set to 0 rad. The maximum possible value depends on the measurement time selected in the instrument; this value is output in response to the query `ADEM:PM:RPO:X? MAX`.

Parameters:

<Time> 0 s to measurement time

*RST: 0 s

Example: `ADEM:PM:RPO 500us`
Sets the position where the phase to 0 rad setting to 500 µs.

Usage: SCPI conform

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod:RLENgth?

This command returns the record length set up for the current analog demodulation measurement.

Example: `ADEM:RLEN?`
Returns the current record length.

Usage: Query only

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod:SET <sample rate> | <record length> | <trigger source> | <trigger slope> | <offset samples> | <# of meas>

This command configures the analog demodulator of the instrument.

Parameters:

<sample rate> **numeric value**
The frequency at which measurement values are taken from the A/D-converter and stored in I/Q memory.
Allowed range: refer to Sample Rate, Measurement Time and Trigger Offset.
Note: for FM stereo measurements (K7S option), the sample rate is always 500 kHz (as the demodulation bandwidth is permanently set to 400 kHz). Thus, this parameter is ignored in this case.
*RST: 8 MHz

<record length> Number of samples to be stored in I/Q memory.
Range: 1 to 400001 with AF filter or AF trigger active, 1 to 480001 with both AF filter and AF trigger deactive
*RST: 501)

<trigger source> Selection of the trigger source to use for the demodulator.
IMMediate | EXTernal | IFPower | RFPower| AF | AM | AMRelative | FM | PM
Note: After selecting IF Power, the trigger threshold can be set with the `TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:LEVel:IFPower` command.
*RST: IMMediate

<trigger slope> POSitive | NEGative
Used slope of the trigger signal.
The value indicated here will be ignored for <trigger source> = IMMediate.
*RST: POSitive

<offset samples> Number of samples to be used as an offset to the trigger signal. For details refer to chapter 4.1.8, "Sample Rate, Measurement Time and Trigger Offset", on page 21.
The value indicated here is ignored for <trigger source> = "IMMediate".

*RST: 0

<# of meas> Number of repetitions of the measurement to be executed. The value indicated here is especially necessary for the average/ maxhold/minhold function.

Range: 0 to 32767
*RST: 0

Example:
```
ADEM:SET 8MHz,32000,EXT,POS,-500,30
```
Performs a measurement at:
sample rate = 8 MHz
record length = 32000
trigger source = EXTernal
trigger slope = POSitive
offset samples = -500 (500 samples before trigger occurred)
# of meas = 30

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod:SPECtrum[:TYPE] <Type>

This command selects the result types to be created in parallel by the RF spectrum measurement with active analog demodulation.

Parameters:
<Type>

*RST: OFF,OFF,OFF
<result type 1|2|3|4|5|6>: WRITe, AVERage, MAXHold, MINHold, VIEW, OFF; for details see chapter 4.3.5.1, "Trace Mode Result Types", on page 137.

Example:
```
ADEM:SPEC AVER,MAXH,MINH
```
Creates average, max hold and min hold values at a time
```
ADEM:SPEC WRIT,OFF,OFF
```
Only creates the current measurement values
```
ADEM:SPEC OFF,OFF,OFF
```
Switches analog demodulator off

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod:SPECtrum:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution] <Bandwidth>

This command sets the resolution bandwidth for the spectrum representation that was determined from the analog demodulation data.

The recording time required is calculated from the sampling rate indirectly set via [SENSe:]ADEMod:SPECtrum:SPAN[:MAXimum] on page 159 or [SENSe:]ADEMod:BANDwidth|BWIDth:DEModulation on page 147. If the available recording time is not sufficient for the given bandwidth, the recording time is set to its maximum and the resolution bandwidth is enlarged to the resulting bandwidth.

Parameters:

<Bandwidth> refer to data sheet

*RST: 61.2 kHz

Example: ADEM ON, see [SENSe:]ADEMod[:STATe] on page 139
Switches on the analog demodulator
CALC:FEED 'XTIM:SPEC', see CALCulate<n>:FEED on page 112
Switches on the RF spectrum result display
or
CALC:FEED 'XTIM:FM:AFSP', see CALCulate<n>:FEED on page 112
Switches on the AF spectrum result display of FM signal
ADEM:SPEC:BAND 61.2kHz
Sets the resolution bandwidth to 61.2 kHz.

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod:SPECtrum:RESult <Type>

This command reads out the RF spectrum result data for the specified result type. The data format of the output data block is defined by the FORMat command.

Return values:

<Type> <result type>: WRITe, AVERage, MAXHold, MINHold; for details see chapter 4.3.5.1, "Trace Mode Result Types", on page 137.

The result type indicated must be one of those configured by [SENSe:]ADEMod:SPECtrum[:TYPE] on page 157. Otherwise a query error will be generated.

Return values ASCII Format (FORMat ASCII) or Binary Format (FORMat REAL, 32); for details see chapter 4.3.5.2, "Formats for Returned Values: ASCII Format and Binary Format", on page 138 .

The output units are described in CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:PEXCursion on page 125.

Example: ADEM:SET 8MHz,32000,EXT,POS,-500,30, see [SENSe:]ADEMod:SET on page 156
Sets demodulator
ADEM:SPEC AVER,MAXH,MINH
Selects RF spectrum results to be measured
ADEM:SPEC WRIT,OFF,OFF
Selects the AM results to be measured
ADEM ON, see [SENSe:]ADEMod[:STATe] on page 139
Switches the demodulator on
INIT; WAI
Starts the measurement and waits for termination
FORM ASC, see FORMat[:DATA] on page 198
Selects output format
ADEM:SPEC:RES? AVER
Reads RF spectrum average results
ADEM:SPEC:RES? MAXH
Reads RF spectrum max hold results
ADEM:SPEC:RES? MINH
Reads RF spectrum min hold results
ADEM:SPEC:RES? WRIT
Reads spectrum current results

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod:SPECtrum:SPAN[:MAXimum] <FreqRange>

This command sets the maximum frequency range for displaying the RF spectrum that was determined from the FM demodulation data. The maximum span corresponds to the measurement bandwidth of analog demodulation (for details refer to [SENSe:]ADEMod:BANDwidth|BWIDth:DEModulation on page 147).

For details refer on the relation of bandwidth and sample rate refer to Sample Rate, Measurement Time and Trigger Offset.

Parameters:
<FreqRange> <numeric_value>

*RST: 5 MHz

Example: ADEM ON, see [SENSe:]ADEMod[:STATe] on page 139
Switches on the analog demodulator
CALC:FEED 'XTIM:SPEC', see CALCulate<n>:FEED on page 112
Switches on RF spectrum result display.
ADEM:SPEC:SPAN:MAX 5 MHz
Sets the max. span to 5 MHz
ADEM:SPEC:SPAN:ZOOM 1 MHz
Sets the displayed span to 1 MHz

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod:SPECtrum:SPAN:ZOOM <FreqRange>

This command sets the frequency range for the RF spectrum result display determined from analog demodulation data. The frequency range for result display is limited to the maximum span (`[SENSe:]ADEMod:SPECtrum:SPAN[:MAXimum]` on page 159) or to the measurement bandwidth of analog demodulation (`[SENSe:]ADEMod:BANDwidth|BWIDth:DEModulation` on page 147).

Parameters:

<FreqRange> <numeric_value>

*RST: 5 MHz

Example: `ADEM ON`, see `[SENSe:]ADEMod[:STATe]` on page 139
Switches on the analog demodulator
`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:SPEC'`, see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 112
Switches on RF spectrum result display.
`ADEM:SPEC:SPAN:MAX 5 MHz`, see `[SENSe:]ADEMod:SPECtrum:SPAN[:MAXimum]` on page 159
Sets the maximum span to 5 MHz
`ADEM:SPEC:SPAN:ZOOM 1 MHz`
Sets displayed span to 1 MHz

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod:SRATe?

This command returns the sample rate set up for the current analog demodulation measurement.

Example: `ADEM:SRAT?`
Returns the current sample rate.

Usage: Query only

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:ZOOM[:STATe] <State>

The command enables or disables the zoom function for the analog-demodulated measurement data in the specified window. Depending on the selected measurement time and the demodulation bandwidth, the number of recorded test points may be greater than that shown on the display.

If the zoom function is enabled, the default number of sweep points in "Spectrum" mode of the result memory are displayed from the specified start time with `[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:ZOOM:STARt` on page 161.

If the zoom function is disabled, data reduction is used to adapt the test points to the number of points available on the display.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
window

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: ADEM:ZOOM ON
Switches on the zoom function

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:ZOOM:STARt <Time>

The command selects the start time for the display of individual measured values of the analog demodulation in the specified window. The maximum possible value depends on the measurement time, which is set in the instrument and can be queried with the [SENSe:]ADEMod:MTIMe on page 151 command.

If the zoom function is enabled, the default number of sweep points in "Spectrum" mode of the result memory are displayed from the specified start time with [SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:ZOOM:STARt on page 161.

Suffix:
<n> 1...4
window

Parameters:
<Time>

*RST: 0 s
0 s to measurement time – (default number of sweep points in "Spectrum" mode – 1 * 1/sample rate)

Example: ADEM:ZOOM:STAT ON (see [SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:ZOOM[:STATe] on page 160)
Switches on the zoom function
ADEM:ZOOM:STAR 500us
Sets the starting point of the display to 500 µs.

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:ZOOM:LENGth <Length>

The command allows you to define the length of the zoom area for the analog-demodulated measurement data in the specified window manually. If the length is defined manually using this command, the zoom mode is also set to manual.

Suffix:
<n> 1...4
window

Parameters:
<Length>

*RST: sweep time
Length of the zoom area in seconds.

Example: ADEM:ZOOM:LENG 2s
Zoom mode is set to manual and the zoom length to 2 seconds.

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:ZOOM:LENGth:MODE <Mode>

The command defines whether the length of the zoom area for the analog-demodulated measurement data is defined automatically or manually in the specified window. By default and in automatic mode, the number of sweep points is used as the zoom length. If the zoom length was already entered using `[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:ZOOM:LENGth` on page 161, manual zoom mode is set automatically.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
window

Parameters:

<Mode> AUTO | MAN

*RST: AUTO

Example: `ADEM:ZOOM:LENG:MODE MAN`
Zoom function uses the length defined manually.

Mode: ADEMOD

4.3.5.4 SENSe:ADJust Subsystem

The ADJust subsystem controls automatic definition of frequency and level settings.

[SENSe:]ADJust:ALL

Activates all automatic settings:

- Frequency
- Level

Example: `ADJ:ALL`

Mode: A, ADEMOD, CDMA, EVDO, TDS, WCDMA

[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:LEVel:DURation <Duration>

Defines the duration of the level measurement used to determine the optimal reference level automatically (for `SENS:ADJ:LEV ON`).

Parameters:

<Duration> <numeric value> in seconds

Range: 0.001 to 16000.0
*RST: 0.001
Default unit: s

Example: `ADJ:CONF:LEV:DUR:5`

Mode: A, ADEMOD, CDMA, EVDO, TDS, VSA, WCDMA

[SENSe:]ADJust:FREQuency

Defines the center frequency automatically by determining the highest level in the frequency span.

Example: `ADJ:FREQ`

Mode: A, ADEMOD, CDMA, EVDO, TDS, WCDMA

[SENSe:]ADJust:LEVel

This command automatically sets the optimal reference level for the current measurement.

Example: `ADJ:LEV`

Mode: A, ADEMOD, CDMA, EVDO, TDS, WCDMA

[SENSe:]ADJust:SCALe:Y:AUTO[:CONTinuous] <state>

Activates automatic scaling of the y-axis. Currently auto-scaling is only available for AF measurements. RF power and RF spectrum measurements are not affected by the auto-scaling.

Parameters:

<state> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: `SENS1:ADJ:SCAL:Y:AUTO ON`

Mode: ADEMOD, SFM

4.3.5.5 SENSe:BANDwidth Subsystem (Analog Demodulation, R&S FSV–K7)

This subsystem controls the setting of the instruments filter bandwidths. Both groups of commands (BANDwidth and BWIDth) perform the same functions.

[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth:DEMod <Bandwidth>

This command sets the bandwidth for analog demodulation. Depending on the selected demodulation bandwidth, the instrument selects the required sampling rate.

The available values of the demodulation bandwidths are determined by the sampling rates. For details on the correlation between demodulation bandwidth and sampling rate refer to chapter 4.1.8, "Sample Rate, Measurement Time and Trigger Offset", on page 21.

Parameters:

<Bandwidth> <numeric_value>

*RST: 5 MHz

Example: `BAND:DEM 1MHz`
Sets test bandwidth to 1 MHz

Mode: A-F, ADEMOD

[SENSe:]BANDwidth:DEMod:TYPE <FilterType>

This command defines the type of demodulation filter to be used.

Parameters:

<FilterType> **FLAT**
Standard flat demodulation filter

GAUSs
Gaussian filter for optimized settling behaviour

*RST: FLAT

Example: `BAND:DEM:TYPE GAUS`
Selects the Gaussian filter.

Mode: ADEMOD

4.3.5.6 SENSe:FILTer Subsystem (Analog Demodulation, R&S FSV-K7)

The SENSe:FILTer subsystem selects the filters to reduce the bandwidth of the demodulated signal. The selected filters are used for AM, FM and PM demodulation in common.

Using the commands in the SENSe:FILTer subsystem you can define filter settings for each window individually. Note, however, that if the same modulation type is used in several windows, the settings defined for that modulation are used in all the corresponding windows.

Commands of the SENSe:FILTer subsystem

[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:AOFF

This command switches all AF filters off.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
irrelevant

Example: SENS:FILT:AOFF

Usage: Event

Mode: ADEMOD, SFM

[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:AWEighted <State>

This command activates/deactivates the "A" weighting filter in the specified window.

For details on the CCIT filter see "CCIT" on page 34.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
window

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: FILT:CCIT ON
Activates the CCIT weighting filter.

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:CCIT <State>

This command activates/deactivates the CCIT (CCIT P.53) weighting filter in the specified window.

For details on the CCIT filter see "CCIT" on page 34.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
window

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: FILT:CCIT ON
Activates the CCIT weighting filter.

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:CCIR:[:UNWeighted][:STATe] <State>

This command activates/deactivates the unweighted CCIR filter in the specified window.

For details on the unweighted CCIR filter see "CCIR Unweighted" on page 34.

Suffix:
<n> 1...4
window

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: FILT:CCIR:UNW ON
Activates the unweighted CCIR filter.

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:CCIR:WEIGhted[:STATe] <State>

This command activates/deactivates the weighted CCIR filter in the specified window.

For details on the weighted CCIR filter see "CCIR Weighted" on page 35.

Suffix:
<n> 1...4
window

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: FILT:CCIR:WEIG ON
Activates the weighted CCIR filter.

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:DEMPhasis[:STATe] <State>

This command activates/deactivates the selected deemphasis in the specified window.

For details about deemphasis refer to "Deemphasis" on page 35.

Suffix:
<n> 1...4
window

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: FILT:DEMP ON
Activates the selected deemphasis.

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:DEMPhasis:TCONstant

This command selects the deemphasis in the specified window.

For details on deemphasis refer to "Deemphasis" on page 35.

For details on the demodulation bandwidth range refer to "Demod BW" on page 32.

Suffix:
<n> 1...4
window

Parameters:
25 us | 50 us | 75 us | 750 us

*RST: 50 us

Example: `FILT:DEMP:TCON 750us`
Selects the deemphasis for the demodulation bandwidth range from 800 Hz to 4 MHz with a time constant of 750 µs.

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:HPASs[:STATe] <State>

This command activates/deactivates the selected high pass filter in the specified window.

For details on the high pass filter refer to "High Pass" on page 33.

Suffix:
<n> 1...4
window

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: `FILT:HPAS ON`
Activates the selected high pass filter.

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:HPASs:FREQuency <FilterType>

This command selects the high pass filter type in the specified window. For details on filters refer to "High Pass" on page 33.

For details about the demodulation bandwidth range refer to "Demod BW" on page 32.

Suffix:
<n> 1...4
window

Parameters:
<FilterType>

Range: 50 to 300
*RST: 300Hz
Default unit: Hz

Example: `FILT:HPAS:FREQ 300Hz`
Selects the high pass filter for the demodulation bandwidth range from 800 Hz to 16 MHz.

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:LPASs[:STATe] <State>

This command activates/deactivates the selected low pass filter in the specified window.

For details on the low pass filter refer to "Low Pass" on page 33.

Suffix:
<n> 1...4
window

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: `FILT:LPAS ON`
Activates the selected low pass filter.

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:LPASs:FREQuency[:ABSolute] <FilterType>

This command selects the absolute low pass filter type in the specified window. For details on filters refer to "Low Pass" on page 33.

For details about the demodulation bandwidth range refer to "Demod BW" on page 32.

Suffix:
<n> 1...4
window

Parameters:
<FilterType> 3kHz | 15kHz | 150kHz

*RST: 15kHz

Example: `FILT:LPAS:FREQ 150kHz`
Selects the low pass filter for the demodulation bandwidth range from 400 kHz to 16 MHz.

Mode: ADEMOD

[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:LPASs:FREQuency:RELative <FilterType>

This command selects the relative low pass filter type in the specified window. For details on filters refer to Low Pass softkey.

For details about the demodulation bandwidth range refer to "Demod BW" on page 32.

Suffix:
<n> 1...4
window

Parameters:
<FilterType> 5PCT | 10PCT | 25PCT

*RST: 25PCT

Example: `FILT:LPAS:FREQ 25PCT`
Selects the low pass filter as 25 % of the demodulation bandwidth.

Mode: ADEMOD

4.3.5.7 SENSe:FREQuency Subsystem (Analog Demodulation, R&S FSV–K7)

The SENSe:FREQuency subsystem defines the frequency axis of the active display. The frequency axis can either be defined via the start/stop frequency or via the center frequency and span.

[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer <Frequency>

This command defines the center frequency of the analyzer or the measuring frequency for span = 0.

Parameters:

<Frequency> <numeric_value>

Range: 0 to fmax
*RST: fmax/2
Default unit: Hz
f_{max} is specified in the data sheet. min span is 10 Hz

Example: `FREQ:CENT 100 MHz`

Mode: all

[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP[:VALue] <StepSize>

This command defines the step size of the center frequency.

Parameters:

<StepSize> <numeric_value>

Range: 1 to 1000000000
*RST: - (AUTO 0.1 × SPAN is switched on)
Default unit: Hz

Example: `FREQ:CENT:STEP 120 MHz`

Mode: all

[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:LINK <CouplingType>

This command couples the step size of the center frequency to span (span >0) or to the resolution bandwidth (span = 0) or cancels the couplings.

Parameters:

<CouplingType> OFF | SPAN | RBW

SPAN
coupling to frequency display range (for span > 0)
(for RF spectrum result display)

RBW
coupling to resolution bandwidth (for span = 0)
(for all result displays except RF spectrum)

OFF
manual input, no coupling

*RST: SPAN

Example: `FREQ:CENT:STEP:LINK SPAN`

Mode: A, ADEMOD, CDMA, EVDO, TDS, WCDMA

[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:LINK:FACTor <Value>

This command couples the step size of the center frequency with a factor to the span (span >0) or to the resolution bandwidth (span = 0).

Parameters:

<Value> 1 to 100 PCT

*RST: (AUTO 0.1 × SPAN is switched on)

Example: `FREQ:CENT:STEP:LINK:FACT 20PCT`

Mode: A, ADEMOD, CDMA, EVDO, TDS, WCDMA

4.3.5.8 SENSe:SWEep Subsystem (Analog Demodulation, analyzer–K7)

The SENSe:SWEep subsystem controls the sweep parameters.

[SENSe:]SWEep:COUNt <NumberSweeps>

This command defines the number of sweeps started with single sweep, which are used for calculating the average or maximum value. If the values 0 or 1 are set, one sweep is performed.

Parameters:

<NumberSweeps> 0 to 32767

*RST: 0 (GSM: 200)

Example: `SWE:COUN 64`
Sets the number of sweeps to 64.
`INIT:CONT OFF`
Switches to single sweep mode.
`INIT;*WAI`
Starts a sweep and waits for its end.

Mode: A, ADEMOD, BT, CDMA, EVDO, PHN, TDS, WCDMA, GSM, NF

[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:HOLDoff <DelayTime>

This command defines the delay time between the external gate signal and the continuation of the sweep.

Note: Using gate mode "level" (see `[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:TYPE` on page 172) and an IFP trigger (see `TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:SOURce` on page 182), the holdoff time for the IFP trigger is ignored for frequency sweep, FFT sweep, zero span and IQ mode measurements.

Parameters:
<DelayTime> 0 s to 30 s

*RST: 0s

Example: `SWE:EGAT:HOLD 100us`

Mode: A, ADEMOD, BT, EVDO, TDS

[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:POLarity <Polarity>

This command determines the polarity of the external gate signal. The setting applies both to the edge of an edge-triggered signal and the level of a level-triggered signal.

Parameters:
<Polarity> POSitive | NEGative

*RST: POSitive

Example: `SWE:EGAT:POL POS`

Mode: A, ADEMOD, BT, EVDO, TDS, WCDMA

[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:SOURce <Source>

This command toggles between the available signal sources for the gate mode. If an IF power signal is used, the gate is opened as soon as a signal at > -20 dBm is detected within the IF path bandwidth (10 MHz).

For details see the "Trigger Source" on page 86 softkey.

Parameters:
<Source> EXTernal | IFPower | VIDeo | RFPower

*RST: IFPower

Example: `SWE:EGAT:SOUR IFP`
Switches the gate source to IF power.

Mode: A, ADEMOD, BT, EVDO, TDS

[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:TYPE <Type>

This command sets the type of triggering by the external gate signal.

A delay between applying the gate signal and the start of recording measured values can be defined, see `[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:HOLDoff` on page 171.

Parameters:

<Type> LEVel | EDGE

LEVel
The gate is level-triggered:
After detection of the gate signal, the gate remains open until the gate signal disappears. The gate opening time cannot be defined with the command `[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:HOLDoff`.
Note: Using gating with gate mode "level" and an IFP trigger (see `TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:SOURce` on page 182), the holdoff time for the IFP trigger is ignored for frequency sweep, FFT sweep, zero span and IQ mode measurements.

EDGE
The gate is edge-triggered:
After detection of the set gate signal edge, the gate remains open until the gate delay (`[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:HOLDoff`) has expired.

*RST: EDGE

Example:
```
SWE:EGAT:TYPE EDGE
```

Mode: A, ADEMOD, BT, EVDO, TDS

[SENSe:]SWEep:POINts <NumberPoints>

This command defines the number of measurement points to be collected during one sweep.

Note: For Spurious Emissions measurements the maximum number of sweep points in all ranges is limited to 100001.

Parameters:

<NumberPoints> 101 to 32001

*RST: 691 (NF: 11)

Example:
```
SWE:POIN 251
```

Mode: A, ADEMOD, BT, CDMA, EVDO, TDS, NF, PHN, WCDMA

[SENSe:]SWEep:TIME <Time>

This command defines the sweep time.

Parameters:

<Time> Refer to Instrument Functions Analog Demodulation (R&S FSV–K7) – Sample Rate, Measurement Time and Trigger Offset.

4.3.5.9 Other commands in the SENSe subsystem

[SENSe:]AVERage<n>:COUNt <NoMeasurements>

This command defines the number of measurements which contribute to the average value in the window specified by the AVERage<n> suffix.

Note that continuous averaging is performed after the indicated number has been reached in continuous sweep mode.

In single sweep mode, the sweep is stopped as soon as the indicated number of measurements (sweeps) is reached. Synchronization to the end of the indicated number of measurements is only possible in single sweep mode.

This command has the same effect as the `[SENSe<source>:]SWEep:COUNt` command. In both cases, the number of measurements is defined whether the average calculation is active or not.

The number of measurements applies to all traces in the window.

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

Parameters:

<NoMeasurements> 0 to 32767

*RST: 0

Example:

```
SWE:CONT OFF
```
Switching to single sweep mode.
```
AVER:COUN 16
```
Sets the number of measurements to 16.
```
AVER:STAT ON
```
Switches on the calculation of average.
```
INIT;*WAI
```
Starts the measurement and waits for the end of the 16 sweeps.

Mode: all

[SENSe:]AVERage<n>:TYPE <FunctionType>

This command selects the type of average function in the window specified by the AVERage<n> suffix.

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

Parameters:

<FunctionType> VIDeo | LINear | POWer

VIDeo
The logarithmic power values are averaged.

LINear
The power values are averaged before they are converted to logarithmic values.

POWer
The power level values are converted into unit Watt prior to averaging. After the averaging, the data is converted back into its original unit.

*RST: VIDeo

Example: `AVER:TYPE LIN`
Switches to linear average calculation.

Mode: A, ADEMOD, BT, WCDMA

[SENSe:][WINDow:]DETector<trace>[:FUNCtion] <Function>

This command switches on the detector for the data acquisition in the selected trace in the specified window.

Suffix:

<trace> 1...6
trace

Parameters:

<Function> APEak | NEGative | POSitive | SAMPle | RMS | AVERage | QPEak

*RST: APEak
For details on detectors refer to chapter 4.1.7, "Detector Overview", on page 20.

Example: `DET POS`
Sets the detector to "positive peak".

Mode: A, ADEMOD

[SENSe:][WINDow:]DETector<trace>[:FUNCtion]:AUTO <State>

This command either couples the detector to the current trace setting or turns coupling off in the specified window.

Suffix:

<trace> 1...6
trace

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

Example: `DET:AUTO OFF`

Mode: A, ADEMOD

4.3.6 TRACe Subsystem (Analog Demodulation, R&S FSV–K7)

The TRACe subsystem controls access to the instruments internal trace memory.

4.3.6.1 Commands of the TRACe subsystem

TRACe<n>[:DATA]? <ResultType>

This command returns the current trace data or measurement results. In case of several result displays, you have to use specific parameters to query the results.

For details on saving and recalling data refer to the `MMEMory` subsystem in the description of the base unit.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
window; For applications that have only one measurement screen, the suffix is irrelevant.

Query parameters:

<ResultType> TRACe1 | TRACe2 | TRACe3 | TRACe4 | TRACe5 | TRACe6 | SPECtrogram | SGRam | LIST | SPURious

Selects the type of result to be returned.

TRACe1 | ...| TRACe6
The query returns a list of results with one value for each sweep point in the currently set level unit.
For details see table 4-4

LIST
Returns the results of the list evaluation of the Spectrum Emission Mask and Spurious Emissions measurement (Spectrum mode only). For a description of the syntax see table 4-5 below.

SPURious
Returns the peak list of the Spurious Emissions measurement (Spectrum mode only)

Example: `TRAC? TRACe1`
Returns the trace data for Trace 1.

Usage: Query only

Mode: A, ADEMOD, BT, NF, PHN, TDS

Table 4-4: Results for <TRACe...> ResultTypes

The query returns a list of results with one value for each sweep point in the currently set level unit. By default, the list contains 691 values. The currently used number of sweep points can be determined using SWE:POIN?, see `[SENSe:]SWEep:POINts` on page 172.
`FORMat REAL,32` is used as format for binary transmission, and `FORMat ASCii` for ASCII transmission.
With the auto peak detector, only positive peak values can be read out.
In **IQ Analyzer mode**, if the result display configuration "Real/Imag (I/Q)" is selected, this query returns the I values of each trace point first, then the Q values:
<result>= $I_1,I_2,...,I_n$, $Q_1,Q_2,...,Q_n$

Table 4-5: Results for <LIST> ResultType

Using the LIST parameter, the query returns the results of the list evaluation of the Spectrum Emission Mask and Spurious Emissions measurement (Spectrum mode only) with the following syntax: <no>, <start>, <stop>, <rbw>, <freq>, <power abs>, <power rel>, <delta>, <limit check>, <unused1>, <unused2> where:	
<no>:	peak number
<start>:	start frequency of range
<stop>:	stop frequency of range
<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)

4.3.6.2 Formats for Returned Values: ASCII Format and Binary Format

ASCII Format (FORMat ASCII)

The command reads out a list of comma separated values (CSV) of the measured values in floating point format.

Reading out data in binary format is quicker than in ASCII format. Thus, binary format is recommended for large amounts of data.

Binary Format (FORMat REAL,32)

The command reads out binary data (Definite Length Block Data according to IEEE 488.2), each measurement value being formatted in 32 Bit IEEE 754 Floating-Point-Format.

Depending on the number of samples to be transferred, 2 different kinds of syntax are used:

For <10^{10} samples:

The schema of the result string is as follows:

`#<NoOfDigits><NoOfDataBytes><value1><value2>…<value n>`, with

#	Header prefix, 1 byte
<NoOfDigits>	Number of digits of the following number of data bytes (= 4 in the example), 1 byte
<NoOfDataBytes>	Number of following data bytes in decimal form (= 1024 in the example), 1...9 bytes
<Value>	Data values, each one is a 4-byte floating point value

Example:

`#41024<value1><value2>…<value 256>`

4: the following number of data bytes has 4 digits

1024: 1024 Bytes of following data; float: 4 Bytes / value => 1024 / 4 = 256 values (128 I and 128 Q values)

<value x>: 4 Byte values, must be interpreted as float

For ≧10^{10} samples:

The schema of the result string is as follows:

`#(<NoOfDataBytes>)<value1><value2>…<value n>`, with

#	Header prefix, 1 byte
(	1 byte
<NoOfDataBytes>	number of following data bytes (= 1024 in the example), 10 bytes
)	1 byte
<Value>	Data values, each one is a 4-byte floating point value

Example:

`#(1677721600)<value 1><value 2> ... <value 419430400>`

(1677721600): 1677721600 Bytes of following data; float: 4 Bytes / value ==> 1677721600/ 4 = 419430400 values (200Ms I and 200Ms Q values)

<value x>: 4 Byte values, must be interpreted as float

4.3.7 TRIGger Subsystem (Analog Demodulation, R&S FSV–K7)

The TRIGger subsystem is used to synchronize instrument actions with events. It is thus possible to control and synchronize the start of a sweep.

TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:HOLDoff[:TIME] <Delay>

This command defines the length of the trigger delay.

A negative delay time (pretrigger) can be set in zero span only.

Suffix:
<n> irrelevant

Parameters:
<Delay>
Range: zero span: -sweeptime (see data sheet) to 30 s; span: 0 to 30 s
*RST: 0 s

Example: `TRIG:HOLD 500us`

Mode: All

TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:IFPower:HOLDoff <Value>

This command sets the holding time before the next IF power trigger event.

Suffix:
<n> irrelevant

Parameters:
<Value> <numeric_value> in s: 150 ns to 1000 s

*RST: 150 ns

Example: `TRIG:SOUR IFP`
Sets the IF power trigger source.
`TRIG:IFP:HOLD 200 ns`
Sets the holding time to 200 ns.

Mode: A-F, ADEMOD, CDMA, EVDO, GSM, VSA, OFDM, OFDMA/ WiBro, TDS, WCDMA

TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:IFPower:HYSTeresis <Value>

This command sets the limit that the hysteresis value for the IF power trigger has to fall below in order to trigger the next measurement.

Suffix:
<n> irrelevant

Parameters:
<Value> <numeric_value> in dB: 3 dB to 50 dB

*RST: 3 dB

Example: `TRIG:SOUR IFP`
Sets the IF power trigger source.
`TRIG:IFP:HYST 10DB`
Sets the hysteresis limit value.

Mode: ALL

TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:LEVel:AM[:ABSolute] <Level>

The command sets the level when RF power signals are used as trigger source.

For triggering with AF, AM, AMRelative, FM, and PM trigger sources to be successful, the measurement time must cover at least 5 periods of the audio signal.

Suffix:
n irrelevant

Parameters:
<Level>

Range: -100 to +30
*RST: -20 dBm
Default unit: dBm

Example: `TRIG:LEV:AM -30 dBm`
Sets the RF power signal trigger threshold to -30 dBm

Mode: ADEMOD

TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:LEVel:AM:RELative <Level>

The command sets the level when AM-modulated signals are used as trigger source.

For triggering with AF, AM, AMRelative, FM, and PM trigger sources to be successful, the measurement time must cover at least 5 periods of the audio signal.

Suffix:
n irrelevant

Parameters:
<Level>

Range: -100 to +100
*RST: 0 %
Default unit: %

Example: `TRIG:LEV:AM:REL -20 %`
Sets the AM trigger threshold to -20 %

Mode: ADEMOD

TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:LEVel:FM <Level>

The command sets the level when FM-modulated signals are used as trigger source.

For triggering with AF, AM, AMRelative, FM, and PM trigger sources to be successful, the measurement time must cover at least 5 periods of the audio signal.

Suffix:
n irrelevant

Parameters:
<Level>
Range: -10 to +10
*RST: 0 Hz
Default unit: MHz

Example: `TRIG:LEV:FM 10 kHz`
Sets the FM trigger threshold to 10 kHz

Mode: ADEMOD

TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:LEVel:IFPower <TriggerLevel>

This command sets the level of the IF power trigger source.

Suffix:
<n> irrelevant

Parameters:
<TriggerLevel> -50 to +20 DBM

*RST: -20 DBM

Example: `TRIG:LEV:IFP -30DBM`

Mode: All

TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:LEVel:RFPower <TriggerLevel>

This command sets the level of the RF power trigger source.

Suffix:
<n> irrelevant

Parameters:
<TriggerLevel>
Range: -50 to -10 dBm
*RST: -20 dBm

Example: `TRIG:LEV:RFP -30dBm`

Mode: A, ADEMOD, FMS, OFDM, OFDM/WiBro, WLAN

TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:LEVel:PM <Level>

The command sets the level when PM-modulated signals are used as trigger source.

For triggering with AF, AM, AMRelative, FM, and PM trigger sources to be successful, the measurement time must cover at least 5 periods of the audio signal.

Suffix:
n irrelevant

Parameters:
<Level>
Range: -1000 to +1000
*RST: 0 RAD
Default unit: RAD | DEG

Example: `TRIG:LEV:PM 1.2 RAD`
Sets the PM trigger threshold to 1.2 rad

Mode: ADEMOD

TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:TIME:RINTerval <Interval>

This command sets the repetition interval for the time trigger source.

Suffix:
<n> irrelevant

Parameters:
<Interval> 2.0 ms to 5000

*RST: 1.0

Example: `TRIG:SOUR TIME`
Selects the time trigger input for triggering.
`TRIG:TIME:RINT 50`
The sweep starts every 50 s.

Mode: All

TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:LEVel:VIDeo <Value>

This command sets the level of the video trigger source.

Suffix:
<n> irrelevant

Parameters:
<Value> 0 to 100 PCT

*RST: 50 PCT

Example: `TRIG:LEV:VID 50PCT`

Mode: all, except ADEMOD

TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:SLOPe <Type>

This command selects the slope of the trigger signal. The selected trigger slope applies to all trigger signal sources.

Suffix:
<n> irrelevant

Parameters:

<Type> POSitive | NEGative

*RST: POSitive

Example: `TRIG:SLOP NEG`

Mode: all

TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:SOURce <Source>

This command selects the trigger source for the start of a sweep.

For triggering with AF, AM, AMRelative, FM, and PM trigger sources to be successful, the measurement time must cover at least 5 periods of the audio signal. For details on trigger modes refer to the Trigger Source softkey.

Suffix:

<n> irrelevant

Parameters:

<Source> For Analog Demodulation (K7) and FM Stereo (K7S), additionally: AF | FM | AM | AMRelative | PM

IMMediate
Free Run

EXTern
External trigger

RFPower
First intermediate frequency
For Spectrum mode and options R&S FSV-K7, -K7s, -K91, -K93, -K100 only

IFPower
Second intermediate frequency

TIME
Time interval

VIDeo
Video mode is only available in the time domain and only in Spectrum mode.

BBPower
Baseband power (for digital input via the Digital Baseband Interface, R&S FSV-B17)

AF
AF power signal

FM
FM power signal

AM
corresponds to the RF power signal

AMRelative
corresponds to the AM signal

PM
PM power signal

*RST: IMMediate

Example: `TRIG:SOUR EXT`
Selects the external trigger input as source of the trigger signal

Mode: ALL

4.3.8 UNIT Subsystem (Analog Demodulation, R&S FSV–K7)

UNIT:ANGLe <Unit>

This command selects the unit for angles (e.g. for PM display).

The unit is defined globally for all windows.

Suffix:

<n> irrelevant

Parameters:
<Unit> DEG | RAD

*RST: RAD
Example: `UNIT:ANGL DEG`
Mode: ADEMOD, SFM

UNIT:POWer <Unit>

This command selects the unit for power.

The unit is defined globally for all windows.
Suffix:
<n> irrelevant

Parameters:
<Unit> DBM | V | A | W | DBPW | WATT | DBUV | DBMV | VOLT | DBUA | AMPere

*RST: dBm
Example: `UNIT:POW DBM`
Sets the power unit to dBm.
Mode: A, ADEMOD, SFM, SPECM

UNIT:THD <Mode>

Selects the unit for THD measurements.

Parameters:
<Mode> DB | PCT

*RST: DB
Example: `UNIT:THD PCT`
Mode: ADEMOD, SFM

4.3.9 Other Commands Referenced in this Manual

4.3.9.1 CALCulate:DELTamarker Subsystem (Analog Demodulation, R&S FSV–K7)

The CALCulate:DELTamarker subsystem controls the delta marker functions of the instrument.

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCtion:FIXed:RPOint:MAXimum[:PEAK] <Value>

For a measurement with a fixed reference point (see `CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCtion:FIXed[:STATe]` on page 186), this command sets the reference point level for all delta markers in the window specified by the suffix <n> to the peak of the selected trace.

For phase-noise measurements see(`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCtion:PNOise[:STATe]` on page 187), the command defines a new reference point level for delta marker 2.

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<m> marker number

Parameters:

<Value>

Example: `CALC:DELT:FUNC:FIX:RPO:MAX`
Sets the reference point level for delta markers to the peak of the selected trace.

Mode: A, ADEMOD, EVDO

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCtion:FIXed:RPOint:X <Reference>

For a measurement with a fixed reference value (see `CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCtion:FIXed[:STATe]` on page 186), this command defines a new frequency reference (span > 0) or time (span = 0) for all delta markers in the window specified by the suffix <n>.

For phase-noise measurements (see `CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCtion:PNOise:AUTO` on page 187), the command defines a new frequency reference or time for delta marker 2.

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<m> marker number

Parameters:

<Reference> **<numeric_value>**

*RST: ("CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCtion:FIXed" is set to OFF)

Example: `CALC:DELT:FUNC:FIX:RPO:X 128 MHz`
Sets the frequency reference to 128 MHz.

Mode: A, ADEMOD, EVDO, TDS, WCDMA

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCtion:FIXed:RPOint:Y <RefPointLevel>

For a measurement with a fixed reference point (`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCtion:FIXed[:STATe]`), this command defines a new reference point level for all delta markers in the window specified by the suffix <n>.

For phase-noise measurements (`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCtion:PNOise[:STATe]` on page 187), the command defines a new reference point level for delta marker 2.

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<m> marker number

Parameters:

<RefPointLevel> **<numeric_value>**

*RST: ("CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCtion:FIXed" is set to OFF)

Example: `CALC:DELT:FUNC:FIX:RPO:Y -10dBm`
Sets the reference point level for delta markers to -10 dBm.

Mode: A, ADEMOD, EVDO, TDS, WCDMA

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCtion:FIXed[:STATe] <State>

This command switches the relative measurement to a fixed reference value on or off. Marker 1 is activated previously and a peak search is performed, if necessary. If marker 1 is activated, its position becomes the reference point for the measurement. The reference point can then be modified with the `CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCtion:FIXed:RPOint:X` commands and `CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCtion:FIXed:RPOint:Y` independently of the position of marker 1 and of a trace. It applies to all delta markers in the window specified by the suffix <n> as long as the function is active.

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<m> marker number

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: `CALC:DELT:FUNC:FIX ON`
Switches on the measurement with fixed reference value for all delta markers.
`CALC:DELT:FUNC:FIX:RPO:X 128 MHZ`
Sets the frequency reference to 128 MHz.
`CALC:DELT:FUNC:FIX:RPO:Y 30 DBM`
Sets the reference level to +30 dBm.

Mode: A, ADEMOD, EVDO, TDS, WCDMA

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCtion:PNOise[:STATe] <State>

This command switches on or off the phase-noise measurement with all active delta markers in the window specified by the suffix <n>. The correction values for the bandwidth and the log amplifier are taken into account in the measurement.

Marker 1 is activated, if necessary, and a peak search is performed. If marker 1 is activated, its position becomes the reference point for the measurement.

The reference point can then be modified with the `CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCtion:FIXed:RPOint:X` and `CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCtion:FIXed:RPOint:Y` commands independently of the position of marker 1 and of a trace (the same commands used for the measurement with fixed reference point).

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<m> irrelevant
Note: marker 2 is always the deltamarker for phase noise measurement results.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: `CALC:DELT:FUNC:PNO ON`
Switches on the phase-noise measurement with all delta markers.
`CALC:DELT:FUNC:FIX:RPO:X 128 MHZ`
Sets the frequency reference to 128 MHz.
`CALC:DELT:FUNC:FIX:RPO:Y 30 DBM`
Sets the reference level to +30 dBm

Mode: A, ADEMOD, CDMA, EVDO, TDS, WCDMA, SPECM

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCtion:PNOise:AUTO <State>

This command activates an automatic peak search for the reference fixed marker 1 at the end of each particular sweep in the window specified by the suffix <n>.

Suffix:
<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.
<m> irrelevant
Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF
Example: `CALC:DELT:FUNC:PNO:AUTO ON`
Activates an automatic peak search for the reference marker in a phase-noise measurement.
Mode: A, ADEMOD, CDMA, EVDO, TDS, WCDMA, SPECM

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:LINK <State>

This command links delta marker 1 to marker 1. If you change the horizontal position of the marker, so does the delta marker.
Suffix:
<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.
<m> 1
irrelevant
Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF
Example: `CALC:DELT:LINK ON`
Mode: A, ADEMOD, CDMA, EVDO, TDS, WCDMA, SPECM VSA

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MREF <RefMarkerNo>

This command defines the reference marker for the selected delta marker. The marker values for the delta marker are indicated relative to the specified reference marker.

The reference marker can either be another active marker, or a fixed reference marker (`FIXed`, see `CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCtion:FIXed[:STATe]` on page 186).
Suffix:
<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.
<m> marker number
Parameters:
<RefMarkerNo> 1 to 16 or FIXed
Example: `CALC:DELT3:MREF 2`
Specifies that the values of delta marker 3 are relative to marker 2.
Mode: All

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>[:STATe] <State>

This command defines the marker specified by the suffix <m> as a delta marker for the window specified by the suffix <n>. If the corresponding marker was not already active, it is activated and positioned on the maximum of the measurement curve.

If no suffix is given for DELTamarker, delta marker 1 is selected automatically.

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<m> marker number

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: `CALC:DELT1 ON`
Switches marker 1 to delta marker mode.

Mode: All

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:TRACe <TraceNumber>

This command assigns the selected delta marker to the indicated trace in the window specified by the suffix <n>. The selected trace must be active, i.e. its state must be different from "BLANK".

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<m> marker number

Parameters:

<TraceNumber> **1 to 6**
Selects trace 1 through 6.

Example: `CALC:DELT3:TRAC 2`
Assigns delta marker 3 to trace 2.

Mode: A, ADEMOD, CDMA, EVDO, PHN, TDS, WCDMA, SPECM, RT, VSA

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:X <Position>

This command positions the selected delta marker to the indicated value in the window specified by the suffix <n>. The input is in absolute values.

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<m> marker number

Parameters:

<Position> 0 to maximum frequency or sweep time

Example: `CALC:DELT:X?`
Outputs the absolute frequency/time of delta marker 1.

Mode: A, ADEMOD, CDMA, EVDO, PHN, TDS, WCDMA, VSA

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:X:RELative

This command queries the x-value of the selected delta marker relative to marker 1 or to the reference position (for `CALC:DELT:FUNC:FIX:STAT ON`) in the window specified by the suffix <n>. The command activates the corresponding delta marker, if necessary.

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<m> marker number

Example: `CALC:DELT3:X:REL?`
Outputs the frequency of delta marker 3 relative to marker 1 or relative to the reference position.

Mode: A, ADEMOD, CDMA, EVDO, TDS, WCDMA, VSA

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:Y

This command queries the measured value of the selected delta marker in the specified window. The corresponding delta marker is activated, if necessary. The output is always a relative value referred to marker 1 or to the reference position (reference fixed active).

To obtain a correct query result, a complete sweep with synchronization to the sweep end must be performed between the activation of the delta marker and the query of the y value. This is only possible in single sweep mode.

Depending on the unit defined with `CALC:NIT:POW` or on the activated measuring functions, the query result is output in the units below:

Table 4-6: Analog demodulation measurements

Parameter, measuring function or result display	Output unit
AM result display (R&S FSV–K7)	% (lin) dB (log)
FM result display (R&S FSV–K7)	Hz (lin) dB (log)
PM result display (R&S FSV–K7)	rad | deg (lin) dB (log)
RF result display (R&S FSV–K7)	dB (Range Log or Range Linear %) % (Range Linear %)

Suffix:

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<m> marker number

Example: `INIT:CONT OFF`
Switches to single sweep mode.
`INIT;*WAI`
Starts a sweep and waits for its end.
`CALC:DELT2 ON`
Switches on delta marker 2.
`CALC:DELT2:Y?`
Outputs measurement value of delta marker 2.

Mode: A, ADEMOD, BT, CDMA, EVDO, PHN, TDS, WCDMA, VSA

4.3.9.2 INPut subsystem

INPut:ATTenuation <Value>

This command programs the input attenuator. To protect the input mixer against damage from overloads, the setting 0 dB can be obtained by entering numerals, not by using the DOWN command.

The attenuation can be set in 5 dB steps (with option R&S FSV-B25: 1 dB steps). If the defined reference level cannot be set for the set RF attenuation, the reference level is adjusted accordingly.

In the default state with "Spectrum" mode, the attenuation set on the step attenuator is coupled to the reference level of the instrument. If the attenuation is programmed directly, the coupling to the reference level is switched off.

This function is not available if the Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSV-B17) is active.

Parameters:

<Value> <numeric_value> in dB; range specified in data sheet

*RST: 10 dB (AUTO is set to ON)

Example: `INP:ATT 30dB`
Sets the attenuation on the attenuator to 30 dB and switches off the coupling to the reference level.

Mode: all

INPut:ATTenuation:AUTO <State>

This command automatically couples the input attenuation to the reference level (state ON) or switches the input attenuation to manual entry (state OFF).

This function is not available if the Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSV-B17) is active.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

Example: `INP:ATT:AUTO ON`
Couples the attenuation set on the attenuator to the reference level.

Mode: All

INPut:COUPling <CouplingType>

Toggles the RF input of the analyzer between AC and DC coupling.

This function is not available if the Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSV-B17) is active.

Parameters:
<CouplingType> AC | DC

*RST: AC

Example: `INP:COUP:DC`

Mode: A, ADEMOD, BTS, CDMA, EVDO, TDS, VSA, WCDMA

INPut:DIQ:CDEVice

This command queries the current configuration and the status of the digital baseband input from the optional Digital Baseband interface (option R&S FSV-B17).

For details see the section "Interface Status Information" for the Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSV-B17) in the description of the base unit.

Return values:
<ConnState> Defines whether a device is connected or not.
0
No device is connected.
1
A device is connected.

<DeviceName> Device ID of the connected device

<SerialNumber> Serial number of the connected device

<PortName> Port name used by the connected device

<SampleRate> Maximum or currently used sampling rate of the connected device in Hz (depends on the used connection protocol version; indicated by <SampleRateType> parameter)

<MaxTransferRate> Maximum data transfer rate of the connected device in Hz

<ConnProtState> State of the connection protocol which is used to identify the connected device.
Not Started
Has to be Started
Started
Passed
Failed
Done

<PRBSTestState> State of the PRBS test.
Not Started
Has to be Started
Started
Passed
Failed
Done

<SampleRateType> **0**
Maximum sampling rate is displayed
1
Current sampling rate is displayed

<Placeholder> for future use; currently "0"

Example:
```
INP:DIQ:CDEV?
```
Result:
```
1,SMU200A,103634,Out
A,70000000,100000000,Passed,Not Started,0,0
```

Mode: IQ, VSA, EVDO, CDMA, WCDMA, GSM, ADEMOD, TDS

INPut:DIQ:RANGe:COUPling <State>

If enabled, the reference level for digital input is adjusted to the full scale level automatically if the fullscale level changes.

This command is only available if the optional Digital Baseband interface (option R&S FSV-B17) is installed.

For details see the Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSV-B17) description of the base unit.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: `INP:DIQ:RANG:COUP OFF`

Mode: IQ, VSA, EVDO, CDMA, WCDMA, GSM, ADEMOD, TDS

INPut:DIQ:RANGe[:UPPer] <Level>

Defines the level that should correspond to an I/Q sample with the magnitude "1".

It can be defined either in dBm or Volt (see "Full Scale Level" on page 100).

This command is only available if the optional Digital Baseband interface (option R&S FSV-B17) is installed.

For details see the Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSV-B17) description of the base unit.

Parameters:

<Level> <numeric value>

Range: 70.711 nV to 7.071 V
*RST: 1 V

Example: `INP:DIQ:RANG 1V`

Mode: A, IQ, NF, TDS, VSA, CDMA, EVDO, WCDMA, ADEMOD, GSM, OFDM, OFDMA/WiBro, WLAN

INPut:DIQ:RANGe[:UPPer]:UNIT <Unit>

Defines the unit of the full scale level (see "Level Unit" on page 100). The availability of units depends on the measurement application you are using.

This command is only available if the optional Digital Baseband interface (option R&S FSV-B17) is installed.

For details see the Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSV-B17) description of the base unit.

Parameters:

<Level> V | dBm | dBpW | W | dBmV | dBuV | dBuA | A

*RST: Volt

Example: `INP:DIQ:RANG:UNIT A`

Mode: IQ, VSA, EVDO, CDMA, WCDMA, GSM, ADEMOD, TDS

INPut:DIQ:SRATe <SampleRate>

This command specifies the sample rate of the digital baseband IQ input signal (see "Input Sample Rate" on page 100).

Note: the final user sample rate of the analyzer may differ and is defined using `SENSe:ADEM:SRATe` (see `[SENSe:]ADEMod:SRATe` on page 160).

This command is only available if the optional Digital Baseband interface (option R&S FSV-B17) is installed.

For details see the Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSV-B17) description of the base unit.

Parameters:
<SampleRate>
Range: 1 Hz to 10 GHz
*RST: 32 MHz
Example: INP:DIQ:SRAT 200 MHz
Mode: A, IQ, NF, TDS, VSA, CDMA, EVDO, WCDMA, ADEMOD, GSM, OFDM, OFDMA/WiBro, WLAN

INPut:EATT <Attenuation>

Requires option R&S FSV-B25.

Switches the electronic attenuator on (if not already active) and allows the attenuation of the electronic attenuator to be set.

This command is only available with option R&S FSV-B25, but not if R&S FSV-B17 is active.

The attenuation can be varied in 1 dB steps from 0 to 25 dB. Other entries are rounded to the next lower integer value.

If the defined reference level cannot be set for the given RF attenuation, the reference level is adjusted accordingly and the warning "Limit reached" is output.

Parameters:
<Attenuation> 0...25
*RST: 0 dB (OFF)
Example: `INP1:EATT 10 dB`
Mode: all

INPut:EATT:AUTO <State>

Switches the automatic behaviour of the electronic attenuator on or off. If activated, electronic attenuation is used to reduce the operation of the mechanical attenuation whenever possible.

This command is only available with option R&S FSV-B25, but not if R&S FSV-B17 is active.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: ON
Example: `INP1:EATT:AUTO OFF`
Mode: all

INPut:GAIN:STATe <State>

This command switches the preamplifier on or off (only for option RF Preamplifier, R&S FSV-B22/B24).

With option R&S FSV-B22, the preamplifier only has an effect below 7 GHz.

With option R&S FSV-B24, the amplifier applies to the entire frequency range.

This command is not available when using Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSV-B17).

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: `INP:GAIN:STAT ON`
Switches on 20 dB preamplification.

Mode: A, ADEMOD, BT, CDMA, EVDO, NF, PHN, WCDMA, GSM, VSA, TDS

INPut:IMPedance <Value>

This command sets the nominal input impedance of the instrument. The set impedance is taken into account in all level indications of results.

The setting 75 Ω should be selected, if the 50 Ω input impedance is transformed to a higher impedance using a 75 Ω adapter of the RAZ type (= 25 Ω in series to the input impedance of the instrument). The correction value in this case is 1.76 dB = 10 log (75Ω/50Ω).

This function is not available if the Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSV-B17) is active.

Parameters:

<Value> 50 | 75

*RST: 50 Ω

Example: `INP:IMP 75`

Mode: all

INPut:SELect <Source>

This command selects the signal source for measurements.

Parameters:

<Source> RF | DIQ

RF
Radio Frequency ("RF INPUT" connector)

DIQ
Baseband Digital (IQ) (only available with Digital Baseband Interface, option R&S FSV-B17)

*RST: RF

Example: INP:SEL RF

Mode: A, IQ, NF, TDS, VSA, CDMA, EVDO, WCDMA, ADEMOD, GSM, OFDM, OFDMA/WiBro, WLAN

4.3.9.3 MMEMory subsystem

MMEMory:STORe<n>:LIST <FileName>

This command stores the current list evaluation results in a `<file name>.dat` file. The file consists of a data section containing the list evaluation results.

Suffix:
<n> irrelevant

Parameters:
<FileName> <file name>

Example: `MMEM:STOR:LIST 'test'`
Stores the current list evaluation results in the `test.dat` file.

Mode: A, ADEMOD, CDMA, EVDO, NF, TDS, WCDMA

OUTPut:IF[:SOURce] <Source>

This command switches the source of the IF output between the demodulated signal and the IF signal.

The AF output available at the frontpanel can only be used if the IF output source is set to video.

Parameters:
<Source> IF | VIDeo

IF
intermediate frequency output

VIDeo
video output, 200 mV

*RST: IF

Example: `OUTP:IF VID`
Selects the video signal for the IF output connector.

Mode: A

MMEMory:STORe<n>:TRACe <Trace>, <FileName>

This command stores the selected trace in the specified window in a file with ASCII format. The file format is described in chapter 4.1.10, "ASCII File Export Format", on page 26

The decimal separator (decimal point or comma) for floating-point numerals contained in the file is defined with the `FORMat:DEXPort:DSEParator` command (see `FORMat:DEXPort:DSEParator` on page 199).

Suffix:
<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

Parameters:
<Trace> 1 to 6

selected measurement trace

<FileName> DOS file name
The file name includes indication of the path and the drive name. Indication of the path complies with DOS conventions.

Example: `MMEM:STOR:TRAC 3,'TEST.ASC'`
Stores trace 3 in the file TEST.ASC.

Mode: all

4.3.9.4 OUTPut subsystem

OUTPut:DIQ <State>

If enabled, the captured IQ data is output to the Digital Baseband interface in a continuous stream. This function requires the LVDS interface option (R&S FSV-B17).

Digital input and digital output cannot be used simultaneously.

Parameters:
<State> **ON | OFF**

*RST: OFF

Example: `OUTP:DIQ ON`

Mode: ADEMOD, IQ, VSA

OUTPut:TRIGger <PortLevel>

Sets the Trigger Out port in the Additional Interfaces (option B5 only) to low or high.Thus, you can trigger an additional device via the external trigger port, for example.

Parameters:
<PortLevel> LOW | HIGH

*RST: LOW

Example: `OUTP:TRIG HIGH`

Mode: A

4.3.9.5 Other Commands

FORMat[:DATA] <Format>

This command specifies the data format for the data transmitted from the instrument to the control PC. It is used for the transmission of trace data. The data format of trace data received by the instrument is automatically recognized, regardless of the format which is programmed.

(See also TRACe<n>[:DATA] on page 175).

Parameters:

<Format> ASCii | REAL

ASCii
ASCII data are transmitted in plain text, separated by commas.

REAL
REAL data are transmitted as 32-bit IEEE 754 floating-point numbers in the "definite length block format".

*RST: ASCII

Example:
```
FORM REAL,32
FORM ASC
```

Mode: all

FORMat:DEXPort:DSEParator <Separator>

This command defines which decimal separator (decimal point or comma) is to be used for outputting measurement data to the file in ASCII format. Different languages of evaluation programs (e.g. MS-Excel) can thus be supported.

The suffix <1…4> is irrelevant, the separator is defined globally for all windows.

Parameters:

<Separator> POINt | COMMA

*RST: (factory setting is POINt; *RST does not affect setting)

Example:
```
FORM:DEXP:DSEP POIN
```
Sets the decimal point as separator.

Mode: all

DIAGnostic<n>:SERVice:NSOurce <State>

This command switches the 28 V supply of the noise source on the front panel on or off.

Suffix:

<n> irrelevant

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example:
```
DIAG:SERV:NSO ON
```

Mode: all

INITiate<n>:CONMeas

This command continues a stopped measurement at the current position in single sweep mode. The function is useful especially for trace functions MAXHold, MINHold and AVERage, if the previous results are not to be cleared with sweep count > 0 or average count > 0 on restarting the measurement (INIT:IMMediate resets the previous results on restarting the measurement).

The single sweep mode is automatically switched on. Synchronization to the end of the indicated number of measurements can then be performed with the commands *OPC, *OPC? or *WAI. In the continuous sweep mode, synchronization to the sweep end is not possible since the overall measurement "never" ends.

Suffix:

<n> irrelevant

Example:

```
INIT:CONT OFF
```

Switches to single sweep mode.

```
DISP:WIND:TRAC:MODE AVER
```

Switches on trace averaging.

```
SWE:COUN 20
```

Setting the sweep counter to 20 sweeps.

```
INIT;*WAI
```

Starts the measurement and waits for the end of the 20 sweeps.

```
INIT:CONM;*WAI
```

Continues the measurement (next 20 sequences) and waits for the end.

Mode: A, ADEMOD, CDMA, EVDO, VSA, WCDMA, TDS

INITiate<n>:CONTinuous <State>

This command determines whether the trigger system is continuously initiated (continuous) or performs single measurements (single).

In the **"Spectrum" mode**, this setting refers to the sweep sequence (switching between continuous/single sweep).

Suffix:

<n> irrelevant

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

Example:

```
INIT:CONT OFF
```

Switches the sequence to single sweep.

```
INIT:CONT ON
```

Switches the sequence to continuous sweep.

Mode: all

SYSTem:DISPlay:UPDate <State>

In remote control mode, this command switches on or off the instrument display. If switched on, only the diagrams, traces and display fields are displayed and updated.

The best performance is obtained if the display output is switched off during remote control.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: `SYST:DISP:UPD ON`

Mode: all

5 FM Stereo Option R&S FSV–K7S

The firmware option "FM Stereo" extends the "Analog Demodulation" option K7 to handle FM stereo signals. The "FM Stereo" mode requires an instrument equipped with the corresponding optional software, as well as the Analog Demodulation option (K7).

This section contains all information required for operation of an analyzer equipped with Application Firmware R&S FSV–K7S. It covers operation via menus and the remote control commands for FM stereo analog demodulation measurements.

- chapter 5.1, "Instrument Functions FM Stereo (R&S FSV–K7S)", on page 203 shows all softkeys available in the "FM Stereo" menu. This chapter also presents the remote control commands associated with each softkey function.
- The following chapters describe the softkeys of the other keys for the FM Stereo option.
- chapter 5.2, "Remote Commands of the FM Stereo Option (R&S FSV–K7S)", on page 241 describes all remote control commands defined for the FM Stereo option.

This part of the documentation includes only additional functions of the Application Firmware R&S FSV–K7S. For all other descriptions, please refer to the description of the Analog Demodulation option K7 (see chapter 4.2.1, "Softkeys of the Analog Demodulation Menu (R&S FSV-K7)", on page 27).

5.1 Instrument Functions FM Stereo (R&S FSV–K7S)

The firmware option R&S FSV–K7S (together with the Analog Demodulation option K7) provides the necessary measurement functions to demodulate FM stereo signals. It allows you to detect and analyze characteristic data in an FM stereo signal.

To open the FM Stereo menu

- If the "FM Stereo" mode is not the active measurement mode, press the MODE key and select the "FM Stereo" softkey.
- If the "FM Stereo" mode is already active, press the HOME key or the MEAS key. The "FM Stereo" menu is displayed.

Menu and softkey description

The following softkey menus are specific to the FM Stereo option:

- chapter 5.1.2, "Softkeys of the FM Stereo Menu - MEAS key (K7S)", on page 207
- chapter 5.1.3, "Softkeys of the Amplitude Menu – AMPT Key (R&S FSV–K7S)", on page 220
- chapter 5.1.6, "Softkeys of the Marker Function Menu – MKR FUNC Key (R&S FSV–K7S)", on page 234
- chapter 5.1.5, "Softkeys of the Trigger Menu – TRIG Key (R&S FSV–K7S)", on page 230

Apart from the power measurement menu (MEAS key) that is not available in the "FM Stereo" mode, all other menus not described here are provided as described for Analog Demodulation mode (R&S FSV-K7). For details refer to the corresponding menu descriptions.

- chapter 4.2.2, "Softkeys of the Frequency Menu – FREQ Key (R&S FSV-K7)", on page 63
- chapter 4.2.3, "Softkeys of the Span Menu – SPAN Key (R&S FSV-K7)", on page 66
- chapter 4.2.5, "Softkeys of the Auto Set menu - AUTO SET Key (R&S FSV-K7)", on page 72
- chapter 4.2.7, "Softkeys of the Sweep Menu – SWEEP Key (R&S FSV-K7)", on page 78
- chapter 4.2.8, "Softkeys of the Trace Menu – TRACE key (R&S FSV-K7)", on page 79
- chapter 4.2.10, "Softkeys of the Marker Menu – MKR key (R&S FSV-K7)", on page 89

To display help to a softkey, press the HELP key and then the softkey for which you want to display help. To close the help window, press the ESC key. For further information refer to chapter 3, "How to Use the Help System", on page 11.

Further Information

- chapter 4.1.8, "Sample Rate, Measurement Time and Trigger Offset", on page 21
- chapter 5.1.1, "Measurement Result Display (FM Stereo)", on page 204

5.1.1 Measurement Result Display (FM Stereo)

In FM Stereo mode, the measurement results can be displayed in up to 4 different screens (windows), plus an additional marker table, if applicable. Each screen shows either the measurement results as a diagram or the results of evaluation functions in a table ("Result Summary").

All displays are determined by the I/Q data set recorded for the measurement.

You can define the display configuration for up to 4 different screens at once using the "Display Config" on page 208 softkey.

Screen configuration

For each screen you can define:

- **Off**: Whether it is displayed or not
- **Summary**: Whether a result summary for all screens is displayed instead of a diagram
- **RF Diagrams**: Whether an RF diagram is displayed; these displays correspond to those for Analog Demodulation mode (analyzer-K7, see chapter 4.1.9, "Measurement Result Display", on page 23)
- **FM Stereo Diagrams: For which channel a time domain or spectrum diagram is displayed**

Diagram types

The following diagram types can be selected for display.

- **RF Time Domain**
  Selects the display of the RF power in zero span. In contrast to normal analyzer operation, the level values are the magnitude of the I/Q data set.

SCPI command:

`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:RFP'` (see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 112)

- **RF Spectrum**
  Selects the display of the RF signal in span > 0. In contrast to normal spectrum analyzer operation, the measured values are determined using FFT from the recorded I/Q data set.

SCPI command:

`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:SPECTRUM'` (see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 112)

- **<FM Stereo Channel Type> Time Domain**
  Selects the display of the channel power in zero span. In contrast to normal analyzer operation, the level values are the magnitude of the I/Q data set.

SCPI command:

`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:SFM:<ChannelType>'`, e.g. `CALC:FEED 'XTIM:SFM:LEFT'` (see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 112)

- **<FM Stereo Channel Type> Spectrum**
  Selects the display of the channel signal in span > 0. In contrast to normal spectrum analyzer operation, the measured values are determined using FFT from the recorded I/Q data set.

SCPI command:

`CALC:FEED 'XFR:SFM:<ChannelType>'`, e.g. `CALC:FEED 'XFR:SFM:LEFT'` (see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 112)

Diagram header information

For each diagram, the header provides the following information:

1. Screen A/B/C/D
2. Channel type
3. Trace color
4. Trace number
5. Detector
6. Trace mode
7. Reference value

Diagram footer information

In addition to the used frequency and span information, the diagram footer also indicates the used weighting filter, if any, in FM stereo mode.

Result Summary

The result summary displays the results of the evaluation functions for all channels in a table.

D Result Summary

Carrier Power: -30.00 dBm **Carrier Freq:** 15.0 GHz **Ref Deviation:** 54.305 kHz
Cross Talk: -2.87 dB

	Detector	Result Mode	Dev.	Rel. to Ref.	Mod. Freq.	SINAD	THD
Left	±Peak/2	Clear Write	54.305 kHz	0.00 dB	1.0000 kHz	70.88 dB	-92.99 dB
Right	±Peak/2	Clear Write	39.010 kHz	-2.87 dB	3.0000 kHz	67.95 dB	-97.02 dB
MPX	±Peak/2	Clear Write	73.596 kHz	2.64 dB	3.0000 kHz	1.98 dB	-85.42 dB
Mono	±Peak/2	Clear Write	36.336 kHz	-3.49 dB	1.0000 kHz	4.68 dB	-4.68 dB
Stereo	±Peak/2	Clear Write	63.823 kHz	1.40 dB	3.0000 kHz		
RDS	±Peak/2	Clear Write	2.046 kHz	-28.48 dB			
Pilot	±Peak/2	Clear Write	7.508 kHz	-17.19 dB	19.000 kHz		

Summaries that take up the entire width of the screen are displayed as tables; if only half the screen width is available (2 windows next to each other), the summary is displayed as a list. Thus, the factory-set predefined screen configurations contain only 3 screens: 2 for diagrams and one full-width screen for the summary.

For each channel, the following information is provided:

Label	Description
Detector	Selected detector type
Result Mode	Selected result mode
Dev.	Deviation
Rel. to Ref.	Relative to reference
Mod. Freq.	Modulation frequency

Label	Description
SINAD	Signal-to-noise and distortion Measures the ratio of the total power to the power of noise and harmonic distortions. The noise and harmonic power is calculated inside the AF spectrum span. The DC offset is removed before the calculation. $SINAD[dB] = 20 \cdot \log\left[\frac{\text{total power}}{\text{noise + distortion power}}\right]$
THD	Total harmonic distortion The ratio of the harmonics to the fundamental and harmonics. All harmonics inside the AF spectrum span are considered up to the tenth harmonic. $THD[dB] = 20 \cdot \log\left[\frac{\sqrt{\sum_{i=2}^{\infty} U_i^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} U_i^2}}\right]$

In addition, the following general information for the input signal is provided:

- Carrier Power
- Carrier Frequency
- Reference Deviation
- Cross Talk (difference between left and right signal in dB), see also `CALCulate<n>:MARKer:FUNCtion:SFM:<ChannelType>[:RESult<m>]` on page 247

5.1.2 Softkeys of the FM Stereo Menu - MEAS key (K7S)

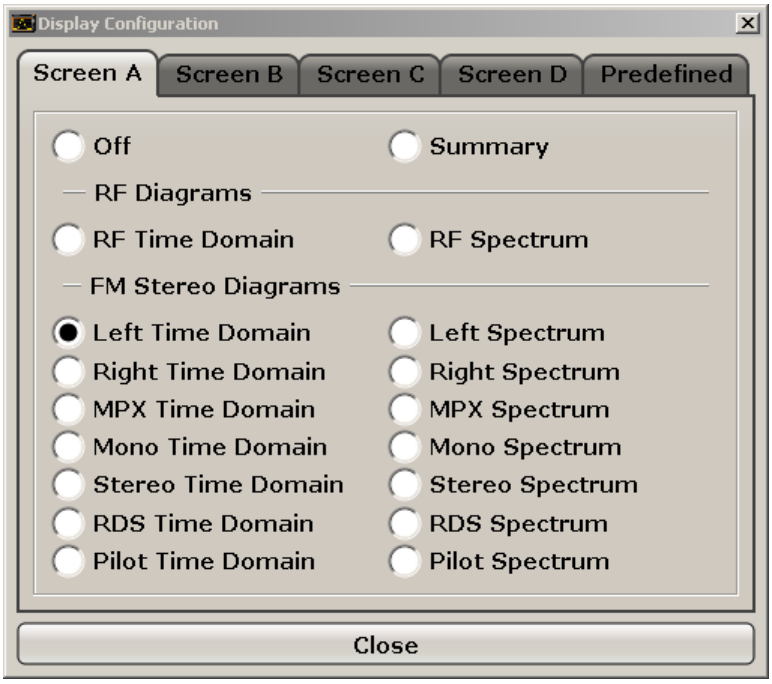
This section describes all softkeys available in the "FM Stereo" menu.

Left
Displays the left signal of the FM stereo input and the "Left" submenu.

SCPI command:
`CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 112

Display Config ← Left
You configure the display settings for the results in the "Display Configuration" dialog box. This dialog box contains the following tabs:

- "Screen A-D": a separate tab for each of the four available screens
- "Predefined": for predefined display configurations



Screen A-D ← Display Config ← Left
For each of the four available screens you can configure what is to be displayed. To define the Display Configuration for a screen, select the corresponding tab. For each screen you can define:

- "Off": Whether it is displayed or not
- "Summary": Whether a summary of the evaluation lists from all screens is displayed instead of a diagram
- "RF Diagrams": Which type of diagram is displayed; this is the standard R&S FSV-K7 diagram type
  For details on the result diagram types, see chapter 4.1.9, "Measurement Result Display", on page 23.
- "FM Stereo Diagrams": Which type of FM stereo diagram is displayed; each measurement type can be displayed either in the time domain or as a spectrum

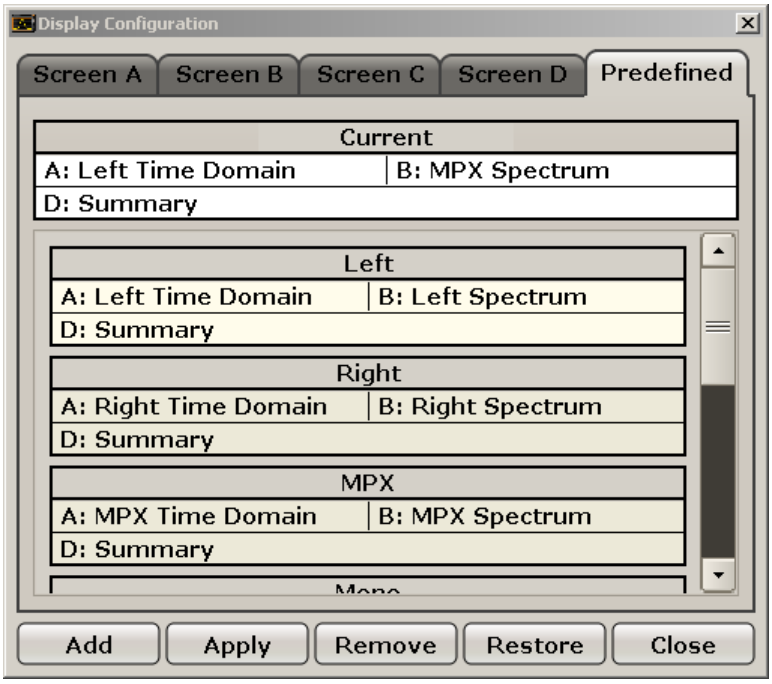
Note: Summaries that take up the entire width of the screen are displayed as tables; if only half the screen width is available (2 windows next to each other), the summary is displayed as a list. Thus, the factory-set predefined screen configurations contain only 3 screens: 2 for diagrams and one full-width screen for the summary.

SCPI command:

`INSTrument[:SELect]` on page 136
Activates stereo fm demodulation.

`CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 112
Defines the display configuration.

Predefined ← Display Config ← Left
You can store and load predefined screen configurations. All available configurations are displayed in the "Predefined" tab. The current screen configuration is indicated under "Current" at the top of the list.



Add ← Predefined ← Display Config ← Left
Opens an edit dialog box to enter a name for the current screen configuration. The configuration is then stored and added to the list.

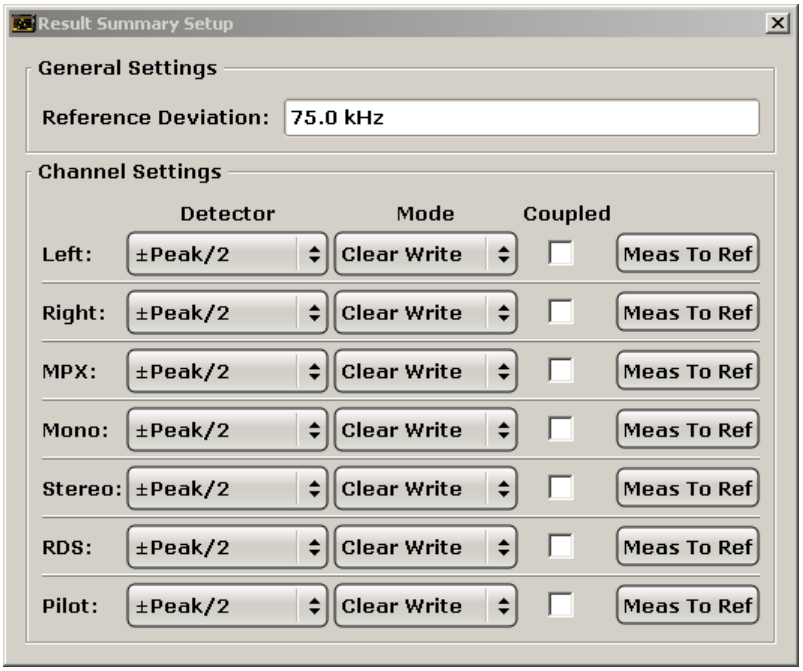
Apply ← Predefined ← Display Config ← Left
Applies the currently selected configuration from the list to the current display.

Remove ← Predefined ← Display Config ← Left
Removes the currently selected configuration from the list.

Restore ← Predefined ← Display Config ← Left
Restores the default display configuration. Existing configurations with the default names are replaced.

Close ← Predefined ← Display Config ← Left
Closes the displays settings dialog box.

Result Summary Setup ← Left



The result summary table displays the results of all channel mesaurements in a table. It is configured in the "Result Summary Setup" dialog box. This function is only available for screens for which an FM stereo measurement is selected in the "Display Settings" (see "Display Config" on page 208).

B Result Summary

Carrier Power: -200.97 dBm **Carrier Freq:** 15.0 GHz **Mod Depth:** 0.0 %

	Detector	Result Mode	Dev.	Rel. to Ref.	Mod. Freq.	SINAD	THD
Left	±Peak/2	Clear Write	0.000 Hz	---	---	---	---
Right	±Peak/2	Clear Write	0.000 Hz	---	---	---	---
MPX	±Peak/2	Clear Write	0.000 Hz	---	---	---	---
Mono	±Peak/2	Clear Write	0.000 Hz	---	---	---	---
Stereo	±Peak/2	Clear Write	0.000 Hz	---	---		
RDS	±Peak/2	Clear Write	0.000 Hz	---			
Pilot	±Peak/2	Clear Write	0.000 Hz	---	---		

Fig. 5-1: Result summary for an FM stereo measurement

In the "General Settings" area you define the "Reference Deviation" for all summaries manually. Alternatively, you can determine the reference deviation from one of the channel measurements by selecting "Meas To Ref" (see "Meas To Ref" on page 213).

For each FM stereo channel you can define individual channel settings:

- "Detector" on page 212
- "Mode" on page 212
- "Coupled" on page 212
- "Meas To Ref" on page 213

-

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]SFM:REFerence on page 249
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:RSUMmary:DETector[:FUNCtion] on page 255
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:RSUMmary:MODE on page 256
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:RSUMmary:COUPling on page 255
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:RSUMmary:REFerence[:AUTO] ONCE on page 256

Detector ← Result Summary Setup ← Left
Defines the detector used for the deviation measurement.

- "RMS"
- "RMS*SQRT2"
- "Pos Peak"
- "Neg Peak"
- "±Peak/2"
- "QP CCIR"
- "QP*SQRT2"

Note: To ensure correct measurements with QP detectors, it is recommended that you set the measurement time to its maximum value (see "Meas Time" on page 33 and chapter 4.1.8, "Sample Rate, Measurement Time and Trigger Offset", on page 21).

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:RSUMmary:DETector[:FUNCtion] on page 255

Mode ← Result Summary Setup ← Left
Defines the result summary mode for the absolute deviation and the deviation relative to the reference.

"Clear Write" Overwrite mode: the summary is overwritten by each sweep. This is the default setting.

"Peak Hold" The peak values are determined over several sweeps and displayed.

"Average" The average is formed over several sweeps.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:RSUMmary:MODE on page 256

Coupled ← Result Summary Setup ← Left
All channels for which this option is enabled are configured identically, i.e. the channel settings are coupled. If you change the settings for one coupled channel, the settings are changed for all other coupled channels, as well. The settings are taken from the first channel for which coupling is enabled.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:RSUMmary:COUPling on page 255

Meas To Ref ← Result Summary Setup ← Left
Determines the "Reference Deviation" from the current channel measurement.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:RSUMmary:REFerence[:AUTO] ONCE`
on page 256

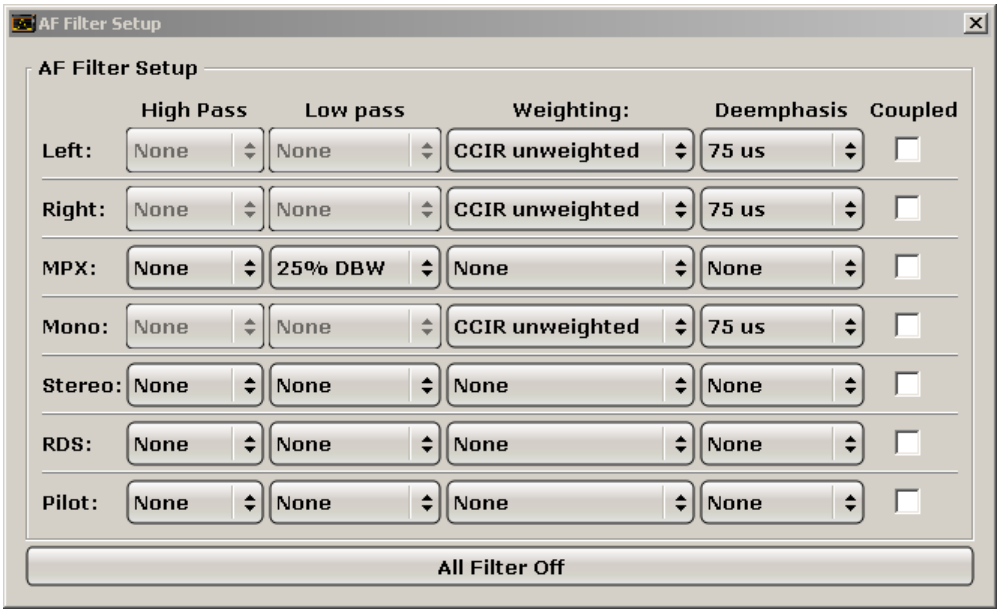
Meas Time ← Left
Opens an editor for entering the measurement time of the analog demodulation. For details on the measurement time values refer to chapter 4.1.8, "Sample Rate, Measurement Time and Trigger Offset", on page 21.

Note: For FM Stereo measurements (option K7S), the minimum measurement time is 2 ms.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADEMod:MTIMe` on page 151

AF Filter ← Left
Opens a dialog to select the appropriate filters.

The bandwidth of the demodulated signal can be reduced by high pass or low pass filters and also a weighting or de-emphasis can be switched on. You can define different filter settings for each channel.



High Pass ← AF Filter ← Left
Opens the "High Pass" selection list to switch on a high pass filter with the given limit to separate the DC component. The filters are indicated by the 3 dB cutoff frequency. The 50 Hz and 300 Hz filters are designed as 2nd-order Butterworth filter (12 dB/octave). The 20 Hz filter is designed as 3rd-order Butterworth filter (18 dB/octave).

"None" deactivates the AF high pass filter. Default is "None".

The high pass filters are active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

20 Hz	100 Hz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 1.6 MHz
50 Hz:	200 Hz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 3 MHz
300 Hz:	800 Hz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 8 MHz
Note: for FM stereo (K7S), all filters are active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz	

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:HPASs[:STATe]` on page 167
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:HPASs:FREQuency` on page 167

Low Pass ← AF Filter ← Left
Opens the "Low Pass" selection list to select the filter type. Relative and absolute low pass filter are available.

- Absolute low pass filters:
  The 3 kHz, 15 kHz; 23 kHz and 150 kHz softkeys switch on a absolute low pass filter. The filters are indicated by the 3 dB cutoff frequency. The 3 kHz, 15 kHz and 23 kHz filters are designed as 5th-order Butterworth filters (30 dB/octave). The 150 kHz filter is designed as 8th-order Butterworth filter (48 dB/octave).
  The absolute low pass filters are active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

3 kHz:	6.4 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 3 MHz
15 kHz:	50 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 8 MHz
23 kHz	50 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 8 MHz
150 kHz:	400 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 8 MHz
Note: for FM stereo (K7S), all filters are active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz	

- Relative low pass filters:
  The filters (3 dB) can be selected in % of the demodulation bandwidth. The filters are designed as 5th-order Butterworth filter (30 dB/octave) and active for all demodulation bandwidths.
- "None" deactivates the AF low pass filter. Default is "None".

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:LPASs[:STATe]` on page 168
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:LPASs:FREQuency[:ABSolute]` on page 168
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:LPASs:FREQuency:RELative` on page 168
SFM:
`[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:LPASs:STATe` on page 253
`[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:LPASs:FREQuency` on page 254

Weighting ← AF Filter ← Left
Opens the "Weighting" selection list to select the weighting AF filter.

None ← Weighting ← AF Filter ← Left
Deactivates the weighting filter. This is the default setting.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:HPASs[:STATe] on page 167

CCIT ← Weighting ← AF Filter ← Left
Switches on a CCIT P.53 weighting filter. The weighting filter is active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

20 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 3 MHz

For FM stereo (K7S), the filter is active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:CCIT on page 165
SFM:
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:CCITt:STATe on page 251

CCIR Unweighted ← Weighting ← AF Filter ← Left
Switches on the CCIR unweighted filter, which is the combination of the 20 Hz highpass and 23 kHz low pass filter. The weighting filter is active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

50 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 1.6 MHz

For FM stereo (K7S), the filter is active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:CCIR:[:UNWeighted][:STATe] on page 165
SFM:
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:CCIR[:UNWeighted][:STATe] on page 251

CCIR Weighted ← Weighting ← AF Filter ← Left
Switches on the CCIR weighted filter. The weighting filter is active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

100 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 3.0 MHz

For FM stereo (K7S), the filter is active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:CCIR:WEIGhted[:STATe] on page 166
SFM:
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:CCIR:WEIGhted[:STATe] on page 251

A Weighted ← Weighting ← AF Filter ← Left
Switches on the A weighted filter. The weighting filter is active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

100 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 800 kHz

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:AWEighted on page 165
SFM:
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:AWEighted[:STATe] on page 250

Deemphasis ← AF Filter ← Left
Opens the "Deemphasis" selection list to switch on a deemphasis with the given time constant.

The deemphasis is active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

Note: For FM stereo measurements (K7S), the demodulation bandwidth is always 400 kHz, thus the deemphasis is always active.

25 µs:	25 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 18 MHz
50 µs:	6.4 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 18 MHz
75 µs:	6.4 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 18 MHz
750 µs:	800 Hz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 4 MHz

The following table shows the required demodulation bandwidth for an error less than 0.5 dB up to a maximum AF frequency.

deemphasis	25 µs	50 µs	75 µs	750 µs
max. AF frequency	25 kHz	12 kHz	8 kHz	800 Hz
required demodulation bandwidth	≥ 200 kHz	≥ 100 kHz	≥ 50 kHz	≥ 6.4 kHz

For higher AF frequencies the demodulation bandwidth must be increased.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:DEMPhasis[:STATe] on page 166
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:DEMPhasis:TCONstant on page 166
SFM:
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:DEMPhasis:STATe on page 252
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:DEMPhasis:TCONstant on page 252

Coupled ← AF Filter ← Left
All channels for which this option is enabled are configured identically, i.e. the channel settings are coupled. If you change the settings for one coupled channel, the settings are changed for all other coupled channels, as well. The settings are taken from the first channel for which coupling is enabled.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:RSUMmary:COUPling on page 255

All AF Filter Off ← AF Filter ← Left
Disables all specified AF Filters.

SCPI command:
[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:AOFF on page 165

AF Range ← Left
Opens a submenu to define the diagram scaling for AF displays.

Dev per Division ← AF Range ← Left
Opens an edit dialog box to set the modulation depth or the phase deviation (R&S FSV-K7 only), or frequency deviation per division:

AM display:	0.0001 % to 1000 %
FM display:	1 Hz/div to 100 MHz/div
PM display:	0.0001 rad/div to 1000 rad/div

The softkey is not available if logarithmic display is set ("Deviation Lin/Log" softkey).

SCPI command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:MODE:HCONtinuous` on page 133

Reference Position ← AF Range ← Left
Determines the position of the reference line for the modulation depth or the phase deviation (R&S FSV-K7 only) or frequency deviation on the y-axis of the diagram. By default, this line is set to 0.

The position is entered as a percentage of the diagram height with 100 % corresponding to the upper diagram border. The default setting is 50 % (diagram center) for the display of the AM, FM, or PM signal, and 100 % (upper diagram border) for the AF spectrum display of the AM, FM, or PM signal.

SCPI command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSition` on page 135

Reference Value ← AF Range ← Left
Determines the modulation depth or the phase deviation (R&S FSV-K7 only) or the frequency deviation at the reference line of the y-axis. The reference value is set separately for each display of the AM, FM, and PM signal and the AF spectrum of the AM, FM, and PM signal.

- AM/FM/PM signal display
  The trace display takes individual frequency/phase offsets into account (in contrast, the AF Coupling AC/DC softkey permits automatic correction by the average frequency/phase offset of the signal, and can therefore not be activated simultaneously).
  Possible values: 0 and ± 10000 % (AM), 0 and ± 10 MHz (FM), 0 and ± 10000 rad (PM).
- AF spectrum display of the AM/FM/PM signal
  In the default setting, the reference value defines the modulation depth or the FM/PM deviation at the upper diagram border.
  Possible values: 0 and 10000 % (AM), 0 and 10 MHz (FM), 0 and 10000 rad (PM).

SCPI command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RVALue` on page 135

AF Coupling AC/DC ← AF Range ← Left
Controls the automatic correction of the frequency offset and phase offset of the input signal:

(**Note:** This function is not available with the AF spectrum display of the FM or PM signal.)

- FM signal display
  If DC is selected, the absolute frequency is displayed, i.e. an input signal with an offset relative to the center frequency is not displayed symmetrically with respect to the zero line.
  If AC is selected, the frequency offset is automatically corrected, i.e. the trace is always symmetric with respect to the zero line.
- PM signal display
  If DC is selected, the phase runs according to the existing frequency offset. In addition, the DC signal contains a phase offset of ± π.
  If AC is selected, the frequency offset and phase offset are automatically corrected, i.e. the trace is always symmetric with respect to the zero line.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:AF:COUPling` on page 140

Deviation Lin/Log ← AF Range ← Left
Switches between logarithmic and linear display of the modulation depth or the phase deviation (R&S FSV-K7 only) or the frequency deviation.

SCPI command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing` on page 135

Unit ← AF Range ← Left
Opens a submenu to define the modulation unit.

Phase Unit (Rad/Deg) ← Unit ← AF Range ← Left
Sets the phase unit to rad or deg for displaying PM signals.

SCPI command:
`UNIT:THD` on page 184

THD Unit (% / DB) ← Unit ← AF Range ← Left
Sets the unit to percent or DB for THD measurements.

SCPI command:
`UNIT:THD` on page 184

Abs. Dev Unit (kHz/dBm) ← Unit ← AF Range ← Left
Sets the unit for absolute deviation to kHz or dBm. This softkey is only available with the FM Stereo option K7S.

SCPI command:
`UNIT:ADEV` on page 262

Rel. Dev Unit (dB / %) ← Unit ← AF Range ← Left
Sets the unit for relative deviation to dB or percent. This softkey is only available with the FM Stereo option K7S.

SCPI command:
`UNIT:RDEV` on page 262

Time Domain Zoom ← Left
Opens a submenu to activate and configure the zoom function.

State On / Off ← Time Domain Zoom ← Left
Activates or deactivates the time domain zoom according to the defined settings.

"ON" Activates the time domain zoom. The zoom area is defined using the "Start""Start" on page 38 and "Length Manual""Length Manual" on page 38 / "Length Auto""Length Auto" on page 39 softkeys.

"OFF" If more measured values than measurement points are available, several measured values are combined in one measurement point according to the method of the selected trace detector. For details on detectors refer to chapter 4.1.7, "Detector Overview", on page 20.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:ZOOM[:STATe]` on page 160

Start ← Time Domain Zoom ← Left
Opens an edit dialog box to define the start time for the zoom area.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:ZOOM:STARt` on page 161

Length Manual ← Time Domain Zoom ← Left
Opens an edit dialog box to define the length of the zoom area (as a time value) manually.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:ZOOM:LENGth` on page 161

Length Auto ← Time Domain Zoom ← Left
Automatically sets the length of the zoom area to the number of sweep points (see "Sweep Points" on page 79).

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:ZOOM:LENGth:MODE` on page 162

Time per Division ← Left
This function enables the "Time Domain Zoom" function and defines the zoom area length in one step. The width of the zoom display is divided into 10 divisions; thus, by entering the time that is displayed in each division, you indirectly define the zoom area length ("Time per Division" * 10). The starting point of the zoom area is determined automatically. To specify the starting point manually, use the "Start" function in the "Time Domain Zoom" submenu.

For details see "Time Domain Zoom".

SCPI command:

Right
Displays the right signal of the FM stereo input and the "Right" submenu, which is identical to the "Left" submenu, see "Left" on page 208.

SCPI command:
`CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 112

MPX
Displays the MPX signal of the FM stereo input and the "MPX" submenu, which is identical to the "Left" submenu, see "Left" on page 208.

SCPI command:
CALCulate<n>:FEED on page 112

Mono
Displays the mono signal of the FM stereo input (= Left channel **+** Right channel) and the "Mono" submenu, which is identical to the "Left" submenu, see "Left" on page 208.

SCPI command:
CALCulate<n>:FEED on page 112

Stereo
Displays the stereo signal of the FM stereo input (= Left channel **-** Right channel) and the "Stereo" submenu, which is identical to the "Left" submenu, see "Left" on page 208.

SCPI command:
CALCulate<n>:FEED on page 112

RDS
Displays the RDS signal of the FM stereo input and the "RDS" submenu, which is identical to the "Left" submenu, see "Left" on page 208.

SCPI command:
CALCulate<n>:FEED on page 112

Pilot
Displays the pilot signal of the FM stereo input and the "Pilot" submenu, which is identical to the "Left" submenu, see "Left" on page 208.

SCPI command:
CALCulate<n>:FEED on page 112

RF Power
Selects RF power as the modulation type, changes the signal display, and opens a submenu to set the measurement configuration. For details see the Analog Demodulation option K7 ("RF Power" on page 56).

SCPI command:
CALCulate<n>:FEED on page 112

Display Config
See "Display Config" on page 208

5.1.3 Softkeys of the Amplitude Menu – AMPT Key (R&S FSV–K7S)

The following table shows all softkeys available in the "Amplitude" menu in "FM stereo" mode (AMPT key).

Ref Level
Opens an edit dialog box to enter the reference level in the currently active unit (dBm, dBµV, etc).

The reference level value is the maximum value the AD converter can handle without distortion of the measured value. Signal levels above this value will not be measured correctly, which is indicated by the "IFOVL" status display.

SCPI command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel` on page 134

AF Range
Opens a submenu to define the diagram scaling for AF displays.

Dev per Division ← AF Range
Opens an edit dialog box to set the modulation depth or the phase deviation (R&S FSV-K7 only), or frequency deviation per division:

AM display:	0.0001 % to 1000 %
FM display:	1 Hz/div to 100 MHz/div
PM display:	0.0001 rad/div to 1000 rad/div

The softkey is not available if logarithmic display is set ("Deviation Lin/Log" softkey).

SCPI command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:MODE:HCONtinuous` on page 133

Reference Position ← AF Range
Determines the position of the reference line for the modulation depth or the phase deviation (R&S FSV-K7 only) or frequency deviation on the y-axis of the diagram. By default, this line is set to 0.

The position is entered as a percentage of the diagram height with 100 % corresponding to the upper diagram border. The default setting is 50 % (diagram center) for the display of the AM, FM, or PM signal, and 100 % (upper diagram border) for the AF spectrum display of the AM, FM, or PM signal.

SCPI command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSition` on page 135

Reference Value ← AF Range
Determines the modulation depth or the phase deviation (R&S FSV-K7 only) or the frequency deviation at the reference line of the y-axis. The reference value is set separately for each display of the AM, FM, and PM signal and the AF spectrum of the AM, FM, and PM signal.

- AM/FM/PM signal display
  The trace display takes individual frequency/phase offsets into account (in contrast, the AF Coupling AC/DC softkey permits automatic correction by the average frequency/phase offset of the signal, and can therefore not be activated simultaneously).
  Possible values: 0 and ± 10000 % (AM), 0 and ± 10 MHz (FM), 0 and ± 10000 rad (PM).
- AF spectrum display of the AM/FM/PM signal
  In the default setting, the reference value defines the modulation depth or the FM/PM deviation at the upper diagram border.
  Possible values: 0 and 10000 % (AM), 0 and 10 MHz (FM), 0 and 10000 rad (PM).

SCPI command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RVALue` on page 135

AF Coupling AC/DC ← AF Range
Controls the automatic correction of the frequency offset and phase offset of the input signal:

(**Note:** This function is not available with the AF spectrum display of the FM or PM signal.)

- FM signal display
  If DC is selected, the absolute frequency is displayed, i.e. an input signal with an offset relative to the center frequency is not displayed symmetrically with respect to the zero line.
  If AC is selected, the frequency offset is automatically corrected, i.e. the trace is always symmetric with respect to the zero line.
- PM signal display
  If DC is selected, the phase runs according to the existing frequency offset. In addition, the DC signal contains a phase offset of ± π.
  If AC is selected, the frequency offset and phase offset are automatically corrected, i.e. the trace is always symmetric with respect to the zero line.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADEMod<n>:AF:COUPling` on page 140

Deviation Lin/Log ← AF Range
Switches between logarithmic and linear display of the modulation depth or the phase deviation (R&S FSV-K7 only) or the frequency deviation.

SCPI command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing` on page 135

Unit ← AF Range
Opens a submenu to define the modulation unit.

Phase Unit (Rad/Deg) ← Unit ← AF Range
Sets the phase unit to rad or deg for displaying PM signals.

SCPI command:
`UNIT:THD` on page 184

THD Unit (% / DB) ← Unit ← AF Range
Sets the unit to percent or DB for THD measurements.

SCPI command:
`UNIT:THD` on page 184

Abs. Dev Unit (kHz/dBm) ← Unit ← AF Range
Sets the unit for absolute deviation to kHz or dBm. This softkey is only available with the FM Stereo option K7S.

SCPI command:
`UNIT:ADEV` on page 262

Rel. Dev Unit (dB / %) ← Unit ← AF Range
Sets the unit for relative deviation to dB or percent. This softkey is only available with the FM Stereo option K7S.

SCPI command:
`UNIT:RDEV` on page 262

Unit
Opens a submenu to define the modulation unit.

Phase Unit (Rad/Deg) ← Unit
Sets the phase unit to rad or deg for displaying PM signals.

SCPI command:
`UNIT:THD` on page 184

THD Unit (% / DB) ← Unit
Sets the unit to percent or DB for THD measurements.

SCPI command:
`UNIT:THD` on page 184

Abs. Dev Unit (kHz/dBm) ← Unit
Sets the unit for absolute deviation to kHz or dBm. This softkey is only available with the FM Stereo option K7S.

SCPI command:
UNIT:ADEV on page 262

Rel. Dev Unit (dB / %) ← Unit
Sets the unit for relative deviation to dB or percent. This softkey is only available with the FM Stereo option K7S.

SCPI command:
UNIT:RDEV on page 262

Preamp On/Off (option RF Preamplifier, B22/B24)
Switches the preamplifier on or off.

If option R&S FSV-B22 is installed,the preamplifier is only active below 7 GHz.

If option R&S FSV-B24 is installed, the preamplifier is active for all frequencies.

This function is not available for I/Q Digital Baseband input (option R&S FSV-B17).

SCPI command:
INPut:GAIN:STATe on page 196

RF Atten Manual/Mech Att Manual
Opens an edit dialog box to enter the attenuation, irrespective of the reference level. If electronic attenuation is activated (option R&S FSV-B25 only; "El Atten Mode Auto" softkey), this setting defines the mechanical attenuation.

The mechanical attenuation can be set in 10 dB steps.

The RF attenuation can be set in 5 dB steps (with option R&S FSV-B25: 1 dB steps). The range is specified in the data sheet. If the defined reference level cannot be set for the set RF attenuation, the reference level is adjusted accordingly.

This function is not available for I/Q Digital Baseband input (option R&S FSV-B17).

Note: Values under 10 dB can only be entered via the numeric keypad or via remote control command in order to protect the input mixer against overload.

The RF attenuation defines the level at the input mixer according to the formula:

"$level_{mixer} = level_{input}$ – RF attenuation"

The maximum mixer level allowed is -10 dBm. mixer levels above this value may lead to incorrect measurement results, which are indicated by the "OVLD" status display.

SCPI command:
INPut:ATTenuation on page 191

RF Atten Auto/Mech Att Auto
Sets the RF attenuation automatically as a function of the selected reference level. This ensures that the optimum RF attenuation is always used. It is the default setting.

This function is not available for I/Q Digital Baseband input (option R&S FSV-B17).

SCPI command:
INPut:ATTenuation:AUTO on page 192

El Atten On/Off
This softkey switches the electronic attenuator on or off. This softkey is only available with option R&S FSV-B25.

When the electronic attenuator is activated, the mechanical and electronic attenuation can be defined separately. Note however, that both parts must be defined in the same mode, i.e. either both manually, or both automatically.

This function is not available for I/Q Digital Baseband input (option R&S FSV-B17).

- To define the mechanical attenuation, use the RF Atten Manual/Mech Att Manual or RF Atten Auto/Mech Att Auto softkeys.
- To define the electronic attenuation, use the El Atten Mode (Auto/Man) softkey.

Note: This function is not available for stop frequencies (or center frequencies in zero span) >7 GHz. In this case, the electronic and mechanical attenuation are summarized and the electronic attenuation can no longer be defined individually. As soon as the stop or center frequency is reduced below 7 GHz, this function is available again.
When the electronic attenuator is switched off, the corresponding RF attenuation mode (auto/manual) is automatically activated.

SCPI command:
`INPut:EATT:AUTO` on page 195

El Atten Mode (Auto/Man)
This softkey defines whether the electronic attenuator value is to be set automatically or manually. If manual mode is selected, an edit dialog box is opened to enter the value. This softkey is only available with option R&S FSV-B25, and only if the electronic attenuator has been activated via the El Atten On/Off softkey.

Note: This function is not available for stop frequencies (or center frequencies in zero span) >7 GHz. In this case, the electronic and mechanical attenuation are summarized and the electronic attenuation can no longer be defined individually. As soon as the stop or center frequency is reduced below 7 GHz, electronic attenuation is available again. If the electronic attenuation was defined manually, it must be re-defined.

The attenuation can be varied in 1 dB steps from 0 to 30 dB. Other entries are rounded to the next lower integer value.

To re-open the edit dialog box for manual value definition, select the "Man" mode again.

If the defined reference level cannot be set for the given RF attenuation, the reference level is adjusted accordingly and the warning "Limit reached" is output.

SCPI command:
`INPut:EATT:AUTO` on page 195
`INPut:EATT` on page 195

Ref Level Offset
Opens an edit dialog box to enter the arithmetic level offset. This offset is added to the measured level irrespective of the selected unit. The scaling of the y-axis is changed accordingly. The setting range is ±200 dB in 0.1 dB steps.

SCPI command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel:OFFSet` on page 134

Input (AC/DC)
Toggles the RF input of the analyzer between AC and DC coupling.

This function is not available for I/Q Digital Baseband input (option R&S FSV-B17).

SCPI command:
`INPut:COUPling` on page 192

Input 50 Ω/75 Ω
Uses 50 Ω or 75 Ω as reference impedance for the measured levels. Default setting is 50 Ω.

The setting 75 Ω should be selected if the 50 Ω input impedance is transformed to a higher impedance using a 75 Ω adapter of the RAZ type (= 25 Ω in series to the input impedance of the instrument). The correction value in this case is 1.76 dB = 10 log (75 Ω/50 Ω).

All levels specified in this Operating Manual refer to the default setting of the instrument (50 Ω).

This function is not available for I/Q Digital Baseband input (option R&S FSV-B17).

SCPI command:
`INPut:IMPedance` on page 196

5.1.4 Softkeys of the Bandwidth Menu – BW Key (R&S FSV–K7S)

The following table shows all softkeys available in the "Bandwidth" menu in FM Stereo mode (BW key).

Res BW (span > 0)
Opens an edit dialog box to enter a value for the resolution bandwidth. The range is specified in the data sheet.

This softkey is only available for spectrum measurements (see chapter 4.1.9, "Measurement Result Display", on page 23).

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADEMod:SPECtrum:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]` on page 157

Meas Time
Opens an editor for entering the measurement time of the analog demodulation. For details on the measurement time values refer to chapter 4.1.8, "Sample Rate, Measurement Time and Trigger Offset", on page 21.

Note: For FM Stereo measurements (option K7S), the minimum measurement time is 2 ms.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]ADEMod:MTIMe` on page 151

AF Filter
The bandwidth of the demodulated signal can be reduced by high pass or low pass filters and also a de-emphasis can be switched on. The selected filters are used for AM, FM and PM demodulation in common. Individual settings are not possible.

High Pass ← AF Filter
Opens the "High Pass" selection list to switch on a high pass filter with the given limit to separate the DC component. The filters are indicated by the 3 dB cutoff frequency. The 50 Hz and 300 Hz filters are designed as 2nd-order Butterworth filter (12 dB/octave). The 20 Hz filter is designed as 3rd-order Butterworth filter (18 dB/octave).

"None" deactivates the AF high pass filter. Default is "None".

The high pass filters are active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

20 Hz	100 Hz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 1.6 MHz
50 Hz:	200 Hz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 3 MHz
300 Hz:	800 Hz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 8 MHz
Note: for FM stereo (K7S), all filters are active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz	

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:HPASs[:STATe]` on page 167
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:HPASs:FREQuency` on page 167

Low Pass ← AF Filter
Opens the "Low Pass" selection list to select the filter type. Relative and absolute low pass filter are available.

- Absolute low pass filters:
  The 3 kHz, 15 kHz; 23 kHz and 150 kHz softkeys switch on a absolute low pass filter. The filters are indicated by the 3 dB cutoff frequency. The 3 kHz, 15 kHz and 23 kHz filters are designed as 5th-order Butterworth filters (30 dB/octave). The 150 kHz filter is designed as 8th-order Butterworth filter (48 dB/octave).
  The absolute low pass filters are active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

3 kHz:	6.4 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 3 MHz
15 kHz:	50 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 8 MHz
Note: for FM stereo (K7S), all filters are active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz	

23 kHz	50 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 8 MHz
150 kHz:	400 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 8 MHz
Note: for FM stereo (K7S), all filters are active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz	

- Relative low pass filters:
  The filters (3 dB) can be selected in % of the demodulation bandwidth. The filters are designed as 5th-order Butterworth filter (30 dB/octave) and active for all demodulation bandwidths.
- "None" deactivates the AF low pass filter. Default is "None".

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:LPASs[:STATe]` on page 168
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:LPASs:FREQuency[:ABSolute]` on page 168
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:LPASs:FREQuency:RELative` on page 168
SFM:
`[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:LPASs:STATe` on page 253
`[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:LPASs:FREQuency` on page 254

Weighting ← AF Filter
Opens the "Weighting" selection list to select the weighting AF filter.

None ← Weighting ← AF Filter
Deactivates the weighting filter. This is the default setting.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:HPASs[:STATe]` on page 167

CCIT ← Weighting ← AF Filter
Switches on a CCIT P.53 weighting filter. The weighting filter is active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

20 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 3 MHz

For FM stereo (K7S), the filter is active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:CCIT` on page 165
SFM:
`[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:CCITt:STATe` on page 251

CCIR Unweighted ← Weighting ← AF Filter
Switches on the CCIR unweighted filter, which is the combination of the 20 Hz highpass and 23 kHz low pass filter. The weighting filter is active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

50 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 1.6 MHz

For FM stereo (K7S), the filter is active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:CCIR:[:UNWeighted][:STATe]` on page 165
SFM:
`[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:CCIR[:UNWeighted][:STATe]` on page 251

CCIR Weighted ← Weighting ← AF Filter
Switches on the CCIR weighted filter. The weighting filter is active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

100 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 3.0 MHz

For FM stereo (K7S), the filter is active at all times, as the demodulation range is always 400 kHz.

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:CCIR:WEIGhted[:STATe]` on page 166
SFM:
`[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:CCIR:WEIGhted[:STATe]` on page 251

A Weighted ← Weighting ← AF Filter
Switches on the A weighted filter. The weighting filter is active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

100 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 800 kHz

SCPI command:
`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:AWEighted` on page 165
SFM:
`[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:AWEighted[:STATe]` on page 250

Deemphasis ← AF Filter
Opens the "Deemphasis" selection list to switch on a deemphasis with the given time constant.

The deemphasis is active in the following demodulation bandwidth range:

Note: For FM stereo measurements (K7S), the demodulation bandwidth is always 400 kHz, thus the deemphasis is always active.

25 µs:	25 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 18 MHz
50 µs:	6.4 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 18 MHz
75 µs:	6.4 kHz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 18 MHz
750 µs:	800 Hz ≤ demodulation bandwidth ≤ 4 MHz

The following table shows the required demodulation bandwidth for an error less than 0.5 dB up to a maximum AF frequency.

deemphasis	25 µs	50 µs	75 µs	750 µs
max. AF frequency	25 kHz	12 kHz	8 kHz	800 Hz
required demodulation bandwidth	≥ 200 kHz	≥ 100 kHz	≥ 50 kHz	≥ 6.4 kHz

For higher AF frequencies the demodulation bandwidth must be increased.

SCPI command:

`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:DEMPhasis[:STATe]` on page 166

`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:DEMPhasis:TCONstant` on page 166

SFM:

`[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:DEMPhasis:STATe` on page 252

`[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:DEMPhasis:TCONstant` on page 252

All AF Filter Off ← AF Filter
Disables all specified AF Filters.

SCPI command:

`[SENSe:]FILTer<n>:AOFF` on page 165

5.1.5 Softkeys of the Trigger Menu – TRIG Key (R&S FSV–K7S)

The following table shows all softkeys available in the "Trigger" menu in "FM Stereo" mode (TRIG key). It is possible that your instrument configuration does not provide all softkeys. If a softkey is only available with a special option, model or (measurement) mode, this information is delivered in the corresponding softkey description.

Trigger Source
Opens the "Trg Source" submenu to select the trigger source.

In "FM Stereo" mode, the next measurement is triggered if the selected input signal exceeds the threshold specified using the "Trigger Level" on page 87 softkey. A periodic signal modulated onto the carrier frequency can be displayed in this way. It is recommended that the measurement time covers at least five periods of the audio signal.

For triggering to be successful, the measurement time must cover at least 5 periods of the audio signal.

SCPI command:

TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:SOURce on page 182

Free Run ← Trigger Source
The start of a sweep is not triggered. Once a measurement is completed, another is started immediately.

SCPI command:

TRIG:SOUR IMM, see TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:SOURce on page 182

External ← Trigger Source
Defines triggering via a TTL signal at the "EXT TRIG/GATE IN" input connector on the rear panel.

SCPI command:

TRIG:SOUR EXT, see TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:SOURce on page 182

IF Power ← Trigger Source
Defines triggering of the measurement via signals which are outside the measurement channel.

For this purpose, the analyzer uses a level detector at the second intermediate frequency. Its threshold can be set in a range between -50 dBm and -10 dBm at the input mixer. The resulting trigger level at the RF input is calculated via the following formula:

"mixerlevel_{min} + RFAtt – PreampGain ≤ Input Signal ≤ mixerlevel_{max} + RFAtt – PreampGain"

The bandwidth at the intermediate frequency is 20 MHz. The analyzer is triggered as soon as the trigger threshold is exceeded within a 10 MHz range around the selected frequency (= start frequency in the frequency sweep).

Thus, the measurement of spurious emissions, e.g. for pulsed carriers, is possible even if the carrier lies outside the selected frequency span.

SCPI command:

TRIG:SOUR IFP, see TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:SOURce on page 182

SWE:EGAT:SOUR IFP for gated triggering, see [SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:SOURce on page 171

Left ← Trigger Source
Triggers on the specified frequency level of the left FM signal.

SCPI command:

TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:LEVel:SFM:LEFT on page 258

Right ← Trigger Source
Triggers on the specified frequency level of the right FM signal.

SCPI command:
TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:LEVel:SFM:RIGHt on page 258

MPX ← Trigger Source
Triggers on the specified frequency level of the MPX FM signal.

SCPI command:
TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:LEVel:SFM:MPX on page 258

Mono ← Trigger Source
Triggers on the specified frequency level of the mono FM signal.

SCPI command:
TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:LEVel:SFM:MONO on page 259

Stereo ← Trigger Source
Triggers on the specified frequency level of the stereo FM signal.

SCPI command:
TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:LEVel:SFM:STEReo on page 259

RDS ← Trigger Source
Triggers on the specified frequency level of the RDS FM signal.

SCPI command:
TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:LEVel:SFM:RDS on page 259

Pilot ← Trigger Source
Triggers on the specified frequency level of the pilot FM signal.

SCPI command:
TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:LEVel:SFM:PILot on page 260

RF ← Trigger Source
Triggers on the specified level of the RF signal.

SCPI command:
TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:LEVel:AM[:ABSolute] on page 179

Time ← Trigger Source
Opens an edit dialog box to define a repetition interval in which the measurement is triggered. The shortest interval is 2 ms.

SCPI command:
TRIG:SOUR TIMETRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:SOURce on page 182

Trigger Level
Defines the trigger level as a numeric value.

In the trigger mode "Time", this softkey is not available.

SCPI command:
TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:LEVel:IFPower on page 180

Trigger Polarity
Sets the polarity of the trigger source.

The sweep starts after a positive or negative edge of the trigger signal. The default setting is "Pos". The setting applies to all modes with the exception of the "Free Run" and "Time" mode.

"Pos" Level triggering: the sweep is stopped by the logic "0" signal and restarted by the logical "1" signal after the gate delay time has elapsed.

"Neg" Edge triggering: the sweep is continued on a "0" to "1" transition for the gate length duration after the gate delay time has elapsed.

SCPI command:
`TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:SLOPe` on page 181
`[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:POLarity` on page 171

Trigger Offset
Opens an edit dialog box to enter the time offset between the trigger signal and the start of the sweep.

offset > 0:	Start of the sweep is delayed
offset < 0:	Sweep starts earlier (pre-trigger) Only possible for span = 0 (e.g. I/Q Analyzer mode) and gated trigger switched off Maximum allowed range limited by the sweep time: $pretrigger_{max}$ = sweep time When using digital baseband interface (R&S FSV-B17) with I/Q Analyzer mode, the maximum range is limited by the number of pretrigger samples. See the digital baseband interface(R&S FSV-B17) description in the base unit.

In the "External" or "IF Power" trigger mode, a common input signal is used for both trigger and gate. Therefore, changes to the gate delay will affect the trigger delay (trigger offset) as well.

In the "Time" trigger mode, this softkey is not available.

SCPI command:
`TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:HOLDoff[:TIME]` on page 178

Repetition Interval
Opens an edit dialog box to define a repetition interval in which the measurement is triggered. The shortest interval is 2 ms. This softkey is only available if the trigger source "Time" is selected (see "Time" on page 87).

SCPI command:
`TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:TIME:RINTerval` on page 181

Trigger Hysteresis
Defines the value for the trigger hysteresis. The hysteresis in dB is the value the input signal must stay below the IF power trigger level in order to allow a trigger to start the measurement. The range of the value is between 3 dB and 50 dB with a step width of 1 dB.

This softkey is only available if IF Power is the selected trigger source.

SCPI command:
`TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:IFPower:HYSTeresis` on page 179

Trigger Holdoff
Defines the value for the trigger holdoff. The holdoff value in s is the time which must pass before triggering, in case another trigger event happens.

This softkey is only available if "IFPower" or "BBPower" is the selected trigger source.

SCPI command:
`TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:IFPower:HOLDoff` on page 178

5.1.6 Softkeys of the Marker Function Menu – MKR FUNC Key (R&S FSV–K7S)

The MKR FUNC menu provides the following functions.

Select Marker (No)
Opens a submenu to select one of 16 markers and define whether the marker is a normal or a delta marker (see "Marker 1 / Marker 2 / Marker 3 / … Marker 16,/ Marker Norm/Delta" on page 89). "(No)" indicates the number of the currently active marker.

See "Marker 1 / Marker 2 / Marker 3 / … Marker 16,/ Marker Norm/Delta" on page 89.

Ref Fixed
Opens a submenu to set all values of a reference point. Instead of using the current values of the reference marker (marker 1) as reference point for the delta markers, level and frequency or time are set to fixed values and used as reference point.

Ref. Fixed On/Off ← Ref Fixed
Switches the relative measurement to a fixed reference value on or off. The level and frequency or time values of marker 1 immediately become the reference point, but can be altered using the corresponding softkeys ("Ref Point Level" on page 95, "Ref Point Frequency (span > 0)/Ref Point Time (zero span)" on page 95 and "Peak Search" on page 95).

When set to ON, all delta markers which previously referenced marker 1 are automatically set to reference the fixed marker.

The reference marker assignment can be changed using the "Marker Wizard" (see "Marker Wizard" on page 90).

SCPI command:
`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCtion:FIXed[:STATe]` on page 186

Ref Point Level ← Ref Fixed
Opens an edit dialog box to enter a reference level value. All relative level values of the delta markers refer to this reference level.

SCPI command:
`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCtion:FIXed:RPOint:Y` on page 186

Ref Point Frequency (span > 0)/Ref Point Time (zero span) ← Ref Fixed
Opens an edit dialog box to enter a frequency reference or time value. All relative frequency or time values of the delta markers refer to this frequency reference. For phase noise measurement, input of reference time is not possible.

SCPI command:
`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCtion:FIXed:RPOint:X` on page 185

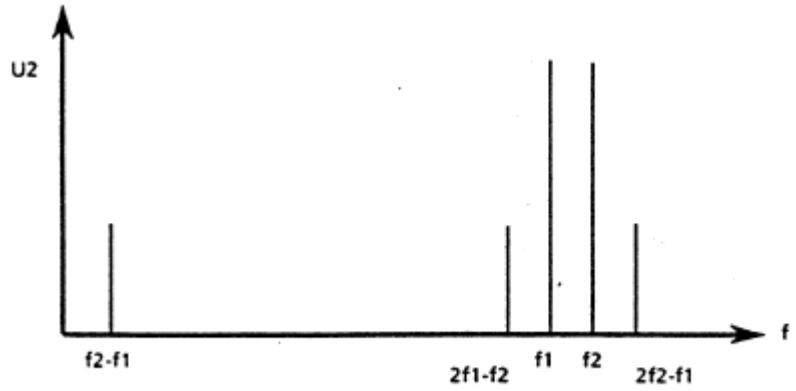
Peak Search ← Ref Fixed
Sets the maximum value of the selected trace as the reference point.

SCPI command:
`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCtion:FIXed:RPOint:MAXimum[:PEAK]` on page 185

Diff.Freq.Distortion
Opens a submenu to enable and configure difference frequency distortion measurement. This function is only available for AF spectrum measurements.

Definition of the difference frequency distortion:

f1 and f2 represent the frequencies of two sine-wave signals with the same level. Their frequencies should preferably differ by 80 Hz. The difference frequency distortion factors of 2nd and 3rd order (dd2, dd3) are defined as follows:



$$d_{d2} = \frac{U_2(f_2 - f_1)}{2 * U_{2(}f_2)} * 100\%$$

for percentage indication or

$$d_{d2} = 20 * \lg\left(\frac{U_2(f_2 - f_1)}{2 * U_{2(}f_2)}\right)$$

for indication in dB

$$d_{d3} = \frac{U_2(2 * f_2 - f1) + U_2(2 * f_1 - f_2)}{2 * U_2(f_2)}$$

for percentage indication or

$$d_{d3} = 20 * \lg\left(\frac{U_2(2 * f_2 - f1) + U_2(2 * f_1 - f_2)}{2 * U_2(f_2)}\right)$$

for indication in dB

Diff.Freq.Distortion (On/Off) ← Diff.Freq.Distortion
Enables difference frequency distortion. The results are displayed in the summary table with the function "DiffDist 2/3". The markers are indicated as "DFD2, DFD3".

SCPI command:
`CALCulate<n>:MARKer:FUNCtion:DFD[:STATe]` on page 244

Unit (% / DB) ← Diff.Freq.Distortion
Sets the unit to percent or DB for differential frequency distortion.

SCPI command:
`CALCulate<n>:MARKer:FUNCtion:DFD:UNIT` on page 244

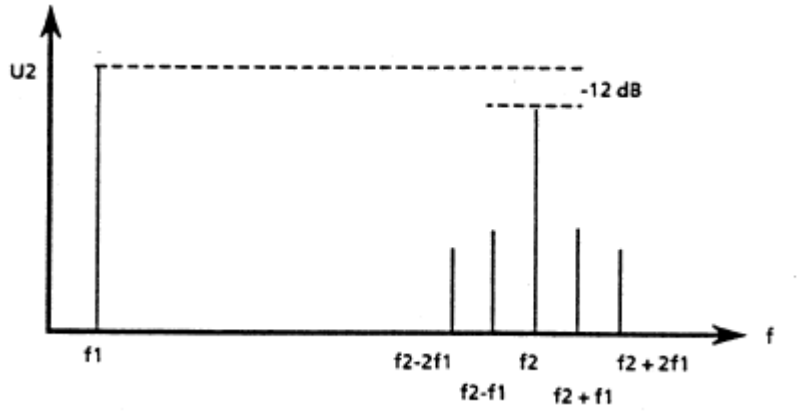
Search Signals ← Diff.Freq.Distortion
Starts the search of the signals required for the difference frequency distortion measurement.

SCPI command:
`CALCulate<n>:MARKer:FUNCtion:DFD:SEARchsignal ONCE` on page 245

Intermod. Distortion
Opens a submenu to enable and configure intermodulation distortion measurement. This function is only available for AF spectrum measurements.

Definition of the intermodulation distortion:

f1 and f2 represent the frequencies of two sine-wave signals. f2 should be at least 8*f1. The level of f2 should be 1/4th of the level of f1. The modulation factors of 2nd and 3rd order (dm2, dm3) are defined as follows:



$$d_{m2} = \frac{U_2(f_2+f_1)+U_2(f_2-f_1)}{U_2(f_2)} \cdot 100\%$$

for percentage indication or

$$d_{m2} = 20 * \lg\left(\frac{U_2(f_2+f_1)+U_2(f_2-f_1)}{U_2(f_2)}\right)$$

for indication in dB

$$dm3 = \frac{U_2(f_2+2f_1)+U_2(f_2-2f_1)}{U_2(f_2)} \cdot 100\%$$

for percentage indication

$$dm3 = 20 * \lg\left(\frac{U_2(f_2+2f_1)+U_2(f_2-2f_1)}{U_2(f_2)}\right)$$

for indication in dB

Intermod.Distortion (On/Off) ← Intermod. Distortion
Enables intermodulation distortion. The results are displayed in the summary table with the function "IModDist 2/3". The markers are indicated as "IMD2, IMD3".

SCPI command:
`CALCulate<n>:MARKer:FUNCtion:IMD[:STATe]` on page 245

Unit (% / DB) ← Intermod. Distortion
Sets the unit to percent or DB for intermodulation distortion.

SCPI command:
`CALCulate<n>:MARKer:FUNCtion:IMD:UNIT` on page 246

Search Signals ← Intermod. Distortion
Starts the search of the signals required for the intermodulation distortion measurement.

SCPI command:
`CALCulate<n>:MARKer:FUNCtion:IMD:SEARchsignal ONCE` on page 246

n dB down
Opens an edit dialog box to enter a value to define the level spacing of the two temporary markers to the right and left of marker 1 (default setting: 3 dB). Activates the temporary markers T1 and T2. The values of the temporary markers (T1, T2) and the entered value (ndB) are displayed in the marker field.

If a positive value is entered, the markers T1 and T2 are placed below the active reference marker. If a negative value (e.g. for notch filter measurements) is entered, the markers T1 and T2 are placed above the active reference marker. Marker T1 is placed to the left and marker T2 to the right of the reference marker.

In the marker table, the following results are displayed:

Span setting	Parameter name	Description
span > 0	Bw	frequency spacing of the two temporary markers
	Q factor	quality of the displayed bandwidth value (Bw)
span = 0	PWid	pulse width between the two temporary markers

If it is not possible to form the frequency spacing for the n dB value (e.g. because of noise display), dashes instead of a measured value are displayed.

SCPI command:

CALC:MARK1:FUNC:NDBD:STAT ON, see CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:NDBDown:STATe on page 124

CALC:MARK1:FUNC:NDBD 3dB, see CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:NDBDown on page 122

CALC:MARK1:FUNC:NDBD:RES? , see CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:NDBDown:RESult on page 123

CALC:MARK:FUNC:NDBD:QFAC?, see CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:NDBDown:QFACtor on page 123

CALC:MARK1:FUNC:NDBD:FREQ? (span > 0), see CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:NDBDown:FREQuency on page 123

CALC:MARK1:FUNC:NDBD:TIME? (span = 0), see CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:NDBDown:TIME on page 124

Marker Peak List

Opens the ""Peak List"" dialog box and a submenu to define criteria for the sort order and the contents of the peak list. The number of listed peaks is indicated in the title bar. For all listed peaks the frequency and level values are given. Maximal 50 entries are listed.

SCPI command:

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:FPEaks:COUNt on page 120

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:FPEaks:X on page 121

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:FPEaks:Y on page 122

New Search ← Marker Peak List

Starts a new peak search and enters the results in the peak list.

SCPI command:

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:FPEaks:COUNt on page 120

Sort Mode Freq/Lvl ← Marker Peak List

Defines the criteria for sorting:

FREQ	sorting in ascending order of frequency values (span > 0) or time values (span = 0)
"Lvl"	sorting in ascending order of the level

SCPI command:

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:FPEaks:SORT on page 121

Peak Excursion ← Marker Peak List

Opens an edit dialog box for level measurements to enter the minimum level value by which a signal must rise or fall so that it will be identified as a maximum or a minimum by the search functions. Entries from 0 dB to 80 dB are allowed; the resolution is 0.1 dB. The default setting for the peak excursion is 6 dB.

For details see also "Specifying the suitable peak excursion" and "Effect of different peak excursion settings" in the description of the base unit.

SCPI command:
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:PEXCursion on page 125

Left Limit ← Marker Peak List
Opens an edit dialog box to enter a value for the lower limit (left vertical line: S1 for span > 0; T1 for zero span). The search is performed between the lines of the left and right limit (see also Right Limit softkey).

SCPI command:
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X:SLIMits:LEFT on page 127

Right Limit ← Marker Peak List
Opens an edit dialog box to enter a value for the upper limit (left vertical line: S2 for span > 0; T2 for zero span). The search is performed between the lines of the left and right limit (see also Left Limit softkey). If no value is set, the upper limit corresponds to the stop frequency.

SCPI command:
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X:SLIMits:RIGHT on page 127

Threshold ← Marker Peak List
Opens an edit dialog box to define the threshold line. The threshold line represents the lower level limit for a "Peak" search and the upper level limit for a "Min" search.

SCPI command:
CALCulate<n>:THReshold:STATe on page 119
CALCulate<n>:THReshold on page 119

Peak List Off ← Marker Peak List
Switches the peak list function off.

ASCII File Export ← Marker Peak List
Opens the "ASCII File Export Name" dialog box and saves the active peak list in ASCII format to the specified file and directory.

The file consists of the header containing important scaling parameters and a data section containing the marker data. For details on an ASCII file see chapter 4.1.10, "ASCII File Export Format", on page 26.

This format can be processed by spreadsheet calculation programs, e.g. MS-Excel. It is necessary to define ';' as a separator for the data import. Different language versions of evaluation programs may require a different handling of the decimal point. It is therefore possible to select between separators '.' (decimal point) and ',' (comma) using the "Decim Sep" softkey (see "Decim Sep" on page 85).

SCPI command:
FORMat:DEXPort:DSEParator on page 199
MMEMory:STORe<n>:LIST on page 197

Decim Sep ← Marker Peak List
Selects the decimal separator with floating-point numerals for the ASCII Trace export to support evaluation programs (e.g. MS-Excel) in different languages. The values '.' (decimal point) and ',' (comma) can be set.

SCPI command:
`FORMat:DEXPort:DSEParator` on page 199

5.2 Remote Commands of the FM Stereo Option (R&S FSV–K7S)

In this section, all remote control commands specific to the FM Stereo option are described in detail.

In addition to these, all remote control commands described for the analog Demodulation option (K7) are available, as well (see chapter 4.3, "Remote Commands of the Analog Demodulation (R&S FSV–K7)", on page 103).

For details on conventions used in this chapter refer to chapter 4.3.1, "Notation", on page 105.

For further information on analyzer or basic settings commands, refer to the corresponding subsystem in the base unit description.

Subsystems for FM Stereo (R&S FSV–K7S)

5.2.1 Notation

In the following sections, all commands implemented in the instrument are first listed and then described in detail, arranged according to the command subsystems. The notation is adapted to the SCPI standard. The SCPI conformity information is included in the individual description of the commands.

Individual Description

The individual description contains the complete notation of the command. An example for each command, the *RST value and the SCPI information are included as well.

The options and operating modes for which a command can be used are indicated by the following abbreviations:

Abbreviation	Description
A	signal analysis
A-F	signal analysis – span > 0 only (frequency mode)
A-T	signal analysis – zero span only (time mode)
ADEMOD	analog demodulation (option R&S FSV-K7)
BT	Bluetooth (option R&S FSV-K8)
CDMA	CDMA 2000 base station measurements (option R&S FSV-K82)
EVDO	1xEV-DO base station analysis (option R&S FSV-K84)
GSM	GSM/Edge measurements (option R&S FSV-K10)
IQ	IQ Analyzer mode
OFDM	WiMAX IEEE 802.16 OFDM measurements (option R&S FSV-K93)
OFDMA/WiBro	WiMAX IEEE 802.16e OFDMA/WiBro measurements (option R&S FSV-K93)
NF	Noise Figure measurements (R&S FSV-K30)
PHN	Phase Noise measurements (R&S FSV-K40)
PSM	Power Sensor measurements (option R&S FSV-K9)
SFM	Stereo FM measurements (optionR&S FSV-K7S)
SPECM	Spectogram mode (option R&S FSV-K14)
TDS	TD-SCDMA base station / UE measurements (option R&S FSV-K76/K77)
VSA	Vector Signal Analysis (option R&S FSV-K70)
WCDMA	3GPP Base Station measurements (option R&S FSV-K72), 3GPP UE measurements (option R&S FSV-K73)
WLAN	WLAN TX measurements (option R&S FSV-K91)

The signal analysis (spectrum) mode is implemented in the basic unit. For the other modes, the corresponding options are required.

Upper/Lower Case Notation

Upper/lower case letters are used to mark the long or short form of the key words of a command in the description (see chapter 5 "Remote Control – Basics"). The instrument itself does not distinguish between upper and lower case letters.

Special Characters

|	A selection of key words with an identical effect exists for several commands. These keywords are indicated in the same line; they are separated by a vertical stroke. Only one of these keywords needs to be included in the header of the command. The effect of the command is independent of which of the keywords is used.

Example:

```
SENSe:FREQuency:CW|:FIXed
```

The two following commands with identical meaning can be created. They set the frequency of the fixed frequency signal to 1 kHz:

```
SENSe:FREQuency:CW 1E3
```

```
SENSe:FREQuency:FIXed 1E3
```

A vertical stroke in parameter indications marks alternative possibilities in the sense of "or". The effect of the command differs, depending on which parameter is used.

Example: Selection of the parameters for the command

```
[SENSe<1…4>:]AVERage<1…4>:TYPE VIDeo | LINear
```

[]	Key words in square brackets can be omitted when composing the header. The full command length must be accepted by the instrument for reasons of compatibility with the SCPI standards. Parameters in square brackets can be incorporated optionally in the command or omitted as well.

{}	Parameters in braces can be incorporated optionally in the command, either not at all, once or several times.

Description of Parameters

Due to the standardization, the parameter section of SCPI commands consists always of the same syntactical elements. SCPI has therefore specified a series of definitions, which are used in the tables of commands. In the tables, these established definitions are indicated in angled brackets (<…>) and is briefly explained in the following (see also chapter 5 "Remote Control – Basics", section "Parameters").

<Boolean>

This keyword refers to parameters which can adopt two states, "on" and "off". The "off" state may either be indicated by the keyword OFF or by the numeric value 0, the "on" state is indicated by ON or any numeric value other than zero. Parameter queries are always returned the numeric value 0 or 1.

<numeric_value> <num>

These keywords mark parameters which may be entered as numeric values or be set using specific keywords (character data). The following keywords given below are permitted:

- MAXimum: This keyword sets the parameter to the largest possible value.
- MINimum: This keyword sets the parameter to the smallest possible value.
- DEFault: This keyword is used to reset the parameter to its default value.
- UP: This keyword increments the parameter value.
- DOWN: This keyword decrements the parameter value.

The numeric values associated to MAXimum/MINimum/DEFault can be queried by adding the corresponding keywords to the command. They must be entered following the quotation mark.

Example:

SENSe:FREQuency:CENTer? MAXimum

Returns the maximum possible numeric value of the center frequency as result.

<arbitrary block program data>

This keyword is provided for commands the parameters of which consist of a binary data block.

5.2.2 CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCtion Subsystem (FM Stereo Option, R&S FSV–K7S)

The CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCtion subsystem contains the marker functions for the option FM Stereo,R&S FSV–K7S.

CALCulate<n>:MARKer:FUNCtion:DFD[:STATe] <State>

This command activates difference frequency distortion measurement in the specified window.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
window

Parameters:

<State> **ON | OFF**

*RST: OFF

Example: `CALC:MARK:FUNC:DFD:ON`

Mode: SFM

CALCulate<n>:MARKer:FUNCtion:DFD:UNIT <ResultUnit>

This command defines the unit for the difference frequency distortion measurement results.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
irrelevant

Parameters:

<ResultUnit> **PCT | DB**

*RST: PCT

Example: `CALC:MARK:FUNC:DFD:UNIT DB`

Mode: SFM

CALCulate<n>:MARKer:FUNCtion:DFD[:RESult<m>]?

This command queries the result of the difference frequency distortion measurement in the specified window.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
window

<m> 1...6
irrelevant

Return values:

<Result> <dd2>,<dd3>

The difference frequency distortion factors of 2nd and 3rd order (see "Diff.Freq.Distortion" on page 235)

Example: `CALC:MARK:FUNC:DFD:RES?`

Usage: Query only

Mode: SFM

CALCulate<n>:MARKer:FUNCtion:DFD:SEARchsignal ONCE

This command starts the search of the signals required for the difference frequency distortion measurement in the specified window.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
window

Example: `CALC:MARK:FUNC:DFD:SEAR ONCE`

Usage: Event

Mode: SFM

CALCulate<n>:MARKer:FUNCtion:IMD[:STATe] <State>

This command activates intermodulation distortion measurement in the specified window.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
window

Parameters:

<State> **ON | OFF**

*RST: OFF

Example: CALC:MARK:FUNC:IMD:ON

Mode: SFM

CALCulate<n>:MARKer:FUNCtion:IMD:UNIT <ResultUnit>

This command defines the unit for the intermodulation distortion measurement results.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
irrelevant

Parameters:

<ResultUnit> **PCT | DB**

*RST: PCT

Example: CALC:MARK:FUNC:IMD:UNIT DB

Mode: SFM

CALCulate<n>:MARKer:FUNCtion:IMD[:RESult<m>]?

This command queries the result of the intermodulation distortion measurement in the specified window.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
window

<m> 1...6
irrelevant

Return values:

<Result> <dm2>,<dm3>

The modulation factors of 2nd and 3rd order

Example: CALC:MARK:FUNC:IMD:RES?

Usage: Query only

Mode: SFM

CALCulate<n>:MARKer:FUNCtion:IMD:SEARchsignal ONCE

This command starts the search of the signals required for the intermodulation distortion measurement in the specified window.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
window

Example: CALC:MARK:FUNC:IMD:SEAR ONCE

Usage: Event

Mode: SFM

CALCulate<n>:MARKer:FUNCtion:SFM[:RESult<m>]? <ResultType>

This command queries the results of the stereo measurement.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
window

Return values:

<SUMMary> <Absolute deviation>, <Relative deviation>, <SINAD>, <THD>, <Modulation frequency>

The results consist of the described 5 values for each channel, separated by commas.
Note: if one of the result values is not available, *9.91E+37* is inserted for the missing value.
To obtain the results for an individual channel, or only individual results, use the specific commands:
`CALCulate<n>:MARKer:FUNCtion:SFM:<ChannelType>[:RESult<m>]` on page 247

<FCARrier> The carrier frequency is returned.

Query parameters:

<ResultType> **SUMMary**
Returns all results of the measurement.

FCARrier
Returns only the carrier frequency.

Example: `CALC1:MARK:FUNC:SFM:RES?`

Usage: Query only

Mode: SFM

CALCulate<n>:MARKer:FUNCtion:SFM:<ChannelType>[:RESult<m>]?
<MeasType>

This command queries the results of the measurement type for the selected channel in the specified window.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
window

<ChannelType> LEFT | RIGHt | MPX | MONO | STEReo | RDS | PILot
Channel type for which the command is performed.

Return values:

<Result> Measurement value according to the specified measurement type.
Note: if the specified result value is not available, a "Query Error" is returned. If all result values are queried (query parameter "ALL"), and one of them is not available, *9.91E+37* is inserted for the missing value.

Query parameters:

<MeasType> ALL | ADEV | RDEV | SINad | THD | AFRequency | XTALk

ALL
All available measurement values

ADEV
The absolute deviation

RDEV
The relative deviation

SINad
The signal-to-noise-and-distortion value

THD
Total harmonic distortion

AFRequency
Audio frequency

XTALk
Crosstalk between left and right channels in dB:
-20|log(Left [kHz] / Right[kHz])| dB

*RST: ALL

Example: `CALC1:MARK:FUNC:SFM:LEFT? THD`
Queries the total harmonic distortion for the left stereo channel.

Usage: Query only

Mode: SFM

5.2.3 SENSe Subsystem

The `SENSe` subsystem controls the essential parameters of the stereo FM demodulator. In accordance with the SCPI standard, the keyword `SENSe` is optional for this reason, which means that it is not necessary to include the `SENSe` node in command sequences.

[SENSe:]SFM:FILTer<n>:AOFF

This command switches all AF filters off.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
window

Example: `SENS:SFM:FILT:AOFF`

Usage: Event

Mode: SFM

[SENSe:]SFM:STATe <State>

This command switches between Stereo FM and Spectrum mode.

Parameters:

<State> **ON | OFF**

*RST: OFF

Example: `SFM:STAT ON`

Mode: SFM

[SENSe:]SFM:REFerence <Level>

This command defines the reference deviation required for relative deviation measurements. Alternatively, it can be defined automatically, see e.g. `[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:RSUMmary:REFerence[:AUTO] ONCE` on page 256

Parameters:

<Level> **<numeric value> in Hz or dBm**

*RST: -10.0 dBm

Example: `SFM:REF 2Hz`

Mode: SFM

5.2.4 [SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType> Subsystem

The `[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>` subsystem contains commands for the definition of frequency and level settings when measuring the specific channels of FM stereo signals.

[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:AFSPectrum:TYPE <TraceMode>

This command selects the trace modes of the FM stereo AF spectrum to be measured simultaneously. For each trace a mode can be defined, however only if the specified channel is currently displayed in one of the four screens. If a trace mode is set for a channel that is not displayed, a query error is generated.

Suffix:

<ChannelType> LEFT | RIGHt | MPX | MONO | STEReo | RDS | PILot
Channel type for which the command is performed.

Parameters:

<TraceMode> <TraceMode1>, <TraceMode2>, <TraceMode3>, <TraceMode4>, <TraceMode5>, <TraceMode6>

WRITe | AVERage | MAXHold | MINHold | VIEW | OFF
For details on trace modes see chapter 4.3.5.1, "Trace Mode Result Types", on page 137.

*RST: OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF

Example:
```
SFM:LEFT:AFSP:TYPE WRIT,OFF,AVER
```

Mode: SFM

[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:AFSPectrum:RESult? <TraceMode>

This command reads the AF spectrum result data of the FM stereo signal in the specified trace mode. The data format of the output data block is defined by the FORMat command (see chapter 4.3.5.2, "Formats for Returned Values: ASCII Format and Binary Format", on page 138).

The output units are described in `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:PEXCursion` on page 125.

Suffix:

<ChannelType> LEFT | RIGHt | MPX | MONO | STEReo | RDS | PILot
Channel type for which the command is performed.

Query parameters:

<TraceMode> WRITe

At least one screen must display a channel with the specified channel type that has the trace mode "Write" specified using `[SENSe:]ADEMod:AM[:ABSolute][:TDOMain][:TYPE]` on page 143. Otherwise a query error is generated.

Example:
```
SFM:LEFT:AFSP:RES MINH
```
Returns the minimum value in the left channel after a series of measurements.

Usage: Query only

Mode: SFM

[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:AWEighted[:STATe] <State>

This command activates/deactivates the weighted CCIR filter for the specified channel type.

For details on the weighted "A" filter see "A Weighted" on page 35.

Suffix:

<ChannelType> LEFT | RIGHt | MPX | MONO | STEReo | RDS | PILot
Channel type for which the command is performed.

Parameters:

<State> **ON | OFF**

*RST: OFF

Example: `SFM:LEFT:FILT:AWEI ON`

Mode: SFM

[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:CCITt:STATe <State>

This command activates/deactivates the CCIT (CCIT P.53) weighting filter for the specified channel type.

For details on the CCIT filter see "CCIT" on page 34.

Suffix:

<ChannelType> LEFT | RIGHt | MPX | MONO | STEReo | RDS | PILot
Channel type for which the command is performed.

Parameters:

<State> **ON | OFF**

*RST: OFF

Example: `SFM:LEFT:FILT:CCIT:STAT ON`

Mode: SFM

[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:CCIR[:UNWeighted][:STATe] <State>

This command activates/deactivates the unweighted CCIR filter for the specified channel type.

For details on the unweighted CCIR filter see "CCIR Unweighted" on page 34.

Suffix:

<ChannelType> LEFT | RIGHt | MPX | MONO | STEReo | RDS | PILot
Channel type for which the command is performed.

Parameters:

<State> **ON | OFF**

*RST: OFF

Example: `SFM:LEFT:FILT:CCIR ON`

Mode: SFM

[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:CCIR:WEIGhted[:STATe] <State>

This command activates/deactivates the weighted CCIR filter for the specified channel type.

For details on the weighted CCIR filter see "CCIR Weighted" on page 35.

Suffix:
<ChannelType> LEFT | RIGHt | MPX | MONO | STEReo | RDS | PILot
Channel type for which the command is performed.

Parameters:
<State> **ON | OFF**

*RST: OFF

Example: `SFM:LEFT:FILT:CCIR:WEIG ON`

Mode: SFM

[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:COUPling <State>

This command couples the filter settings for the specified channel type to other channels. The filter settings for all channels for which this setting is set to "ON" are defined identically.

Suffix:
<ChannelType> LEFT | RIGHt | MPX | MONO | STEReo | RDS | PILot
Channel type for which the command is performed.

Parameters:
<State> **ON | OFF**

*RST: OFF

Example: `SFM:LEFT:FILT:COUP ON`

Mode: SFM

[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:DEMPhasis:STATe <State>

This command activates/deactivates the selected deemphasis for the specified channel type.

Suffix:
<ChannelType> LEFT | RIGHt | MPX | MONO | STEReo | RDS | PILot
Channel type for which the command is performed.

Parameters:
<State> **ON | OFF**

*RST: OFF

Example: `SFM:LEFT:FILT:DEMP:STAT ON`

Mode: SFM

[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:DEMPhasis:TCONstant <Value>

This command selects the deemphasis for the specified channel type. For details on deemphasis refer to "Deemphasis" on page 35.

Suffix:
<ChannelType> LEFT | RIGHt | MPX | MONO | STEReo | RDS | PILot
Channel type for which the command is performed.

Parameters:
<Value> 25 us | 50 us | 75 us | 750 us

*RST: 50 us
Example: `SFM:LEFT:FILT:DEMP:TCON 75us`
Mode: SFM

[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:HPASs:STATe <State>

This command activates/deactivates the selected high pass filter for the specified channel type.

For details on the high pass filter refer to "High Pass" on page 33.
Suffix:
<ChannelType> LEFT | RIGHt | MPX | MONO | STEReo | RDS | PILot
Channel type for which the command is performed.

Parameters:
<State> **ON | OFF**

*RST: OFF
Example: `SFM:LEFT:FILT:HPAS:STAT ON`
Mode: SFM

[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:HPASs:FREQuency <FilterType>

This command selects the high pass filter type for the specified channel type. For details on filters refer to "Deemphasis" on page 35.
Suffix:
<ChannelType> LEFT | RIGHt | MPX | MONO | STEReo | RDS | PILot
Channel type for which the command is performed.

Parameters:
<FilterType>
Range: 50 to 300
*RST: 300Hz
Default unit: Hz
Example: `SFM:LEFT:FILT:HPAS:FREQ 300Hz`
Mode: SFM

[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:LPASs:STATe <State>

This command activates the low pass filter for the specified channel type.

For details on the low pass filter refer to "Low Pass" on page 33.
Suffix:
<ChannelType> LEFT | RIGHt | MPX | MONO | STEReo | RDS | PILot
Channel type for which the command is performed.

Parameters:
<State> **ON | OFF**
*RST: OFF
Example: `SFM:LEFT:FILT:LPAS:STAT ON`
Mode: SFM

[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:LPASs:FREQuency <Level>

This command activates/deactivates the selected low pass filter for the specified channel type.

For details on the low pass filter refer to "Low Pass" on page 33.
Suffix:
<ChannelType> LEFT | RIGHt | MPX | MONO | STEReo | RDS | PILot
Channel type for which the command is performed.

Parameters:
<Level> <numeric value>
*RST: RST value
Example: `SFM:LEFT:FILT:LPAS:FREQ 10`
Mode: SFM

[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:LPASs:FREQuency[:ABSolute] <FilterType>

This command selects the absolute low pass filter type in the specified window. For details on filters refer to "Low Pass" on page 33.

For details about the demodulation bandwidth range refer to "Demod BW" on page 32.
Suffix:
<n> 1...4
window

Parameters:
<FilterType> 3kHz | 15kHz | 150kHz
*RST: 15kHz
Example: `SFM:LEFT:FILT:LPAS:FREQ 150kHz`
Selects the low pass filter for the demodulation bandwidth range from 400 kHz to 16 MHz.
Mode: SFM

[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:FILTer:LPASs:FREQuency:RELative <FilterType>

This command selects the relative low pass filter type in the specified window. For details on filters refer to Low Pass softkey.

For details about the demodulation bandwidth range refer to "Demod BW" on page 32.
Suffix:
<n> 1...4
window

Parameters:

<FilterType> 5PCT | 10PCT | 25PCT

*RST: 25PCT

Example: `SFM:LEFT:FILT:LPAS:FREQ 25PCT`
Selects the low pass filter as 25 % of the demodulation bandwidth.

Mode: SFM

[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:RSUMmary:COUPling <State>

This command couples the channel settings to other channels, i.e. channels for which this command is set to "ON" are configured identically.

Suffix:

<ChannelType> LEFT | RIGHt | MPX | MONO | STEReo | RDS | PILot
Channel type for which the command is performed.

Parameters:

<State> **ON | OFF**

*RST: OFF

Example: `SFM:LEFT:RSUM:COUP ON`

Mode: SFM

[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:RSUMmary:DETector[:FUNCtion] <Detector>

This command defines the detector used to determine the deviation value of the left channel of the FM stereo signal in the result summary.

Suffix:

<ChannelType> LEFT | RIGHt | MPX | MONO | STEReo | RDS | PILot
Channel type for which the command is performed.

Parameters:

<Detector> RMS | SRMS | PPEak | NPEak | PAVerage | QPEak | SQPeak

RMS
RMS

SRMS
RMS*SQRT2

PPEak
Positive peak

NPEak
Negative peak

PAVerage
±Peak/2

QPEak
Quasipeak CCIR

SQPeak
Quasipeak*SQRT2

*RST: PAVerage

Example: `SFM:LEFT:RSUM:DET PPE`
Sets the detector for the left channel to positive peak.

Mode: SFM

[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:RSUMmary:MODE <Mode>

This command defines the result summary mode for the absolute and relative deviation. It does not affect the trace mode.

Suffix:

<ChannelType> LEFT | RIGHt | MPX | MONO | STEReo | RDS | PILot
Channel type for which the command is performed.

Parameters:

<Mode> WRITe | AVERage | PHOLd

WRITe
Clear Write: Overwrite mode; the summary is overwritten by each sweep.

AVERage
The average is formed over several sweeps. The number of sweeps is defined by the sweep count (see `[SENSe:]SWEep:COUNt` on page 170 or `[SENSe:]AVERage<n>:COUNt` on page 173).

PHOLd
Peak hold: The maximum values are determined over several sweeps and displayed. The number of sweeps is defined by the sweep count (see `[SENSe:]SWEep:COUNt` on page 170 or `[SENSe:]AVERage<n>:COUNt` on page 173).

*RST: WRITe

Example: `AVER:COUN 16`
Sets the number of measurements to 16.
`SFM:LEFT:RSUM:MODE PHOL`
Sets the result summary mode for the left channel to peak hold. The maximum value during 16 measurements is displayed in the result summary.

Mode: SFM

[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:RSUMmary:REFerence[:AUTO] ONCE

This command determines the reference deviation from the current channel measurement.

Suffix:

<ChannelType> LEFT | RIGHt | MPX | MONO | STEReo | RDS | PILot
Channel type for which the command is performed.

Example: `SFM:LEFT:RSUM:REF ONCE`

Mode: SFM

[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:TDOmain:RESult? <TraceMode>

This command reads the result data of the FM stereo signal in zero span in the specified trace mode. The data format of the output data block is defined by the FORMat command (see chapter 4.3.5.2, "Formats for Returned Values: ASCII Format and Binary Format", on page 138).

The output units are described in `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:PEXCursion` on page 125.

Suffix:

<ChannelType> LEFT | RIGHt | MPX | MONO | STEReo | RDS | PILot
Channel type for which the command is performed.

Query parameters:

<TraceMode> WRITe

At least one screen must display a left channel that has the trace mode "Write" specified using `[SENSe:]ADEMod:AM[:ABSolute][:TDOMain][:TYPE]` on page 143. Otherwise a query error is generated.

Example: `SFM:LEFT:TDOM:RES WRIT`
Returns the current trace results in the left channel.

Usage: Query only

Mode: SFM

[SENSe:]SFM:<ChannelType>:TDOmain:TYPE <TraceMode>

This command selects the trace modes of the FM stereo signal to be measured simultaneously in zero span. For each trace a mode can be defined, however only if the specified channel is currently displayed in one of the four screens. If a trace mode is set for a channel that is not displayed, a query error is generated.

Suffix:

<ChannelType> LEFT | RIGHt | MPX | MONO | STEReo | RDS | PILot
Channel type for which the command is performed.

Parameters:

<TraceMode> <TraceMode1>, <TraceMode2>, <TraceMode3>, <TraceMode4>, <TraceMode5>, <TraceMode6>

WRITe | AVERage | MAXHold | MINHold | VIEW | OFF
For details on trace modes see chapter 4.3.5.1, "Trace Mode Result Types", on page 137.

*RST: OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF

Example: `SFM:LEFT:TDOM:TYPE WRIT,OFF,AVER`

Mode: SFM

5.2.5 TRIGger Subsystem (FM Stereo, R&S FSV–K7S)

The TRIGger subsystem is used to synchronize instrument actions with events. It is thus possible to control and synchronize the start of a sweep.

Commands of the TRIGger Subsystem

TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:LEVel:SFM:LEFT <Level>

The command sets the level when the left stereo channel is used as trigger source.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
irrelevant

Parameters:

<Level>

Range: -10 to +10
*RST: 0 Hz
Default unit: MHz

Example: `TRIG:LEV:SFM:LEFT 2Hz`
Sets the left stereo signal trigger threshold to 2 Hz.

Mode: SFM

TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:LEVel:SFM:RIGHt <Level>

The command sets the level when the right stereo channel is used as trigger source.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
irrelevant

Parameters:

<Level>

Range: -10 to +10
*RST: 0 Hz
Default unit: MHz

Example: `TRIG:LEV:SFM:RIGH 2Hz`
Sets the trigger threshold of the right stereo signal to 2 Hz.

Mode: SFM

TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:LEVel:SFM:MPX <Level>

The command sets the level when the MPX stereo channel is used as trigger source.

Suffix:

<n> 1...4
irrelevant

Parameters:
<Level>
Range: -10 to +10
*RST: 0 Hz
Default unit: MHz
Example: `TRIG:LEV:SFM:MPX 2Hz`
Sets the trigger threshold of the MPX stereo signal to 2 Hz.
Mode: SFM

TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:LEVel:SFM:MONO <Level>

The command sets the level when the mono channel of a FM stereo signal is used as trigger source.
Suffix:
<n> 1...4
irrelevant

Parameters:
<Level>
Range: -10 to +10
*RST: 0 Hz
Default unit: MHz
Example: `TRIG:LEV:SFM:MONO 2Hz`
Sets the trigger threshold of the mono stereo signal to 2 Hz.
Mode: SFM

TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:LEVel:SFM:STEReo <Level>

The command sets the level when the stereo channel is used as trigger source.
Suffix:
<n> 1...4
irrelevant

Parameters:
<Level>
Range: -10 to +10
*RST: 0 Hz
Default unit: MHz
Example: `TRIG:LEV:SFM:STER 2Hz`
Sets the trigger threshold of the stereo signal to 2 Hz.
Mode: SFM

TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:LEVel:SFM:RDS <Level>

The command sets the level when the RDS stereo channel is used as trigger source.
Suffix:
<n> 1...4
irrelevant

Parameters:
<Level>
Range: -10 to +10
*RST: 0 Hz
Default unit: MHz
Example: `TRIG:LEV:SFM:RDS 2Hz`
Sets the trigger threshold of the RDS stereo signal to 2 Hz.
Mode: SFM

TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:LEVel:SFM:PILot <Level>

The command sets the level when the pilot stereo channel is used as trigger source.
Suffix:
<n> 1...4
irrelevant
Parameters:
<Level>
Range: -10 to +10
*RST: 0 Hz
Default unit: MHz
Example: `TRIG:LEV:SFM:PIL 2Hz`
Sets the trigger threshold of the pilot stereo signal to 2 Hz.
Mode: SFM

TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:SOURce <Source>

This command selects the trigger source for the start of a sweep.
Suffix:
<n> 1...4
irrelevant

Parameters:

<Source> IMMediate | EXTern | IFPower | AF | FM | AM | AMRelative | PM | TIME | SLEFt | SRIGht | SMPX | SMONo | SSTereo | SRDS | SPILot

For details on trigger sources refer to the "Trigger Source" on page 230 softkey.
For triggering with AF, AM, AMRelative, FM, and PM trigger sources to be successful, the measurement time must cover at least 5 periods of the audio signal.

IMMediate
Free Run (no trigger)

EXTern
External trigger

IFPower
Triggering via signals which are outside the measurement channel

AF
Audio frequency trigger

FM
Triggering via FM frequency level

AM
Triggering via RF power signal

AMRelative
Triggering via AM signal

PM
Triggering via PM frequency level

TIME
Triggering according to repetition interval

SLEFt
Triggering via left stereo signal

SRIGht
Triggering via right stereo signal

SMPX
Triggering via MPX stereo signal

SMONo
Triggering via mono stereo signal

SSTereo
Triggering via stereo FM signal

SRDS
Triggering via RDS stereo signal

SPILot
Triggering via pilot stereo signal

*RST: IMM

Example:
```
TRIG:SEQ:SOUR:SRDS
```
Defines triggering on the RDS stereo signal.

Mode: SFM

5.2.6 UNIT Subsystem (FM Stereo, R&S FSV–K7S)

UNIT:ADEV <Unit>

Selects the unit for absolute deviation measurements.

Parameters:

<Unit> HZ | DBM

*RST: HZ

Example: `UNIT:ADEV DBM`

Mode: SFM

UNIT:ANGLe <Unit>

This command selects the unit for angles (e.g. for PM display).

The unit is defined globally for all windows.

Suffix:

<n> irrelevant

Parameters:

<Unit> DEG | RAD

*RST: RAD

Example: `UNIT:ANGL DEG`

Mode: ADEMOD, SFM

UNIT:POWer <Unit>

This command selects the unit for power.

The unit is defined globally for all windows.

Suffix:

<n> irrelevant

Parameters:

<Unit> DBM | V | A | W | DBPW | WATT | DBUV | DBMV | VOLT | DBUA | AMPere

*RST: dBm

Example: `UNIT:POW DBM`

Sets the power unit to dBm.

Mode: A, ADEMOD, SFM, SPECM

UNIT:RDEV <Unit>

Selects the unit for relative deviation measurements.

Parameters:

<Unit> DB | PCT

*RST: HZ

Example: `UNIT:RDEV PCT`

Mode: SFM

UNIT:THD <Mode>

Selects the unit for THD measurements.

Parameters:

<Mode> DB | PCT

*RST: DB

Example: `UNIT:THD PCT`

Mode: ADEMOD, SFM

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