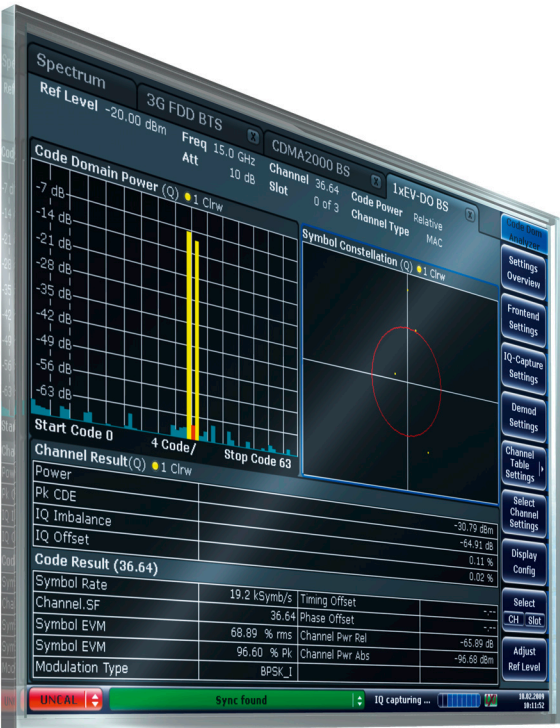


# R&S® FSV-K84/-K85

## Firmware Option 1xEV-DO Analysis

### Operating Manual



1173.0766.02 – 08

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

- R&S® FSV-K84 (1310.8803.02)
- R&S® FSV-K85 (1310.8778.02)

This manual is applicable for the following analyzer models with firmware version 1.70 and higher:

- 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. For information, see the "Open Source Acknowledgement" on the user documentation CD-ROM (included in delivery).

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.

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# 1 Preface

## 1.1 Documentation Overview

The user documentation for the R&S FSV 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:

Chapter 1	Introduction, General information
Chapter 2	Front and Rear Panel
Chapter 3	Preparing for Use
Chapter 4	Firmware Update and Installation of Firmware Options
Chapter 5	Basic Operations
Chapter 6	Basic Measurement Examples
Chapter 7	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 R&S FSV 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 R&S FSV is not included in the option manuals.

The following Operating Manuals are available for the R&S FSV:

- 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 Operating Manual  
R&S FSV-K70 Vector Signal Analysis Getting Started (First measurements)
- 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 R&S FSV 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 R&S FSV and all available options. It describes both manual and remote operation. The online help is installed on

the R&S FSV 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.

## 1.2 Conventions Used in the Documentation

### 1.2.1 Typographical Conventions

The following text markers are used throughout this documentation:

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

### 1.2.2 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 instrument 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 instrument or on a keyboard.

## 1.3 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.

## 2 Introduction

### Overview of Firmware Options R&S FSV-K84/-K85

This section contains all information required for operation of an R&S FSV equipped with Application Firmware R&S FSV-K84 or -K85. It covers operation via menus and the remote control commands for the 1xEV-DO Analysis.

This part of the documentation consists of the following chapters:

- [chapter 3, "Measurement Examples for the 1xEV-DO BTS Analysis \(K84\)"](#), on page 11  
Explains some basic 1xEV-DO base station tests.
- [chapter 4, "Measurement Examples for the 1xEV-DO MS Analysis \(K85\)"](#), on page 20  
Explains some basic 1xEV-DO mobile station tests.
- [chapter 5, "Test Setup for Base Station and Mobile Station Tests"](#), on page 29  
Describes the measurement setup for base station and mobile station tests.
- [chapter 6, "Instrument Functions of the 1xEV-DO Analysis"](#), on page 31  
Describes the instrument functions of 1xEV-DO Analysis.
- [chapter 7, "Remote Commands of the 1xEV-DO Analysis"](#), on page 194  
Describes all remote control commands defined for the code domain measurement. An alphabetic list of all remote control commands and a table of softkeys with the assignment of commands are provided at the end of this chapter.
- [chapter 8, "Status Reporting System of the 1xEV-DO Analysis"](#), on page 332  
Contains device-specific error messages for R&S FSV-K84/-K85.

This part of the documentation includes only functions of the Application Firmware R&S FSV-K84/-K85. For all other descriptions, please refer to the description of the base unit.

## 3 Measurement Examples for the 1xEV-DO BTS Analysis (K84)

### 3.1 Measuring the Signal Channel Power

In the Power measurement, the total channel power of the 1xEV-DO signal is displayed. The measurement also displays spurious emissions like harmonics or intermodulation products that occur close to the carrier.

#### Test setup:

- Connect the RF output of the signal generator to the RF input of the R&S FSV (coaxial cable with N connectors).

#### Signal generator settings:

Frequency: 878.49 MHz

Level: 0 dBm

Standard: 1xEV-DO BTS

#### Procedure:

1. Set the R&S FSV to its default state.
  - a) Press the PRESET key.
2. Activate the "1xEV-DO BTS Analysis" mode.
  - a) Press the MODE key and activate the "1xEV-DO BTS Analysis" option.
3. Start the Power measurement
  - a) Press the MEAS key.
  - b) Press the "Power" softkey.
4. Set the center frequency.
  - a) Press the FREQ key and enter *878.49 MHz*.
5. Set the reference level.
  - a) Press the AMPT key and enter *0 dBm*.

On the screen, the spectrum of the signal and the corresponding power levels within the 1.2288 MHz channel bandwidth are displayed. In the table below the diagram, the numeric values of the channel bandwidth of the TX Channel and power level of the analyzed signal are listed.

## 3.2 Measuring the Spectrum Emission Mask

To detect spurious emissions such as harmonics or intermodulation products, the R&S FSV offers a spectrum emission mask measurement. The measurement compares the power against the spectrum emission mask in the range from -4 MHz to 4 MHz around the carrier. The exact measurement settings like the filter that is used depend on the Band Class parameter. For a list of supported bandclasses refer to the "[Band-class](#)" on page 120 softkey in the "Spectrum Emission Mask" menu.

### Test setup:

- Connect the RF output of the signal generator to the RF input of the R&S FSV (coaxial cable with N connectors).

### Signal generator settings:

Frequency: 878.49 MHz

Level: 0 dBm

Standard: 1xEV-DO BTS

### Procedure:

1. Set the R&S FSV to its default state.
  - a) Press the PRESET key.
2. Select the "1xEV-DO BTS Analysis" mode.
  - a) Press the MODE key and select the "1xEV-DO BTS Analysis" option.
3. Start the measurement.
  - a) Press the MEAS key.
  - b) Press the "Spectrum Emission Mask" softkey.
4. Set the center frequency.
  - a) Press the FREQ key and enter *878.49 MHz*.
5. Set the reference level.
  - a) Press the AMPT key and enter *0 dBm*.
6. Select a bandclass
  - a) Press the "Bandclass" softkey and select BandClass 0: 800 MHz Cellular Band from the list.

On the screen, the spectrum of the signal is displayed, including the limit line defined in the standard. To understand where and about how much the measurement has failed, the List Evaluation table shows the frequencies where spurious emissions occur.

### 3.3 Measuring the Relative Code Domain Power and the Frequency Error

A Code Domain Power measurement analyses the signal over a single slot. It also determines the power of all codes and channels.

The following examples show a Code Domain Power measurement on a test model with 9 channels. In this measurement, changing some parameters one after the other should demonstrate the resulting effects: values adapted to the measurement signal are changed to non-adapted values.



In the following examples, adjusting the settings of the code domain measurements is described using the dialog boxes. Alternatively, most of the settings can also be modified by using the corresponding hardkeys as in the base unit (e.g. the center frequency can be either set in the "Frontend Settings" dialog box, or via the FREQ key).

#### Test setup:

- Connect the RF output of the signal generator to the RF input of the R&S FSV.
- Connect the reference input (EXT REF) on the rear panel of the R&S FSV to the reference output (REF) of the signal generator (coaxial cable with BNC connectors).

#### Signal generator settings:

Frequency: 878.49 MHz

Level: 0 dBm

Standard: 1xEV-DO BTS

#### Procedure:

1. Set the R&S FSV to its default state.
  - a) Press the PRESET key.
2. Select the "1xEV-DO BTS Analysis" mode.
  - a) Press the MODE key and select "1xEV-DO BTS Analysis".
3. Select the Code Domain Analyzer.
  - a) Press the MEAS key
  - b) Press the "Code Domain Analyzer" softkey.
4. Start the measurement
  - a) In the "Code Domain Analyzer" menu, press the "Display Config" softkey.
  - b) Select the "Code Domain Power" measurement.
5. Set the center frequency and the reference level.
  - a) In the "Code Domain Analyzer" menu, press the "Frontend Settings" softkey.
  - b) In the "Center Frequency" field enter *878.49 MHz*.

- c) In the "Ref Level" field enter *10 dBm*.
- d) Close the "Frontend Settings" dialog box.

In the two screens, the following results are displayed: screen A shows the power of the code domain of the signal. The x-axis represents the individual channels (or codes), while the y-axis shows the power of each channel.

In screen B the result summary is displayed. It shows the numeric results of the code domain power measurement, including the frequency error.



By default, the R&S FSV-K84 displays two measurement screens. After a preset the first (screen A) is always the Code Domain Power result display. The second (screen B) is always the Result Display

For more information on the display concept refer to the "[Display Config](#)" on page 81 softkey.

### Synchronization of the reference frequencies

The frequency error can be reduced by synchronizing the transmitter and the receiver to the same reference frequency.

- ▶ Press the SETUP key.
  - a) Press the "Reference Int/Ext" softkey to switch to an external reference.

Screen A again shows the Code Domain Power measurement and screen B the result summary. After the synchronization of the reference frequencies of the devices, the frequency error should now be smaller than 10 Hz.

### Behavior with deviating center frequency setting

A measurement can only be valid if the center frequency of the DUT and the analyzer are balanced.

- ▶ On the signal generator, change the center frequency in steps of 0.1 kHz and observe the analyzer screen.

Up to a frequency error of approximately 1.0 kHz, a Code Domain Power measurement on the R&S FSV is still possible. A frequency error within this range causes no apparent difference in the accuracy of the Code Domain Power measurement. In case of a frequency error of more than 1.0 kHz, the probability of incorrect synchronization increases. This is indicated by the SYNC FAILED error message. If the frequency error exceeds approximately 1.5 kHz, a Code Domain Power measurement cannot be performed. This is also indicated by the SYNC FAILED error message.

Reset the center frequency of the signal generator to 878.49 MHz.



The center frequency of the DUT should not deviate by more than 1.0 kHz from that of the R&S FSV

### 3.4 Measuring the Triggered Relative Code Domain Power

If the code domain power measurement is performed without external triggering, a section of the test signal is recorded at an arbitrary point of time and the firmware attempts to detect the start of a slot. To detect this start, all possibilities of the PN sequence location have to be tested in Free Run trigger mode. This requires computing time. This computing time can be reduced by using an external (frame) trigger and entering the correct PN offset. If the search range for the start of the power control group and the PN offset are known then fewer possibilities have to be tested. This increases the measurement speed.

#### Test setup:

- Connect the RF output of the signal generator to the input of the R&S FSV.
- Connect the reference input (EXT REF) on the rear panel of the R&S FSV to the reference input of the signal generator (coaxial cable with BNC connectors).
- Connect the external trigger input on the rear panel of the R&S FSV (EXT TRIGGER/ GATE IN) to the external trigger output of the signal generator.

#### Signal generator settings (e.g. R&S SMU):

Frequency: 878.49 MHz

Level: 0 dBm

Standard: 1xEV-DO BTS

#### Procedure:

1. Set the R&S FSV to its default state.
  - a) Press the PRESET key.
2. Select the "1xEV-DO BTS Analysis" Mode.
  - a) Press the MODE key and select 1xEV-DO BTS Analysis.
3. Select the Code Domain Analyzer.
  - a) Press the MEAS key
  - b) Press the "Code Domain Analyzer" softkey.
4. Start the measurement.
  - a) In the "Code Domain Analyzer" menu, press the "Display Config" softkey.
  - b) Select the tab for Screen A.
  - c) Select the "Code Domain Power" measurement.
5. Set the center frequency and the reference level.

- a) In the "Code Domain Analyzer" menu, press the "Frontend Settings" softkey.
- b) In the "Center Frequency" field enter *878.49 MHz*.
- c) In the "Ref Level" field enter *10 dBm*.
- d) Close the "Frontend Settings" dialog box.

In the two screens, the following results are displayed: by default, screen A shows the code domain power of the signal. Compared to the measurement without an external trigger (see previous example), the repetition rate of the measurement increases. In screen B the result summary is displayed. In the row Trigger to Frame, the offset between the trigger event and the start of the slot is shown.

### 3.4.1 Adjusting the Trigger Offset

The delay between the trigger event and the start of the slot can be compensated for by adjusting the trigger offset.

- Set an external trigger source and the trigger offset.
  - Open the IQ Capture dialog box.
  - Set the "Trigger Source" option to "External".
  - Set the "Trigger Offset" to *100µs* to compensate analog delays of the trigger event.

In the two screens, the following results are displayed: Screen A shows the the same as above. In screen B the result summary is displayed. In the Trigger to Frame result, the offset between the trigger event and the start of the slot has been adjusted.

### 3.4.2 Behaviour With the Wrong PN Offset

The last adjustment is setting the PN (Pseudo Noise) offset correctly. The measurement can only be valid, if the PN offset on the analyzer is the same as that of the transmit signal.

- Set a PN Offset.
  - Open the "Result Settings" dialog box.
  - In the "PN Offset" field enter *200*.

Again, screen A shows the CDP measurement, screen B the result summary. In the result summary, the Trigger to Frame result is not correct. Also, the error message `SYNC FAILED` indicates that the synchronization has failed.
  - In the "PN Offset" field enter *0*.

After adjusting it, the PN offset on the R&S FSV is the same as that of the signal. In the result summary the "Trigger to Frame" value is now shown correctly.

## 3.5 Measuring the Composite EVM

The Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) describes the quality of the measured signal compared to an ideal reference signal generated by the R&S FSV. In the I-Q plane, the error



vector represents the ratio of the measured signal to the ideal signal on symbol level. The error vector is equal to the square root of the ratio of the measured signal to the reference signal. The result is given in %.

In the Composite EVM measurement the error is averaged over all channels (by means of the root mean square) for a given slot. The measurement covers the entire signal during the entire observation time. On screen the results are shown in a diagram, in which the x-axis represents the examined slots and the y-axis shows the EVM values.

**Test Setup:**

- Connect the RF output of the Signal Generator to the RF input of the R&S FSV. (coaxial cables with N connectors).
- Connect the reference input (EXT REF IN/OUT) on the rear panel of the R&S FSV to the reference output (REF) on the signal generator (coaxial cable with BNC connectors).
- Connect external triggering of the analyzer (EXT TRIG GATE) to the signal generator's trigger (TRIGOUT1 at PAR DATA).

**Signal generator settings:**

Frequency: 878.49 MHz

Level: 0 dBm

Standard: 1xEV-DO BTS

**Procedure:**

1. Set the R&S FSV to its default state.
  - a) Press the PRESET key.
2. Select the "1xEV-DO BTS Analysis" Mode.
  - a) Press the MODE key and select 1xEV-DO BTS Analysis.
3. Select the Code Domain Analyzer.
  - a) Press the MEAS key
  - b) Press the "Code Domain Analyzer" softkey.
4. Start the measurement.
  - a) Press the "Display Config" softkey.
  - b) Select the tab for Screen A.
  - c) Select the "Composite EVM" measurement.
5. Set the center frequency and the reference level.
  - a) Open the "Frontend Settings" dialog box.
  - b) In the "Center Frequency" field enter *878.49 MHz*.
  - c) In the "Ref Level" field enter *10 dBm*.
  - d) Close the "Frontend Settings" dialog box.
6. Set an external trigger source.

- a) Open the "IQ Capture Settings" dialog box.
- b) Set the "Trigger Source" option to "External".

In the two screens, the following results are displayed: by default, Screen A shows the diagram of the Composite EVM measurement result. In screen B the result summary is displayed. It shows the numeric results of the Code Domain Power measurement, including the values for the Composite EVM.

### 3.6 Measuring the Peak Code Domain Error

The Code Domain Error Power describes the quality of the measured signal compared to an ideal reference signal generated by the R&S FSV. In the I-Q plane, the error vector represents the difference of the measured signal and the ideal signal. The Code Domain Error is the difference in power on symbol level of the measured and the reference signal projected to the class of of the base spreading factor. The unit of the result is dB.

In the Peak Code Domain Error (PCDE) measurement, the maximum error value over all channels is determined and displayed for a given slot. The measurement covers the entire signal during the entire observation time. On screen the results are shown in a diagram, in which the x-axis represents the slots and the y-axis shows the PCDE values.

A measurement of the RHO factor is shown in the second part of the example. RHO is the normalized, correlated power between the measured and the ideal reference signal. The maximum value of RHO is 1. In that case the measured signal and the reference signal are identical. When measuring RHO, it is required that only the pilot channel is active.

#### Test setup:

- Connect the RF output of the signal generator to the RF input of the R&S FSV (coaxial cable with N connectors).
- Connect the reference input (EXT REF IN/OUT) on the rear panel of the R&S FSV to the reference output (REF) on the signal generator (coaxial cable with BNC connectors).
- Connect external triggering of the R&S FSV (EXT TRIG GATE) to the signal generator trigger (TRIGOUT1 at PAR DATA).

#### Signal generator settings:

Frequency: 878.49 MHz

Level: 0 dBm

Standard: 1xEV-DO BTS

#### Procedure:

1. Set the R&S FSV to its default state.
  - a) Press the PRESET key.

2. Select the "1xEV-DO BTS Analysis" mode.
  - a) Press the MODE key and select the "1xEV-DO BTS Analysis" option.
3. Select the Code Domain Analyzer.
  - a) Press the MEAS key.
  - b) Press the "Code Domain Analyzer" softkey.
4. Start the Peak Code Domain Error measurement.
  - a) Press the "Display Config" softkey
  - b) Select the tab for Screen A.
  - c) Select the "Peak Code Domain Error" softkey and start the measurement.
5. Set the center frequency and the reference level.
  - a) Open the "Frontend Settings" dialog box.
  - b) In the "Center Frequency" field enter *878.49 MHz*.
  - c) In the "Ref Level" field enter *0 dBm*.
  - d) Close the "Frontend Settings" dialog box.
6. Set an external trigger source.
  - a) Open the "IQ Capture Settings" dialog box.
  - b) Set the "Trigger Source" option to "External".

In the two screens, the following results are displayed: by default, screen A shows the diagram of the Peak Code Domain Error. In screen B the result summary is displayed.

### Displaying RHO



Make sure that all channels except the pilot channel (code 0.64) are OFF, so that only the pilot channel is available in the measurement.

---

No specific measurement is required to get the value for RHO. The R&S FSV always calculates this value automatically regardless of the code domain measurement performed. Besides the results of the code domain measurements, the numeric result of the RHO measurement is shown in the result summary, by default shown in screen B.

## 4 Measurement Examples for the 1xEV-DO MS Analysis (K85)

### 4.1 Measuring the Signal Channel Power

In the Power measurement, the total channel power of the 1xEV-DO signal is displayed. The measurement also displays spurious emissions like harmonics or intermodulation products that occur close to the carrier.

#### Test setup:

- Connect the RF output of the signal generator to the RF input of the R&S FSV (coaxial cable with N connectors).

#### Signal generator settings:

Frequency: 833.49 MHz

Level: 0 dBm

Standard: 1xEV-DO MS MS

#### Procedure:

1. Set the R&S FSV to its default state.
  - a) Press the PRESET key.
2. Activate the "1xEV-DO MS Analysis" mode.
  - a) Press the MODE key and activate the "1xEV-DO MS Analysis" option.
3. Start the Power measurement
  - a) Press the MEAS key.
  - b) Press the "Power" softkey.
4. Set the center frequency.
  - a) Press the FREQ key and enter *833.49 MHz*.
5. Set the reference level.
  - a) Press the AMPT key and enter *0 dBm*.

On the screen, the spectrum of the signal and the corresponding power levels within the 1.2288 MHz channel bandwidth are displayed. In the table below the diagram, the numeric values of the channel bandwidth of the TX Channel and power level of the analyzed signal are listed.

## 4.2 Measuring the Spectrum Emission Mask

To detect spurious emissions such as harmonics or intermodulation products, the R&S FSV offers a spectrum emission mask measurement. The measurement compares the power against the spectrum emission mask in the range from -4 MHz to 4 MHz around the carrier. The exact measurement settings like the filter that is used depend on the Band Class parameter. For a list of supported bandclasses refer to the "[Band-class](#)" on page 120 softkey in the "Spectrum Emission Mask" menu.

### Test setup:

- Connect the RF output of the signal generator to the RF input of the R&S FSV (coaxial cable with N connectors).

### Signal generator settings:

Frequency: 833.49 MHz

Level: 0 dBm

Standard: 1xEV-DO MS

### Procedure:

1. Set the R&S FSV to its default state.
  - a) Press the PRESET key.
2. Select the "1xEV-DO MS Analysis" mode.
  - a) Press the MODE key and select the "1xEV-DO MS Analysis" option.
3. Start the measurement.
  - a) Press the MEAS key.
  - b) Press the "Spectrum Emission Mask" softkey.
4. Set the center frequency.
  - a) Press the FREQ key and enter *833.49 MHz*.
5. Set the reference level.
  - a) Press the AMPT key and enter *0 dBm*.
6. Select a bandclass
  - a) Press the "Bandclass" softkey and select BandClass 0: 800 MHz Cellular Band from the list.

On the screen, the spectrum of the signal is displayed, including the limit line defined in the standard. To understand where and about how much the measurement has failed, the List Evaluation table shows the frequencies where spurious emissions occur.

## 4.3 Measuring the Relative Code Domain Power and the Frequency Error

A Code Domain Power measurement analyses the signal over a single slot. It also determines the power of all codes and channels.

The following examples show a Code Domain Power measurement on a test model with 9 channels. In this measurement, changing some parameters one after the other should demonstrate the resulting effects: values adapted to the measurement signal are changed to non-adapted values.



In the following examples, adjusting the settings of the code domain measurements is described using the dialog boxes. Alternatively, most of the settings can also be modified by using the corresponding hardkeys as in the base unit (e.g. the center frequency can be either set in the "Frontend Settings" dialog box, or via the FREQ key).

### Test setup:

- Connect the RF output of the signal generator to the RF input of the R&S FSV.
- Connect the reference input (EXT REF) on the rear panel of the R&S FSV to the reference output (REF) of the signal generator (coaxial cable with BNC connectors).

### Signal generator settings:

Frequency: 833.49 MHz

Level: 0 dBm

Standard: 1xEV-DO MS

### Procedure:

1. Set the R&S FSV to its default state.
  - a) Press the PRESET key.
2. Select the "1xEV-DO MS Analysis" mode.
  - a) Press the MODE key and select "1xEV-DO MS Analysis".
3. Select the Code Domain Analyzer.
  - a) Press the MEAS key
  - b) Press the "Code Domain Analyzer" softkey.
4. Start the measurement
  - a) In the "Code Domain Analyzer" menu, press the "Display Config" softkey.
  - b) Select the "Code Domain Power" measurement.
5. Set the center frequency and the reference level.
  - a) In the "Code Domain Analyzer" menu, press the "Frontend Settings" softkey.
  - b) In the "Center Frequency" field enter *833.49 MHz*.

- c) In the "Ref Level" field enter *10 dBm*.
- d) Close the "Frontend Settings" dialog box.

In the two screens, the following results are displayed: screen A shows the power of the code domain of the signal. The x-axis represents the individual channels (or codes), while the y-axis shows the power of each channel.

In screen B the result summary is displayed. It shows the numeric results of the code domain power measurement, including the frequency error.

### Synchronization of the reference frequencies

The frequency error can be reduced by synchronizing the transmitter and the receiver to the same reference frequency.

- ▶ Press the SETUP key.
  - a) Press the "Reference Int/Ext" softkey to switch to an external reference.

Screen A again shows the Code Domain Power measurement and screen B the result summary. After the synchronization of the reference frequencies of the devices, the frequency error should now be smaller than 10 Hz.

### Behavior with deviating center frequency setting

A measurement can only be valid if the center frequency of the DUT and the analyzer are balanced.

- ▶ On the signal generator, change the center frequency in steps of 0.1 kHz and observe the analyzer screen.

Up to a frequency error of approximately 4.0 kHz, a Code Domain Power measurement on the R&S FSV is still possible. A frequency error within this range causes no apparent difference in the accuracy of the Code Domain Power measurement. In case of a frequency error of more than 4.3 kHz, the probability of incorrect synchronization increases. This is indicated by the SYNC FAILED error message. If the frequency error exceeds approximately 4.3 kHz, a Code Domain Power measurement cannot be performed. This is also indicated by the SYNC FAILED error message.

Reset the center frequency of the signal generator to 833.49 MHz.



The center frequency of the DUT should not deviate by more than 4.0 kHz from that of the R&S FSV.

## 4.4 Measuring the Triggered Relative Code Domain Power

If the code domain power measurement is performed without external triggering, a section of the test signal is recorded at an arbitrary point of time and the firmware attempts to detect the start of a slot. To detect this start, all possibilities of the PN sequence location

have to be tested in Free Run trigger mode. This requires computing time. This computing time can be reduced by using an external (frame) trigger and entering the correct PN offset. If the search range for the start of the power control group and the PN offset are known then fewer possibilities have to be tested. This increases the measurement speed.

**Test setup:**

- Connect the RF output of the signal generator to the input of the R&S FSV.
- Connect the reference input (EXT REF) on the rear panel of the R&S FSV to the reference input of the signal generator (coaxial cable with BNC connectors).
- Connect the external trigger input on the rear panel of the R&S FSV (EXT TRIGGER/ GATE IN) to the external trigger output of the signal generator.

**Signal generator settings (e.g. R&S SMU):**

Frequency: 833.49 MHz

Level: 0 dBm

Standard: 1xEV-0DO

**Procedure:**

1. Set the R&S FSV to its default state.
  - a) Press the PRESET key.
2. Select the "1xEV-DO MS Analysis" Mode.
  - a) Press the MODE key and select 1xEV-DO MS Analysis.
3. Select the Code Domain Analyzer.
  - a) Press the MEAS key
  - b) Press the "Code Domain Analyzer" softkey.
4. Start the measurement.
  - a) In the "Code Domain Analyzer" menu, press the "Display Config" softkey.
  - b) Select the tab for Screen A.
  - c) Select the "Code Domain Power" measurement.
5. Set the center frequency and the reference level.
  - a) In the "Code Domain Analyzer" menu, press the "Frontend Settings" softkey.
  - b) In the "Center Frequency" field enter *833.49 MHz*.
  - c) In the "Ref Level" field enter *10 dBm*.
  - d) Close the "Frontend Settings" dialog box.

In the two screens, the following results are displayed: by default, screen A shows the code domain power of the signal. Compared to the measurement without an external trigger (see previous example), the repetition rate of the measurement increases. In screen B the result summary is displayed. In the row Trigger to Frame, the offset between the trigger event and the start of the slot is shown.



#### 4.4.1 Adjusting the Trigger Offset

The delay between the trigger event and the start of the slot can be compensated for by adjusting the trigger offset.

- Set an external trigger source and the trigger offset.
  - Open the IQ Capture dialog box.
  - Set the "Trigger Source" option to "External".
  - Set the "Trigger Offset" to  $100\mu\text{s}$  to compensate analog delays of the trigger event.

In the two screens, the following results are displayed: Screen A shows the the same as above. In screen B the result summary is displayed. In the Trigger to Frame result, the offset between the trigger event and the start of the slot has been adjusted.

### 4.5 Measuring the Composite EVM

The Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) describes the quality of the measured signal compared to an ideal reference signal generated by the R&S FSV. In the I-Q plane, the error vector represents the ratio of the measured signal to the ideal signal on symbol level. The error vector is equal to the square root of the ratio of the measured signal to the reference signal. The result is given in %.

In the Composite EVM measurement the error is averaged over all channels (by means of the root mean square) for a given slot. The measurement covers the entire signal during the entire observation time. On screen the results are shown in a diagram, in which the x-axis represents the examined slots and the y-axis shows the EVM values.

#### Test Setup:

- Connect the RF output of the Signal Generator to the RF input of the R&S FSV. (coaxial cables with N connectors).
- Connect the reference input (EXT REF IN/OUT) on the rear panel of the R&S FSV to the reference output (REF) on the signal generator (coaxial cable with BNC connectors).
- Connect external triggering of the analyzer (EXT TRIG GATE) to the signal generator's trigger (TRIGOUT1 at PAR DATA).

#### Signal generator settings:

Frequency: 833.49 MHz

Level: 0 dBm

Standard: 1xEV-DO MS

#### Procedure:

1. Set the R&S FSV to its default state.
  - a) Press the PRESET key.

2. Select the "1xEV-DO MS Analysis" Mode.
  - a) Press the MODE key and select 1xEV-DO MS Analysis.
3. Select the Code Domain Analyzer.
  - a) Press the MEAS key
  - b) Press the "Code Domain Analyzer" softkey.
4. Start the measurement.
  - a) Press the "Display Config" softkey.
  - b) Select the tab for Screen A.
  - c) Select the "Composite EVM" measurement.
5. Set the center frequency and the reference level.
  - a) Open the "Frontend Settings" dialog box.
  - b) In the "Center Frequency" field enter *833.49 MHz*.
  - c) In the "Ref Level" field enter *10 dBm*.
  - d) Close the "Frontend Settings" dialog box.
6. Set an external trigger source.
  - a) Open the "IQ Capture Settings" dialog box.
  - b) Set the "Trigger Source" option to "External".

In the two screens, the following results are displayed: by default, Screen A shows the diagram of the Composite EVM measurement result. In screen B the result summary is displayed. It shows the numeric results of the Code Domain Power measurement, including the values for the Composite EVM.

## 4.6 Measuring the Peak Code Domain Error

The Code Domain Error Power describes the quality of the measured signal compared to an ideal reference signal generated by the R&S FSV. In the I-Q plane, the error vector represents the difference of the measured signal and the ideal signal. The Code Domain Error is the difference in power on symbol level of the measured and the reference signal projected to the class of of the base spreading factor. The unit of the result is dB.

In the Peak Code Domain Error (PCDE) measurement, the maximum error value over all channels is determined and displayed for a given slot. The measurement covers the entire signal during the entire observation time. On screen the results are shown in a diagram, in which the x-axis represents the slots and the y-axis shows the PCDE values.

A measurement of the RHO factor is shown in the second part of the example. RHO is the normalized, correlated power between the measured and the ideal reference signal. The maximum value of RHO is 1. In that case the measured signal and the reference signal are identical. When measuring RHO, it is required that only the pilot channel is active.

**Test setup:**

- Connect the RF output of the signal generator to the RF input of the R&S FSV (coaxial cable with N connectors).
- Connect the reference input (EXT REF IN/OUT) on the rear panel of the R&S FSV to the reference output (REF) on the signal generator (coaxial cable with BNC connectors).
- Connect external triggering of the R&S FSV (EXT TRIG GATE) to the signal generator trigger (TRIGOUT1 at PAR DATA).

**Signal generator settings:**

Frequency: 833.49 MHz

Level: 0 dBm

Standard: 1xEV-DO MS

**Procedure:**

1. Set the R&S FSV to its default state.
  - a) Press the PRESET key.
2. Select the "1xEV-DO MS Analysis" mode.
  - a) Press the MODE key and select the "1xEV-DO MS Analysis" option.
3. Select the Code Domain Analyzer.
  - a) Press the MEAS key.
  - b) Press the "Code Domain Analyzer" softkey.
4. Start the Peak Code Domain Error measurement.
  - a) Press the "Display Config" softkey
  - b) Select the tab for Screen A.
  - c) Select the "Peak Code Domain Error" softkey and start the measurement.
5. Set the center frequency and the reference level.
  - a) Open the "Frontend Settings" dialog box.
  - b) In the "Center Frequency" field enter *833.49 MHz*.
  - c) In the "Ref Level" field enter *0 dBm*.
  - d) Close the "Frontend Settings" dialog box.
6. Set an external trigger source.
  - a) Open the "IQ Capture Settings" dialog box.
  - b) Set the "Trigger Source" option to "External".

In the two screens, the following results are displayed: by default, screen A shows the diagram of the Peak Code Domain Error. In screen B the result summary is displayed.

## Displaying RHO



Make sure that all channels except the pilot channel (code 0.64) are OFF, so that only the pilot channel is available in the measurement.

---

No specific measurement is required to get the value for RHO. The R&S FSV always calculates this value automatically regardless of the code domain measurement performed. Besides the results of the code domain measurements, the numeric result of the RHO measurement is shown in the result summary, by default shown in screen B.

## 5 Test Setup for Base Station and Mobile Station Tests

This section describes the default settings of the R&S FSV, if it is used as a 1xEV-DO base station or mobile station tester. Before starting the measurements, the R&S FSV has to be configured correctly and supplied with power as described in the Quick Start Guide, "Preparing For Use". Furthermore, the application firmware of the R&S FSV-K84 (base station tests) or -K85 (mobile station tests) must be enabled. Installation and enabling of the application firmware are described in the Quick Start Guide, chapter 3.

### NOTICE

#### Risk of instrument damage during operation

An unsuitable operating site or test setup can cause damage to the instrument and to connected devices. Ensure the following operating conditions before you switch on the instrument:

- All fan openings are unobstructed and the airflow perforations are unimpeded. The minimum distance from the wall is 10 cm.
- The instrument is dry and shows no sign of condensation.
- The instrument is positioned as described in the following sections.
- The ambient temperature does not exceed the range specified in the data sheet.
- Signal levels at the input connectors are all within the specified ranges.
- Signal outputs are correctly connected and are not overloaded.

Connect the antenna output (or TX output) of the base/mobile station to the RF input of the R&S FSV. Use a power attenuator exhibiting suitable attenuation.

The following values for external attenuation are recommended to ensure that the RF input of the analyzer is protected and the sensitivity of the unit is not reduced too much:

Maximum Power	Recommended external attenuation
≥ 55 to 60 dBm	35 to 40 dB
≥ 50 to 55 dBm	30 to 35 dB
≥ 45 to 50 dBm	25 to 30 dB
≥ 40 to 45 dBm	20 to 25 dB
≥ 35 to 40 dBm	15 to 20 dB
≥ 30 to 35 dBm	10 to 15 dB
≥ 25 to 30 dBm	0 to 10 dB
≥ 20 to 25 dBm	0 to 5 dB
< 20 dBm	0 dB

- For signal measurements at the output of two-port networks, connect the reference frequency of the signal source to the rear reference input of the analyzer.
- The R&S FSV must be operated with an external frequency reference to ensure that the error limits of the 1xEV-DO specification for frequency measurements on base stations/mobile stations are met. A rubidium frequency standard can be used as a reference source for example.
- If the base station or mobile station has a trigger output, connect the trigger output of the base station/mobile station to the rear trigger input of the analyzer (EXT TRIG GATE).

### Presettings

1. Enter the external attenuation.
2. Enter the reference level.
3. Enter the center frequency.
4. Set the trigger.
5. If used, enable the external reference.
6. Select the standard and the desired measurement.
7. Set the PN offset.

## 6 Instrument Functions of the 1xEV-DO Analysis

The R&S FSV equipped with the "1xEV-DO BTS Analysis" option (K84) performs Code Domain measurements on forward link signals according to the 3GPP2 Standard (Third Generation Partnership Project 2) High Rate Packet Data, generally referred to as 1xEVDO.

The R&S FSV equipped with the "1xEV-DO MS Analysis" option (K85) performs Code Domain measurements on reverse link signals according to the 3GPP2 Standard.

This standard is based on the following specifications:

- "CDMA2000 High Rate Packet Data Air Interface Specification", C.S0024-B version 3.0
- "Recommended Minimum Performance Standards for CDMA2000 High Rate Packet Data Access Network", C.S0032-B version 1.0
- "Recommended Minimum Performance Standards for cdma2000 High Rate Packet Data Access Terminal", C.S0033-B, version 1.0

When the 1xEV-DO specification is mentioned in the document, these standards are meant.

In addition to the measurements called for by the 1xEV-DO standard in the code domain, the "1xEV-DO Analysis" options feature measurements in the spectral range such as channel power, adjacent channel power, occupied bandwidth and spectrum emission mask with predefined settings.

### To open the 1xEV-DO settings menu

- If the "1xEV-DO Analysis" mode is not the active measurement mode, press the MODE key and select the "1xEV-DO" option.
- If the "1xEV-DO Analysis" mode is already active, press the HOME key.

The "1xEV-DO" menu is identical to the "Measurement" menu. It contains the following commands for the different measurement types:

"Code Domain Analyzer" on page 119
"Power" on page 119
"Ch Power ACLR" on page 119
"Spectrum Emission Mask" on page 129
"Occupied Bandwidth" on page 139
"CCDF" on page 140
"Power vs Time" on page 145

For details on the measurement types, see [chapter 6.1, "Measurements and Result Displays"](#), on page 32.

- [Measurements and Result Displays](#).....32
- [Menu and Softkey Description for CDA Measurements](#).....65
- [Softkeys and Menus for RF Measurements](#).....116
- [Further Information](#).....167

## 6.1 Measurements and Result Displays

The 1xEV-DO Analysis options provide various measurement types and result displays. All measurements and result displays are accessed via the MEAS key.

- [Display Concept](#).....32
- [Configuring the Display](#).....33
- [Code Domain Analysis Results \(BTS Mode\)](#).....34
- [Code Domain Analysis Results \(MS Mode\)](#).....47
- [RF Measurement Results](#).....62

### 6.1.1 Display Concept

#### Measurement results

The code domain analyzer can show up to four result diagrams in four different screens (windows) at one time. For each screen, you can define which type of result diagram is to be displayed, or deactivate the screen temporarily. The current configuration of the display, i.e. which screens are displayed and which result diagram is displayed in which screen, can be stored and retrieved later. Thus, you can easily switch between predefined display configurations.

The available measurement results are described in the following sections.

All results are calculated from the same dataset of the recorded signal. Thus, it is not necessary to restart the measurement in order to switch the display mode.

#### Measurement settings

The most important measurement settings are displayed in the diagram header. For Code Domain Analyzer measurements, the following settings are shown:

Ref Level	-10.00 dBm	Freq	15.0 GHz	Channel	0.16
		Att	10 dB	Half Slot	0 of 6
SGL				Code Power	Relative

Label	Description
Ref level	Reference level defined in " <a href="#">Ref Level</a> " on page 68
Freq	Center frequency defined in " <a href="#">Center</a> " on page 68
Channel	Channel with spreading factor
Att	Attenuation



Label	Description
(Half) Slot	Number of analyzed (half) slot and total number of (half) slots
Code Power	Relative or absolute power values
Channel Type (BTS mode only)	Channel type of the selected channel. Possible values are Pilot, Mac, Data and Preamble.



### Overview of all measurement settings

You can easily display an overview of all measurement settings using the [Settings Overview](#) softkey.

In addition to the information in the diagram header, each screen title contains diagram-specific trace information.

### Screen focus

One of the screens has a blue frame indicating the focus. The screen focus can be changed just like in the base system. The settings for trace statistics and markers can only be changed for the focussed screen. Furthermore, the focussed screen can be set to full screen (for details see the R&S FSV Quick Start Guide).

## 6.1.2 Configuring the Display

1. Select the "Display Config" softkey in the "Code Domain Analyzer" menu.
2. Select the tab for the screen you want to configure (A-D).
3. Select the "Screen X active" option to display the selected screen.  
**Tip:** SCPI command: `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:STATe` on page 249
4. Select the required result diagram to be displayed in the selected screen.  
**Tip:** SCPI command: `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 199
5. Press "Close".

### To select a predefined display configuration

You can retrieve previously stored display configurations, and thus easily switch between different displays of measurement results.

1. Select the "Predefined" tab in the "Display Configuration" dialog box.  
The previously stored and default configurations are listed. The current configuration is displayed at the top of the dialog box.
2. Select the required set of screen configurations.
3. Press "Apply".

**To store the current display configuration**

You can store the current display configuration in the list of predefined settings in order to switch back to it later.

1. Select the current display configuration at the top of the "Display Configuration" dialog box.
2. Click "Add".

The current display configuration is added to the list of predefined settings.

**To remove a predefined display configuration**

You can remove one of the stored display configurations.

1. Select the display configuration to be removed from the "Predefined" tab of the "Display Configuration" dialog box.
2. Click "Remove".

The selected display configuration is removed from the list of predefined settings.

**To restore the default display configurations**

You can restore the default set of predefined display configurations.

- ▶ In the "Predefined" tab of the "Display Configuration" dialog box, click "Restore".

**6.1.3 Code Domain Analysis Results (BTS Mode)**

The Code Domain Analyzer provides the following result display configurations for base station measurements in the code domain:

6.1.3.1	Code Domain Power.....	35
6.1.3.2	General Results.....	36
6.1.3.3	Channel Results.....	38
6.1.3.4	Power vs Chip.....	39
6.1.3.5	Power vs Symbol.....	40
6.1.3.6	Composite EVM.....	40
6.1.3.7	Channel Table.....	41
6.1.3.8	Channel Bitstream.....	43
6.1.3.9	Peak Code Domain Error.....	43
6.1.3.10	Code Domain Error.....	44
6.1.3.11	Symbol Constellation.....	45
6.1.3.12	EVM vs Symbol.....	46
6.1.3.13	Composite Constellation.....	47

### 6.1.3.1 Code Domain Power

This result display determines the power of all codes of a specific channel and plots it in a diagram. The x-axis represents the code number. The number of codes depends on the "Channel Type" on page 72. Each bar in the diagram represents one code. The y-axis is a logarithmic level axis that shows the power of each code. By default the scaling is relative.

The measurement evaluates the total signal of a specific channel over a single slot.

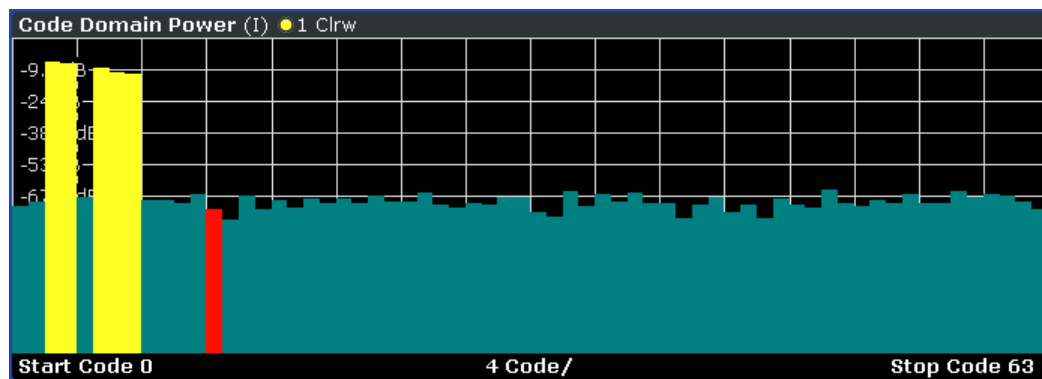


Fig. 6-1: Code Domain Power result display

The standard requires an averaged code domain analysis. Select "CDP Average" on page 81 and the R&S FSV performs a measurement over all slots and averages the results. For the Data and Preamble channels the standard assumes that in the slots, preambles of different lengths do not occur.

Active and inactive channels are defined via "Inactive Channel Threshold" on page 74. The power values of the assigned and unassigned codes are displayed in different colors:

- Yellow: assigned code
- Cyan: unassigned code

Set the mapping with "Mapping Type" on page 72. The Mapping Auto function causes complex mapping to be analyzed separately for the "Data" channel type and mapping for the I or Q branch to be analyzed separately for the other channel types. In the latter case the I/Q selection can be set by means of "Invert Q" on page 70.

Another option for obtaining an overview of the CDP is to enable complex mapping. The code domain power is then constantly displayed as a complex analysis on screen A for the selected channel type. In case of an analysis of the Data channel, the results of complex analysis are approximately 3 dB higher than the results of a separate I or Q analysis. This is because 50 % of the power values are distributed to I and Q, respectively, for the complex modulation types of the DATA channel type.

#### Remote control

In remote control, this display configuration is selected using

CALC:FEED 'XPOW:CDP' or CALC:FEED 'XPOW:CDP:RAT'; see chapter 7.2.1, "Calculate:FEED Subsystem", on page 199.

To query these results, use the command `TRACe:DATA? <TRACeX>`; see [chapter 7.9.1](#), "Code Domain Power (BTS mode)", on page 302.

### 6.1.3.2 General Results

The General Results show the data of various measurements in numerical form for all channels.

General Result (Set : 0) ● 1 Clrw			
Carrier Frequency Error	42.69 Hz	Rho Pilot	0.99998
Carrier Frequency Error	0.01 ppm	Rho MAC	0.99999
Chip Rate Error	0.05 ppm	Rho Data	0.99999
Trigger To Frame	-,-,-,-	Rho Overall-1,2	0.99999/0.99999
Slot Result (Set : 0 / Slot : 0)			
Power Pilot	-30.79 dBm	Data Mode Type	8PSK
Power MAC	-30.79 dBm	Active MAC Chs	7
Power Data	-30.79 dBm	Active Data Chs	16
Power Preamble	-30.79 dBm	Preamble Length	64
Composite EVM	0.37 %	Rho	0.99999
Max. Power Data	-14.51 dB	Max. Inactive Power MAC	-75.72 dB
Min. Power Data	-15.67 dB		

Fig. 6-2: General Results result display

#### Results for all channels

The General Results in the upper part of the table show results for all channels and over all slots of a specific set.

- Carrier Frequency Error (absolute and relative)**  
 Shows the frequency error referred to the center frequency of the R&S FSV. The absolute frequency error is the sum of the frequency error of the R&S FSV and that of the device under test.  
 Differences of more than 4.0 kHz between transmitter and receiver frequency impair the synchronization of the Code Domain Power measurement. If at all possible, the transmitter and the receiver should be synchronized.  
 The unit of the frequency error is either Hz or ppm referred to the carrier frequency.
- Chip Rate Error**  
 Shows the chip rate error (1.2288 Mcps) in ppm.  
 A large chip rate error results in symbol errors and, therefore, in possible synchronization errors for Code Domain Power measurements. This measurement result is also valid if the analyzer could not synchronize to the 1xEV-DO signal.
- Trigger to Frame**  
 Reflects the timing offset from the beginning of the recorded signal section to the start of the first slot. In case of triggered data acquisition, this corresponds to the timing offset:  
 "frame to trigger (+ trigger offset) – start of first slot."  
 If it was not possible to synchronize the R&S FSV to the 1xEV-DO signal, this measurement result is meaningless.  
 For the Free Run trigger mode, dashes are displayed.
- Rho Pilot**  
 Shows the quality parameter RHO for the pilot channel.

- **Rho Overall-1/2**  
Shows the quality parameter RHO for all chips and over all slots. According to the standard, the averaging limit is on the half slot limit.
- **Rho Mac**  
Shows the quality parameter RHO for the MAC channel
- **Rho Data**  
Shows the quality parameter RHO for the Data channel

### Slot-specific results

The Code Results in the lower part of the table show results specific to the selected slot:

- **Power Pilot**  
Shows the absolute power of the Pilot channel in dBm.
- **Power Mac**  
Shows the absolute power of the Mac channel in dBm.
- **Power Data**  
Shows the absolute power of the Pilot channel in dBm.
- **Power Preamble**  
Shows the absolute power of the Preamble channel in dBm.
- **Composite EVM**  
The composite EVM is the difference between the test signal and ideal reference signal. For further details refer to the [Composite EVM](#) result display.
- **Max. Power Data**  
Shows the maximum power of the Data channel. This is the highest value of the I- and Q-branch of the Data channel.
- **Min. Power Data**  
Shows the minimum power of the Data channel. This is the smallest value of the I- and Q-Branch of the Data channel.
- **Data Mode Type**  
Shows the modulation type of the Data channel.
- **Active Mac Chs**  
Shows the number of active MAC channels.
- **Active Data Chs**  
Shows the number of active Data channels.
- **Preamble Length**  
Shows the length of the preamble in chips. If no preamble is present in the slot, this value is 0.
- **Rho**  
Shows the quality parameter RHO calculated over a slot.  
According to the standard, RHO is the normalized, correlated power between the measured and the ideally generated reference signal. It is measured over all slots.
- **Max. Inactive Power Mac**  
Shows the maximum power of inactive Mac channels. This is the highest inactive channel from the I- and Q-branch of the MAC channels. The power is displayed relative to the absolute power of the MAC channel.

### Remote control

In remote control, this display configuration is selected using

`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:CDP:ERR:SUMM'`; see [chapter 7.2.1, "CALCulate:FEED Subsystem"](#), on page 199.

To query these results, use the command `CALC:MARK:FUNC:CDP:RES?`; see [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:CDPower\[:BTS\]:RESult](#) on page 201.

### 6.1.3.3 Channel Results

The Channel Results show the data of various measurements in numerical form for a specific channel.

Channel Result(I) ● 1 Clrw			
Power			-30.79 dBm
Pk CDE			-65.16 dB
IQ Imbalance			0.11 %
IQ Offset			0.01 %
Code Result (12.64)			
Symbol Rate	19.2 kSymb/s	Timing Offset	-.--
Channel.SF	12.64	Phase Offset	-.--
Symbol EVM	78.93 % rms	Channel Pwr Rel	-67.60 dB
Symbol EVM	100.00 % Pk	Channel Pwr Abs	-98.38 dBm
Modulation Type	BPSK_I		

**Fig. 6-3: Channel results result display**

### Channel results

The Channel Results show common results for the selected channel:

- Power  
Shows the total power of the selected channel type.
- IQ Imbalance  
Shows the IQ imbalance of the signal in percent.
- Pk CDE (SF xx/IQ)  
The Peak Code Domain Error measurement specifies a projection of the difference between test signal and ideal reference signal to the spreading factor that belongs to the channel type. This spreading factor is shown in brackets.
- IQ Offset  
Shows the DC offset of the signal in percent.

### Code results

The Code Results show results specific to the selected channel type and the selected slot:

- Symbol Rate  
Shows the symbol rate with which the channel is transmitted.
- Channel.SF  
Shows the code number and its associated spreading factor.

- **Symbol EVM**  
Shows the peak and the mean values of the Error Vector Magnitude. For further details refer to the [EVM vs Symbol](#) result display.
- **Timing Offset**  
Shows the timing offset between the selected channel and the first active channel in the channel type.
- **Phase Offset**  
Shows the phase offset between the selected channel and the first active channel in the channel type.
- **Channel Pwr Rel**  
Shows the relative channel power (referred to the total power of the channel type).
- **Channel Pwr Abs**  
Shows the absolute channel power (referred to the total power of the channel type).
- **Modulation Type**  
Shows the modulation type of the channel.

### Remote control

In remote control, this display configuration is selected using

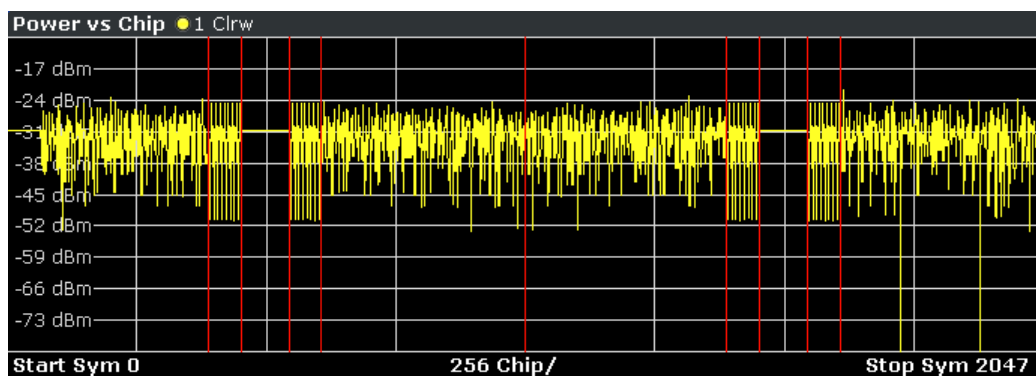
`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:CDP:ERR:SUMM'`; see [chapter 7.2.1, "CALCulate:FEED Subsystem"](#), on page 199.

To query these results, use the command `CALC:MARK:FUNC:CDP:RES?`; see [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:CDPower\[:BTS\]:RESULT](#) on page 201.

### 6.1.3.4 Power vs Chip

This result display shows the power for all chips in a specific slot. Therefore, a trace consists of 2048 power values.

The measurement evaluates the total signal over a single slot.



*Fig. 6-4: Power vs Chip result display*

Select the slot to be analyzed via the [Select](#) softkey.

Due to the symmetric structure of the 1xEV-DO forward link signal, it is easy to identify which channel types in the slot have power.

### Remote control

In remote control, this display configuration is selected using

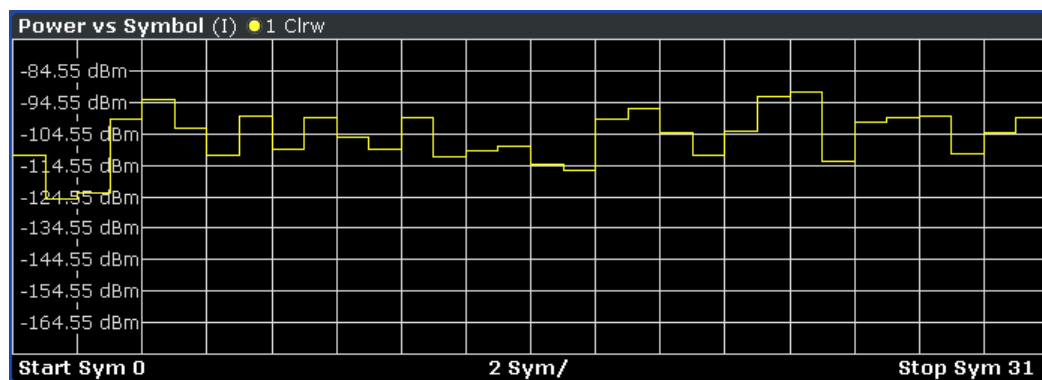
`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:CDP:PVChip'`; see [chapter 7.2.1, "CALCulate:FEED Subsystem"](#), on page 199.

To query these results, use the command `TRACe:DATA? <TRACeX>`; see [chapter 7.9.5, "Power vs Chip \(BTS Mode\)"](#), on page 307.

#### 6.1.3.5 Power vs Symbol

This result display shows the power of a code at each symbol time. The number of symbols on the x-axis is between 2 and 100, depending on the channel type.

The measurement evaluates a specific channel type over a single slot.



*Fig. 6-5: Power vs Symbol result display*

### Remote control

In remote control, this display configuration is selected using

`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:CDP:PVSymbole'`; see [chapter 7.2.1, "CALCulate:FEED Subsystem"](#), on page 199.

To query these results, use the command `TRACe:DATA? <TRACeX>`; see [chapter 7.9.7, "Power vs Symbol"](#), on page 307.

#### 6.1.3.6 Composite EVM

This result display is for measuring the modulation accuracy. It determines the error vector magnitude (EVM) over the total signal. The EVM is the root of the ratio of the mean error power to the power of an ideally generated reference signal. To calculate the mean error power, the root mean square average (of the real and imaginary parts of the signal) is used.

The EVM is shown in %. The diagram consists of a composite EVM for each slot. Set the number of slots via the ["Capture Length"](#) on page 70 field.

The measurement evaluates the total signal over the entire period of observation. The selected slot is displayed red.



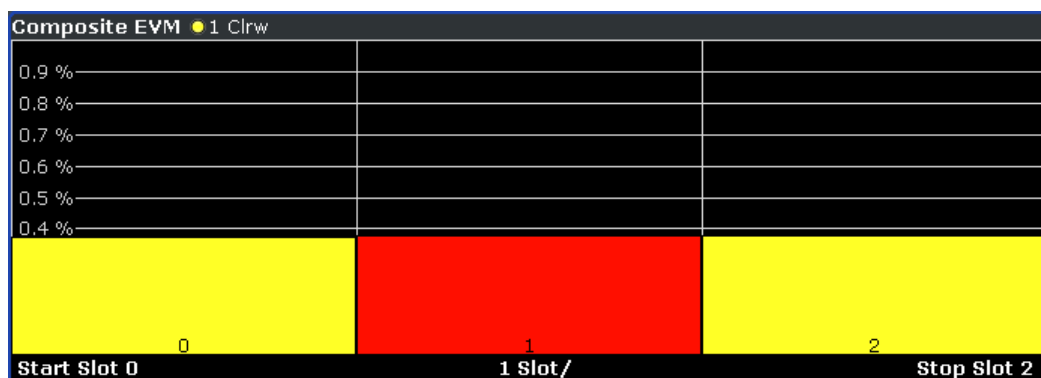


Fig. 6-6: Composite EVM result display

Only the channels detected as being active are used to generate the ideal reference signal. If a channel is not detected as being active, e.g. on account of low power, the difference between the test signal and the reference signal and therefore the composite EVM is very large.

Distortions also occur if unassigned codes are wrongly given the status of "active channel". To obtain reliable measurement results, select an adequate channel threshold via the ["Inactive Channel Threshold"](#) on page 74 field.

#### Remote control

In remote control, this display configuration is selected using

`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:CDP:MACCuracy'`; see [chapter 7.2.1, "CALCulate:FEED Subsystem"](#), on page 199.

To query these results, use the command `TRACe:DATA? <TRACeX>`; see [chapter 7.9.8, "Composite EVM"](#), on page 307.

#### 6.1.3.7 Channel Table

Starts the Channel Occupancy Table analysis.

In this result display all active channels are displayed. Therefore the channel table can contain up to 146 entries: one entry for Pilot and Preamble channel type each, 16 entries for the Data channel type and 128 entries for the MAC channel type (64 on the I and Q branch respectively).

The channels are listed in the following order: first the Pilot channel, then the MAC and Preamble channels and the Data channel last. Within the channel types, the channels are sorted by ascending code number.

The measurement evaluates the total signal over a single slot.

Channel Table (IQ) ● 1 Clrw							
Channel Type	Walsh Ch.SF	SymRate /kpsps	Mod	Power /dBm	Power /dB	T Offs /ns	P Offs /mrad
MAC	2.6	19	BPSK-I	-36.68	-5.90	-,--	-,--
MAC	3.6	19	BPSK-I	-37.69	-6.91	-,--	-,--
MAC	5.6	19	BPSK-I	-39.69	-8.90	-,--	-,--
MAC	6.6	19	BPSK-I	-41.69	-10.90	-,--	-,--
MAC	7.6	19	BPSK-I	-42.68	-11.89	-,--	-,--
MAC	35.6	19	BPSK-Q	-38.69	-7.90	-,--	-,--
MAC	37.6	19	BPSK-Q	-40.69	-9.90	-,--	-,--
PRE64	13.5	38	BPSK-I	-30.78	-0.00	-,--	-,--
Data	0.4	77	16QAM	-42.83	-12.04	-,--	-,--

Fig. 6-7: Channel Table result display

The R&S FSV determines the following parameters for the channels:

- **Channel Type**  
Shows the channel type of the active channel. Possible values are Pilot, Mac and Data. For the Preamble channel, the length in chips is similarly specified, thus resulting in the following options for the Preamble channel type: PRE64, PRE128, PRE256, PRE512 or PRE1024.
- **CHAN.SF**  
Channel number including the spreading factor (in the form <Channel>.<SF>).
- **Symb Rate**  
Symbol rate with which the channel is transmitted.
- **Modulation/Mapping**  
Shows the modulation type of the channel. For Data channels possible values are QPSK, 8-PSK and 16 QAM. For all other channel types possible values are either BPSK-I or BPSK-Q.
- **Pwr Abs/Pwr Rel**  
Absolute and relative power (referred to the total power in the channel type) of the channel.
- **T Offs**  
Shows the timing offset between the current channel and the first active channel. It can be enabled by means of Time Phase Estimation On Off.
- **Ph Offs**  
Phase offset between this channel and the first active channel. It can be enabled by means of Time Phase Estimation On Off.

### Remote control

In remote control, this display configuration is selected using

`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:CDP:ERR:CTABLE'`; see [chapter 7.2.1, "CALCulate:FEED Sub-system"](#), on page 199.

To query these results, use the command `TRACe:DATA? <TRACeX>`; see [chapter 7.9.12, "Channel Table \(Trace, BTS mode\)"](#), on page 308.

### 6.1.3.8 Channel Bitstream

This result display provides information on the demodulated bits for the selected channel type. All bits that are part of inactive channels are marked as being invalid by means of dashes. For 64QAM modulation '-----' is displayed, for 16QAM modulation '----', for 8PSK modulation '---', for QPSK '--' and for BPSK '-'.

The measurement evaluates a single channel type over a single slot.

Bitstream Table (IQ) ● 1 Clrw								
	0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28
0	0110	0000	0011	0011	1110	1100	0100	0000
32	0110	0001	1110	0101	1010	0011	0101	0100
64	1101	1111	1001	1100	1110	0000	0000	1010
96								
128								
160								
192								
224								

Fig. 6-8: Channel Bitstream result display

Select a specific symbol using the MKR key. If you enter a number, the marker jumps to the selected symbol. If there are more symbols than the screen is capable of displaying, use the marker to scroll inside the list.

Depending on the modulation and the channel type, a slot may contain a minimum of 4 and a maximum of 400 bits. For more information on this topic refer to [chapter 6.4.2, "Working with Channel Tables"](#), on page 171 .

Depending on the modulation type, a symbol consists of the following bits:

- BPSK: 1 bit (only the I or the Q component is assigned; in case of complex mapping a 2BPSK modulation is displayed with both the I and Q components)
- QPSK: 2 bits (I-component followed by the Q-component)
- 8PSK: 3 bits
- 16QAM: 4 bits
- 64QAM: 5 bits

#### Remote control

In remote control, this display configuration is selected using

`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:CDP:BSTReam'`; see [chapter 7.2.1, "CALCulate:FEED Subsystem"](#), on page 199.

To query these results, use the command `TRACe:DATA? <TRACeX>`; see [chapter 7.9.16, "Channel Bitstream"](#), on page 312.

### 6.1.3.9 Peak Code Domain Error

The Peak Code Domain Error is defined as the maximum value for the Code Domain Error for all codes. That means that in this result display the [Code Domain Error](#) is pro-

jected onto the code domain at a specific base spreading factor. The spreading factor is automatically set by the channel type. Set the number of slots via the "[Capture Length](#)" on page 70 field. In the diagram, each bar of the x-axis represents one PCG. The y-axis represents the error power.

The measurement evaluates the total signal over the entire period of observation. The currently selected slot is marked in red.

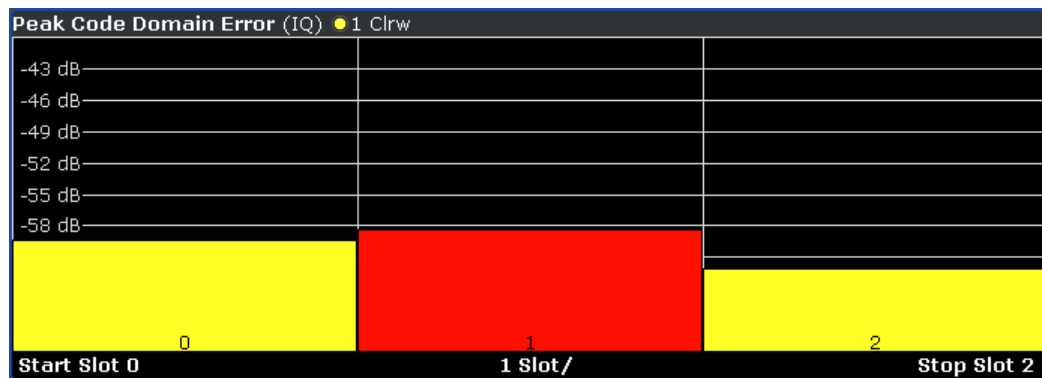


Fig. 6-9: Peak Code Domain Error result display

Only the channels detected as being active are used to generate the ideal reference signal. If a channel is not detected as being active, e.g. on account of low power, the difference between the test signal and the reference signal is very large. The result display therefore shows a peak code domain error that is too high for all slots.

Distortions also occur if unassigned codes are wrongly given the status of "active channel". To obtain reliable measurement results, select an adequate channel threshold via the "[Inactive Channel Threshold](#)" on page 74 field.

### Remote control

In remote control, this display configuration is selected using

`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:CDP:ERR:PCDomain'`; see [chapter 7.2.1, "CALCulate:FEED Subsystem"](#), on page 199.

To query these results, use the command `TRACe:DATA? <TRACeX>`; see [chapter 7.9.17, "Peak Code Domain Error"](#), on page 312.

#### 6.1.3.10 Code Domain Error

This result display shows the difference in power of the test signal and an ideally generated reference signal. In the diagram, the codes are plotted on the x-axis. The number of codes corresponds to the base spreading factor, which depends on the channel type. Refer to for an overview of the spreading factors for each channel type. The y-axis is a logarithmic level axis that shows the error power of each channel. Since it is an error power, active and inactive channels can be rated jointly at a glance.

The measurement evaluates the total signal over a single slot.

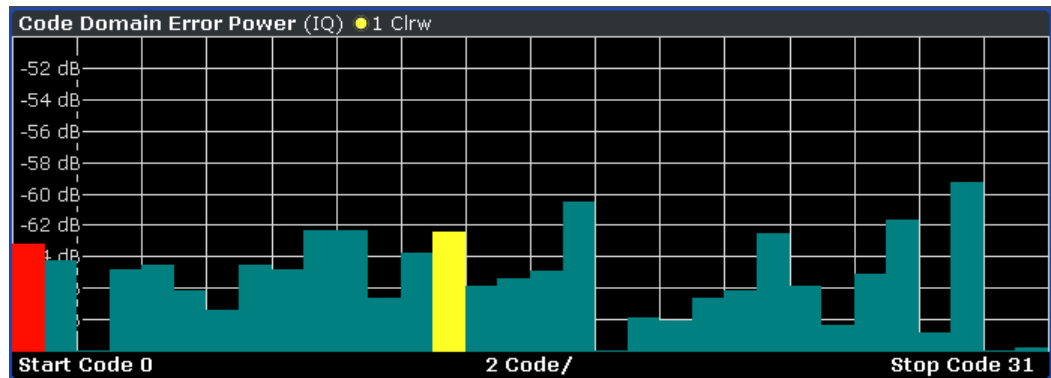


Fig. 6-10: Code Domain Error result display

The power values of the active and inactive codes are displayed in different colors:

- Yellow: active code
- Cyan: inactive code

#### Remote control

In remote control, this display configuration is selected using `CALC:FEED 'XPOW:CDEP'`; see [chapter 7.2.1, "CALCulate:FEED Subsystem"](#), on page 199.

To query these results, use the command `TRACe:DATA? <TRACeX>`; see [chapter 7.9.18, "Code Domain Error \(BTS Mode\)"](#), on page 312.

#### 6.1.3.11 Symbol Constellation

This result display shows the channel constellation of the modulated signal at symbol level.

The measurement evaluates a single code over a single slot.

You can select a specific code and slot with the [Select](#) softkey.

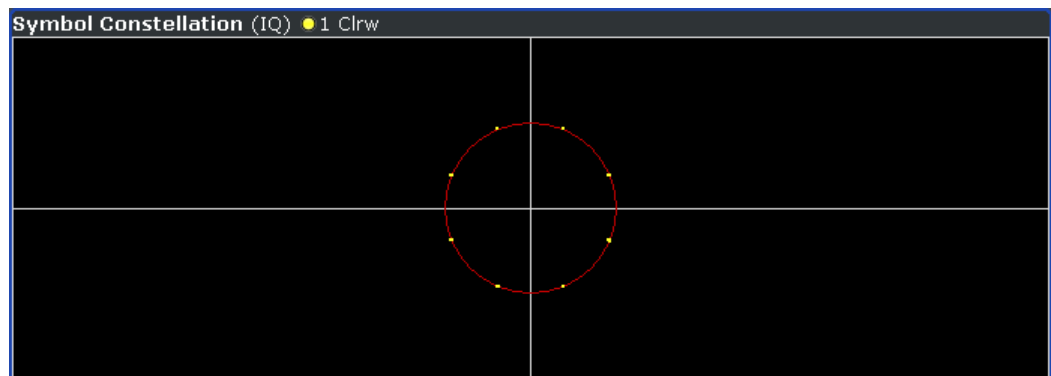


Fig. 6-11: Symbol Constellation result display

The R&S FSV-K84 supports BPSK, QPSK, 8PSK and 16QAM modulation schemes. The modulation scheme itself depends on the channel type. Refer to [chapter 6.4.2, "Working with Channel Tables"](#), on page 171 for further information.

In case of BPSK the constellation points are located on the x-axis. For the QPSK and 16QAM schemes the constellation points are located on neither axis.

Unassigned codes can be measured, but the result is meaningless since these do not contain data.

### Remote control

In remote control, this display configuration is selected using

`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:CDP:SYMB:CONST'`; see [chapter 7.2.1, "CALCulate:FEED Subsystem"](#), on page 199.

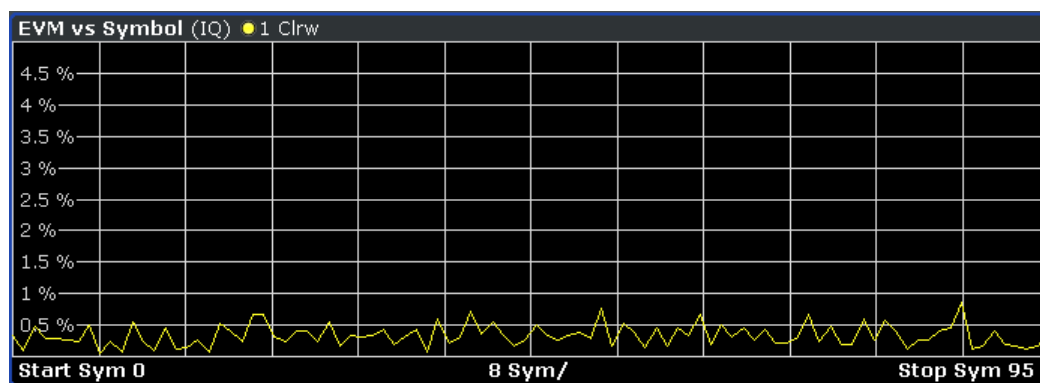
To query these results, use the command `TRACe:DATA? <TRACeX>`; see [chapter 7.9.20, "Symbol Constellation"](#), on page 314.

#### 6.1.3.12 EVM vs Symbol

This result display shows the EVM on symbol level. The x-axis represents the symbols and the y-axis shows the EVM in %. The number of symbols depends on the channel type and is in the range from 2 to 100. Refer to [chapter 6.4.2, "Working with Channel Tables"](#), on page 171 for further information.

The measurement evaluates a single channel over a single slot.

You can select a specific code and slot with the [Select](#) softkey.



*Fig. 6-12: EVM vs Symbol result display*

Inactive channels can be measured, but the result is meaningless since these channels do not contain data.

### Remote control

In remote control, this display configuration is selected using

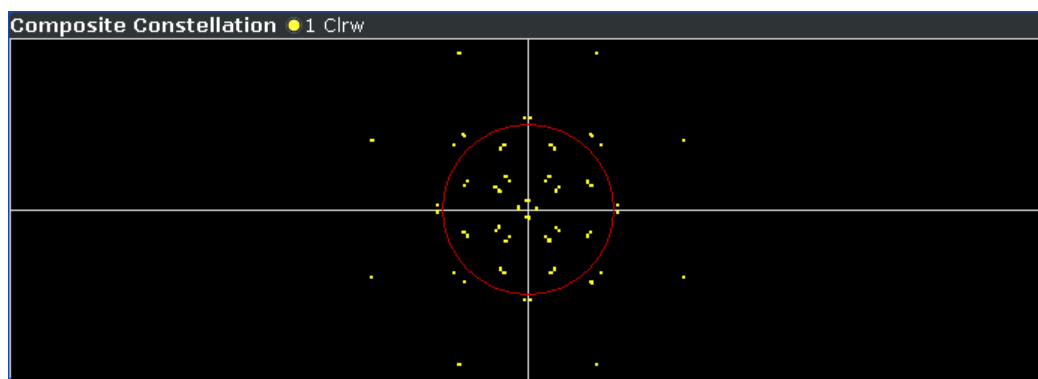
`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:CDP:SYMB:EVM'`; see [chapter 7.2.1, "CALCulate:FEED Subsystem"](#), on page 199.

To query these results, use the command `TRACe:DATA? <TRACeX>`; see [chapter 7.9.21, "EVM vs Symbol"](#), on page 314.

### 6.1.3.13 Composite Constellation

This result display provides information about the constellation points at chip level. For each chip, a constellation point is displayed in the diagram. The number of chips is between 64 and 1500. It depends on the channel type and, in case of Preamble and Data channels, on the length of the preamble. Refer to [chapter 6.4.2, "Working with Channel Tables"](#), on page 171 for further information.

The measurement evaluates the total signal over a single slot.



*Fig. 6-13: Composite Constellation result display*

#### Remote control

In remote control, this display configuration is selected using `CALC:FEED 'XTIM:CDP:COMP:CONST'`; see [chapter 7.2.1, "CALCulate:FEED Sub-system"](#), on page 199.

To query these results, use the command `TRACe:DATA? <TRACeX>`; see [chapter 7.9.22, "Composite Constellation"](#), on page 314.

## 6.1.4 Code Domain Analysis Results (MS Mode)

Basically, the measurement results for code domain analysis are very similar for base station and mobile station tests. The main difference is that while base station tests are performed on slots, mobile station tests are performed on half-slots. Furthermore, mobile station tests provide measurements on composite data. For these measurements, a special channel contains two codes whose results are displayed simultaneously. These measurements are only available for subtypes 2 or higher.

The Code Domain Analyzer provides the following result display configurations for mobile station measurements in the code domain:



RF measurement results are described in [chapter 6.1.5, "RF Measurement Results"](#), on page 62.

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**6.1.4.1 Code Domain Power**

This result display determines the power of all codes of a specific channel and plots it in a diagram. The x-axis represents the code number. The number of codes depends on the ["Select Channel Settings"](#) on page 71. Each bar in the diagram represents one code. The y-axis is a logarithmic level axis that shows the power of each code. By default the scaling is relative.

The measurement evaluates the total signal of a specific channel over a single slot.

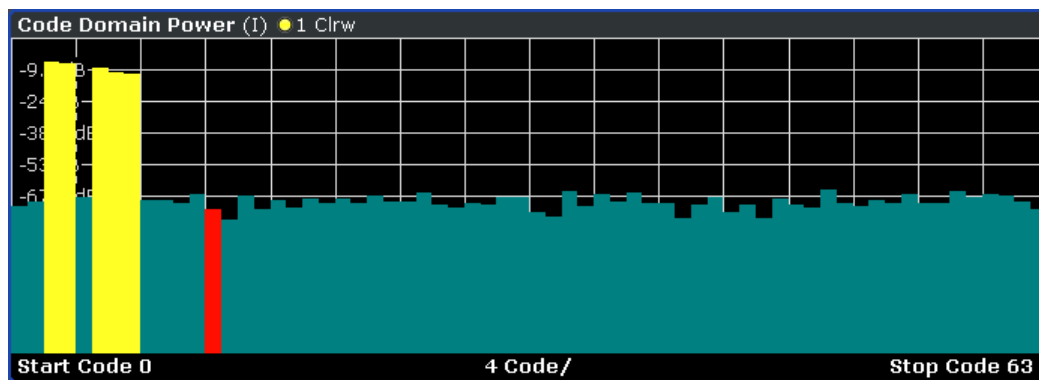


Fig. 6-14: Code Domain Power result display



The standard requires an averaged code domain analysis. Select "[CDP Average](#)" on page 81 and the R&S FSV performs a measurement over all slots and averages the results. For the Data and Preamble channels the standard assumes that in the slots, preambles of different lengths do not occur.

Active and inactive channels are defined via "[Inactive Channel Threshold](#)" on page 74. The power values of the assigned and unassigned codes are displayed in different colors:

- Yellow: assigned code
- Cyan: unassigned code

Set the mapping with "[Mapping Type](#)" on page 72. The [Mapping Auto](#) function causes complex mapping to be analyzed separately for the "Data" channel type and mapping for the I or Q branch to be analyzed separately for the other channel types. In the latter case the I/Q selection can be set by means of "[Invert Q](#)" on page 70.

Another option for obtaining an overview of the CDP is to enable complex mapping. The code domain power is then constantly displayed as a complex analysis on screen A for the selected channel type. In case of an analysis of the Data channel, the results of complex analysis are approximately 3 dB higher than the results of a separate I or Q analysis. This is because 50 % of the power values are distributed to I and Q, respectively, for the complex modulation types of the DATA channel type.

### Remote control

In remote control, this display configuration is selected using

`CALC:FEED 'XPOW:CDP'` or `CALC:FEED 'XPOW:CDP:RAT'`; see [chapter 7.2.1, "Calculate:FEED Subsystem"](#), on page 199.

To query these results, use the command `TRACe:DATA? <TRACeX>`; see [chapter 7.9.2, "Code Domain Power \(MS mode\)"](#), on page 303.

### 6.1.4.2 Result Summary

The Result Summary show the data of various measurements in numerical form for all channels.

General Result (Set : 0) (I) ● 1 Clrw			
Carrier Frequency Error	-19588.68 Hz/ -1.31 ppm	Composite Data Power	-203.86 dB
Rho Overall	0.02252	Chip Rate Error	0.00 ppm
Active Channels	1	Trigger To Frame	-----
Slot Result (Half Slot : 0)			
Total Power	-202.64 dBm	Composite EVM	100.00 %
Pilot/RR1 Power	-217.89/--- dBm	Pk CDE (SF 16/I)	0.00 dB
IQ Imbalance/IQ Offset	0.00/ 0.00 %	Rho	0.01946
Channel Result			
Channel Pwr Rel/Abs	-15.25dB/-217.89 dBm	Channel.SF	0.16
Timing/Phase Offset	--/--/--	Symbol Rate	76.8 ksym/s
Composite Data EVM	58.39 % rms	Composite Data EVM	100.00 % Pk
Symbol EVM(RMS/Pk)	60.15/100.00 %	Composite Data Modulation	BPSK_I

**Fig. 6-15: Result Summary**

The Result Summary is divided in three parts:

- General results for the selected set
- Slot results for the selected half-slot
- Channel results for the selected channel

### General Results for all channels

The General Results in the upper part of the table show results for all channels and over all half-slots of a specific set.

- Carrier Frequency Error (absolute and relative)  
Shows the frequency error referred to the center frequency of the R&S FSV. The absolute frequency error is the sum of the frequency error of the R&S FSV and that of the device under test.  
Differences of more than 4.0 kHz between transmitter and receiver frequency impair the synchronization of the Code Domain Power measurement. If at all possible, the transmitter and the receiver should be synchronized.  
The unit of the frequency error is either Hz or ppm referred to the carrier frequency.
- Composite Data Power  
Power of the special channel containing composite data
- Rho Overall-1/2  
Shows the quality parameter RHO for all chips and over all half-slots. According to the standard, the averaging limit is on the half-slot limit.
- Chip Rate Error  
Shows the chip rate error (1.2288 Mcps) in ppm.  
A large chip rate error results in symbol errors and, therefore, in possible synchronization errors for Code Domain Power measurements. This measurement result is also valid if the analyzer could not synchronize to the 1xEV-DO signal.
- Active Channels  
Indicates the number of active channels
- Trigger to Frame  
Reflects the timing offset from the beginning of the recorded signal section to the start of the first half-slot. In case of triggered data acquisition, this corresponds to the timing offset:  
"frame to trigger (+ trigger offset) – start of first half-slot."  
If it was not possible to synchronize the R&S FSV to the 1xEV-DO signal, this measurement result is meaningless.  
For the Free Run trigger mode, dashes are displayed.

### Slot-specific results

The Code Results in the second part of the table show results specific to the selected half-slot:

- Total Power
- Composite EVM  
The composite EVM is the difference between the test signal and ideal reference signal. For further details refer to the [Composite EVM \(RMS\)](#) result display.
- Pilot/RR1 Power  
Shows the absolute power of the Pilot channel/ RR1 channel in dBm.

- Pk CDE (SF xx/IQ)  
The Peak Code Domain Error measurement specifies a projection of the difference between test signal and ideal reference signal to the spreading factor that belongs to the channel type. This spreading factor is shown in brackets.
- IQ Imbalance/IQ Offset  
Shows the IQ imbalance/DC offset of the signal in percent.
- Rho  
Shows the quality parameter RHO calculated over a half-slot.  
According to the standard, RHO is the normalized, correlated power between the measured and the ideally generated reference signal. It is measured over all half-slots.

### Channel results

The Channel Results in the lower part of the table show results for the selected channel.

- Channel Pwr /Rel/Abs  
Channel power of the selected channel (relative/absolute values)
- Channel.SF  
Channel spreading factor
- Timing/Phase Offset
- Symbol Rate
- Composite Data EVM  
RMS error vector magnitude values of composite data channel in %
- Composite Data EVM  
Peak EVM values of composite data channel in %
- Symbol EVM (RMS/Pk)  
Symbol Error Vector Magnitude (RMS/Peak values)
- Composite Data Modulation  
Modulation and selected branch of the composite data channel

### Remote control

In remote control, this display configuration is selected using

`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:CDP:ERR:SUMM'`; see [chapter 7.2.1, "CALCulate:FEED Subsystem"](#), on page 199.

To query these results, use the command `CALC:MARK:FUNC:CDP:RES?`; see

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:CDPower[:BTS]:RESult` on page 201.

#### 6.1.4.3 Power vs Half Slot

This result display shows the power of the selected channel over all half-slots.

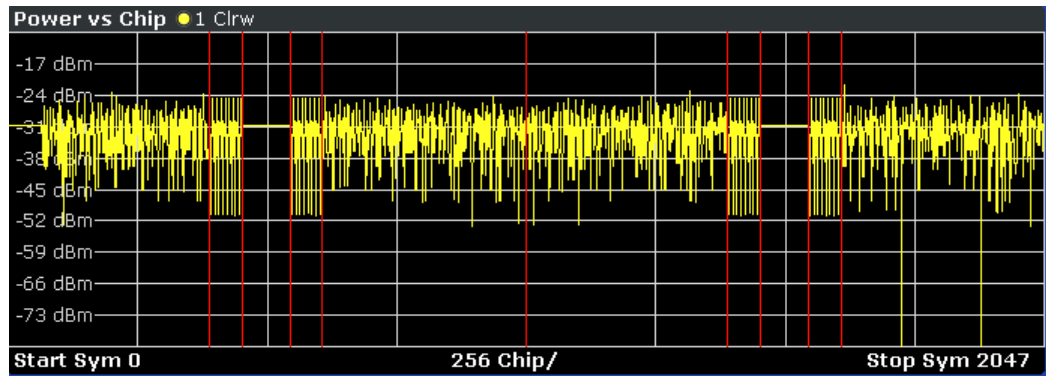


Fig. 6-16: Power vs Half Slot result display

Select the channel to be analyzed via the [Select](#) softkey.

#### Remote control

In remote control, this display configuration is selected using `CALC:FEED 'XTIM:CDP:PVChip'`; see [chapter 7.2.1, "CALCulate:FEED Subsystem"](#), on page 199.

To query these results, use the command `TRACe:DATA? <TRACeX>`; see [chapter 7.9.6, "Power vs Halfslot \(MS Mode\)"](#), on page 307.

#### 6.1.4.4 Power vs Symbol

This result display shows the power of the selected channel and the selected half-slot at each symbol time. The number of symbols on the x-axis is between 2 and 100, depending on the channel type.

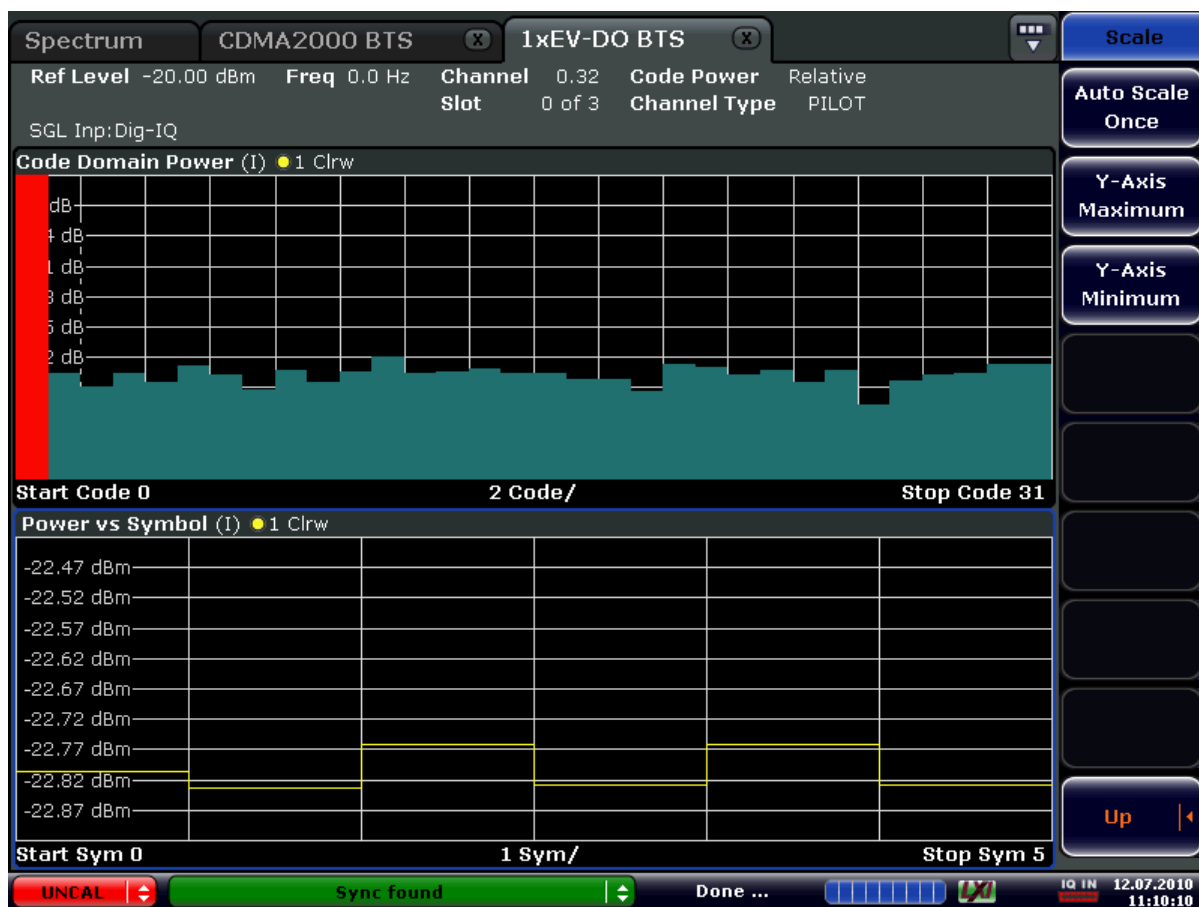


Fig. 6-17: Power vs Symbol result display

### Remote control

In remote control, this display configuration is selected using `CALC:FEED 'XTIM:CDP:PVSymbl'`; see [chapter 7.2.1, "CALCulate:FEED Subsystem"](#), on page 199.

To query these results, use the command `TRACe:DATA? <TRACeX>`; see [chapter 7.9.7, "Power vs Symbol"](#), on page 307.

#### 6.1.4.5 Composite EVM (RMS)

This result display is used to measure the modulation accuracy. It determines the error vector magnitude (EVM) over the total signal. The EVM is the root of the ratio of the mean error power to the power of an ideally generated reference signal. To calculate the mean error power, the root mean square average (of the real and imaginary parts of the signal) is used.

The EVM is shown in %. The diagram consists of a composite EVM for each half-slot. Set the number of slots via the ["Capture Length"](#) on page 70 field.

The measurement evaluates the total signal over the entire period of observation. The selected half-slot is displayed red.

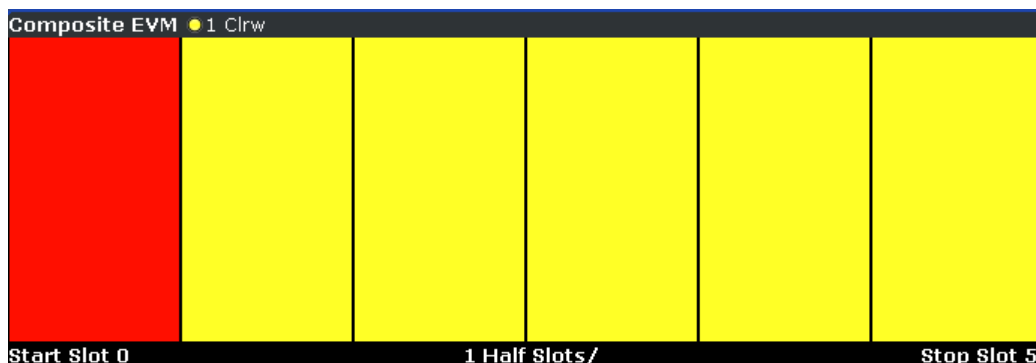


Fig. 6-18: Composite EVM result display

Only the channels detected as being active are used to generate the ideal reference signal. If a channel is not detected as being active, e.g. on account of low power, the difference between the test signal and the reference signal and therefore the composite EVM is very large.

Distortions also occur if unassigned codes are wrongly given the status of "active channel". To obtain reliable measurement results, select an adequate channel threshold via the "Inactive Channel Threshold" on page 74 field.

### Remote control

In remote control, this display configuration is selected using

`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:CDP:MACCuracy'`; see [chapter 7.2.1, "CALCulate:FEED Subsystem"](#), on page 199.

To query these results, use the command `TRACe:DATA? <TRACeX>`; see [chapter 7.9.8, "Composite EVM"](#), on page 307.

#### 6.1.4.6 Channel Table

Starts the Channel Occupancy Table analysis.

In this result display the main channel table settings of each channel are displayed. The channel occupancy table can contain a maximum of 33 entries, corresponding to the highest base spreading factor 16 with both I and Q branch plus the RRI channel. The Channel Table evaluation considers the total signal over precisely one half-slot. The half-slot to be evaluated can be set by means of the [Select](#) softkey. The channels are listed in ascending code number order (within a code number: first I and then Q branch). Unassigned codes are thus always at the end of the table.

Channel Type	Walsh Ch.SF	SymRate /ksp	Mod	Map	Status	Power /dBm	Power /dB	T Offs /ns	P Offs /mrad
PILOT	0.16	76.8	BPSK-I	I	active	-217.9	-15.25	-,--	-,--
INACT	0.32	38.4	BPSK-Q	Q	qinact	-221.0	-18.39	-,--	-,--
INACT	1.32	38.4	BPSK-I	I	inact	-219.6	-16.96	-,--	-,--
INACT	1.32	38.4	BPSK-Q	Q	inact	-219.1	-16.51	-,--	-,--
INACT	2.32	38.4	BPSK-I	I	inact	-219.9	-17.25	-,--	-,--
INACT	2.32	38.4	BPSK-Q	Q	inact	-221.1	-18.48	-,--	-,--
INACT	3.32	38.4	BPSK-I	I	inact	-222.2	-19.58	-,--	-,--
INACT	3.32	38.4	BPSK-Q	Q	inact	-220.2	-17.52	-,--	-,--
INACT	4.32	38.4	BPSK-I	I	inact	-219.7	-17.10	-,--	-,--
INACT	4.32	38.4	BPSK-Q	Q	inact	-219.9	-17.90	-,--	-,--

Fig. 6-19: Channel Table result display

The following channel settings are displayed:

Column	Description
Channel Type	Type of channel
Walsh Ch.SF	Number of the channel spreading code (0 to [spreading factor – 1]) including the spreading factor of the channel in Chan.SF notation
SymRate/ksp	Symbol rate with which the channel is transmitted (76.8 ksp to 307.2 ksp)
Mod	Modulation of the channel
Map	Mapping of the channel (I or Q branch)
Status	Status display. Unassigned codes are identified as inactive channels
Power/dBm	Specifies the absolute power of the channel
Power/dB	Specifies the relative power of the channel (referred to the PICH or the total power of signal)
T Offs /ns	Timing offset
P Offs /mrad	Phase offset

### Remote control

In remote control, this display configuration is selected using `CALC:FEED 'XTIM:CDP:ERR:CTABLE'`; see [chapter 7.2.1, "CALCulate:FEED Sub-system"](#), on page 199.

To query these results, use the command `TRACe:DATA? <TRACeX>`; see [chapter 7.9.13, "Channel Table \(Trace, MS mode\)"](#), on page 309.

#### 6.1.4.7 Composite Data EVM

This result display determines the error vector magnitude (EVM) over the special composite data channel. The EVM is the root of the ratio of the mean error power to the power of an ideally generated reference signal. To calculate the mean error power, the root mean square average (of the real and imaginary parts of the signal) is used.

The EVM is shown in %. The diagram consists of an EVM for each chip.

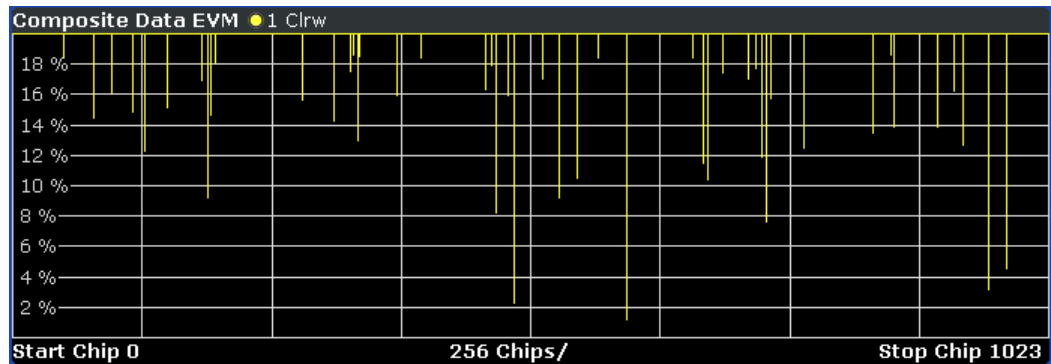


Fig. 6-20: Composite Data EVM result display

This measurement result is only available for subtypes 2 or higher. The results are displayed for the special composite data channel, regardless of which channel is selected.

#### Remote control

In remote control, this display configuration is selected using `CALC:FEED 'XTIM:CDP:SYMB:CEVM'`; see [chapter 7.2.1, "CALCulate:FEED Subsystem"](#), on page 199.

To query these results, use the command `TRACe:DATA? <TRACeX>`; see [chapter 7.9.9, "Composite Data EVM \(MS Mode\)"](#), on page 307.

#### 6.1.4.8 Composite Data Constellation

This result display shows the channel constellation of the modulated composite data signal at symbol level.

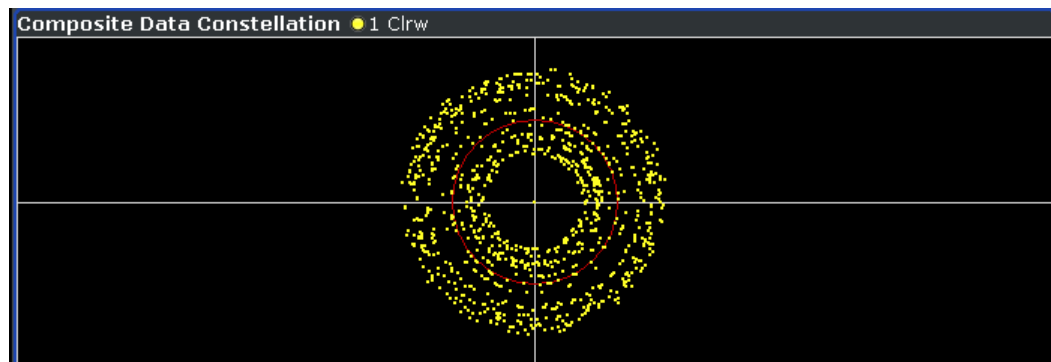


Fig. 6-21: Composite Data Constellation result display

This measurement result is only available for subtypes 2 or higher. The results are displayed for the special composite data channel, regardless of which channel is selected.

#### Remote control

In remote control, this display configuration is selected using `CALC:FEED 'XTIM:CDP:SYMB:CConSt'`; see [chapter 7.2.1, "CALCulate:FEED Subsystem"](#), on page 199.



To query these results, use the command `TRACe:DATA? <TRACeX>`; see [chapter 7.9.10, "Composite Data Constellation \(MS Mode\)"](#), on page 308.

#### 6.1.4.9 Composite Data Bitstream

This result display provides information on the demodulated bits for the composite data channel and selected half-slot.

This measurement result is only available for subtypes 2 or higher. The results are displayed for the special composite data channel, regardless of which channel is selected.

	0	6	12	18	24	30	36
0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
42	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
84	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
126	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
168	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
210	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
252	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
294	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
336	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
378	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Fig. 6-22: Composite Data Bitstream result display

Select a specific symbol using the MKR key. Enter a number and press the ENTER key; the marker jumps to the selected symbol. If there are more symbols than the screen is capable of displaying, use the marker to scroll inside the list.

#### Remote control

In remote control, this display configuration is selected using `CALC:FEED 'XTIM:CDP:CBSTReam'`; see [chapter 7.2.1, "CALCulate:FEED Subsystem"](#), on page 199.

To query these results, use the command `TRACe:DATA? <TRACeX>`; see [chapter 7.9.11, "Composite Data Bitstream \(MS Mode\)"](#), on page 308.

#### 6.1.4.10 Symbol Constellation

This result display shows the channel constellation of the modulated signal at symbol level.

You can select a specific code and half-slot with the **Select** softkey.

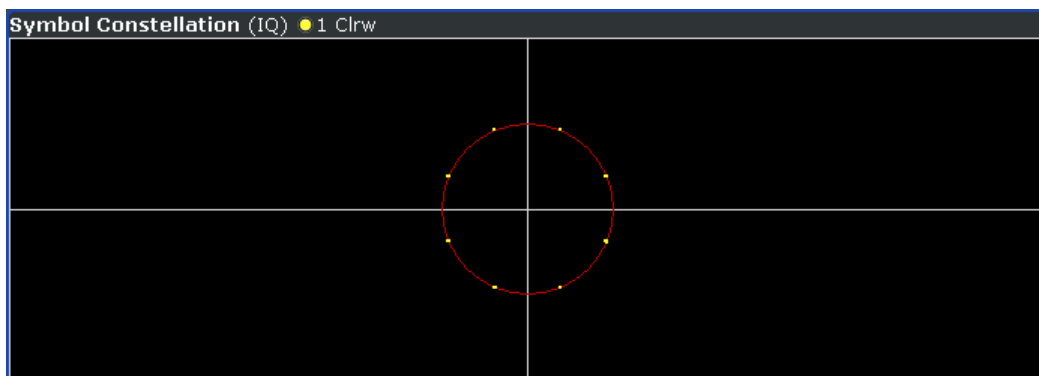


Fig. 6-23: Symbol Constellation result display

### Remote control

In remote control, this display configuration is selected using `CALC:FEED 'XTIM:CDP:SYMB:CONST'`; see [chapter 7.2.1, "CALCulate:FEED Sub-system"](#), on page 199.

To query these results, use the command `TRACe:DATA? <TRACeX>`; see [chapter 7.9.20, "Symbol Constellation"](#), on page 314.

#### 6.1.4.11 EVM vs Symbol

This result display shows the EVM on symbol level. The x-axis represents the symbols and the y-axis shows the EVM in %. The number of symbols depends on the channel type and is in the range from 2 to 100. Refer to [chapter 6.4.2, "Working with Channel Tables"](#), on page 171 for further information.

The measurement evaluates a single channel over a single slot.

You can select a specific code and half-slot with the [Select](#) softkey.

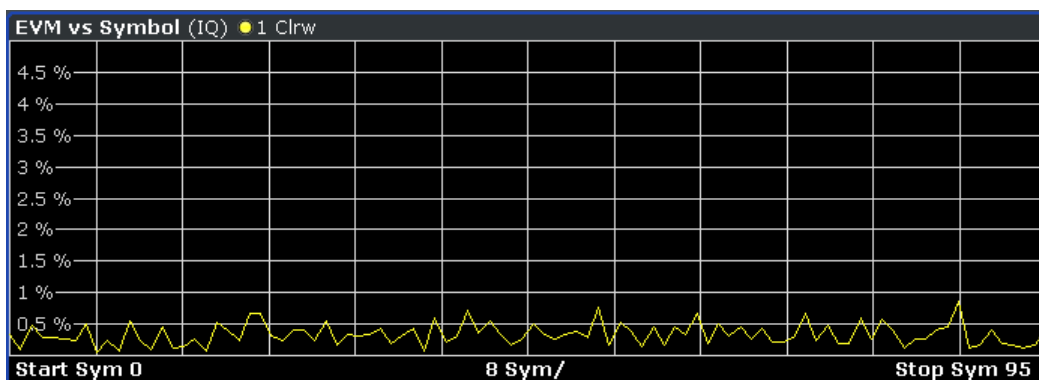


Fig. 6-24: EVM vs Symbol result display

Inactive channels can be measured, but the result is meaningless since these channels do not contain data.

### Remote control

In remote control, this display configuration is selected using

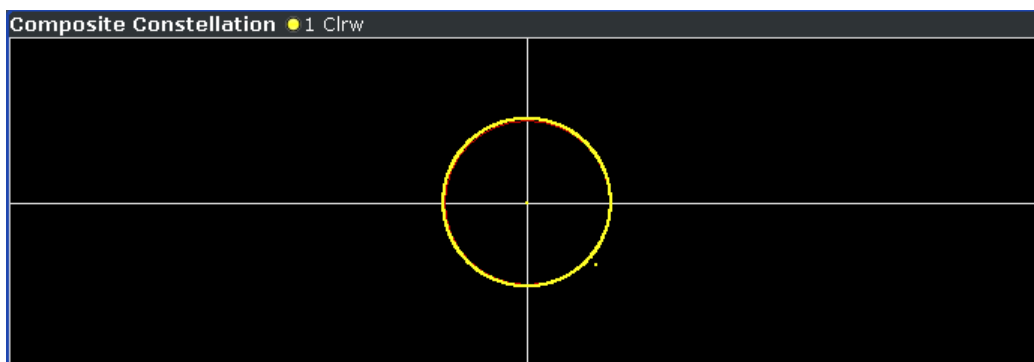
`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:CDP:SYMB:EVM'`; see [chapter 7.2.1, "CALCulate:FEED Subsystem"](#), on page 199.

To query these results, use the command `TRACe:DATA? <TRACeX>`; see [chapter 7.9.21, "EVM vs Symbol"](#), on page 314.

#### 6.1.4.12 Composite Constellation

This result display provides information about the constellation points at chip level. For each chip, a constellation point is displayed in the diagram.

The measurement evaluates the total signal over a single half-slot.



*Fig. 6-25: Composite Constellation result display*

### Remote control

In remote control, this display configuration is selected using

`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:CDP:COMP:CONST'`; see [chapter 7.2.1, "CALCulate:FEED Subsystem"](#), on page 199.

To query these results, use the command `TRACe:DATA? <TRACeX>`; see [chapter 7.9.22, "Composite Constellation"](#), on page 314.

#### 6.1.4.13 Channel Bitstream

This result display provides information on the demodulated bits for the selected channel type. All bits that are part of inactive channels are marked as being invalid by means of dashes. For 64QAM modulation '----' is displayed, for 16QAM modulation '----', for 8PSK modulation '---', for QPSK '--' and for BPSK '-'.

The measurement evaluates a single channel type over a single slot.

Bitstream Table (IQ) ● 1 Clrw								
	0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28
0	0110	0000	0011	0011	1110	1100	0100	0000
32	0110	0001	1110	0101	1010	0011	0101	0100
64	1101	1111	1001	1100	1110	0000	0000	1010
96								
128								
160								
192								
224								

Fig. 6-26: Channel Bitstream result display

Select a specific symbol using the MKR key. If you enter a number, the marker jumps to the selected symbol. If there are more symbols than the screen is capable of displaying, use the marker to scroll inside the list.

Depending on the modulation and the channel type, a slot may contain a minimum of 4 and a maximum of 400 bits. For more information on this topic refer to [chapter 6.4.2, "Working with Channel Tables"](#), on page 171 .

Depending on the modulation type, a symbol consists of the following bits:

- BPSK: 1 bit (only the I or the Q component is assigned; in case of complex mapping a 2BPSK modulation is displayed with both the I and Q components)
- QPSK: 2 bits (I-component followed by the Q-component)
- 8PSK: 3 bits
- 16QAM: 4 bits
- 64QAM: 5 bits

#### Remote control

In remote control, this display configuration is selected using

`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:CDP:BSTream'`; see [chapter 7.2.1, "CALCulate:FEED Subsystem"](#), on page 199.

To query these results, use the command `TRACe:DATA? <TRACeX>`; see [chapter 7.9.16, "Channel Bitstream"](#), on page 312.

#### 6.1.4.14 Peak Code Domain Error

The Peak Code Domain Error is defined as the maximum value for the Code Domain Error for all codes. That means that in this result display the [Code Domain Error](#) is projected onto the code domain at a specific base spreading factor. The spreading factor is automatically set by the channel type. Set the number of slots via the ["Capture Length"](#) on page 70 field. In the diagram, each bar of the x-axis represents one PCG. The y-axis represents the error power.

The measurement evaluates the total signal over the entire period of observation. The currently selected half-slot is marked in red.

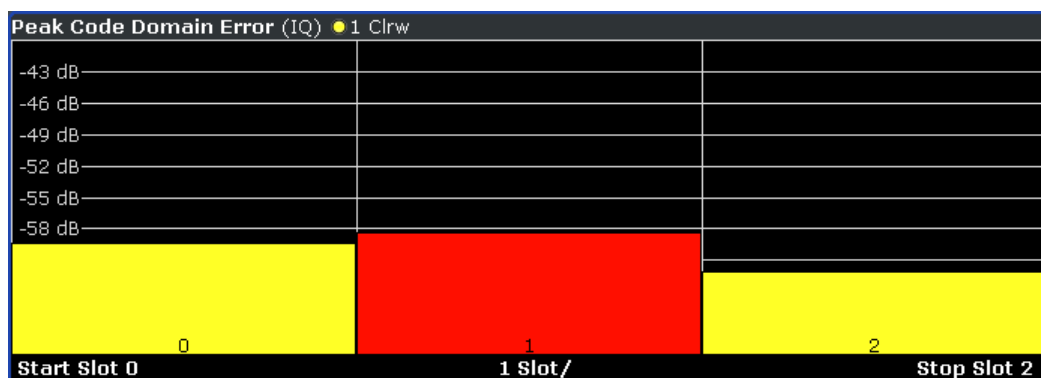


Fig. 6-27: Peak Code Domain Error result display

Only the channels detected as being active are used to generate the ideal reference signal. If a channel is not detected as being active, e.g. on account of low power, the difference between the test signal and the reference signal is very large. The result display therefore shows a peak code domain error that is too high for all half-slots.

Distortions also occur if unassigned codes are wrongly given the status of "active channel". To obtain reliable measurement results, select an adequate channel threshold via the "Inactive Channel Threshold" on page 74 field.

#### Remote control

In remote control, this display configuration is selected using

`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:CDP:ERR:PCDomain'`; see [chapter 7.2.1, "CALCulate:FEED Subsystem"](#), on page 199.

To query these results, use the command `TRACe:DATA? <TRACeX>`; see [chapter 7.9.17, "Peak Code Domain Error"](#), on page 312.

#### 6.1.4.15 Code Domain Error

This result display shows the difference in power of the test signal and an ideally generated reference signal. In the diagram, the codes are plotted on the x-axis. The number of codes corresponds to the base spreading factor, which depends on the channel type. Refer to [chapter 6.4.3, "Channel Type Characteristics"](#), on page 172 for an overview of the spreading factors for each channel type. The y-axis is a logarithmic level axis that shows the error power of each channel. Since it is an error power, active and inactive channels can be rated jointly at a glance.

The measurement evaluates the total signal over a single half-slot.

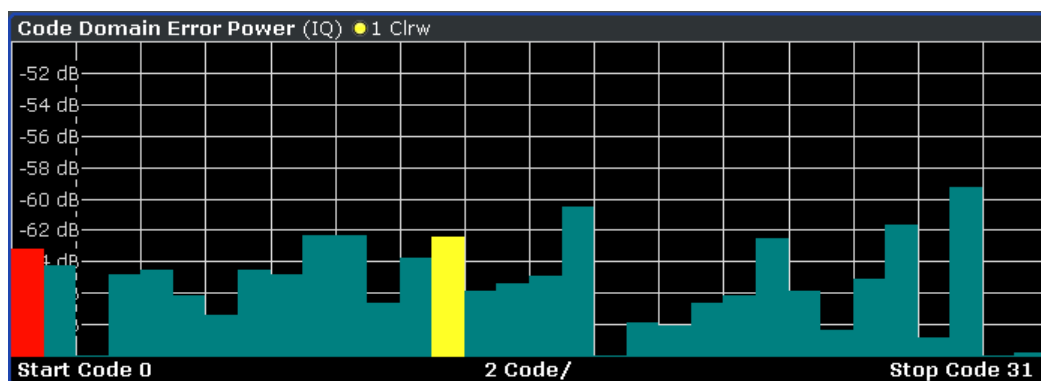


Fig. 6-28: Code Domain Error result display

The power values of the active and inactive codes are displayed in different colors:

- Yellow: active code
- Cyan: inactive code

### Remote control

In remote control, this display configuration is selected using `CALC:FEED 'XPOW:CDEP'`; see [chapter 7.2.1, "CALCulate:FEED Subsystem"](#), on page 199.

To query these results, use the command `TRACe:DATA? <TRACeX>`; see [chapter 7.9.19, "Code Domain Error \(MS Mode\)"](#), on page 313.

## 6.1.5 RF Measurement Results

### 6.1.5.1 Signal Channel Power

The Signal Channel Power measurement analyses the RF signal power of a single channel with 1.2288 MHz bandwidth over a single trace. The displayed results are based on the root mean square. The configuration is according to the 1xEV-DO requirements. Beneath the measurement screen the bandwidth and the associated channel power are displayed. The other screen elements match that of the screen of the Spectrum Analyzer mode. The default settings are in accordance with the 3GPP2 specifications.

Setting	Default value
Frequency Span	2 MHz
ACP Standard	1xEV-DO0 MC1
Number of adjacent channels	0
Adjacent Channel Power	On

For details on the softkeys of the Signal Channel Power measurement refer to the "Power" on page 119 softkey in the "Measurement" menu.

### 6.1.5.2 Adjacent Channel Power

The Adjacent Channel Power measurement analyses the power of the TX channel and the power of adjacent and alternate channels on the left and right side of the TX channel. The number of TX channels and adjacent channels can be modified as well as the band class. Beneath the measurement screens the bandwidth and power of the TX channel and the bandwidth, spacing and power of the adjacent and alternate channels are displayed.

The default settings are in accordance with the 3GPP2 specifications.

Setting	Default value
Adjacent Channel Power	On
ACP Standard	1xEV-DO0 MC1
Number of adjacent channels	2

For details on the softkeys of the Adjacent Channel Power measurement refer to the "Ch Power ACLR" on page 119 softkey in the "Measurement" menu.

### 6.1.5.3 Spectrum Emission Mask

The Spectrum Emission Mask measurement shows the quality of the measured signal by comparing the power values in the frequency range near the carrier against a spectral mask that is defined by the 3GPP2 specifications. The limits depend on the selected bandclass. In this way, the performance of the DUT can be tested and the emissions and their distance to the limit be identified.

Note that the 3GPP2 standard does not distinguish between spurious and spectral emissions.

Beneath the measurement screen a table showing the peak list. In the peak list the values for the worst spectral emissions are displayed including their frequency and power.

The default settings of the Spectrum Emission Mask measurement are listed in the table below.

Setting	Default value
Frequency Span	8 MHz
Sweep Time	100 ms
Detector	RMS

For details on the softkeys of the Spectrum Emission Mask measurement refer to the "Spectrum Emission Mask" on page 129 softkey in the "Measurement" menu.

#### 6.1.5.4 Occupied Bandwidth

The Occupied Bandwidth measurement determines the bandwidth in which the signal power can be found. By default the bandwidth is displayed in which 99 % of the signal is found. The percentage of the signal power included in the measurement can be modified. In the top right corner of the screen, the bandwidth and frequency markers are displayed.

The default settings of the Occupied Bandwidth measurement are listed in the table below.

Setting	Default value
Occupied Bandwidth	ON
Frequency Span	4.2 MHz
Sweep Time	100 ms
RBW	30 kHz
VBW	300 kHz
Detector	RMS

For details on the softkeys of the Occupied Bandwidth measurement see "[Occupied Bandwidth](#)" on page 139 in the "Measurement" menu.

#### 6.1.5.5 Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function (CCDF)

The CCDF measurement displays the CCDF and the Crest factor. The CCDF shows distribution of the signal amplitudes. For the measurement, a signal section of settable length is recorded continuously in a zero span. The measurement is useful to determine errors of linear amplifiers. The Crest factor is defined as the ratio of the peak power and the mean power. Beneath the measurement screen a table containing the number of included samples, mean and peak power and the Crest factor is displayed.

The default settings of the CCDF measurement are listed in the table below.

Setting	Default value
CCDF	ON
RBW	10 MHz
Detector	Sample

For details on the softkeys of the CCDF measurement see "[CCDF](#)" on page 140 in the "Measurement" menu.

#### 6.1.5.6 Power vs Time

The Power vs Time measurement examines a specified number of half slots. Up to 36 half slots can be captured and processed simultaneously. That means that for a standard measurement of 100 half slots only three data captures are necessary. After the capturing



of the data the R&S FSV averages the measured values and compares the results to the emission envelope mask. You can define the emission envelope mask in the corresponding submenu.

Setting	Default value
Frequency	Span 0 (Zero Span)
Sweep Time	833.38 Ms
RBW	3 MHz
VBW	10 MHz
Detector	RMS
Trace Mode	Average

For details on the softkeys of the Power vs Time measurement see ["Power vs Time"](#) on page 145 in the "Measurement" menu.

## 6.2 Menu and Softkey Description for CDA Measurements

The following chapters describe the menus and softkeys specific to 1xEV-DO Analysis (R&S FSV-84 and R&S FSV-85 options) for CDA measurements.

The "Lines" menu is not available in the "1xEV-DO Analysis" modes.

The "Span" menu is not available for code domain measurements and signal power measurements.

The "Bandwidth" menu is not available for code domain measurements.

All menus not described here are the same as for the base unit, see the description there.



### Importing and Exporting I/Q Data

I/Q data can be imported from a file for processing in R&S FSV-K84/-K85, and captured I/Q data can be stored to a file ("IQ Import"/"IQ Export" softkeys in the "Save/Rcl" menu). For details see the base unit description.

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 1.3, "How to Use the Help System"](#), on page 8.

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### 6.2.1 Softkeys of the Code Domain Analyzer menu in BTS mode

The following chapter describes all softkeys available in the main menu of the "1xEV-DO BTS Analysis" option.



You can also access the main menu via the MEAS CONFIG hardkey.

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**Settings Overview**

This softkey opens the "Settings Overview" dialog box that visualizes the data flow of the Code Domain Analyzer and summarizes all of the current settings. In addition, you can change the current settings via this dialog box.

To reset all values to their default state, press the "Set to Default" button.

The screenshot shows the "Settings Overview" dialog box. At the top, it lists various settings: Invert Q (Off), Capture Length (3), Set Count (1), Set To Analyze (0), Trigger Source (Free Run), Trigger Polarity (Positive), Trigger Offset (0.0 s), Channel Type (Pilot), Mapping Type (I), and Mapping Auto (On). Below this is a data flow diagram with boxes for Frontend, IQ-Capture, Channel Table, Result, Select Channel, and Display Configuration. Arrows indicate the flow: Frontend to IQ-Capture, Channel Table to Result, IQ-Capture to Result, and Result to Display Configuration. A "Select Channel" box also has an arrow pointing to Display Configuration. The "Result" box is highlighted with a blue border. Below the diagram, more settings are listed: Search Mode (Auto Search), Inactive Threshold (-40.0 dB), Revision (Subtype 0, 1), Normalize (Off), Time/Phase Est. (Off), PN Offset (0), Multi Carrier (Off), Enhanced Algorithm (Off), Multi Carrier Filter (Off), Filter Type (LowPass), Roll Off Factor (0.02), Cut Off Frequency (1.25 MHz), CDP Average (Off), and Code Power (Relative). At the bottom right, there are two buttons: "Set to default" and "Close".

To change the settings, either use the rotary knob or the cursor keys to change the focus to any other block or press one of the following buttons:

- "Frontend Settings" on page 68
- "IQ Capture Settings" on page 69

- "Select" on page 83
- "Channel Table Settings" on page 73
- "Result Settings" on page 77
- "Display Config" on page 81

When using the rotary knob or the cursor keys, press the ENTER key to open the corresponding dialog box. The "Settings Overview" dialog box always remains open while settings are modified.

### Frontend Settings

This softkey opens the "Frontend Settings" dialog box to modify the following parameters:

#### Center ← Frontend Settings

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

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

$$\text{span} = 0: 0 \text{ Hz} \leq f_{\text{center}} \leq f_{\text{max}}$$

$f_{\text{max}}$  and  $\text{span}_{\min}$  are specified in the data sheet.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:] FREQuency:CENTer on page 282

#### Frequency Offset ← Frontend Settings

Opens an edit dialog box to enter a frequency offset that shifts the displayed frequency range by the specified offset.

The softkey indicates the current frequency offset. The allowed values range from -100 GHz to 100 GHz. The default setting is 0 Hz.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:] FREQuency:OFFSet on page 283

#### Ref Level ← Frontend Settings

Opens an edit dialog box to enter the reference level in the current unit (dBm, dBμV, etc).

The reference level 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 252

#### Ref Level Offset ← Frontend Settings

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  $\pm 200$  dB in 0.1 dB steps.

SCPI command:

`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel:OFFSet` on page 253

#### Preamp On/Off ← Frontend Settings

Switches the preamplifier on and 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 input from the R&S Digital I/Q Interface (option R&S FSV-B17).

SCPI command:

`INPut:GAIN:STATe` on page 320

#### Adjust Ref Lvl ← Frontend Settings

Defines the optimal reference level for the current measurement automatically.

SCPI command:

`[SENSe:]ADJust:LEVel` on page 267

#### IQ Capture Settings

This softkey opens the "IQ Capture Settings" dialog box.

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "IQ Capture Settings" with three main sections:

- Common Settings:** Contains a radio button for "Invert Q" which is currently set to "Off".
- Data Capture Settings:** Contains three input fields: "Capture Length" (value: 3), "Set Count" (value: 1), and "Set To Analyze" (value: 0).
- Trigger Settings:** Contains three radio buttons for "Trigger Source" (External, Free Run, with Free Run selected), "Trigger Polarity" (Positive, Negative, with Positive selected), and a text input field for "Trigger Offset" (value: 0.0 s).

A "Close" button is located at the bottom right of the dialog.

**Invert Q ← IQ Capture Settings**

Inverts the sign of the signal's Q-component. The default setting is OFF.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]CDPower:QINVert on page 262

**Capture Length ← IQ Capture Settings**

Sets the number of slots you want to analyze. The input value is always in multiples of the slots. The maximum capture length is 32.

The "Capture Length" field is available if [Set Count](#) equals 1.

The default value is 3.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]CDPower:IQLength on page 258

**Set Count ← IQ Capture Settings**

Defines the number of consecutive sets to be stored in the instrument's IQ memory. One set consists of 32 slots. The R&S FSV can capture up to 15680 slots (about 26 seconds) in a single sweep, i.e. the possible value range is from 1 to 490 sets.

The default setting is 1. In that case you can still define the number of slots (see [Capture Length](#)). In case you want to capture more than one set, the capture length is always 32. The R&S FSV automatically sets the capture length to 32 and the [Capture Length](#) field is not available for modification.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]CDPower:SET:COUNT on page 263

**Set to Analyze ← IQ Capture Settings**

Selects a specific set for further analysis. The value range depends on the [Set Count](#) and is between 0 and [Set Count – 1].

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]CDPower:SET[:VALue] on page 263

**Trigger Source Free Run ← IQ Capture Settings**

The start of a sweep is not triggered. Once a measurement is completed, another is started immediately.

For further details refer to the "Trigger Source" field in the "IQ Capture Settings" dialog box.

This softkey is available for code domain measurements.

SCPI command:

TRIG:SOUR IMM, see [TRIGger<n>\[:SEQUence\]:SOURce](#) on page 323

**Trigger Source External ← IQ Capture Settings**

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

An edit dialog box is displayed to define the external trigger level.

For further details refer to the "Trigger Source" field in the "IQ Capture Settings" dialog box.

This softkey is available for code domain measurements.

SCPI command:

TRIG:SOUR EXT, see TRIGger<n>[:SEquence]:SOURce on page 323

### Trigger Polarity ← IQ Capture Settings

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.

This softkey is available for code domain measurements.

"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 323

[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:POLarity on page 295

### Trigger Offset ← IQ Capture Settings

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:	<p>Sweep starts earlier (pre-trigger)</p> <p>Only possible for span = 0 (e.g. I/Q Analyzer mode) and gated trigger switched off</p> <p>Maximum allowed range limited by the sweep time:  <math>\text{pretrigger}_{\text{max}} = \text{sweep time}</math></p> <p>When using the R&amp;S Digital I/Q Interface (R&amp;S FSV-B17) with I/Q Analyzer mode, the maximum range is limited by the number of pretrigger samples.</p> <p>See the R&amp;S Digital I/Q Interface(R&amp;S FSV-B17) description in the base unit.</p>

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.

SCPI command:

TRIGger<n>[:SEquence]:HOLDoff[:TIME] on page 323

### Select Channel Settings

This softkey opens the "Select Channel Settings" dialog box to modify the following parameters:

**Channel Type ← Select Channel Settings**

Select one of the following channel types for the measurement:

- Pilot
- MAC
- Preamble
- Data

For further details on the characteristics of the channel types refer to [chapter 6.4.2, "Working with Channel Tables"](#), on page 171.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]CDPower:CTYPE](#) on page 258

**Mapping Type ← Select Channel Settings**

The mapping mode determines whether the complex signal, the I or the Q branch is analyzed in the measurement.

Use manual mapping to obtain the option of examining any channel type as either a complex signal or in the I and Q branch. This setting is valid for any channel type. Also refer to ["Mapping Auto"](#) on page 72.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]CDPower:MMODE](#) on page 259

**Mapping Auto ← Select Channel Settings**

Automatically sets the type of mapping to be used in the measurement according to the following table:

Channel type	Mapping
Pilot	I or Q
MAC	I or Q



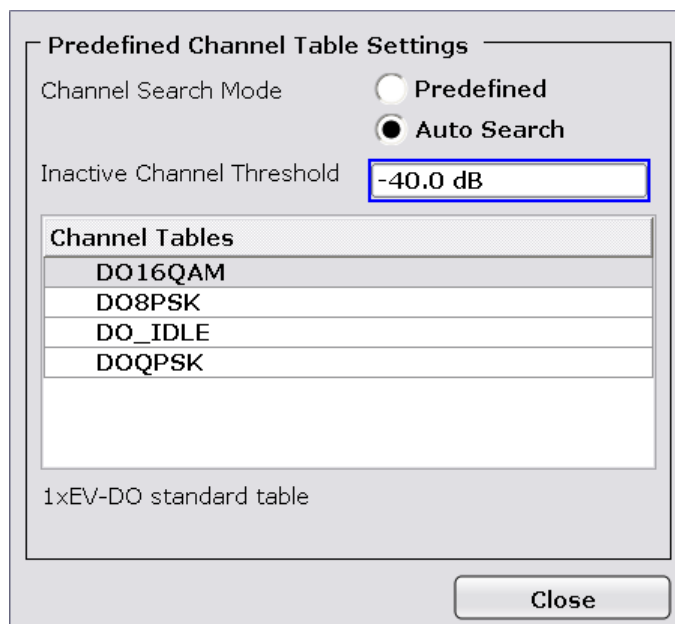
Channel type	Mapping
Preamble	I or Q
Data	Complex

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]CDPower:MMODE on page 259

### Channel Table Settings

Opens the "Channel Table Settings" dialog box and the corresponding submenu.



Predefined channel tables are a way to customize measurements. The RECENT channel table contains the last configuration used before switching from Auto Search to Predefined. The DOQPSK, DO8PSK, DO16QAM and DO\_IDLE channel tables are included in the option per default and are configured according to the standard. For details on the predefined channel tables refer to [chapter 6.4.1, "Predefined Channel Tables"](#), on page 168. In addition, new channel tables can be created and saved to be used in measurements.

### Channel Search Mode ← Channel Table Settings

Defines the kind of channel table used for the measurement.

Auto	<p>The Auto Search mode scans the whole code domain, including all permissible symbol rates and channel numbers, for active channels.</p> <p>The automatic search provides an overview of the channels contained in the signal. If channels are not detected as being active, change the threshold (see <a href="#">Inactive Channel Threshold</a>) or select the Predefined channel search type.</p>
Predef	<p>Performs the code domain measurement on the basis of the active predefined channel table. All channels of a channel table are assumed to be active. For further details also refer to the <a href="#">Channel Tables</a> field and the <a href="#">chapter 6.4.1, "Predefined Channel Tables"</a>, on page 168.</p>

SCPI command:

[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:CTABLE\[:STATe\]](#) on page 238

[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:CTABLE:SElect](#) on page 242

### Inactive Channel Threshold ← Channel Table Settings

Defines the minimum power which a single channel must have compared to the total signal in order to be recognized as an active channel. Channels below the specified threshold are regarded as "inactive". The parameter is available in the Auto Search mode of the "Channel Table Settings" dialog box.

The default value is -40 dB. With this value all channels with signals such as the 1xEV-DO test models are located by the Code Domain Power analysis. Decrease the Inactive Channel Threshold value, if not all channels contained in the signal are detected.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]CDPower:ICTReshold](#) on page 258

### Channel Tables ← Channel Table Settings

In this field a list of the available channel tables is shown. To activate a predefined channel table, select the table name by using either the touchscreen or the the cursor keys and pressing the ENTER key. The selected channel table is the basis for future measurements (until you choose another or select Auto Search).

An active channel table must completely describe the supplied signal.

Using the softkeys, customized channel tables can be defined or existing channel tables can be modified.

SCPI command:

[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:CTABLE:CATalog](#) on page 238

### New/Copy/Edit ← Channel Table Settings

All three softkeys open a dialog box with the same layout and the same corresponding submenu.

The "New" softkey opens the "New Channel Table" dialog box. In this dialog you can build a new channel table. All fields are empty.

The "Copy" softkey copies all elements of the selected channel table and opens the "Copy Channel Table" dialog box. The name of the new channel table is set to 'Copy of <SourceChannelTableName>'.

The "Edit" softkey opens the "Edit Channel Table" dialog box and the corresponding menu. In this dialog box you can edit an existing channel table.

Note that changes are never saved automatically. Save your channel tables before ending the application. See [Save](#) softkey for details.

The dialog box contains the following items. You can modify the white fields as you like. The grey fields can not be modified; these are automatically calculated by the R&S FSV:

**Channel Table Settings**

Name

Description

Channel Type	Walsh Ch.SF	Sym Rate /ksp	Modulation	Power /dB	State	Domain Conflict
Pilot	0.32	38.4	BPSK-I	0.00	On	
MAC	2.64	19.2	BPSK-I	0.00	On	
MAC	3.64	19.2	BPSK-I	0.00	On	
MAC	4.64	19.2	BPSK-I	0.00	On	
MAC	34.64	19.2	BPSK-Q	0.00	On	
MAC	35.64	19.2	BPSK-Q	0.00	On	
PRE64	3.32	38.4	BPSK-I	0.00	On	
Data	0.16	76.8	16QAM	0.00	On	
Data	1.16	76.8	16QAM	0.00	On	
Data	2.16	76.8	16QAM	0.00	On	
Data	3.16	76.8	16QAM	0.00	On	
Data	4.16	76.8	16QAM	0.00	On	
Data	5.16	76.8	16QAM	0.00	On	
Data	6.16	76.8	16QAM	0.00	On	
Data	7.16	76.8	16QAM	0.00	On	
Data	8.16	76.8	16QAM	0.00	On	
Data	9.16	76.8	16QAM	0.00	On	

**Table 6-1: Channel table settings**

Item	Description
Name	Enter the name of the selected channel table, which will be saved under <name>.xml. The name is case sensitive and may not contain spaces. It must be a valid MS Windows file name. Note that the old channel table file is not deleted.
Description	Enter further information about the channel table.
Channel Type	Select one of the channel types from the dropdown menu.
Walsh Ch.SF	Enter the Channel Number (Ch) and Spreading Factor (SF). For some channel types the possible values are limited or preset (e.g. F-PICH, F-TDPICH and F-PDCH).
Symbol Rate/ksp	Display of the symbol rate
Modulation	Enter the modulation type for the channel.
Power/dB	Contains the measured relative code domain power. The unit is dB. The fields are filled with values after pressing the "Meas" on page 76 softkey.

Item	Description
State	Indicates whether a channel is active or inactive.
DomainConflict	A red bullet indicates if there's a conflict of any sorts between two or more channels (e.g. two conflicting channel codes)

SCPI command:

[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:CTABLE:NAME](#) on page 242

[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:CTABLE:COPY](#) on page 239

### Add Channel ← New/Copy/Edit ← Channel Table Settings

Inserts a new channel below the one selected. For a description of the parameters of the channel refer to the [New/Copy/Edit](#) softkey. The default values for a new channel are:

ChannelType	MAC
Walsh Ch.SF	2.64
Sym Rate/kbps	19.2 kbps (automatically calculated)
Modulation	BPSK-I
Power/dB	0 dB (automatically calculated)
State	Off
DomainConflict	No (automatically calculated)

To change the channel type use the dropdown menu that opens when selecting/highlighting the "Channel Type" field that should be changed. modulation settings are changed in the same way.

To change the channel number, type another channel number in the form 'ChannelNumber.SpreadingFactor' or just the code number in the respective field. Confirm the change with the ENTER key.

To activate or deactivate a channel, select the "State" field and confirm with the ENTER key.

The R&S FSV automatically checks for conflicts between two active channels.

SCPI command:

[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:CTABLE:DATA](#) on page 239

### Delete Channel ← New/Copy/Edit ← Channel Table Settings

Deletes the selected channel without further notice.

### Meas ← New/Copy/Edit ← Channel Table Settings

Initiates a measurement in Auto Search mode (see ["Channel Search Mode"](#) on page 73). The measurement results are applied to the active channel table. The active channel table is overwritten without further notice.

The softkey is only available if you have selected the Auto Search mode in the "Channel Table Settings" dialog box.

**Sort ← New/Copy/Edit ← Channel Table Settings**

Sorts the table according to the following rules.

First off, active channels are separated from inactive channels. Within these categories sorting is then done first by the channel type (special channels like F-SYNC first, then data channels) and next by the spreading factor in ascending order. Last, the sorting is done by the code number, also in ascending order.

**Save ← New/Copy/Edit ← Channel Table Settings**

Saves the table under its specified name in the xml-format. If you edit a channel table and want to keep the original channel table, change the name of the edited channel table before saving it.

**Cancel ← New/Copy/Edit ← Channel Table Settings**

Closes the dialog box and returns to the "Channel Table Settings" dialog box. Changes applied to the channel table are lost.

**Reload ← New/Copy/Edit ← Channel Table Settings**

Reloads the original content of the copied channel table.

This softkey is available for the "New Channel Table" dialog box and the "Edit Channel Table" dialog box.

**Delete ← Channel Table Settings**

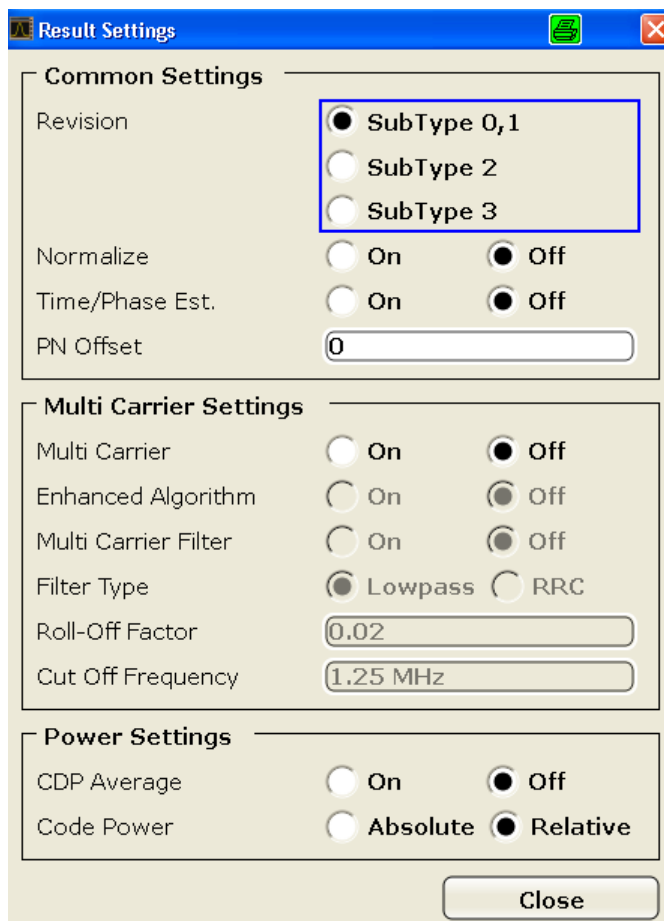
Deletes the selected channel table. The currently active channel table cannot be deleted.

**Restore Default Tables ← Channel Table Settings**

Restores the predefined channel tables (see [chapter 6.4.1, "Predefined Channel Tables"](#), on page 168) to their factory-set values. Existing channel tables with the same name as default channel tables are replaced by this action. In this way, you can undo unintentional overwriting.

**Result Settings**

This softkey opens the "Result Settings" dialog box to modify the following parameters:



### Subtype ← Result Settings

Specifies the characteristics of the signal you want to analyze.

In subtype 2 the number of active users increases. That means that the spreading factor (number of orthogonal codes) doubles for channel types MAC and PREAMBLE.

The amount of returned trace data in the MAC and PREAMBLE channels is different for subtype 0/1 and 2, depending on the channel type and selected evaluation (see [chapter 6.4.3, "Channel Type Characteristics"](#), on page 172). The R&S FSV detects all the channels on a per slot basis. Therefore the R&S FSV recognizes changes in the channel configuration and modulation over the recorded slots.

In subtype 2 the following modulation types are added within some of the MAC channels:

- ON/OFF keying ACK on the I branch (OOKA-I),
- ON/OFF keying ACK on the Q branch (OOKA-Q),
- ON/OFF keying NACK on the I branch (OOKN-I) and the
- ON/OFF keying NACK on the Q branch (OOKN-Q)

If the 2 bits within an ON/OFF keying modulation are identical, the modulation cannot be recognized as an ON/OFF keying modulation. If both bits contain '1' (ON) the modulation is identical to a BPSK and is recognized as BPSK. If both bits contain '0' (OFF) there is no power within that code and slot and therefore no modulation is detected. If the evaluation is set to "MAPPING COMPLEX" the separate I and Q branch detection within the result summary is no longer selected and the modulation type is a 2BPSK with the coding number 5 via remote.

In subtype 3 in R&S FSV-K84, the modulation type 64QAM can be detected. The MAC RA channel occupies a variable code number and the preamble occupies the I- and the Q-branch.

SCPI command:

[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:SUBType](#) on page 247

#### **Normalize ← Result Settings**

Select this parameter to eliminate the DC offset from the signal. By default, the parameter is deselected.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]CDPower:NORMalize](#) on page 260

#### **Time/Phase Est. ← Result Settings**

Activates or deactivates the timing and phase offset calculation of the channels as to the pilot channel. If deactivated or more than 50 active channels are in the signal, the calculation does not take place and dashes instead of values are displayed as results.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]CDPower:TPMeas](#) on page 264

#### **PN Offset ← Result Settings**

Specifies the Pseudo Noise (PN) offset of the base station. In a 1xEV-DO system, the PN offset is used to distinguish the base stations.

The PN offset determines the offset in the circulating PN sequence in multipls of 64 chips with reference to the event second clock trigger.

Although the parameter is always available, it has an effect only in External trigger mode.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]CDPower:PNOFFset](#) on page 261

#### **Multi-Carrier ← Result Settings**

Selects or deselects the multi-Carrier mode. The mode improves the processing of multi-carrier signals. It allows the measurement on one carrier out of a multi-carrier signal.

SCPI command:

[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:MCARrier \[:STATe\]](#) on page 242

#### **Enhanced Algorithm ← Result Settings**

Activates or deactivates the enhanced algorithm that is used for signal detection on multi-carrier signals. This algorithm slightly increases the calculation time.

If both the Enhanced Algorithm and the "Multi-Carrier Filter" on page 80 are deactivated, the multi-carrier mode is automatically switched off.

SCPI command:

`CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:MCARrier:MALGo` on page 244

### Multi-Carrier Filter ← Result Settings

Activates or deactivates the usage of a filter for signal detection on multi-carrier signals.

If both the "Enhanced Algorithm" on page 79 and the Multi-Carrier Filter are deactivated, the multi-carrier mode is automatically switched off.

SCPI command:

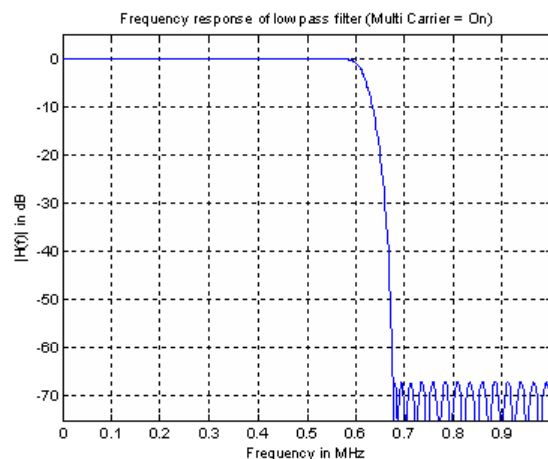
`CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:MCARrier:FILTer[:STATe]` on page 243

### Filter Type ← Result Settings

Selects the filter type if "Multi-Carrier Filter" on page 80 is activated.

Two filter types are available for selection: a low-pass filter and a RRC filter.

By default, the low-pass filter is active. The low-pass filter affects the quality of the measured signal compared to a measurement without a filter. The frequency response of the low-pass filter is shown below.



The RRC filter comes with an integrated Hamming window. If selected, two more settings become available for configuration: the "Roll-Off Factor" on page 80 and the "Cut Off Frequency" on page 81.

SCPI command:

`CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:MCARrier:FILTer[:STATe]` on page 243

### Roll-Off Factor ← Result Settings

Defines the roll-off factor of the RRC filter. The roll-off factor defines the slope of the filter curve and therefore the excess bandwidth of the filter. Possible values are between 0.01 and 0.99 in 0.01 steps. The default value is 0.02.

This parameter is available for the RRC filter.

SCPI command:

`CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:MCARrier:FILTer:TYPE` on page 244

`CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:MCARrier:FILTer:ROFF` on page 243



**Cut Off Frequency ← Result Settings**

Defines the cutoff frequency of the RRC filter. The cutoff frequency is the frequency at which the passband of the filter begins. Possible values are between 0.1 MHz and 2.4 MHz in 1 Hz steps. The default value is 1.25 MHz

This parameter is available for the RRC filter.

SCPI command:

[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:MCARrier:FILTer:TYPE](#) on page 244

[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:MCARrier:FILTer:COFRequency](#) on page 243

**CDP Average ← Result Settings**

Activate CDP Average and the Code Domain Analysis is averaged over all slots in the set. For channel type Data and Preamble this calculation assumes that preambles of different lengths do not occur in the slots. If active, ALL is displayed in the Slot field above the measurement screen.

This softkey is available for Code Domain Analysis and is required by the 1xEV-DO standard.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]CDPower:AVERage](#) on page 257

**Code Power ← Result Settings**

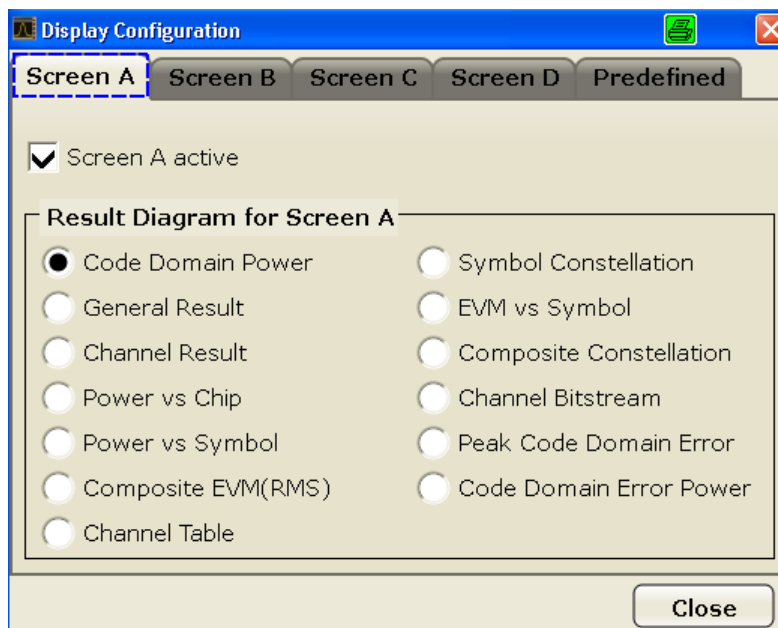
Selects for the Code Domain Power measurement whether the y-values are displayed as an absolute (dBm) or relative (dB). In relative mode the reference is the total power of the channel type.

SCPI command:

[CALCulate<n>:FEED](#) on page 199

**Display Config**

This softkey opens the "Display Config" dialog box to select the result display. In the Code Domain Analyzer, the results are displayed in up to four screens. Any result can be displayed in either screen.



This softkey opens the "Display Config" dialog box to select the result display configuration.

The Code Domain Analyzer provides the following result display configurations for measurements in the code domain:

Result Display Configuration	Definition
Code Domain Power	Code Domain Power result display
General Result	General measurement results in a table
Channel Result	Various measurement results for a specific channel
Power vs Chip	Power of the selected channel versus all chips
Power vs Symbol	Power of the selected channel and of the selected slot versus all symbols
Composite EVM (RMS)	Averaged error between the test signal and the ideal reference signal
Channel Table	Channel occupancy table
Symbol Constellation	Channel constellation of the modulated signal at symbol level
EVM vs Symbol	Error Vector Magnitude result display
Composite Constellation	Composite Constellation result display
Channel Bitstream	Display of demodulated bits
Peak Code Domain Error	Projection of the maximum error between the test signal and the reference signal
Code Domain Error Power	Code Domain Error Power result display

For details on the displayed results and default settings refer to [chapter 6.1, "Measurements and Result Displays"](#), on page 32.

You can configure the result displays via the "Result Settings" on page 77 dialog box.

### Select

Opens a dialog box to select a specific channel and/or slot for evaluation. Enter the channel number and slot number to be evaluated as a decimal in the respective field.

The number of available channels depends on the specified channel type. For channel type PILOT and PREAMBLE values between 0 and 31 are valid. For channel type MAC the range is between 0 and 63 and for DATA channels the range is 0 to 15.

The slot range is from 0 to (Capture Length -1). Refer to [Capture Length](#) for further details.

For the following measurements an evaluation on code level is possible:

- [chapter 6.1.3.8, "Channel Bitstream"](#), on page 43
- [chapter 6.1.3.3, "Channel Results"](#), on page 38
- [chapter 6.1.3.12, "EVM vs Symbol"](#), on page 46
- [chapter 6.1.3.5, "Power vs Symbol"](#), on page 40
- [chapter 6.1.3.11, "Symbol Constellation"](#), on page 45

For the following measurements an evaluation on slot level is possible:

- [chapter 6.1.3.8, "Channel Bitstream"](#), on page 43
- [chapter 6.1.3.3, "Channel Results"](#), on page 38
- [chapter 6.1.3.7, "Channel Table"](#), on page 41
- [chapter 6.1.3.1, "Code Domain Power"](#), on page 35
- [chapter 6.1.3.10, "Code Domain Error"](#), on page 44
- [chapter 6.1.3.13, "Composite Constellation"](#), on page 47
- [chapter 6.1.3.12, "EVM vs Symbol"](#), on page 46
- [chapter 6.1.3.2, "General Results"](#), on page 36
- [chapter 6.1.3.4, "Power vs Chip"](#), on page 39
- [chapter 6.1.3.5, "Power vs Symbol"](#), on page 40
- [chapter 6.1.3.11, "Symbol Constellation"](#), on page 45

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]CDPower: SLOT](#) on page 263

[\[SENSe:\]CDPower: CODE](#) on page 257

## 6.2.2 Softkeys of the Code Domain Analyzer Menu in MS Mode

The following chapter describes all softkeys available in the main menu of the "1xEV-DO BTS Analysis" option.



You can also access the main menu via the MEAS CONFIG hardkey.

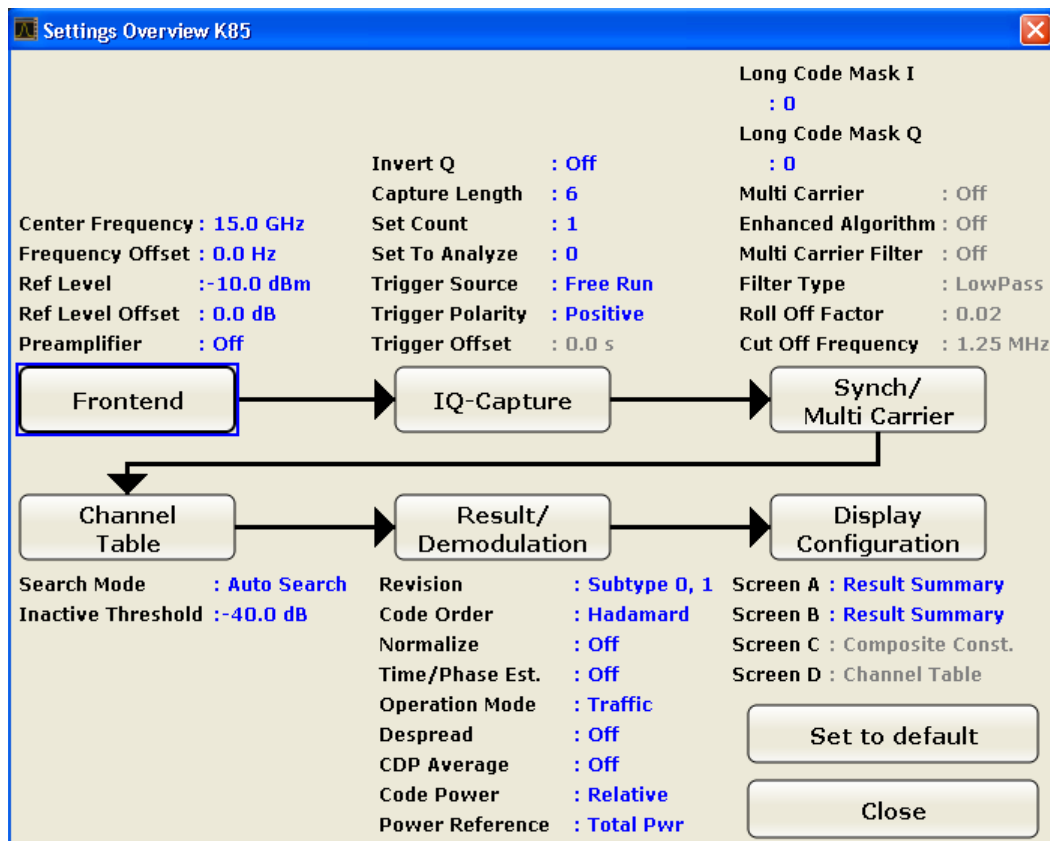
<a href="#">Settings Overview</a> .....	85
<a href="#">Frontend Settings</a> .....	85
L <a href="#">Center</a> .....	86
L <a href="#">Frequency Offset</a> .....	86
L <a href="#">Ref Level</a> .....	86
L <a href="#">Ref Level Offset</a> .....	86

L Preamp On/Off.....	87
L Adjust Ref Lvl.....	87
IQ Capture Settings.....	87
L Invert Q.....	87
L Capture Length.....	87
L Set Count.....	88
L Set to Analyze.....	88
L Trigger Source Free Run.....	88
L Trigger Source External.....	88
L Trigger Polarity.....	88
L Trigger Offset.....	89
Synch/Multicarrier Settings.....	89
L Sync To.....	90
L Long Code Mask I.....	91
L Long Code Mask Q.....	91
L Multi-Carrier.....	91
L Enhanced Algorithm.....	92
L Multi Carrier Filter.....	92
L Filter Type.....	92
L Roll-Off Factor.....	92
L Cut Off Frequency.....	93
Channel Table Settings.....	93
L Channel Search Mode.....	93
L Inactive Channel Threshold.....	94
L Channel Tables.....	94
L New/Copy/Edit.....	94
L Add Channel.....	96
L Delete Channel.....	96
L Meas.....	96
L Sort.....	97
L Save.....	97
L Cancel.....	97
L Reload.....	97
L Delete.....	97
L Restore Default Tables.....	97
Result/Demod Settings.....	97
L Subtype.....	98
L Code Order.....	99
L Normalize.....	99
L Time/Phase Estimation.....	99
L Operation Mode.....	99
L CDP Average.....	100
L Code Power.....	100
L Power Reference.....	100
Display Config.....	101
Select.....	102

### Settings Overview

This softkey opens the "Settings Overview" dialog box that visualizes the data flow of the Code Domain Analyzer and summarizes all of the current settings. In addition, you can change the current settings via this dialog box.

To reset all values to their default state, press the "Set to Default" button.



To change the settings, either use the rotary knob or the cursor keys to change the focus to any other block or press one of the following buttons:

- "Frontend Settings" on page 68
- "IQ Capture Settings" on page 69
- "Synch/Multicarrier Settings" on page 89
- "Channel Table Settings" on page 73
- "Result/Demod Settings" on page 97
- "Display Config" on page 101

When using the rotary knob or the cursor keys, press the ENTER key to open the corresponding dialog box. The "Settings Overview" dialog box always remains open while settings are modified.

### Frontend Settings

This softkey opens the "Frontend Settings" dialog box to modify the following parameters:

The screenshot shows a dialog box with two main sections: 'Frequency Settings' and 'Level Settings'.  
 Under 'Frequency Settings':  
 - Center Frequency: 15.0 GHz  
 - Frequency Offset: 0.0 Hz  
 Under 'Level Settings':  
 - Ref Level: -10.0 dBm  
 - Ref Level Offset: 0.0 dB  
 - Preamplifier: Off (radio button selected)  
 - Buttons: 'Adjust Ref Level' and 'Close'

**Center ← Frontend Settings**

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:  $\text{span}_{\min}/2 \leq f_{\text{center}} \leq f_{\text{max}} - \text{span}_{\min}/2$

span = 0:  $0 \text{ Hz} \leq f_{\text{center}} \leq f_{\text{max}}$

$f_{\text{max}}$  and  $\text{span}_{\min}$  are specified in the data sheet.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\] FREQuency:CENTer](#) on page 282

**Frequency Offset ← Frontend Settings**

Opens an edit dialog box to enter a frequency offset that shifts the displayed frequency range by the specified offset.

The softkey indicates the current frequency offset. The allowed values range from -100 GHz to 100 GHz. The default setting is 0 Hz.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\] FREQuency:OFFSet](#) on page 283

**Ref Level ← Frontend Settings**

Opens an edit dialog box to enter the reference level in the current unit (dBm, dBμV, etc).

The reference level 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 252

**Ref Level Offset ← Frontend Settings**

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 253

**Preamp On/Off ← Frontend Settings**

Switches the preamplifier on and 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 input from the R&S Digital I/Q Interface (option R&S FSV-B17).

SCPI command:

`INPut:GAIN:STATe` on page 320

**Adjust Ref Lvl ← Frontend Settings**

Defines the optimal reference level for the current measurement automatically.

SCPI command:

`[SENSe:]ADJust:LEVel` on page 267

**IQ Capture Settings**

This softkey opens the "IQ Capture Settings" dialog box.

The screenshot shows the "IQ Capture Settings" dialog box with the following configuration:

- Common Settings:**
  - Invert Q:  On  Off
- Data Capture Settings:**
  - Capture Length: 3
  - Set Count: 1
  - Set To Analyze: 0
- Trigger Settings:**
  - Trigger Source:  External  Free Run
  - Trigger Polarity:  Positive  Negative
  - Trigger Offset: 0.0 s

A "Close" button is located at the bottom right of the dialog.

**Invert Q ← IQ Capture Settings**

Inverts the sign of the signal's Q-component. The default setting is OFF.

SCPI command:

`[SENSe:]CDPower:QINVert` on page 262

**Capture Length ← IQ Capture Settings**

Sets the number of slots you want to analyze. The input value is always in multiples of the slots. The maximum capture length is 32.

The "Capture Length" field is available if `Set Count` equals 1.

The default value is 3.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]CDPower:IQLength](#) on page 258

#### **Set Count ← IQ Capture Settings**

Defines the number of consecutive sets to be stored in the instrument's IQ memory. One set consists of 32 slots. The R&S FSV can capture up to 15680 slots (about 26 seconds) in a single sweep, i.e. the possible value range is from 1 to 490 sets.

The default setting is 1. In that case you can still define the number of slots (see [Capture Length](#)). In case you want to capture more than one set, the capture length is always 32. The R&S FSV automatically sets the capture length to 32 and the [Capture Length](#) field is not available for modification.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]CDPower:SET:COUNT](#) on page 263

#### **Set to Analyze ← IQ Capture Settings**

Selects a specific set for further analysis. The value range depends on the [Set Count](#) and is between 0 and [Set Count – 1].

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]CDPower:SET\[:VALue\]](#) on page 263

#### **Trigger Source Free Run ← IQ Capture Settings**

The start of a sweep is not triggered. Once a measurement is completed, another is started immediately.

For further details refer to the "Trigger Source" field in the "IQ Capture Settings" dialog box.

This softkey is available for code domain measurements.

SCPI command:

TRIG:SOUR IMM, see [TRIGger<n>\[:SEQUence\]:SOURce](#) on page 323

#### **Trigger Source External ← IQ Capture Settings**

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

An edit dialog box is displayed to define the external trigger level.

For further details refer to the "Trigger Source" field in the "IQ Capture Settings" dialog box.

This softkey is available for code domain measurements.

SCPI command:

TRIG:SOUR EXT, see [TRIGger<n>\[:SEQUence\]:SOURce](#) on page 323

#### **Trigger Polarity ← IQ Capture Settings**

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.



This softkey is available for code domain measurements.

- "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 323

[\[SENSe:\]SWEep:EGATe:POLarity](#) on page 295

### Trigger Offset ← IQ Capture Settings

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:	<p>Sweep starts earlier (pre-trigger)</p> <p>Only possible for span = 0 (e.g. I/Q Analyzer mode) and gated trigger switched off</p> <p>Maximum allowed range limited by the sweep time:  <math>\text{pretrigger}_{\text{max}} = \text{sweep time}</math></p> <p>When using the R&amp;S Digital I/Q Interface (R&amp;S FSV-B17) with I/Q Analyzer mode, the maximum range is limited by the number of pretrigger samples.</p> <p>See the R&amp;S Digital I/Q Interface(R&amp;S FSV-B17) description in the base unit.</p>

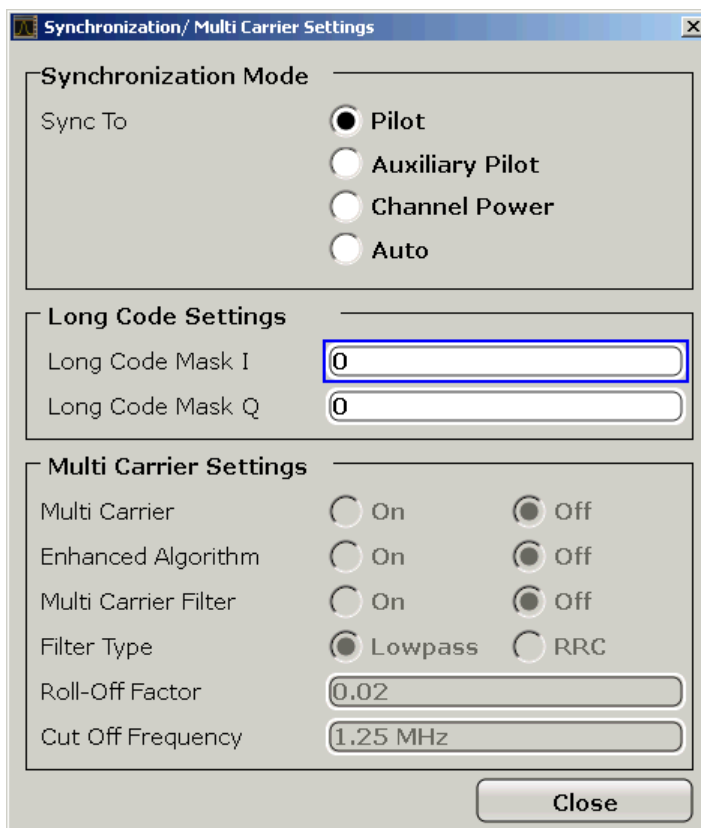
In the "External" or "IF Power" trigger mode, a common input signal is used for both trigger and gate. Therefore, changes to the gate delay will affect the trigger delay (trigger offset) as well.

SCPI command:

[TRIGger<n>\[:SEQuence\]:HOLDoff\[:TIME\]](#) on page 323

### Synch/Multicarrier Settings

This dialog contains the multicarrier and synchronization parameters.



### Sync To ← Synch/Multicarrier Settings

The application has two synchronization stages: the frame synchronization (detection of the first chip of the frame) and the rough frequency/phase synchronization. For the frame synchronization, different methods are implemented. Two methods use the known sequence of a pilot channel (Pilot or Auxiliary Pilot); a third does not require a pilot channel. The frequency/phase synchronization always requires a pilot channel (Pilot or Auxiliary Pilot). Synchronization is usually only successful if both frame and frequency/phase synchronization were performed correctly.

"Auto"

The following modes are tried sequentially until synchronization was successful. If none of the methods was successful a failed synchronization is reported. If the result of the correlation methods (sync on Pilot and Auxiliary Pilot) becomes increasingly worse (due to bad power conditions), the non-data-aided synchronization works optimally and synchronization should be successful.

"Pilot"	For frame synchronization, this method uses the correlation characteristic of the known pilot channel (i.e. pilot channel sequence = spreading code including scrambling sequence). The correlation must be calculated for all hypotheses of the scrambling code (32768; for external triggers only 2048) in order to get the correct peak at the position where the frame begins. This correlation method may fail if the power of the underlying pilot channel is too low compared to the total power. In this case, the expected correlation peak is hidden by the upcoming auto-correlation noise of the bad hypothesis. The frequency/phase synchronization also takes advantage of the known linear phase of the pilot channel.
"Auxiliary Pilot"	Similar to synchronization on pilot, but with the different known sequence (= spreading code) of the auxiliary pilot channel. The benefits and problems of this approach are therefore identical to the synchronization on pilot. This mode is useful if the signal does not contain a pilot channel.
"Channel Power"	This frame synchronization method does not require a pilot channel because it analyzes the power of any specified channel (currently code 3 with spreading factor 4, which is the data channel 2). Again the channel power must be calculated for all hypotheses of the scrambling code (32768; for external triggers only 2048). Only for the correct position the result is low (inactive channel) or high (active channel) in contrast to the wrong hypothesis. Obviously, a small band exists for which we will not get a power drop or peak if the power of the tested channel is nearly equal to the noise of the other hypotheses (from total signal). The frequency/phase synchronization works in the same way as for the methods above with the difference that here, both pilot channels are tried consecutively.

SCPI command:

[SENS:CDP:SMODE](#) on page 263

#### **Long Code Mask I ← Synch/Multicarrier Settings**

Defines the long code mask for the I branch of the mobile in hexadecimal form. The value range is from 0 to 4FFFFFFFFF.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]CDPower:LCODE:I](#) on page 258

#### **Long Code Mask Q ← Synch/Multicarrier Settings**

Defines the long code mask for the Q branch of the mobile in hexadecimal form. The value range is from 0 to 4FFFFFFFFF.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]CDPower:LCODE:Q](#) on page 259

#### **Multi-Carrier ← Synch/Multicarrier Settings**

Selects or deselects the multi-carrier mode. The mode improves the processing of multi-carrier signals. It allows the measurement on one carrier out of a multi-carrier signal.

SCPI command:

[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:MCArrier \[:STATe\]](#) on page 242

**Enhanced Algorithm ← Synch/Multicarrier Settings**

Activates or deactivates the enhanced algorithm that is used for signal detection on multi-carrier signals. This algorithm slightly increases the calculation time.

If both the Enhanced Algorithm and the [Multi Carrier Filter](#) are deactivated, the multi carrier mode is automatically switched off.

SCPI command:

[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:MCArrier:MALGo](#) on page 244

**Multi Carrier Filter ← Synch/Multicarrier Settings**

Activates or deactivates the usage of a filter for signal detection on multi-carrier signals.

If both the [Enhanced Algorithm](#) and the Multi Carrier Filter are deactivated, the multi carrier mode is automatically switched off.

SCPI command:

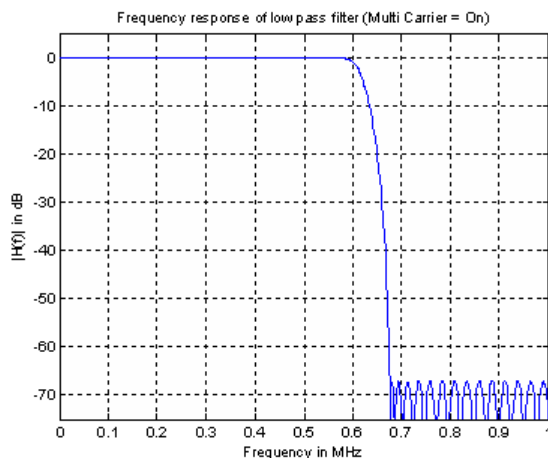
[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:MCArrier:FILTer\[:STATe\]](#) on page 243

**Filter Type ← Synch/Multicarrier Settings**

Selects the filter type if [Multi Carrier Filter](#) is activated.

Two filter types are available for selection: a low-pass filter and a RRC filter.

By default, the low-pass filter is active. The low-pass filter affects the quality of the measured signal compared to a measurement without a filter. The frequency response of the low-pass filter is shown below.



The RRC filter comes with an integrated Hamming window. If selected, two more settings become available for configuration: the [Roll-Off Factor](#) and the [Cut Off Frequency](#).

SCPI command:

[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:MCArrier:FILTer:TYPE](#) on page 244

**Roll-Off Factor ← Synch/Multicarrier Settings**

Defines the roll-off factor of the RRC filter. The roll-off factor defines the slope of the filter curve and therefore the excess bandwidth of the filter. Possible values are between 0.01 and 0.99 in 0.01 steps. The default value is 0.02.

This parameter is available for the RRC filter.

SCPI command:

[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:MCARrier:FILTer:TYPE](#) on page 244

[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:MCARrier:FILTer:ROFF](#) on page 243

### Cut Off Frequency ← Synch/Multicarrier Settings

Defines the cut-off frequency of the RRC filter. The cutoff frequency is the frequency at which the passband of the filter begins. Possible values are between 0.1 MHz and 2.4 MHz in 1 Hz steps. The default value is 1.25 MHz

This parameter is available for the RRC filter.

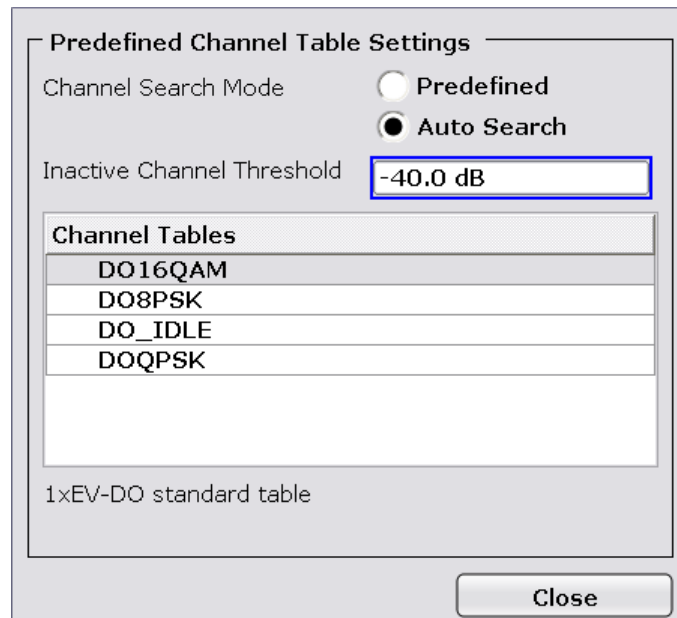
SCPI command:

[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:MCARrier:FILTer:TYPE](#) on page 244

[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:MCARrier:FILTer:COFFrequency](#) on page 243

### Channel Table Settings

Opens the "Channel Table Settings" dialog box and the corresponding submenu.



Predefined channel tables are a way to customize measurements. The RECENT channel table contains the last configuration used before switching from Auto Search to Predefined. The DOQPSK, DO8PSK, DO16QAM and DO\_IDLE channel tables are included in the option per default and are configured according to the standard. For details on the predefined channel tables refer to [chapter 6.4.1, "Predefined Channel Tables"](#), on page 168. In addition, new channel tables can be created and saved to be used in measurements.

### Channel Search Mode ← Channel Table Settings

Defines the kind of channel table used for the measurement.

Auto	<p>The Auto Search mode scans the whole code domain, including all permissible symbol rates and channel numbers, for active channels.</p> <p>The automatic search provides an overview of the channels contained in the signal. If channels are not detected as being active, change the threshold (see <a href="#">Inactive Channel Threshold</a>) or select the Predefined channel search type.</p>
Predef	<p>Performs the code domain measurement on the basis of the active predefined channel table. All channels of a channel table are assumed to be active. For further details also refer to the <a href="#">Channel Tables</a> field and the <a href="#">chapter 6.4.1, "Predefined Channel Tables"</a>, on page 168.</p>

SCPI command:

[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:CTABLE\[:STATe\]](#) on page 238

[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:CTABLE:SElect](#) on page 242

### Inactive Channel Threshold ← Channel Table Settings

Defines the minimum power which a single channel must have compared to the total signal in order to be recognized as an active channel. Channels below the specified threshold are regarded as "inactive". The parameter is available in the Auto Search mode of the "Channel Table Settings" dialog box.

The default value is -40 dB. With this value all channels with signals such as the 1xEV-DO test models are located by the Code Domain Power analysis. Decrease the Inactive Channel Threshold value, if not all channels contained in the signal are detected.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]CDPower:ICTReshold](#) on page 258

### Channel Tables ← Channel Table Settings

In this field a list of the available channel tables is shown. To activate a predefined channel table, select the table name by using either the touchscreen or the the cursor keys and pressing the ENTER key. The selected channel table is the basis for future measurements (until you choose another or select Auto Search).

An active channel table must completely describe the supplied signal.

Using the softkeys, customized channel tables can be defined or existing channel tables can be modified.

SCPI command:

[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:CTABLE:CATalog](#) on page 238

### New/Copy/Edit ← Channel Table Settings

All three softkeys open a dialog box with the same layout and the same corresponding submenu.

The "New" softkey opens the "New Channel Table" dialog box. In this dialog you can build a new channel table. All fields are empty.

The "Copy" softkey copies all elements of the selected channel table and opens the "Copy Channel Table" dialog box. The name of the new channel table is set to 'Copy of <SourceChannelTableName>'.

The "Edit" softkey opens the "Edit Channel Table" dialog box and the corresponding menu. In this dialog box you can edit an existing channel table.

Note that changes are never saved automatically. Save your channel tables before ending the application. See [Save](#) softkey for details.

The dialog box contains the following items. You can modify the white fields as you like. The grey fields can not be modified; these are automatically calculated by the R&S FSV:

**Channel Table Settings**

Name

Description

Channel Type	Walsh Ch.SF	Sym Rate /ksp	Modulation	Power /dB	State	Domain Conflict
Pilot	0.32	38.4	BPSK-I	0.00	On	
MAC	2.64	19.2	BPSK-I	0.00	On	
MAC	3.64	19.2	BPSK-I	0.00	On	
MAC	4.64	19.2	BPSK-I	0.00	On	
MAC	34.64	19.2	BPSK-Q	0.00	On	
MAC	35.64	19.2	BPSK-Q	0.00	On	
PRE64	3.32	38.4	BPSK-I	0.00	On	
Data	0.16	76.8	16QAM	0.00	On	
Data	1.16	76.8	16QAM	0.00	On	
Data	2.16	76.8	16QAM	0.00	On	
Data	3.16	76.8	16QAM	0.00	On	
Data	4.16	76.8	16QAM	0.00	On	
Data	5.16	76.8	16QAM	0.00	On	
Data	6.16	76.8	16QAM	0.00	On	
Data	7.16	76.8	16QAM	0.00	On	
Data	8.16	76.8	16QAM	0.00	On	
Data	9.16	76.8	16QAM	0.00	On	

**Table 6-2: Channel table settings**

Item	Description
Name	Enter the name of the selected channel table, which will be saved under <name>.xml. The name is case sensitive and may not contain spaces. It must be a valid MS Windows file name. Note that the old channel table file is not deleted.
Description	Enter further information about the channel table.
Channel Type	Select one of the channel types from the dropdown menu.
Walsh Ch.SF	Enter the Channel Number (Ch) and Spreading Factor (SF). For some channel types the possible values are limited or preset (e.g. F-PICH, F-TDPICH and F-PDCH).
Symbol Rate/ksp	Display of the symbol rate
Modulation	Enter the modulation type for the channel.
Power/dB	Contains the measured relative code domain power. The unit is dB. The fields are filled with values after pressing the "Meas" on page 76 softkey.

Item	Description
State	Indicates whether a channel is active or inactive.
DomainConflict	A red bullet indicates if there's a conflict of any sorts between two or more channels (e.g. two conflicting channel codes)

SCPI command:

[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:CTABLE:NAME](#) on page 242

[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:CTABLE:COPY](#) on page 239

### Add Channel ← New/Copy/Edit ← Channel Table Settings

Inserts a new channel below the one selected. For a description of the parameters of the channel refer to the [New/Copy/Edit](#) softkey. The default values for a new channel are:

ChannelType	MAC
Walsh Ch.SF	2.64
Sym Rate/kbps	19.2 kbps (automatically calculated)
Modulation	BPSK-I
Power/dB	0 dB (automatically calculated)
State	Off
DomainConflict	No (automatically calculated)

To change the channel type use the dropdown menu that opens when selecting/highlighting the "Channel Type" field that should be changed. modulation settings are changed in the same way.

To change the channel number, type another channel number in the form 'ChannelNumber.SpreadingFactor' or just the code number in the respective field. Confirm the change with the ENTER key.

To activate or deactivate a channel, select the "State" field and confirm with the ENTER key.

The R&S FSV automatically checks for conflicts between two active channels.

SCPI command:

[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:CTABLE:DATA](#) on page 239

### Delete Channel ← New/Copy/Edit ← Channel Table Settings

Deletes the selected channel without further notice.

### Meas ← New/Copy/Edit ← Channel Table Settings

Initiates a measurement in Auto Search mode (see ["Channel Search Mode"](#) on page 73). The measurement results are applied to the active channel table. The active channel table is overwritten without further notice.

The softkey is only available if you have selected the Auto Search mode in the "Channel Table Settings" dialog box.



**Sort ← New/Copy/Edit ← Channel Table Settings**

Sorts the table according to the following rules.

First off, active channels are separated from inactive channels. Within these categories sorting is then done first by the channel type (special channels like F-SYNC first, then data channels) and next by the spreading factor in ascending order. Last, the sorting is done by the code number, also in ascending order.

**Save ← New/Copy/Edit ← Channel Table Settings**

Saves the table under its specified name in the xml-format. If you edit a channel table and want to keep the original channel table, change the name of the edited channel table before saving it.

**Cancel ← New/Copy/Edit ← Channel Table Settings**

Closes the dialog box and returns to the "Channel Table Settings" dialog box. Changes applied to the channel table are lost.

**Reload ← New/Copy/Edit ← Channel Table Settings**

Reloads the original content of the copied channel table.

This softkey is available for the "New Channel Table" dialog box and the "Edit Channel Table" dialog box.

**Delete ← Channel Table Settings**

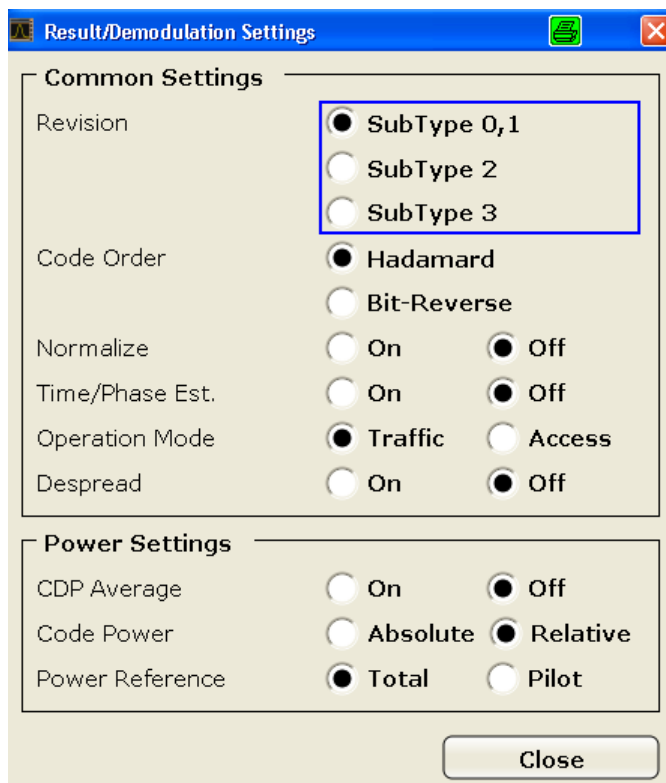
Deletes the selected channel table. The currently active channel table cannot be deleted.

**Restore Default Tables ← Channel Table Settings**

Restores the predefined channel tables (see [chapter 6.4.1, "Predefined Channel Tables"](#), on page 168) to their factory-set values. Existing channel tables with the same name as default channel tables are replaced by this action. In this way, you can undo unintentional overwriting.

**Result/Demod Settings**

This softkey opens the "Result/Demodulation Settings" dialog box to modify the following parameters:



### Subtype ← Result/Demod Settings

Specifies the characteristics of the signal you want to analyze.

In subtype 2 the number of active users increases. That means that the spreading factor (number of orthogonal codes) doubles for channel types MAC and PREAMBLE.

The amount of returned trace data in the MAC and PREAMBLE channels is different for subtype 0/1 and 2, depending on the channel type and selected evaluation (see [chapter 6.4.3, "Channel Type Characteristics"](#), on page 172). The R&S FSV detects all the channels on a per slot basis. Therefore the R&S FSV recognizes changes in the channel configuration and modulation over the recorded slots.

In subtype 2 the following modulation types are added within some of the MAC channels:

- ON/OFF keying ACK on the I branch (OOKA-I),
- ON/OFF keying ACK on the Q branch (OOKA-Q),
- ON/OFF keying NACK on the I branch (OOKN-I) and the
- ON/OFF keying NACK on the Q branch (OOKN-Q)

If the 2 bits within an ON/OFF keying modulation are identical, the modulation cannot be recognized as an ON/OFF keying modulation. If both bits contain '1' (ON) the modulation is identical to a BPSK and is recognized as BPSK. If both bits contain '0' (OFF) there is no power within that code and slot and therefore no modulation is detected. If the evaluation is set to "MAPPING COMPLEX" the separate I and Q branch detection within the result summary is no longer selected and the modulation type is a 2BPSK with the coding number 5 via remote.

As of Subtype 2, the R&S FSV-K85 can demodulate the new demodulation types B4, Q4, Q2, Q4Q2 and E4E2. For the data channel, the software also provides the new results displays "Composite Data EVM", "Composite Data Constellation" and "Composite Data Bitstream".

In R&S FSV-K85, there is no difference between subtype 2 and subtype 3 in the software.

SCPI command:

[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:SUBType](#) on page 247

### Code Order ← Result/Demod Settings

Sets the sorting of the channels for the Code Domain Power and Code Domain Error result displays.

Hadamard order:	By default, the codes are sorted in Hadamard order, i.e. in ascending order. You can see the power of each code in this way; there is no distinction between channels apparent. If there is a channel covering several codes, the display shows the individual power of each code. <i>Example (for base spreading factor of 64):</i> 0.64, 1.64, 2.64, ..., 63.64.
Bit-Reverse order:	Bundles the channels with concentrated codes, i.e. all codes of a channel are next to one another. In this way you can see the total power of a concentrated channel. <i>Example (for base spreading factor of 64):</i> 0.64, 32.64, 16.64, 48.64, 8.64, 40.64, ..., 15.64, 47.64, 31.64, 63.64

For further details on the code order refer to the Hadamard and BitReverse Code Tables in the Appendix on page.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]CDPower:ORDER](#) on page 261

### Normalize ← Result/Demod Settings

Select this parameter to eliminate the DC offset from the signal. By default, the parameter is deselected.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]CDPower:NORMALize](#) on page 260

### Time/Phase Estimation ← Result/Demod Settings

Activates or deactivates the timing and phase offset calculation of the channels as to the pilot channel. If deactivated or more than 50 active channels are in the signal, the calculation does not take place and dashes instead of values are displayed as results.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]CDPower:TPMeas](#) on page 264

### Operation Mode ← Result/Demod Settings

The operation mode is used for the channel search.

"Access"            In ACCESS mode only PICH (always available) and DATA channels can exist.

"Traffic" In TRAFFIC mode all channels (PICH/RRI/DATA/ACK and DRC) can exist. PICH and RRI are always in the signal.

SCPI command:

#### **CDP Average ← Result/Demod Settings**

Activate CDP Average and the Code Domain Analysis is averaged over all slots in the set. For channel type Data and Preamble this calculation assumes that preambles of different lengths do not occur in the slots. If active, ALL is displayed in the Slot field above the measurement screen.

This softkey is available for Code Domain Analysis and is required by the 1xEV-DO standard.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]CDPower:AVERage on page 257

#### **Code Power ← Result/Demod Settings**

Selects for the Code Domain Power measurement whether the y-values are displayed as an absolute (dBm) or relative (dB). In relative mode the reference is the total power of the channel type.

SCPI command:

CALCulate<n>:FEED on page 199

#### **Power Reference ← Result/Demod Settings**

Determines the reference power for relative power measurements.

Pilot Channel	By default, the reference power is the power of the pilot channel.
Total Power	The power is measured over one half slot. The reference power is the total power of the signal for the corresponding half slot.

By default, the power of the channels is referred to the power of the pilot channel (code number 0). The power of the pilot channel is identical over all half slots. Therefore it can be used as a constant reference for the result display. In contrast, the total power can vary from half slot to half slot due to the possibility of a power level change in the different code channels.

In the Power vs half slot result display, with enabled power control and reference to the total power of the signal, the power control of the selected channel is not necessarily reflected.

**Example:**

There is just one data channel in the signal and its power is controlled.

The power is referred to the total power of the signal (which consists only of the contribution from this one data channel).

In the "Power vs. Half Slot" diagram, a straight line is displayed instead of the expected power staircase.

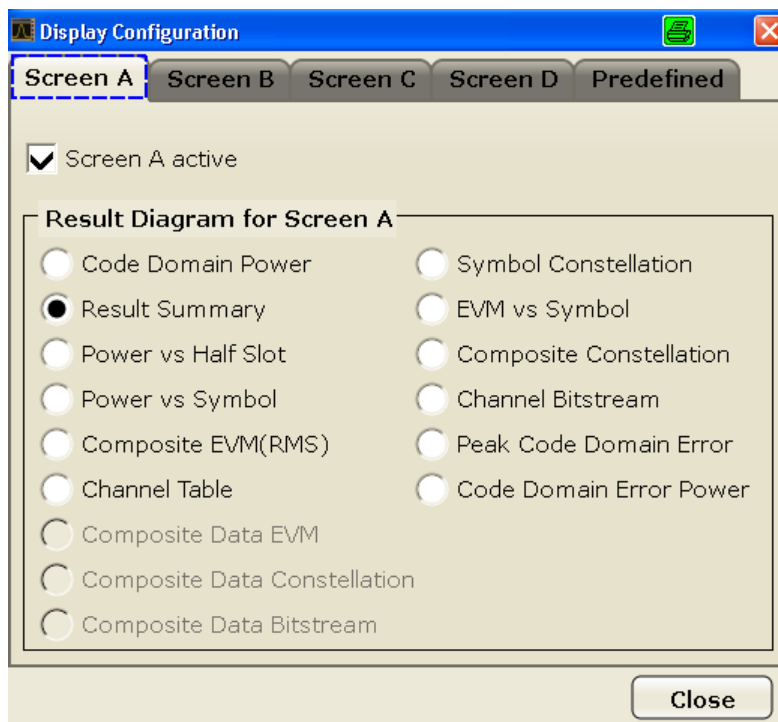
For relative result displays, the reference value "Total Power" is therefore only meaningful if the signal does not contain power control. For signals with enabled power control, use the "Pilot Channel" setting, since the pilot channel is not subject to power control under any circumstances.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]CDPower:PREference on page 262

**Display Config**

This softkey opens the "Display Config" dialog box to select the result display. In the Code Domain Analyzer, the results are displayed in up to four screens. Any result can be displayed in either screen.



This softkey opens the "Display Config" dialog box to select the result display configuration.

The Code Domain Analyzer provides the following result display configurations for measurements in the code domain:

Result Display Configuration	Definition
Code Domain Power	Code Domain Power result display
Result Summary	Various measurement results in a table
Power vs Half Slot	Power of the selected channel versus all half slots
Power vs Symbol	Power of the selected channel and of the selected slot versus all symbols
Composite EVM (RMS)	Averaged error between the test signal and the ideal reference signal
Channel Table	Channel occupancy table
Composite Data EVM	EVM display for special composite data channel only available for subtypes 2 or higher (see "Sub-type" on page 98)
Composite Data Constellation	Constellation of the special composite data channel only available for subtypes 2 or higher (see "Sub-type" on page 98)
Composite Data Bitstream	Display of demodulated bits for the special composite data channel only available for subtypes 2 or higher (see "Sub-type" on page 98)
Symbol Constellation	Channel constellation of the modulated signal at symbol level
EVM vs Symbol	Error Vector Magnitude result display
Composite Constellation	Composite Constellation result display
Channel Bitstream	Display of demodulated bits
Peak Code Domain Error	Projection of the maximum error between the test signal and the reference signal
Code Domain Error Power	Code Domain Error Power result display

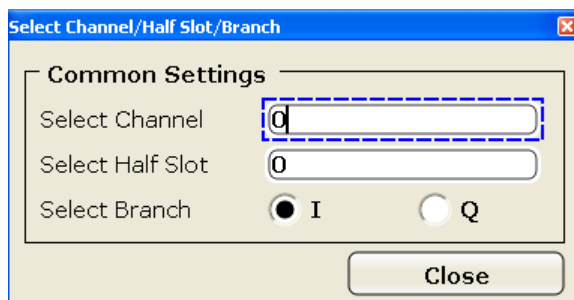
For details on the displayed results and default settings refer to [chapter 6.1.4, "Code Domain Analysis Results \(MS Mode\)"](#), on page 47.

You can configure the result displays via the "[Result/Demod Settings](#)" on page 97 dialog box.

### Select

Opens a dialog box to select a specific channel, half slot or branch for evaluation. Enter the channel number and half slot number to be evaluated as a decimal in the respective field.

The slot range is from 0 to (Capture Length -1). Refer to [Capture Length](#) for further details.



SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]CDPower:SLOT](#) on page 263

[\[SENSe:\]CDPower:CODE](#) on page 257

### 6.2.3 Softkeys of the Frequency Menu for CDA Measurements

The following chapter describes all softkeys available in the "Frequency" menu in "1xEV-DO Analysis" modes for CDA measurements.

For other measurements see the description of the "Frequency" menu for the base unit.

<a href="#">Center</a> .....	103
<a href="#">CF Stepsize</a> .....	103
<a href="#">Frequency Offset</a> .....	103

#### 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:  $\text{span}_{\min}/2 \leq f_{\text{center}} \leq f_{\text{max}} - \text{span}_{\min}/2$

span = 0:  $0 \text{ Hz} \leq f_{\text{center}} \leq f_{\text{max}}$

$f_{\text{max}}$  and  $\text{span}_{\min}$  are specified in the data sheet.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]FREQuency:CENTer](#) on page 282

#### CF Stepsize

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

The step size defines the value by which the center frequency is increased or decreased when the arrow keys are pressed. When you use the rotary knob, the center frequency changes in steps of 10% of the "Center Frequency Stepsize".

This softkey is available for code domain and power vs time measurements.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP](#) on page 282

#### Frequency Offset

Opens an edit dialog box to enter a frequency offset that shifts the displayed frequency range by the specified offset.

The softkey indicates the current frequency offset. The allowed values range from -100 GHz to 100 GHz. The default setting is 0 Hz.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]FREQuency:OFFSet on page 283

## 6.2.4 Softkeys of the Amplitude Menu for CDA Measurements

The following chapter describes all softkeys available in the "Amplitude" menu in "1xEV-DO Analysis" modes for CDA and Power vs time measurements. For all other RF measurements, see [chapter 6.3.4, "Softkeys of the Amplitude Menu for RF Measurements"](#), on page 151.

Ref Level.....	104
Scale.....	104
L Auto Scale Once.....	104
L Y-Axis Maximum.....	105
L Y-Axis Minimum.....	105
Ref Level Offset.....	105
Preamp On/Off.....	105
RF Atten Manual/Mech Att Manual.....	105
RF Atten Auto/Mech Att Auto.....	106
EI Atten On/Off.....	106
EI Atten Mode (Auto/Man).....	106
Input (AC/DC).....	107

### Ref Level

Opens an edit dialog box to enter the reference level in the current unit (dBm, dBμV, etc).

The reference level 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 252

### Scale

Opens a submenu to define the amplitude scaling type.

This softkey and its submenu is available for code domain measurements in BTS mode (K82).

### Auto Scale Once ← Scale

Automatically scales the y-axis of the grid of the selected screen with respect to the measured data.

The softkey is available for code domain measurements.

SCPI command:

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO on page 251



**Y-Axis Maximum ← Scale**

Opens a dialog box to set the maximum value for the y-axis of the grid of the selected screen.

The softkey is available for code domain measurements.

SCPI command:

[DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:TRACe<t>:Y\[:SCALe\]:MAXimum](#) on page 254

**Y-Axis Minimum ← Scale**

Opens a dialog box to set the minimum value for the y-axis of the grid of the selected screen.

The softkey is available for code domain measurements.

SCPI command:

[DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:TRACe<t>:Y\[:SCALe\]:MINimum](#) on page 255

**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  $\pm 200$  dB in 0.1 dB steps.

SCPI command:

[DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:TRACe<t>:Y\[:SCALe\]:RLEVel:OFFSet](#) on page 253

**Preamp On/Off**

Switches the preamplifier on and 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 input from the R&S Digital I/Q Interface (option R&S FSV-B17).

SCPI command:

[INPut:GAIN:STATe](#) on page 320

**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; "EI 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 current reference level cannot be set for the set RF attenuation, the reference level is adjusted accordingly.

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

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

$$\text{level}_{\text{mixer}} = \text{level}_{\text{input}} - \text{RF attenuation}$$

**Note:** As of firmware version 1.61, the maximum mixer level allowed is **0 dBm**. Mixer levels above this value may lead to incorrect measurement results, which are indicated

by the "OVL" status display. The increased mixer level allows for an improved signal, but also increases the risk of overloading the instrument!

SCPI command:

[INPut:ATTenuation](#) on page 315

#### **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 input from the R&S Digital I/Q Interface (option R&S FSV-B17).

SCPI command:

[INPut:ATTenuation:AUTO](#) on page 315

#### **EI 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 input from the R&S Digital I/Q Interface (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 [EI 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 320

#### **EI 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 [EI 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 320

[INPut:EATT](#) on page 319

### Input (AC/DC)

Toggles the RF input of the R&S FSV between AC and DC coupling.

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

SCPI command:

[INPut:COUPling](#) on page 315

## 6.2.5 Softkeys of the Sweep Menu for CDA Measurements

The following chapter describes all softkeys available in the "Sweep" menu in "1xEV-DO Analysis" modes for CDA measurements. For RF measurements, the softkeys are described in [chapter 6.3.6, "Softkeys of the Sweep Menu"](#), on page 162.

<a href="#">Continuous Sweep</a> .....	107
<a href="#">Single Sweep</a> .....	107
<a href="#">Continue Single Sweep</a> .....	107
<a href="#">Sweep Count</a> .....	108

### 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 108).

SCPI command:

INIT:CONT ON, see [INITiate<n>:CONTinuous](#) on page 325

### 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 325

### 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 325

### 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 294

## 6.2.6 Softkeys of the Trigger Menu for CDA Measurements

The following chapter describes all softkeys available in the "Trigger" menu in "1xEV-DO BTS Analysis" mode for CDA measurements.

For RF measurements, see the description for the base unit.

### Trigger Source Free Run

The start of a sweep is not triggered. Once a measurement is completed, another is started immediately.

For further details refer to the "Trigger Source" field in the "IQ Capture Settings" dialog box.

This softkey is available for code domain measurements.

SCPI command:

[TRIG:SOUR IMM](#), see [TRIGger<n>\[:SEQUence\]:SOURce](#) on page 323

### Trigger Source External

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

An edit dialog box is displayed to define the external trigger level.

For further details refer to the "Trigger Source" field in the "IQ Capture Settings" dialog box.

This softkey is available for code domain measurements.

SCPI command:

[TRIG:SOUR EXT](#), see [TRIGger<n>\[:SEQUence\]:SOURce](#) on page 323

### 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.

This softkey is available for code domain measurements.

"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 323

[\[SENSe:\]SWEep:EGATe:POLarity](#) on page 295

**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:	<p>Sweep starts earlier (pre-trigger)</p> <p>Only possible for span = 0 (e.g. I/Q Analyzer mode) and gated trigger switched off</p> <p>Maximum allowed range limited by the sweep time:  <math>pretrigger_{max} = sweep\ time</math></p> <p>When using the R&amp;S Digital I/Q Interface (R&amp;S FSV-B17) with I/Q Analyzer mode, the maximum range is limited by the number of pretrigger samples.</p> <p>See the R&amp;S Digital I/Q Interface(R&amp;S FSV-B17) description in the base unit.</p>

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.

SCPI command:

[TRIGger<n>\[:SEquence\]:HOLDoff\[:TIME\]](#) on page 323

**6.2.7 Softkeys of the Trace Menu for CDA Measurements**

The following chapter describes all softkeys available in the "Trace" menu in "1xEV-DO Analysis" modes for Code Domain Analysis measurements.

For RF measurements, see the description for the base unit.

[Clear Write](#)..... 109

[Max Hold](#)..... 110

[Min Hold](#)..... 110

[Average](#)..... 110

[View](#)..... 110

**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 250

### Max Hold

The maximum value is determined over several sweeps and displayed. The R&S FSV 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 250

### Min Hold

The minimum value is determined from several measurements and displayed. The R&S FSV saves 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 250

### 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 6.4.4, "Detector Overview"](#), on page 173).

This mode is not available for statistics measurements.


SCPI command:

DISP:TRAC:MODE AVER, see [DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:TRACe<t>:MODE](#)  
on page 250

### View

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

**Note:** 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 displayed trace no longer matches the current instrument setting is indicated by the  icon on the tab label.

If the level range or reference level is changed, the R&S FSV 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 250

## 6.2.8 Softkeys of the Auto Set Menu for CDA Measurements

The following chapter describes all softkeys available in the "Auto Set" menu in "1xEV-DO Analysis" modes for CDA measurements.

For RF measurements refer to the description of the AUTO SET key in the base unit.

Auto All.....	111
Auto Freq.....	111
Auto Level.....	111
Settings.....	112
L Meas Time Manual.....	112
L Meas Time Auto.....	112
L Upper Level Hysteresis.....	112
L Lower Level Hysteresis.....	112

### Auto All

Performs all automatic settings.

- "Auto Freq" on page 111
- "Auto Level" on page 111

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]ADJust:ALL](#) on page 265

### 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 input from the R&S Digital I/Q Interface (option R&S FSV-B17).

This function is not available for 1xEV-DO MS Analysis mode (K85).

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]ADJust:FREQuency](#) on page 267

### 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 267

**Settings**

Opens a submenu to define settings for automatic leveling.

Possible settings are:

- "Meas Time Manual" on page 112
- "Meas Time Auto" on page 112

**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 111). The default value is 1 ms.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:LEVel:DURation on page 266

**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.

**Upper Level Hysteresis ← Settings**

Defines an upper threshold the signal must exceed before the reference level is automatically adjusted when the "Auto Level" function is performed.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFiguration:HYSTeresis:UPPer on page 266

**Lower Level Hysteresis ← Settings**

Defines a lower threshold the signal must exceed before the reference level is automatically adjusted when the "Auto Level" function is performed.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFiguration:HYSTeresis:LOWer on page 266

**6.2.9 Softkeys of the Input/Output Menu for CDA Measurements**

The following chapter describes all softkeys available in the "Input/Output" menu for CDA measurements. For RF measurements, see [chapter 6.3.7, "Softkeys of the Input/Output Menu for RF Measurements"](#), on page 166.

Input (AC/DC).....	113
Noise Source.....	113
Signal Source.....	113
L Input Path.....	113
L Connected Device.....	113
L Input Sample Rate.....	113
L Full Scale Level.....	114
L Level Unit.....	114
L Adjust Reference Level to Full Scale Level.....	114
Digital IQ Info.....	114



EXIQ.....	115
L TX Settings.....	115
L RX Settings.....	115
L Send To.....	115
L Firmware Update.....	115
L R&S Support.....	115
L DiglConf.....	115

### Input (AC/DC)

Toggles the RF input of the R&S FSV between AC and DC coupling.

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

SCPI command:

[INPut:COUPling](#) on page 315

### Noise Source

Switches the supply voltage for an external noise source on or off. For details on connectors refer to the R&S FSV Quick Start Guide, "Front and Rear Panel" chapter.

SCPI command:

[DIAGnostic<n>:SERVice:NSOurce](#) on page 324

### 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 "Digital IQ" input path is used for measurements. "Digital IQ" is only available if option R&S FSV-B17 (R&S Digital I/Q 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 321

### Connected Device ← Signal Source

Displays the name of the device connected to the optional R&S Digital I/Q Interface (R&S FSV-B17) to provide Digital IQ input. The device name cannot be changed here.

The device name is unknown.

SCPI command:

[INPut:DIQ:CDEVice](#) on page 316

### 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 318

**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 318

**Level Unit ← Signal Source**

Defines the unit used for the full scale level.

SCPI command:

`INPut:DIQ:RANGe[:UPPer]:UNIT` on page 318

**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.

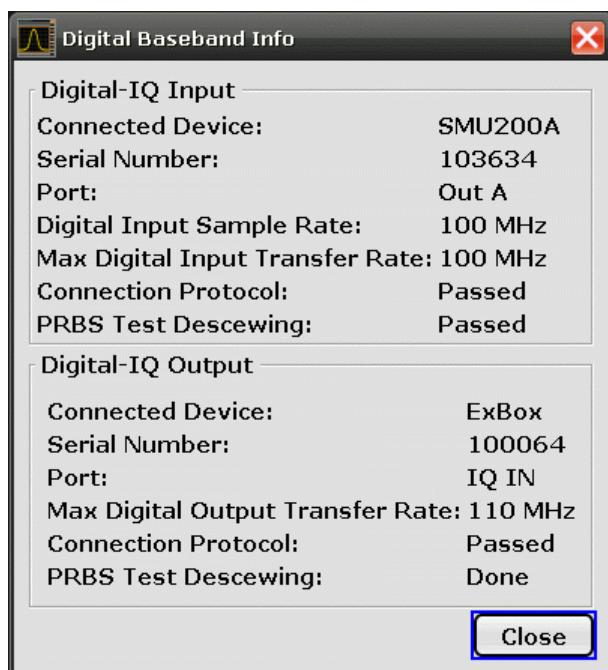
SCPI command:

`INPut:DIQ:RANGe:COUPling` on page 317

**Digital IQ Info**

Displays a dialog box with information on the digital I/Q input and output connection via the optional R&S Digital I/Q 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 - R&S Digital I/Q Interface (Option R&S FSV-B17)" in the description of the base unit.

SCPI command:

[INPut:DIQ:CDEvice](#) on page 316

### **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 R&S FSV to the R&S EX-IQ-BOX in addition to the R&S Digital I/Q 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 R&S Digital I/Q 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 R&S FSV for digital output to a connected device ("Transmitter" Type).

### **RX Settings ← EXIQ**

Opens the "EX-IQ-BOX Settings" dialog box to configure the R&S FSV 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 R&S FSV 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 R&S FSV 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 DiglConf application, see the "R&S®EX-IQ-BOX Digital Interface Module R&S®DiglConf Software Operating Manual".

**Note:** If you close the R&S DiglConf window using the "Close" icon, the window is minimized, not closed.

If you select the "File > Exit" menu item in the R&S DiglConf 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 "DiglConf" softkey in the R&S FSV once again.

SCPI command:

Remote commands for the R&S DiglConf software always begin with `SOURce:EBOX:`. Such commands are passed on from the R&S FSV to the R&S DiglConf automatically which then configures the R&S EX-IQ-BOX via the USB connection.

All remote commands available for configuration via the R&S DiglConf software are described in the "R&S®EX-IQ-BOX Digital Interface Module R&S®DiglConf Software Operating Manual".

**Example 1:**

```
SOURce:EBOX:*RST
SOURce:EBOX:*IDN?
```

Result:

"Rohde&Schwarz,DiglConf,02.05.436 Build 47"

**Example 2:**

```
SOURce:EBOX:USER:CLOCK:REFERENCE:FREQUENCY 5MHZ
```

Defines the frequency value of the reference clock.

## 6.3 Softkeys and Menus for RF Measurements

The following chapter describes the softkeys and menus available for RF measurements in 1xEVDO BTS Analysis mode.

All menus not described here are the same as for the base unit, see the description there.

### 6.3.1 Softkeys of the Measurement Menu

The following chapter describes all softkeys available in the "Measurement" menu in "CDMA2000 Analysis" or "1xEV-DO Analysis" mode. 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.

Code Domain Analyzer.....	119
Power.....	119
L Adjust Ref Lvl.....	119
Ch Power ACLR.....	119
L Bandclass.....	120
L CP/ACLR Settings.....	120
L # of TX Chan.....	121
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### Code Domain Analyzer

Starts the Code Domain Analyzer and opens the "Code Domain Analyzer" menu. Select the desired result display via this menu.

For details refer to [chapter 6.2.1, "Softkeys of the Code Domain Analyzer menu in BTS mode"](#), on page 66 or [chapter 6.2.2, "Softkeys of the Code Domain Analyzer Menu in MS Mode"](#), on page 83 For details on the measurements in the code domain, initial configuration and screen layout refer to [chapter 6.1, "Measurements and Result Displays"](#), on page 32.

SCPI command:

`CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:MEASurement` on page 245

### Power

Starts the Signal Channel Power measurement, in which the power of a single channel is determined.

SCPI command:

`CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:MEASurement` on page 245

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWER:RESult` on page 205

### Adjust Ref Lvl ← Power

Adjusts the reference level to the measured channel power. This ensures that the settings of the RF attenuation and the reference level are optimally adjusted to the signal level without overloading the R&S FSV or limiting the dynamic range by a too small S/N ratio. For details on manual settings see "Settings of CP/ACLR test parameters" in the description of the base unit.

The reference level is not influenced by the selection of a standard. To achieve an optimum dynamic range, the reference level has to be set in a way that places the signal maximum close to the reference level without forcing an overload message. Since the measurement bandwidth for channel power measurements is significantly lower than the signal bandwidth, the signal path may be overloaded although the trace is still significantly below the reference level.

SCPI command:

`[SENSe:]POWER:ACHannel:PRESet:RLEVel` on page 289

### Ch Power ACLR

Activates the Adjacent Channel Power measurement.

In this measurement the power of the carrier and its adjacent and alternate channels is determined.

SCPI command:

`CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:MEASurement` on page 245

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWER:RESult` on page 205

**Bandclass ← Ch Power ACLR**

Opens a dialog box to select the bandclass. The following bandclasses are available:

Band Class 0	800 MHz Cellular Band
Band Class 1	1.9 GHz PCS Band
Band Class 2	TACS Band
Band Class 3A	JTACS Band: >832 MHz and ≤ 834 MHz >838 MHz and ≤ 846 MHz >860 MHz and ≤ 895 MHz
Band Class 3B	JTACS Band: >810 MHz and ≤ 860 MHz except: >832 MHz and ≤ 834 MHz >838 MHz and ≤ 846 MHz
Band Class 3C	JTACS Band: ≤810 MHz and >895 MHz
Band Class 4	Korean PCS Band
Band Class 5	450 MHz NMT Band
Band Class 6	2 GHz IMT-2000 Band
Band Class 7	700 MHz Band
Band Class 8	1800 MHz Band
Band Class 9	900 MHz Band
Band Class 10	Secondary 800 MHz
Band Class 11	400 MHz European PAMR Band
Band Class 12	800 MHz PAMR Band
Band Class 13	2.5 GHz IMT-2000 Extension Band
Band Class 14	US PCS 1.9 GHz Band
Band Class 15	AWS Band
Band Class 16	US 2.5 GHz Band
Band Class 17	US 2.5 GHz Forward Link Only Band

SCPI command:

[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:BClass|BANDclass](#) on page 236

**CP/ACLR Settings ← Ch Power ACLR**

Opens a submenu to configure the channel power and adjacent channel power measurement independently of the predefined standards (for details see also [chapter 6.4.14, "Predefined CP/ACLR Standards"](#), on page 191 and [chapter 6.4.15, "Optimized Settings for CP/ACLR Test Parameters"](#), on page 192).



**# of TX Chan ← CP/ACLR Settings ← Ch Power ACLR**

Opens an edit dialog box to enter the number of carrier signals to be taken into account in channel and adjacent-channel power measurements. Values from 1 to 18 are allowed.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:TXChannel:COUNT on page 292

**# of Adj Chan ← CP/ACLR Settings ← Ch Power ACLR**

Opens an edit dialog box to enter the number of adjacent channels to be considered in the adjacent-channel power measurement. Values from 0 to 12 are allowed.

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

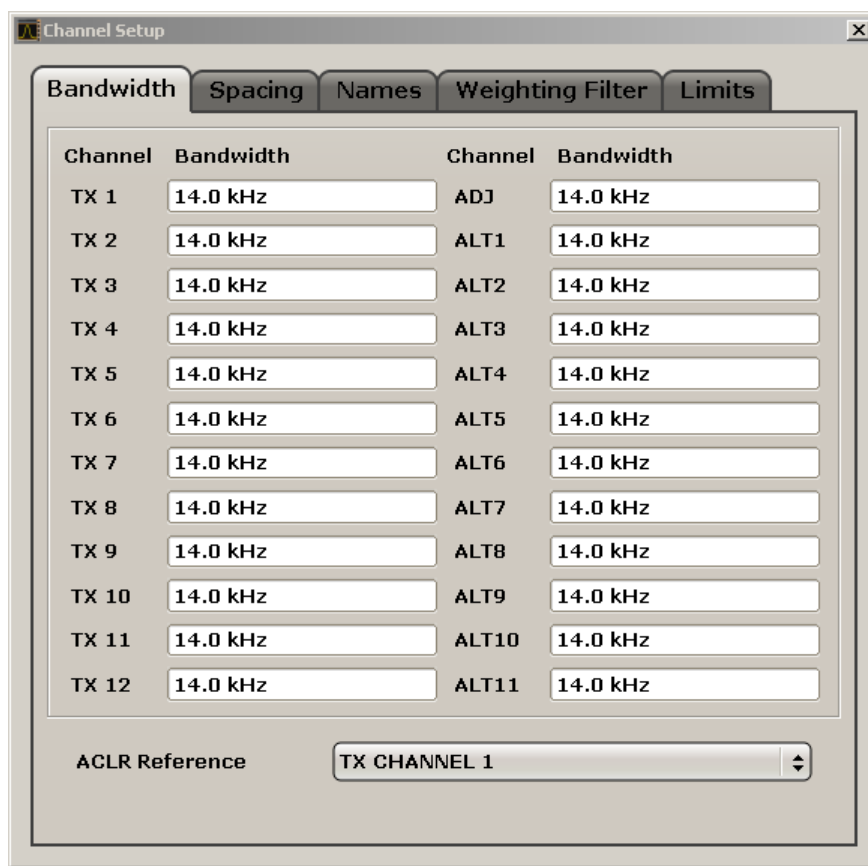
0	Only the channel powers are measured.
1	The channel powers and the power of the upper and lower adjacent channel are measured.
2	The channel powers, the power of the upper and lower adjacent channel, and of the next higher and lower channel (alternate channel 1) are measured.
3	The channel power, the power of the upper and lower adjacent channel, the power of the next higher and lower channel (alternate channel 1), and of the next but one higher and lower adjacent channel (alternate channel 2) are measured.
...	...
12	The channel power, the power of the upper and lower adjacent channel, and the power of the all higher and lower channels (alternate channel 1 to 11) are measured.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:ACPairs on page 284

**Channel Setup ← CP/ACLR Settings ← Ch Power ACLR**

Opens a dialog to define the channel settings for all channels, independant of the defined number of *used TX* or adjacent channels.



The dialog contains the following tabs:

- "Bandwidth" on page 122
- "Spacing" on page 123
- "Names" on page 124
- "Weighting Filter" on page 124
- "Limits" on page 125

#### Bandwidth ← Channel Setup ← CP/ACLR Settings ← Ch Power ACLR

Define the channel bandwidths for the transmission channels and the adjacent channels. "TX" is only available for the multi-carrier ACLR measurement. When you change the bandwidth for one channel, the value is automatically also defined for all subsequent channels of the same type.

The transmission-channel bandwidth is normally defined by the transmission standard. The correct bandwidth is set automatically for the selected standard (see [chapter 6.4.15, "Optimized Settings for CP/ACLR Test Parameters"](#), on page 192).

- Measurements in zero span (see [Fast ACLR \(On/Off\)](#) softkey) are performed in the zero span mode. The channel limits are indicated by vertical lines. For measurements requiring channel bandwidths deviating from those defined in the selected standard the IBW method is to be used.
- With the IBW method (see [Fast ACLR \(On/Off\)](#) softkey), the channel bandwidth limits are marked by two vertical lines right and left of the channel center frequency. Thus you can visually check whether the entire power of the signal under test is within the selected channel bandwidth.

If measuring according to the IBW method ("Fast ACLR Off"), the bandwidths of the different adjacent channels are to be entered numerically. Since all adjacent channels often have the same bandwidth, the other alternate channels are set to the bandwidth of the adjacent channel when it is changed. Thus, only one value needs to be entered in case of equal adjacent channel bandwidths.

For details on available channel filters see [chapter 6.4.6, "Selecting the Appropriate Filter Type"](#), on page 176.

SCPI command:

`[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:CHANnel<channel>]`

on page 285

`[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:BANDwidth|BWIDth:ACHannel` on page 285

`[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:BANDwidth|BWIDth:ALTErnate<channel>`

on page 285

### **ACLR Reference ← Bandwidth ← Channel Setup ← CP/ACLR Settings ← Ch Power ACLR**

Select the transmission channel to which the relative adjacent-channel power values should be referenced.

TX Channel 1	Transmission channel 1 is used.
Min Power TX Channel	The transmission channel with the lowest power is used as a reference channel.
Max Power TX Channel	The transmission channel with the highest power is used as a reference channel.
Lowest & Highest Channel	The outer left-hand transmission channel is the reference channel for the lower adjacent channels, the outer right-hand transmission channel that for the upper adjacent channels.

SCPI command:

`[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:REFErence:TXCHannel:MANual` on page 290

`[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:REFErence:TXCHannel:AUTO` on page 290

### **Spacing ← Channel Setup ← CP/ACLR Settings ← Ch Power ACLR**

Define the channel spacings for the TX channels and for the adjacent channels.

- TX channels (left column)

TX1-2	spacing between the first and the second carrier
TX2-3	spacing between the second and the third carrier
...	...

The spacings between all adjacent TX channels can be defined separately. When you change the spacing for one channel, the value is automatically also defined for all subsequent TX channels in order to set up a system with equal TX channel spacing quickly. For different spacings, a setup from top to bottom is necessary.

If the spacings are not equal, the channel distribution according to the center frequency is as follows:

Odd number of TX channels	The middle TX channel is centered to center frequency.
Even number of TX channels	The two TX channels in the middle are used to calculate the frequency between those two channels. This frequency is aligned to the center frequency.

- **Adjacent channels (right column)**  
 Since all the adjacent channels often have the same distance to each other, the modification of the adjacent-channel spacing (ADJ) causes a change in all higher adjacent-channel spacings (ALT1, ALT2, ...): they are all multiplied by the same factor (new spacing value/old spacing value). Thus only one value needs to be entered in case of equal channel spacing. A modification of a higher adjacent-channel spacing (ALT1, ALT2, ...) causes a change by the same factor in all higher adjacent-channel spacings, while the lower adjacent-channel spacings remain unchanged.

**Example:**

In the default setting, the adjacent channels have the following spacing: 20 kHz ("ADJ"), 40 kHz ("ALT1"), 60 kHz ("ALT2"), 80 kHz ("ALT3"), 100 kHz ("ALT4"), ...  
 If the spacing of the first adjacent channel ("ADJ") is set to 40 kHz, the spacing of all other adjacent channels is multiplied by factor 2 to result in 80 kHz ("ALT1"), 120 kHz ("ALT2"), 160 kHz ("ALT3"), ...

If, starting from the default setting, the spacing of the 5th adjacent channel ("ALT4") is set to 150 kHz, the spacing of all higher adjacent channels is multiplied by factor 1.5 to result in 180 kHz ("ALT5"), 210 kHz ("ALT6"), 240 kHz ("ALT7"), ...

If a ACLR or MC-ACLR measurement is started, all settings according to the standard including the channel bandwidths and channel spacings are set and can be adjusted afterwards.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\] POWER:ACHannel:SPACing:CHANnel<channel>](#) on page 291

[\[SENSe:\] POWER:ACHannel:SPACing\[:ACHannel\]](#) on page 291

[\[SENSe:\] POWER:ACHannel:SPACing:ALternate<channel>](#) on page 291

**Names ← Channel Setup ← CP/ACLR Settings ← Ch Power ACLR**

Define user-specific channel names for each channel. The names defined here are displayed in the result diagram and result table.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\] POWER:ACHannel:NAME:ACHannel](#) on page 288

[\[SENSe:\] POWER:ACHannel:NAME:ALternate<channel>](#) on page 288

[\[SENSe:\] POWER:ACHannel:NAME:CHANnel<channel>](#) on page 288

**Weighting Filter ← Channel Setup ← CP/ACLR Settings ← Ch Power ACLR**

Define weighting filters for all channels. Weighting filters are not available for all supported standards and cannot always be defined manually where they are available.

The dialog contains the following fields:

Field	Description
Channel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TX 1-18: TX channels</li> <li>• ADJ: Adjacent channel</li> <li>• ALT1-11: Alternate channels</li> </ul>
Active	Activates/Deactivates the weighting filter for the selected and any subsequent channels of the same type
Alpha	Defines the alpha value for the weighting filter for the selected and any subsequent channels of the same type

SCPI command:

POW:ACH:FILT:CHAN1 ON, see [SENSe:]POWER:ACHannel:FILTer[:STATe]:CHANnel<channel> on page 287

Activates the weighting filter for TX channel 1.

POW:ACH:FILT:ALPH:CHAN1 0, 35 see [SENSe:]POWER:ACHannel:FILTer:ALPHa:CHANnel<channel> on page 286

Sets the alpha value for the weighting filter for TX channel 1 to 0,35.

POW:ACH:FILT:ACH ON see [SENSe:]POWER:ACHannel:FILTer[:STATe]:ACHannel on page 287

Activates the weighting filter for the adjacent channel.

POW:ACH:FILT:ALPH:ACH 0, 35 see [SENSe:]POWER:ACHannel:FILTer:ALPHa:ACHannel on page 286

Sets the alpha value for the weighting filter for the adjacent channel to 0,35.

POW:ACH:FILT:ALT1 ON see [SENSe:]POWER:ACHannel:FILTer[:STATe]:ALTErnate<channel> on page 287

Activates the alpha value for the weighting filter for the alternate channel 1.

POW:ACH:FILT:ALPH:ALT1 0, 35 see [SENSe:]POWER:ACHannel:FILTer:ALPHa:ALTErnate<channel> on page 286

Sets the alpha value for the weighting filter for the alternate channel 1 to 0,35.

#### Limits ← Channel Setup ← CP/ACLR Settings ← Ch Power ACLR

Activate and define the limits for the ACLR measurement.

#### Limit Checking ← Limits ← Channel Setup ← CP/ACLR Settings ← Ch Power ACLR

Activate or deactivate limit checking for the ACLR measurement.

The following rules apply for the limits:

- A separate limit can be defined for each adjacent channel. The limit applies to both the upper and the lower adjacent channel.
- A relative and/or absolute limit can be defined. The check of both limit values can be activated independently.
- The R&S FSV checks adherence to the limits irrespective of whether the limits are absolute or relative or whether the measurement is carried out with absolute or rel-

ative levels. If both limits are active and if the higher of both limit values is exceeded, the measured value is marked by a preceding asterisk.

SCPI command:

[CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPoweR\[:STATe\]](#) on page 223

[CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPoweR:ACHannel:RESult](#) on page 220

[CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPoweR:ALternate<channel>\[:RELative\]](#)  
on page 222

#### **Relative Limit ← Limits ← Channel Setup ← CP/ACLR Settings ← Ch Power ACLR**

Defines a limit relative to the carrier signal.

SCPI command:

`CALC:LIM:ACP ON`, see [CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPoweR\[:STATe\]](#)

on page 223

`CALC:LIM:ACP:<adjacent-channel> 0dBc,0dBc`

`CALC:LIM:ACP:<adjacent-channel>:STAT ON`

#### **Absolute Limit ← Limits ← Channel Setup ← CP/ACLR Settings ← Ch Power ACLR**

Defines an absolute limit.

SCPI command:

`CALC:LIM:ACP ON`, see [CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPoweR\[:STATe\]](#)

on page 223

`CALC:LIM:ACP:<adjacent-channel>:ABS -10dBm,-10dBm`

`CALC:LIM:ACP:<adjacent-channel>:ABS:STAT ON`, see [CALCulate<n>:](#)

[LIMit<k>:ACPoweR:ACHannel:ABSolute:STATe](#) on page 218

#### **Check ← Limits ← Channel Setup ← CP/ACLR Settings ← Ch Power ACLR**

Activate or deactivate the limit to be considered during a limit check. The check of both limit values can be activated independently.

#### **Chan Pwr/Hz ← CP/ACLR Settings ← Ch Power ACLR**

If deactivated, the channel power is displayed in dBm. If activated, the channel power density is displayed instead. Thus, the absolute unit of the channel power is switched from dBm to dBm/Hz. The channel power density in dBm/Hz corresponds to the power inside a bandwidth of 1 Hz and is calculated as follows:

"channel power density = channel power – log<sub>10</sub>(channel bandwidth)"

By means of this function it is possible e.g. to measure the signal/noise power density or use the additional functions "[ACLR \(Abs/Rel\)](#)" on page 127 and "[ACLR Reference](#)" on page 123 to obtain the signal to noise ratio.

SCPI command:

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:POWer:RESult:PHZ](#) on page 206

#### **Power Mode ← CP/ACLR Settings ← Ch Power ACLR**

Opens a submenu to select the power mode.

**Clear/Write ← Power Mode ← CP/ACLR Settings ← Ch Power ACLR**

If this mode is activated, the channel power and the adjacent channel powers are calculated directly from the current trace (default mode).

SCPI command:

CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:MODE WRIT, see [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWer:MODE](#) on page 205

**Max Hold ← Power Mode ← CP/ACLR Settings ← Ch Power ACLR**

If this mode is activated, the power values are calculated from the current trace and compared with the previous power value using a maximum algorithm. The higher value is retained. If activated, the enhancement label "Pwr Max" is displayed.

SCPI command:

CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:MODE MAXH, see [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWer:MODE](#) on page 205

**Select Trace ← CP/ACLR Settings ← Ch Power ACLR**

Opens an edit dialog box to enter the trace number on which the CP/ACLR measurement is to be performed. Only activated traces can be selected (for details on trace modes see [chapter 6.4.5, "Trace Mode Overview"](#), on page 174).

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]POWer:TRACe](#) on page 293

**ACLR (Abs/Rel) ← CP/ACLR Settings ← Ch Power ACLR**

Switches between absolute and relative power measurement in the adjacent channels.

Abs	The absolute power in the adjacent channels is displayed in the unit of the y-axis, e.g. in dBm, dBμV.
Rel	The level of the adjacent channels is displayed relative to the level of the transmission channel in dBc.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]POWer:ACHannel:MODE](#) on page 288

**Adjust Settings ← CP/ACLR Settings ← Ch Power ACLR**

Automatically optimizes all instrument settings for the selected channel configuration (channel bandwidth, channel spacing) within a specific frequency range (channel bandwidth). The adjustment is carried out only once. If necessary, the instrument settings can be changed later.

For details on the settings of span, resolution bandwidth, video bandwidth, detector and trace averaging see [chapter 6.4.15, "Optimized Settings for CP/ACLR Test Parameters"](#), on page 192.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]POWer:ACHannel:PRESet](#) on page 289

**Sweep Time ← Ch Power ACLR**

Opens an edit dialog box to enter the sweep time. With the RMS detector, a longer sweep time increases the stability of the measurement results.

The function of this softkey is identical to the [Sweeptime Manual](#) softkey in the "Bandwidth" menu.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:] SWEep:TIME on page 298

#### **Fast ACLR (On/Off) ← Ch Power ACLR**

Switches between the IBW method ("Fast ACLR Off") and the zero span method ("Fast ACLR On").

When switched on, the R&S FSV sets the center frequency consecutively to the different channel center frequencies and measures the power with the selected measurement time (= sweep time/number of channels). The RBW filters suitable for the selected standard and frequency offset are automatically used (e.g. root raised cos with IS 136). For details on available channel filters see [chapter 6.4.6, "Selecting the Appropriate Filter Type"](#), on page 176.

The RMS detector is used for obtaining correct power measurement results. Therefore this requires no software correction factors.

Measured values are output as a list. The powers of the transmission channels are output in dBm, the powers of the adjacent channels in dBm.

The sweep time is selected depending on the desired reproducibility of results. Reproducibility increases with sweep time since power measurement is then performed over a longer time period. As a general approach, it can be assumed that approx. 500 non-correlated measured values are required for a reproducibility of 0.5 dB (99 % of the measurements are within 0.5 dB of the true measured value). This holds true for white noise. The measured values are considered as non-correlated if their time interval corresponds to the reciprocal of the measured bandwidth.

With IS 136 the measurement bandwidth is approx. 25 kHz, i.e. measured values at an interval of 40 µs are considered as non-correlated. A measurement time of 40 ms is thus required per channel for 1000 measured values. This is the default sweep time which the R&S FSV sets in coupled mode. Approx. 5000 measured values are required for a reproducibility of 0.1 dB (99 %), i.e. the measurement time is to be increased to 200 ms.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:] POWer:HSPeed on page 292

#### **Set CP Reference ← Ch Power ACLR**

Defines the currently measured channel power as the reference value if channel power measurement is activated. The reference value is displayed in the "Tx1 (Ref) Power" field; the default value is 0 dBm.

The softkey is available only for multi carrier ACLR measurements.

In adjacent-channel power measurement with one or several carrier signals, the power is always referenced to a transmission channel, i.e. no value is displayed for "Tx1 (Ref) Power".

SCPI command:

[SENSe:] POWer:ACHannel:REFerence:AUTO ONCE on page 290



**Noise Correction ← Ch Power ACLR**

If activated, the results are corrected by the instrument's inherent noise, which increases the dynamic range.

"ON"	A reference measurement of the instrument's inherent noise is carried out. The noise power measured is then subtracted from the power in the channel that is being examined. The inherent noise of the instrument depends on the selected center frequency, resolution bandwidth and level setting. Therefore, the correction function is disabled whenever one of these parameters is changed. A disable message is displayed on the screen. Noise correction must be switched on again manually after the change.
"OFF"	No noise correction is performed.
"AUTO"	Noise correction is performed. After a parameter change, noise correction is restarted automatically and a new correction measurement is performed.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]POWER:NCORrection](#) on page 292

**Adjust Ref Lvl ← Ch Power ACLR**

Adjusts the reference level to the measured channel power. This ensures that the settings of the RF attenuation and the reference level are optimally adjusted to the signal level without overloading the R&S FSV or limiting the dynamic range by a too small S/N ratio.

For details on manual settings see "Settings of CP/ACLR test parameters" in the description of the base unit.

The reference level is not influenced by the selection of a standard. To achieve an optimum dynamic range, the reference level has to be set in a way that places the signal maximum close to the reference level without forcing an overload message. Since the measurement bandwidth for channel power measurements is significantly lower than the signal bandwidth, the signal path may be overloaded although the trace is still significantly below the reference level.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]POWER:ACHannel:PRESet:RLEVEL](#) on page 289

**Spectrum Emission Mask**

Performs a comparison of the signal power in different carrier offset ranges with the maximum values specified in the 1xEV-DO specification.

SCPI command:

[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:MEASurement](#) on page 245

[CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:FAIL](#) on page 223

**Sweep List ← Spectrum Emission Mask**

Opens a submenu to edit the sweep list and displays the "Sweep List" dialog box.

**Sweep List dialog box ← Sweep List ← Spectrum Emission Mask**

After a preset, the sweep list contains a set of default ranges and parameters. For each range, you can change the parameters listed below. To insert or delete ranges, use the "Insert Before Range", "Insert After Range", "Delete Range" softkeys. The measurement results are not updated during editing but on closing the dialog box ("Edit Sweep List/ Close Sweep List" softkey, see ["Close Sweep List"](#) on page 133).

The changes of the sweep list are only kept until you load another parameter set (by pressing PRESET or by loading an XML file). If you want a parameter set to be available permanently, create an XML file for this configuration (for details refer to [chapter 6.4.10, "Format Description of Spectrum Emission Mask XML Files"](#), on page 180).

If you load one of the provided XML files ("Load Standard" softkey, see ["Load Standard"](#) on page 138), the sweep list contains ranges and parameters according to the selected standard. For further details refer also to [chapter 6.4.11, "Provided XML Files for the Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement"](#), on page 185.

**Note:** If you edit the sweep list, always follow the rules and consider the limitations described in [chapter 6.4.12, "Ranges and Range Settings"](#), on page 188.

**Range Start / Range Stop ← Sweep List dialog box ← Sweep List ← Spectrum Emission Mask**

Sets the start frequency/stop frequency of the selected range. Follow the rules described in [chapter 6.4.12, "Ranges and Range Settings"](#), on page 188.

In order to change the start/stop frequency of the first/last range, select the appropriate span with the SPAN key. If you set a span that is smaller than the overall span of the ranges, the measurement includes only the ranges that lie within the defined span and have a minimum span of 20 Hz. The first and last ranges are adapted to the given span as long as the minimum span of 20 Hz is not violated.

Frequency values for each range have to be defined relative to the center frequency. The reference range has to be centered on the center frequency. The minimum span of the reference range is given by the current TX Bandwidth.

SCPI command:

`[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>[:FREQuency]:START` on page 272

`[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>[:FREQuency]:STOP` on page 272

**Fast SEM ← Sweep List dialog box ← Sweep List ← Spectrum Emission Mask**

Activates "Fast SEM" mode for all ranges in the sweep list. For details see [chapter 6.4.13, "Fast Spectrum Emission Mask Measurements"](#), on page 189.

**Note:** If "Fast SEM" mode is deactivated while [Symmetric Setup](#) mode is on, "Symmetrical Setup" mode is automatically also deactivated.

If "Fast SEM" mode is activated while "Symmetrical Setup" mode is on, not all range settings can be set automatically.

SCPI command:

`[SENSe:]ESpectrum:HighSPeed` on page 269

**Filter Type ← Sweep List dialog box ← Sweep List ← Spectrum Emission Mask**

Sets the filter type for this range. For details on filters see also [chapter 6.4.6, "Selecting the Appropriate Filter Type"](#), on page 176.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:FILTer:TYPE on page 271

**RBW ← Sweep List dialog box ← Sweep List ← Spectrum Emission Mask**

Sets the RBW value for this range.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:BANDwidth[:RESolution] on page 270

**VBW ← Sweep List dialog box ← Sweep List ← Spectrum Emission Mask**

Sets the VBW value for this range.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:BANDwidth:VIDeo on page 270

**Sweep Time Mode ← Sweep List dialog box ← Sweep List ← Spectrum Emission Mask**

Activates or deactivates the auto mode for the sweep time.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:SWEep:TIME:AUTO on page 277

**Sweep Time ← Sweep List dialog box ← Sweep List ← Spectrum Emission Mask**

Sets the sweep time value for the range.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:SWEep:TIME on page 276

**Ref. Level ← Sweep List dialog box ← Sweep List ← Spectrum Emission Mask**

Sets the reference level for the range.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:RLEVel on page 276

**RF Att. Mode ← Sweep List dialog box ← Sweep List ← Spectrum Emission Mask**

Activates or deactivates the auto mode for RF attenuation.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:INPut:ATTenuation:AUTO on page 273

**RF Attenuator ← Sweep List dialog box ← Sweep List ← Spectrum Emission Mask**

Sets the attenuation value for that range.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:INPut:ATTenuation on page 273

**Preamp ← Sweep List dialog box ← Sweep List ← Spectrum Emission Mask**

Switches the preamplifier on or off.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:INPut:GAIN:STATe on page 273

**Transd. Factor** ← **Sweep List dialog box** ← **Sweep List** ← **Spectrum Emission Mask**  
Sets a transducer for the specified range. You can only choose a transducer that fulfills the following conditions:

- The transducer overlaps or equals the span of the range.
- The x-axis is linear.
- The unit is dB.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:TRANsducer on page 277

**Limit Check 1-4** ← **Sweep List dialog box** ← **Sweep List** ← **Spectrum Emission Mask**  
Sets the type of limit check for all ranges.

For details on limit checks see the base unit description "Working with Lines in SEM".

The limit state affects the availability of all limit settings ("**Abs Limit Start**" on page 132, "**Abs Limit Stop**" on page 132, "**Rel Limit Start**" on page 132, "**Rel Limit Stop**" on page 133).

Depending on the number of active power classes (see "Power Class" dialog box), the number of limits that can be set varies. Up to four limits are possible. The sweep list is extended accordingly.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:LIMit<source>:STATe on page 276

CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:FAIL on page 223

**Abs Limit Start** ← **Sweep List dialog box** ← **Sweep List** ← **Spectrum Emission Mask**  
Sets an absolute limit value at the start frequency of the range [dBm].

This parameter is only available if the limit check is set accordingly (see "**Limit Check 1-4**" on page 132).

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:LIMit<source>:ABSolute:START

on page 274

**Abs Limit Stop** ← **Sweep List dialog box** ← **Sweep List** ← **Spectrum Emission Mask**  
Sets an absolute limit value at the stop frequency of the range [dBm].

This parameter is only available if the limit check is set accordingly (see "**Limit Check 1-4**" on page 132).

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:LIMit<source>:ABSolute:STOP

on page 275

**Rel Limit Start** ← **Sweep List dialog box** ← **Sweep List** ← **Spectrum Emission Mask**  
Sets a relative limit value at the start frequency of the range [dBc].

This parameter is only available if the limit check is set accordingly (see "**Limit Check 1-4**" on page 132).

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:LIMit<source>:RELative:START

on page 275

**Rel Limit Stop** ← **Sweep List dialog box** ← **Sweep List** ← **Spectrum Emission Mask**  
Sets a relative limit value at the stop frequency of the range [dBc].

This parameter is only available if the limit check is set accordingly (see "[Sweep List dialog box](#)" on page 130).

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:LIMit<source>:RELative:STOP  
on page 275

**Close Sweep List** ← **Sweep List** ← **Spectrum Emission Mask**

Closes the "Sweep List" dialog box and updates the measurement results.

**Insert before Range** ← **Sweep List** ← **Spectrum Emission Mask**

Inserts a new range to the left of the currently focused range. The range numbers of the currently focused range and all higher ranges are increased accordingly. The maximum number of ranges is 20.

For further details refer to [chapter 6.4.12, "Ranges and Range Settings"](#), on page 188.

SCPI command:

ESP:RANG3:INS BEF, see [SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:INSert  
on page 274

**Insert after Range** ← **Sweep List** ← **Spectrum Emission Mask**

Inserts a new range to the right of the currently focused range. The range numbers of all higher ranges are increased accordingly. The maximum number of ranges is 20.

For further details refer to [chapter 6.4.12, "Ranges and Range Settings"](#), on page 188.

SCPI command:

ESP:RANG1:INS AFT, see [SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:INSert  
on page 274

**Delete Range** ← **Sweep List** ← **Spectrum Emission Mask**

Deletes the currently focused range, if possible. The range numbers are updated accordingly. For further details refer to [chapter 6.4.12, "Ranges and Range Settings"](#), on page 188.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:DELete on page 271

**Symmetric Setup** ← **Sweep List** ← **Spectrum Emission Mask**

If activated, the current sweep list configuration is changed to define a symmetrical setup regarding the reference range. The number of ranges to the left of the reference range is reflected to the right, i.e. any missing ranges on the right are inserted, while superfluous ranges are removed. The values in the ranges to the right of the reference range are adapted symmetrically to those in the left ranges.

Any changes to the range settings in active "Symmetric Setup" mode lead to symmetrical changes in the other ranges (where possible). In particular, this means:

- Inserting ranges: a symmetrical range is inserted on the other side of the reference range
- Deleting ranges: the symmetrical range on the other side of the reference range is also deleted

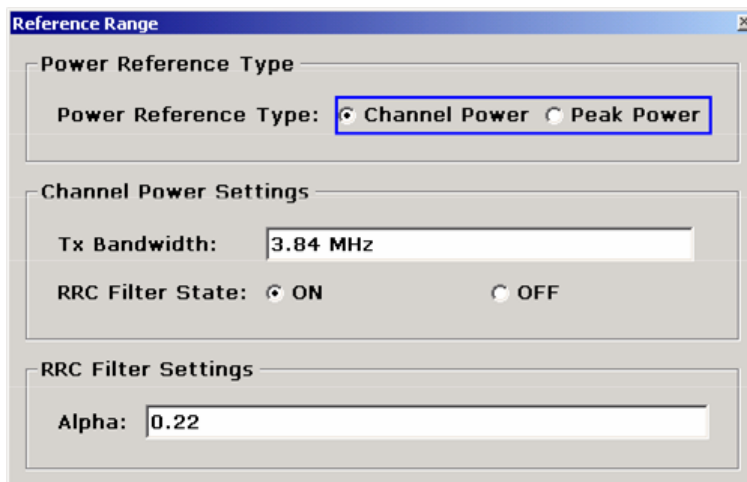
- Editing range settings: the settings in the symmetrical range are adapted accordingly

**Note:** If "Fast SEM" mode is deactivated while "Symmetric Setup" mode is on, "Sym Setup" mode is automatically also deactivated.

If "Fast SEM" mode is activated while "Symmetric Setup" mode is on, not all range settings can be set automatically.

#### **Edit Reference Range ← Sweep List ← Spectrum Emission Mask**

Opens the "Reference Range" dialog box to edit the additional settings used for SEM measurements.



Two different power reference types are supported:

- "Peak Power"  
Measures the highest peak within the reference range.
- "Channel Power"  
Measures the channel power within the reference range (integral bandwidth method).  
If the "Channel Power" reference power type is activated, the dialog box is extended to define additional settings:
- "Tx Bandwidth"  
Defines the bandwidth used for measuring the channel power:  
minimum span ≤ value ≤ span of reference range
- "RRC Filter State"  
Activates or deactivates the use of an RRC filter.
- "RRC Filter Settings"  
Sets the alpha value of the RRC filter. This window is only available if the RRC filter is activated.

For further details refer to [chapter 6.4.12, "Ranges and Range Settings"](#), on page 188.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum:RTYPe](#) on page 278

[\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum:BWID](#) on page 268

[\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum:FILTer\[:RRC\]\[:STATe\]](#) on page 268

[\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum:FILTer\[:RRC\]:ALPHa](#) on page 268

#### **List Evaluation ← Spectrum Emission Mask**

Opens a submenu to edit the list evaluation settings.

**List Evaluation (On/Off) ← List Evaluation ← Spectrum Emission Mask**

Activates or deactivates the list evaluation.

SCPI command:

Turning list evaluation on and off:

`CALCulate<n>:PSEarch|PEAKsearch:AUTO` on page 229

Querying list evaluation results:

`TRACe<n>[:DATA]` on page 301

**Margin ← List Evaluation ← Spectrum Emission Mask**

Opens an edit dialog box to enter the margin used for the limit check/peak search.

SCPI command:

`CALCulate<n>:PSEarch|PEAKsearch:MARGin` on page 229

**Show Peaks ← List Evaluation ← Spectrum Emission Mask**

In the diagram, marks all peaks with blue squares that have been listed during an active list evaluation.

SCPI command:

`CALCulate<n>:ESpectrum:PSEarch|:PEAKsearch:PSHow` on page 234

**Save Evaluation List ← List Evaluation ← Spectrum Emission Mask**

Opens the "ASCII File Export Name" dialog box to save the result in ASCII format to a specified file and directory. For further details refer also to the "ASCII File Export" softkey ("ASCII File Export" on page 135).

SCPI command:

`MMEMory:STORe<n>:LIST` on page 327

**ASCII File Export ← Save Evaluation List ← List Evaluation ← Spectrum Emission Mask**

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 6.4.8, "ASCII File Export Format"](#), on page 178.

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 136).

An example of an output file for Spectrum Emission Mask measurements is given in [chapter 6.4.9, "ASCII File Export Format \(Spectrum Emission Mask\)"](#), on page 179.

SCPI command:

`FORMat:DEXPort:DSEParator` on page 325

`MMEMory:STORe<n>:LIST` on page 327

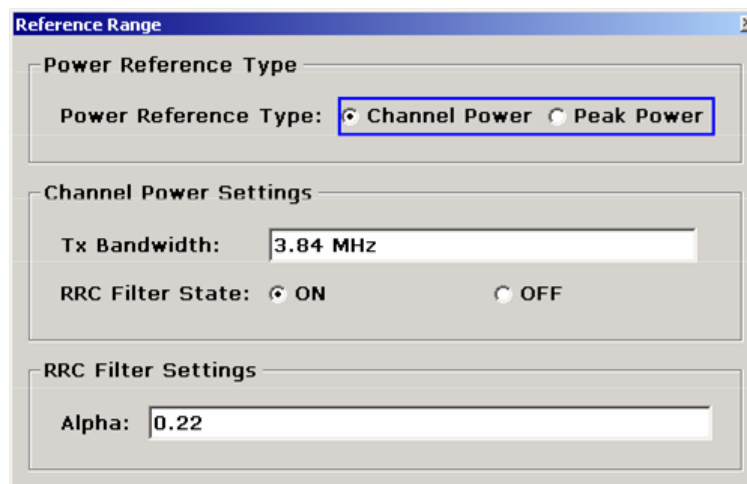
**Decim Sep** ← **Save Evaluation List** ← **List Evaluation** ← **Spectrum Emission Mask**  
 Selects the decimal separator with floating-point numerals for the ASCII Trace export to support evaluation programs (e.g. MS-Excel) in different languages. The values '.' (decimal point) and ',' (comma) can be set.

SCPI command:

[FORMat:DEXPort:DSEParator](#) on page 325

**Edit Reference Range** ← **Spectrum Emission Mask**

Opens the "Reference Range" dialog box to edit the additional settings used for SEM measurements.



Two different power reference types are supported:

- "Peak Power"  
Measures the highest peak within the reference range.
- "Channel Power"  
Measures the channel power within the reference range (integral bandwidth method).  
If the "Channel Power" reference power type is activated, the dialog box is extended to define additional settings:
- "Tx Bandwidth"  
Defines the bandwidth used for measuring the channel power:  
minimum span ≤ value ≤ span of reference range
- "RRC Filter State"  
Activates or deactivates the use of an RRC filter.
- "RRC Filter Settings"  
Sets the alpha value of the RRC filter. This window is only available if the RRC filter is activated.

For further details refer to [chapter 6.4.12, "Ranges and Range Settings"](#), on page 188.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum:RTYPE](#) on page 278

[\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum:BWID](#) on page 268

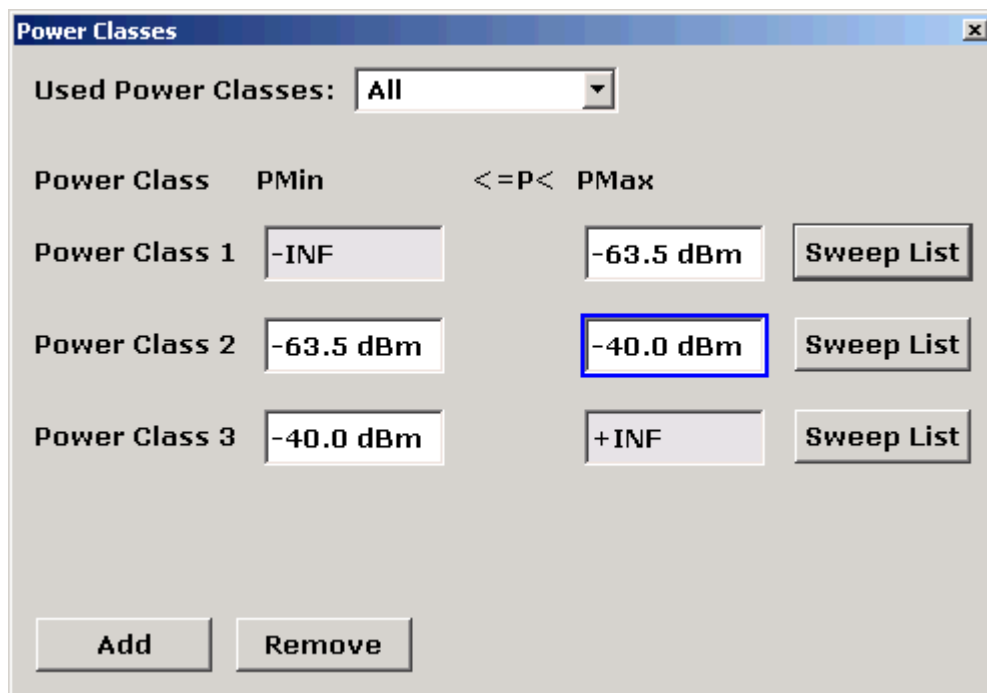
[\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum:FILTer\[:RRC\]\[:STATE\]](#) on page 268

[\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum:FILTer\[:RRC\]:ALPHA](#) on page 268



**Edit Power Classes ← Spectrum Emission Mask**

Opens a dialog box to modify the power class settings.

**Used Power Classes ← Edit Power Classes ← Spectrum Emission Mask**

Choose the power classes to be used from this dropdown menu. It is only possible to select either one of the defined power classes or all of the defined power classes together.

Only power classes for which limits are defined are available for selection.

If "All" is selected, the power class that corresponds to the currently measured power in the reference range is used. The limits assigned to that power class are applied (see "PMin/PMax" on page 137).

SCPI command:

`CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ESpectrum:PClass<Class>[:EXCLUSIVE]`

on page 225

To define all limits in one step:

`CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ESpectrum:PClass<Class>:LIMit[:STATE]`

on page 226

**PMin/PMax ← Edit Power Classes ← Spectrum Emission Mask**

Defines the level limits for each power class. The range always starts at -200 dBm (-INF) and always stops at 200 dBm (+INF). These fields cannot be modified. If more than one Power Class is defined, the value of "PMin" must be equal to the value of "PMax" of the last Power Class and vice versa.

Note that the power level may be equal to the lower limit, but must be lower than the upper limit:

$$P_{\min} \leq P < P_{\max}$$

SCPI command:

[CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ESpectrum:PClass<Class>:MINimum](#) on page 227

[CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ESpectrum:PClass<Class>:MAXimum](#) on page 227

### **Sweep List ← Edit Power Classes ← Spectrum Emission Mask**

See "[Sweep List](#)" on page 129

### **Add/Remove ← Edit Power Classes ← Spectrum Emission Mask**

Activates or deactivates power classes to be defined. Up to four power classes can be defined. The number of active power classes affects the availability of the items of the Used Power Classes dropdown menu.

SCPI command:

[CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ESpectrum:PClass<Class>\[:EXCLUSIVE\]](#)

on page 225

### **Bandclass ← Spectrum Emission Mask**

Opens a dialog box to select a specific bandclass.

For a list of predefined bandclasses refer to the "Bandclass" softkey in the ACP menu (["Bandclass"](#) on page 120).

The settings for each bandclass are provided in \*.xml files that are located in the directory C:\R\_S\INSTR\sem\_std\evdo\dl. The files themselves are named DO\_DL\_BC01.XML (bandclass 1) to DO\_DL\_BC17.XML (bandclass 17). By selecting one of the bandclasses from the dialog box, the correct file is loaded automatically. The file can also be loaded manually (see [Load Standard](#) softkey).

SCPI command:

[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:BClass|BANDclass](#) on page 236

### **Load Standard ← Spectrum Emission Mask**

Opens a dialog box to select an XML file which includes the desired standard specification. For details on the provided XML files refer to [chapter 6.4.11, "Provided XML Files for the Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement"](#), on page 185.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum:PRESet\[:STANDARD\]](#) on page 269

### **Save As Standard ← Spectrum Emission Mask**

Opens the "Save As Standard" dialog box, in which the currently used SEM settings and parameters can be saved and exported into an \*.xml file. Enter the name of the file in the "File name" field. For details on the structure and contents of the XML file refer to [chapter 6.4.10, "Format Description of Spectrum Emission Mask XML Files"](#), on page 180.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum:PRESet:STORe](#) on page 270

### **Meas Start/Stop ← Spectrum Emission Mask**

Aborts/restarts the current measurement and displays the status:

"Start"                    The measurement is currently running.

"Stop" The measurement has been stopped, or, in single sweep mode, the end of the sweep has been reached.

SCPI command:

[ABORT](#) on page 324

[INITiate<n>:ESpectrum](#) on page 326

#### **Restore Standard Files ← Spectrum Emission Mask**

Copies the XML files from the C:\R\_S\instr\sem\_backup folder to the C:\R\_S\instr\sem\_std folder. Files of the same name are overwritten.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum:PRESet:REStore](#) on page 270

#### **Occupied Bandwidth**

Activates measurement of the bandwidth assigned to the signal.

SCPI command:

[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:MEASurement](#) on page 245

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWer:RESult](#) on page 205

#### **% Power Bandwidth (span > 0) ← Occupied Bandwidth**

Opens an edit dialog box to enter the percentage of total power in the displayed frequency range which defines the occupied bandwidth. Values from 10% to 99.9% are allowed.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]POWer:BANDwidth|BWIDth](#) on page 292

#### **Channel Bandwidth (span > 0) ← Occupied Bandwidth**

Opens an edit dialog box to enter the channel bandwidth for the transmission channel. The specified channel bandwidth is used for optimization of the test parameters (for details see [chapter 6.4.15, "Optimized Settings for CP/ACLR Test Parameters"](#), on page 192). The default setting is 14 kHz.

For measurements in line with a specific transmission standard, the bandwidth specified by the standard for the transmission channel must be entered.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]POWer:ACHannel:BANDwidth|BWIDth\[:CHANnel<channel>\]](#)  
on page 285

#### **Adjust Ref Lvl (span > 0) ← Occupied Bandwidth**

Adjusts the reference level to the measured total power of the signal. the softkey is activated after the first sweep with active measurement of the occupied bandwidth has been completed and the total power of the signal is thus known.

Adjusting the reference level ensures that the signal path will not be overloaded and the dynamic range not limited by too low a reference level. Since the measurement bandwidth for channel power measurements is significantly lower than the signal bandwidth, the signal path may be overloaded although the trace is distinctly below the reference level. If the measured channel power is equal to the reference level, the signal path cannot be overloaded.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]POWER:ACHannel:PRESet:RLEVel](#) on page 289

#### **Adjust Settings ← Occupied Bandwidth**

Automatically optimizes all instrument settings for the selected channel configuration (channel bandwidth, channel spacing) within a specific frequency range (channel bandwidth). The adjustment is carried out only once. If necessary, the instrument settings can be changed later.

For details on the settings of span, resolution bandwidth, video bandwidth, detector and trace averaging see [chapter 6.4.15, "Optimized Settings for CP/ACLR Test Parameters"](#), on page 192.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]POWER:ACHannel:PRESet](#) on page 289

#### **CCDF**

Starts the measurement of the Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function and the Crest factor.

Also opens the CCDF submenu containing the following softkeys:

SCPI command:

[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:MEASurement](#) on page 245

#### **Res BW ← CCDF**

Opens an edit dialog box to set the resolution bandwidth directly.

For correct measurement of the signal statistics the resolution bandwidth has to be wider than the signal bandwidth in order to measure the actual peaks of the signal amplitude correctly. In order not to influence the peak amplitudes the video bandwidth is automatically set to 10 MHz. The sample detector is used for detecting the video voltage.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]BANDwidth|BWIDth\[:RESolution\]](#) on page 278

#### **# of Samples ← CCDF**

Opens an edit dialog box to set the number of power measurements that are taken into account for the statistics.

Apart from the number of measurements the overall measurement time depends also on the set resolution bandwidth as the resolution bandwidth directly influences the sampling rate.

SCPI command:

[CALCulate<n>:STATistics:NSAMples](#) on page 230

#### **Scaling ← CCDF**

Opens a submenu to change the scaling parameters of x- and y-axis.

**x-Axis Ref Level ← Scaling ← CCDF**

Opens an edit dialog box to enter the reference level in the currently active unit (dBm, dBμV, etc). The function of this softkey is identical to the "Ref Level" softkey in the "Amplitude" menu (see ["Ref Level"](#) on page 68).

For the APD function this value is mapped to the right diagram border. For the CCDF function there is no direct representation of this value on the diagram as the x-axis is scaled relatively to the measured mean power.

SCPI command:

[CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:X:RLEVel](#) on page 232

**x-Axis Range ← Scaling ← CCDF**

Opens the "Range" submenu to select a value for the level range to be covered by the statistics measurement selected.

SCPI command:

[CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:X:RANGE](#) on page 232

**Range Log 100 dB ← x-Axis Range ← Scaling ← CCDF**

Sets the level display range to 100 dB.

SCPI command:

Logarithmic scaling:

[DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:SPAC LOG](#), see [DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing](#) on page 254

Display range:

[DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y 100DB](#), see [DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:TRACe<t>:Y\[:SCALE\]](#) on page 251

**Range Log 50 dB ← x-Axis Range ← Scaling ← CCDF**

Sets the level display range to 50 dB.

SCPI command:

Logarithmic scaling:

[DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:SPAC LOG](#), see [DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing](#) on page 254

Display range:

[DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y 50DB](#), see [DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:TRACe<t>:Y\[:SCALE\]](#) on page 251

**Range Log 10 dB ← x-Axis Range ← Scaling ← CCDF**

Sets the level display range to 10 dB.

SCPI command:

Logarithmic scaling:

[DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:SPAC LOG](#), see [DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing](#) on page 254

Display range:

[DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y 10DB](#), see [DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:TRACe<t>:Y\[:SCALE\]](#) on page 251

**Range Log 5 dB ← x-Axis Range ← Scaling ← CCDF**

Sets the level display range to 5 dB.

SCPI command:

Logarithmic scaling:

DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:SPAC LOG, see [DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing](#) on page 254

Display range:

DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y 5DB, see [DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:TRACe<t>:Y\[:SCALE\]](#) on page 251

**Range Log 1 dB ← x-Axis Range ← Scaling ← CCDF**

Sets the level display range to 1 dB.

SCPI command:

Logarithmic scaling:

DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:SPAC LOG, see [DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing](#) on page 254

Display range:

DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y 1DB, see [DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:TRACe<t>:Y\[:SCALE\]](#) on page 251

**Range Log Manual ← x-Axis Range ← Scaling ← CCDF**

Opens an edit dialog box to define the display range of a logarithmic level axis manually.

SCPI command:

Logarithmic scaling:

DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:SPAC LOG, see [DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing](#) on page 254

Display range:

[DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:TRACe<t>:Y\[:SCALE\]](#) on page 251

**Range Linear % ← x-Axis Range ← Scaling ← CCDF**

Selects linear scaling for the level axis in %.

The grid is divided into decadal sections.

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 254

**Range Lin. Unit ← x-Axis Range ← Scaling ← CCDF**

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 254

#### **y-Axis Max Value ← Scaling ← CCDF**

Opens an edit dialog box to define the upper limit of the displayed probability range. Values on the y-axis are normalized which means that the maximum value is 1.0. The y-axis scaling is defined via the [y-Unit % / Abs](#) softkey. The distance between max and min value must be at least one decade.

SCPI command:

[CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:Y:UPPer](#) on page 233

#### **y-Axis Min Value ← Scaling ← CCDF**

Opens an edit dialog box to define the lower limit of the displayed probability range. Values in the range  $1e^{-9} < value < 0.1$  are allowed. The y-axis scaling is defined via the [y-Unit % / Abs](#) softkey. The distance between max and min value must be at least one decade.

SCPI command:

[CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:Y:LOWer](#) on page 233

#### **y-Unit % / Abs ← Scaling ← CCDF**

Defines the scaling type of the y-axis. The default value is absolute scaling.

SCPI command:

[CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:Y:UNIT](#) on page 233

#### **Default Settings ← Scaling ← CCDF**

Resets the x- and y-axis scalings to their preset values.

x-axis ref level:	-10 dBm
x-axis range APD:	100 dB
x-axis range CCDF:	20 dB
y-axis upper limit:	1.0
y-axis lower limit:	1E-6

SCPI command:

[CALCulate<n>:STATistics:PRESet](#) on page 231

#### **Adjust Settings ← Scaling ← CCDF**

Adjusts the level settings according to the measured difference between peak and minimum power for APD measurement or peak and mean power for CCDF measurement in order to obtain maximum power resolution. Adjusts the reference level to the current input signal. For details see also the [Adjust Ref Lvl](#) softkey.

SCPI command:

[CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:AUTO ONCE](#) on page 232

**Gated Trigger (On/Off) ← CCDF**

Activates and deactivates the gating for statistics functions for the ACP and the CCDF channel. The trigger source is changed to "EXTERN" if this function is switched on. The gate ranges are defined using the "Gate Ranges" on page 144 softkey.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:] SWEep:EGATe on page 294

[SENSe:] SWEep:EGATe:SOURce on page 295

**Gate Ranges ← CCDF**

Opens a dialog to configure up to 3 gate ranges for each trace.

For details on configuration, see "Defining gated triggering for APD and CCDF measurements" in the base unit description.

Gate Ranges						
	Trace 1	Trace 2	Trace 3	Trace 4	Trace 5	Trace 6
Comment	SlotA					
Period	8 ms	8 ms	8 ms	8 ms	8 ms	8 ms
Range 1 Start	1 ms	1 $\mu$ s	1 $\mu$ s	1 $\mu$ s	1 $\mu$ s	1 $\mu$ s
Range 1 Stop	3 ms	1 $\mu$ s	1 $\mu$ s	1 $\mu$ s	1 $\mu$ s	1 $\mu$ s
Range 1 Use	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
Range 2 Start	1 $\mu$ s	1 $\mu$ s	1 $\mu$ s	1 $\mu$ s	1 $\mu$ s	1 $\mu$ s
Range 2 Stop	1 $\mu$ s	1 $\mu$ s	1 $\mu$ s	1 $\mu$ s	1 $\mu$ s	1 $\mu$ s
Range 2 Use	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
Range 3 Start	1 $\mu$ s	1 $\mu$ s	1 $\mu$ s	1 $\mu$ s	1 $\mu$ s	1 $\mu$ s
Range 3 Stop	1 $\mu$ s	1 $\mu$ s	1 $\mu$ s	1 $\mu$ s	1 $\mu$ s	1 $\mu$ s
Range 3 Use	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off

SCPI command:

SWE:EGAT ON (see [SENSe:] SWEep:EGATe on page 294)

Switches on the external gate mode.

SWE:EGAT:TRAC1:COMM "SlotA" (see [SENSe:] SWEep:EGATe:TRACe<k>:COMMENT on page 296)

Adds a comment to trace 1.

SWE:EGAT:TRAC1:STAT1 ON (see [SENSe:] SWEep:EGATe:TRACe<k>[:STATe<range>] on page 296)

Activates tracing for range 1 of trace 1.

SWE:EGAT:TRAC1:STAR1 3ms (see [SENSe:] SWEep:EGATe:TRACe<k>:STARTe<range> on page 296)

Sets the starting point for range 1 on trace 1 at 3 ms.

SWE:EGAT:TRAC1:STOp1 5ms (see [SENSe:] SWEep:EGATe:TRACe<k>:STOPe<range> on page 297)

Sets the stopping point for range 1 on trace 1 at 5 ms.

SWE:EGAT:TRAC1:PER 5ms (see [SENSe:] SWEep:EGATe:TRACe<k>:PERIOD on page 296)

Defines the period for gated triggering to 5 ms.



**Adjust Settings ← CCDF**

Adjusts the level settings according to the measured difference between peak and minimum power for APD measurement or peak and mean power for CCDF measurement in order to obtain maximum power resolution. Adjusts the reference level to the current input signal. For details see also the [Adjust Ref Lvl](#) softkey.

SCPI command:

`CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:AUTO ONCE` on page 232

**Power vs Time**

Starts the Power vs Time measurement ("1xEV-DO BTS Analysis" mode only). This measurement is required by the standard for the Emission Envelope Mask.

For details on screen layout and default values see the description of [Power vs Time](#).

SCPI command:

`CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:MEASurement` on page 245

**No of HalfSlots ← Power vs Time**

Change the number of halfslots used for averaging. The default value is 100.

SCPI command:

`[SENSe:]SWEep:COUNT` on page 294

**RF:Slot Full Idle ← Power vs Time**

Defines the expected signal. Set it to either FULL or IDLE mode. The limit lines and the borders for calculating the mean power are set. The lower and upper limit line are called DOPVTFL/DOPVTFU for FULL and DOPVTIL/DOPVTIU for IDLE mode. It is possible to change these lines with the standard limit line editor.

SCPI command:

`CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:RFSLot` on page 247

**Burst Fit On Off ← Power vs Time**

Activate an automatic burst alignment to the center of the diagram. If active the burst fit algorithm searches the maximum and minimum gradient, between them the maximum peak is determined, and from this point the 7 dB down points are searched. If these are within plausible ranges the burst is centered in the screen, otherwise nothing happens. The default setting is OFF.

The softkey is only available if the "RF:Slot" is set to idle mode (see ["RF:Slot Full Idle"](#) on page 145).

SCPI command:

`CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:PVTime:BURSt` on page 245

**Reference Mean Pwr ← Power vs Time**

The standard asks for the sequence to first measure the FULL slot with the limit line relative to the mean power of the averaged time response. Therefore you should activate the Reference Mean Power for Full slot measurements.

In this mode the mean power is calculated and the limit lines are relative to that mean power.

This value should also be used as the reference for the IDLE slot measurement.

SCPI command:

[CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:PVTime:REference](#) on page 209

#### **Reference Manual ← Power vs Time**

Select the reference value for the limits manually.

Also refer to the description of the [Reference Mean Pwr](#) and [Set Mean to Manual](#) softkeys.

SCPI command:

[CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:PVTime:REference](#) on page 209

Remote: CALC:LIM:PVT:RVAL <numeric value>

#### **Set Mean to Manual ← Power vs Time**

Pressing the softkey leads to the usage of the current mean power value of the averaged time response as the fixed reference value for the limit lines. The mode is switched to Reference Manual. Now the IDLE slot can be selected and the measurement sequence can be finished.

Also refer to the description of the [Reference Mean Pwr](#) and [Reference Manual](#) softkeys.

SCPI command:

[CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:PVTime:REference](#) on page 209

#### **Restart on Fail ← Power vs Time**

Evaluates the limit line over all results at the end of a single sweep. The sweep restarts if the result is FAIL. On a PASS or MARGIN result, the sweep ends.

This softkey is only available in single sweep mode.

SCPI command:

[CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:PVTime:FREStart](#) on page 245

#### **Restore STD Lines ← Power vs Time**

Restores the limit lines defined in the standard to the state they were in when the device was supplied. In this way unintended overwriting of the standard lines can be undone.

SCPI command:

[CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:PVTime:RESTore](#) on page 209

#### **List Evaluation ← Power vs Time**

Opens a table below the measurement screen that shows the averaged, maximum and minimum values for the current measurement.

#### **Adjust Ref Lvl ← Power vs Time**

Adjusts the reference level to the measured channel power. This ensures that the settings of the RF attenuation and the reference level are optimally adjusted to the signal level without overloading the R&S FSV or limiting the dynamic range by a too small S/N ratio.

For details on manual settings see "Settings of CP/ACLR test parameters" in the description of the base unit.

The reference level is not influenced by the selection of a standard. To achieve an optimum dynamic range, the reference level has to be set in a way that places the signal maximum close to the reference level without forcing an overload message. Since the measurement bandwidth for channel power measurements is significantly lower than the signal bandwidth, the signal path may be overloaded although the trace is still significantly below the reference level.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]POWER:ACHannel:PRESet:RLEVel on page 289

### 6.3.2 Softkeys of the Frequency Menu

The following chapter describes all softkeys available in the "Frequency" 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.

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CF Stepsize.....	147
L 0.1*Span (span > 0).....	148
L 0.1*RBW (span > 0).....	148
L 0.5*Span (span > 0).....	148
L 0.5*RBW (span > 0).....	148
L x*Span (span > 0).....	148
L x*RBW (span > 0).....	149
L =Center.....	149
L =Marker.....	149
L Manual.....	149
Start.....	149
Stop.....	149
Frequency Offset.....	149

#### 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.

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

$$\text{span} = 0: 0 \text{ Hz} \leq f_{\text{center}} \leq f_{\max}$$

$f_{\max}$  and  $\text{span}_{\min}$  are specified in the data sheet.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]FREQUENCY:CENTer on page 282

#### CF Stepsize

Opens a submenu to set the step size of the center frequency.

The step size defines the value by which the center frequency is increased or decreased when the arrow keys are pressed. When you use the rotary knob the center frequency changes in steps of 10% of the "Center Frequency Stepsize".

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

Apart from the **=Center**, **=Marker** and **Manual** softkeys, the other softkeys are displayed depending on the selected frequency span.

This softkey is available for RF measurements.

#### **0.1\*Span (span > 0) ← CF Stepsize**

Sets the step size for the center frequency to 10 % of the span.

SCPI command:

FREQ:CENT:STEP:LINK SPAN, see [\[SENSe:\]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:LINK](#) on page 282

FREQ:CENT:STEP:LINK:FACT 10PCT, see [\[SENSe:\]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:LINK:FACTor](#) on page 283

#### **0.1\*RBW (span > 0) ← CF Stepsize**

Sets the step size for the center frequency to 10 % of the resolution bandwidth.

This is the default setting.

SCPI command:

FREQ:CENT:STEP:LINK RBW, see [\[SENSe:\]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:LINK](#) on page 282

FREQ:CENT:STEP:LINK:FACT 10PCT, see [\[SENSe:\]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:LINK:FACTor](#) on page 283

#### **0.5\*Span (span > 0) ← CF Stepsize**

Sets the step size for the center frequency to 50 % of the span.

SCPI command:

FREQ:CENT:STEP:LINK SPAN, see [\[SENSe:\]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:LINK](#) on page 282

FREQ:CENT:STEP:LINK:FACT 50PCT, see [\[SENSe:\]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:LINK:FACTor](#) on page 283

#### **0.5\*RBW (span > 0) ← CF Stepsize**

Sets the step size for the center frequency to 50 % of the resolution bandwidth.

SCPI command:

FREQ:CENT:STEP:LINK RBW, see [\[SENSe:\]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:LINK](#) on page 282

FREQ:CENT:STEP:LINK:FACT 50PCT, see [\[SENSe:\]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:LINK:FACTor](#) on page 283

#### **x\*Span (span > 0) ← CF Stepsize**

Opens an edit dialog box to set the step size for the center frequency as a percentage (%) of the span.

SCPI command:

FREQ:CENT:STEP:LINK SPAN, see [\[SENSe:\]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:LINK](#) on page 282

FREQ:CENT:STEP:LINK:FACT 20PCT, see [\[SENSe:\]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:LINK](#) on page 282

**x\*RBW (span > 0) ← CF Stepsize**

Opens an edit dialog box to set the step size for the center frequency as a percentage (%) of the resolution bandwidth. Values between 1 % and 100 % in steps of 1 % are allowed. The default setting is 10 %.

SCPI command:

FREQ:CENT:STEP:LINK RBW, see [\[SENSe:\]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:LINK](#) on page 282

FREQ:CENT:STEP:LINK:FACT 20PCT, see [\[SENSe:\]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:LINK](#) on page 282

**=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 for measurements of the signal harmonics. In this case, each stroke of the arrow key selects the center frequency of another harmonic.

**=Marker ← CF Stepsize**

Sets the step size to the value of the current marker and removes the coupling of the step size to span or resolution bandwidth.

This function is especially useful for measurements of the signal harmonics. In this case, 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](#) on page 282

**Start**

Opens an edit dialog box to define the start frequency. The following range of values is allowed:

$$f_{\min} \leq f_{\text{start}} \leq f_{\max} - \text{span}_{\min}$$

$f_{\min}$ ,  $f_{\max}$  and  $\text{span}_{\min}$  are specified in the data sheet.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]FREQuency:START](#) on page 283

**Stop**

Opens an edit dialog box to define the stop frequency. The following range of values for the stop frequency is allowed:

$$f_{\min} + \text{span}_{\min} \leq f_{\text{stop}} \leq f_{\max}$$

$f_{\min}$ ,  $f_{\max}$  and  $\text{span}_{\min}$  are specified in the data sheet.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]FREQuency:STOP](#) on page 284

**Frequency Offset**

Opens an edit dialog box to enter a frequency offset that shifts the displayed frequency range by the specified offset.

The softkey indicates the current frequency offset. The allowed values range from -100 GHz to 100 GHz. The default setting is 0 Hz.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:] FREQuency:OFFSet on page 283

### 6.3.3 Softkeys of the Span Menu for RF Measurements

The following chapter describes all softkeys available in the "Span" menu for RF measurements, except for "Power" and "Power vs Time" measurements.

Span Manual.....	150
Sweeptime Manual.....	150
Full Span.....	151
Last Span.....	151

#### Span Manual

Opens an edit dialog box to enter the frequency span. The center frequency remains the same when you change the span.

The following range is allowed:

span = 0: 0 Hz

span >0:  $span_{min} \leq f_{span} \leq f_{max}$

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

SCPI command:

[SENSe:] FREQuency:SPAN on page 283

#### Sweeptime Manual

Opens an edit dialog box to enter the sweep time.

<b>Sweep time</b>	
absolute max. sweep time value:	16000 s
absolute min. sweep time value:	zero span: 1 $\mu$ s
	span > 0: depends on device model (refer to data sheet)

Allowed values depend on the ratio of span to RBW and RBW to VBW. For details refer to the data sheet.

Numeric input is always rounded to the nearest possible sweep time. For rotary knob or UPARROW/DNARROW key inputs, the sweep time is adjusted in steps either downwards or upwards.

The manual input mode of the sweep time is indicated by a green bullet next to the "SWT" display in the channel bar. If the selected sweep time is too short for the selected bandwidth and span, level measurement errors will occur due to a too short settling time for the resolution or video filters. In this case, the R&S FSV displays the error message "UNCAL" and marks the indicated sweep time with a red bullet.

This softkey is available for RF measurements, but not for CCDF or Power vs Time measurements.

SCPI command:

SWE:TIME:AUTO OFF, see [SENSe:]SWEep:TIME:AUTO on page 298

[SENSe:]SWEep:TIME on page 298

#### Full Span

Sets the span to the full frequency range of the R&S FSV specified in the data sheet. This setting is useful for overview measurements.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]FREQuency:SPAN:FULL on page 283

#### Last Span

Sets the span to the previous value. With this function e.g. a fast change between overview measurement and detailed measurement is possible.

### 6.3.4 Softkeys of the Amplitude Menu for RF Measurements

The following table shows all softkeys available in the "Amplitude" menu for RF measurements except for Power vs Time measurements. The softkeys in the "Amplitude" menu for CDA and Power vs Time measurements are described in [chapter 6.2.4, "Softkeys of the Amplitude Menu for CDA Measurements"](#), on page 104.

Ref Level.....	151
Range.....	152
L Range Log 100 dB.....	152
L Range Log 50 dB.....	152
L Range Log 10 dB.....	152
L Range Log 5 dB.....	153
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RF Atten Manual/Mech Att Manual.....	154
RF Atten Auto/Mech Att Auto.....	154
EI Atten On/Off.....	154
EI Atten Mode (Auto/Man).....	155
Ref Level Offset.....	155
Ref Level Position.....	156
Grid Abs/Rel .....	156
Input (AC/DC).....	156

#### Ref Level

Opens an edit dialog box to enter the reference level in the current unit (dBm, dBμV, etc).

The reference level 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 252

### Range

Opens a submenu to define the display range of the level axis.

This softkey and its submenu are available for RF measurements except for Power vs Time measurements.

#### Range Log 100 dB ← Range

Sets the level display range to 100 dB.

SCPI command:

Logarithmic scaling:

`DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:SPAC LOG`, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing` on page 254

Display range:

`DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y 100DB`, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]` on page 251

#### Range Log 50 dB ← Range

Sets the level display range to 50 dB.

SCPI command:

Logarithmic scaling:

`DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:SPAC LOG`, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing` on page 254

Display range:

`DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y 50DB`, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]` on page 251

#### Range Log 10 dB ← Range

Sets the level display range to 10 dB.

SCPI command:

Logarithmic scaling:

`DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:SPAC LOG`, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing` on page 254

Display range:

`DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y 10DB`, see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]` on page 251



**Range Log 5 dB ← Range**

Sets the level display range to 5 dB.

SCPI command:

Logarithmic scaling:

DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:SPAC LOG, see [DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing](#) on page 254

Display range:

DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y 5DB, see [DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:TRACe<t>:Y\[:SCALe\]](#) on page 251

**Range Log 1 dB ← Range**

Sets the level display range to 1 dB.

SCPI command:

Logarithmic scaling:

DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:SPAC LOG, see [DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing](#) on page 254

Display range:

DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y 1DB, see [DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:TRACe<t>:Y\[:SCALe\]](#) on page 251

**Range Log Manual ← Range**

Opens an edit dialog box to define the display range of a logarithmic level axis manually.

SCPI command:

Logarithmic scaling:

DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:SPAC LOG, see [DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing](#) on page 254

Display range:

[DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:TRACe<t>:Y\[:SCALe\]](#) on page 251

**Range Linear % ← Range**

Selects linear scaling for the level axis in %.

The grid is divided into decadal sections.

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 254

**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 254

### Preamp On/Off

Switches the preamplifier on and 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 input from the R&S Digital I/Q Interface (option R&S FSV-B17).

SCPI command:

[INPut:GAIN:STATe](#) on page 320

### 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; "EI 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 current reference level cannot be set for the set RF attenuation, the reference level is adjusted accordingly.

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

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

$$\text{level}_{\text{mixer}} = \text{level}_{\text{input}} - \text{RF attenuation}$$

**Note:** As of firmware version 1.61, the maximum mixer level allowed is **0 dBm**. Mixer levels above this value may lead to incorrect measurement results, which are indicated by the "OVL" status display. The increased mixer level allows for an improved signal, but also increases the risk of overloading the instrument!

SCPI command:

[INPut:ATTenuation](#) on page 315

### 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 input from the R&S Digital I/Q Interface (option R&S FSV-B17).

SCPI command:

[INPut:ATTenuation:AUTO](#) on page 315

### EI 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 input from the R&S Digital I/Q Interface (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 [EI 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 320

#### **EI 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 [EI 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 320

[INPut:EATT](#) on page 319

#### **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  $\pm 200$  dB in 0.1 dB steps.

SCPI command:

[DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:TRACe<t>:Y\[:SCALe\]:RLEVel:OFFSet](#) on page 253

**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 except for Power vs Time measurements.

**Grid Abs/Rel**

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

Only available for RF measurements except for Power vs Time 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 251

**Input (AC/DC)**

Toggles the RF input of the R&S FSV between AC and DC coupling.

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

SCPI command:

`INPut:COUPling` on page 315

**6.3.5 Softkeys of the Bandwidth Menu**

The following table shows all softkeys available in the "Bandwidth" 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.



For Spurious Emission Measurements, the settings are defined in the "Sweep List" dialog, see the description in the base unit.

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Video BW Auto.....	158
Sweptime Manual.....	158
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L RBW/VBW Manual.....	161
L Span/RBW Auto [100].....	161
L Span/RBW Manual.....	162
L Default Coupling.....	162
Filter Type.....	162

### Res BW Manual

Opens an edit dialog box to enter a value for the resolution bandwidth. The available resolution bandwidths are specified in the data sheet.

For details on the correlation between resolution bandwidth and filter type refer to [chapter 6.4.6, "Selecting the Appropriate Filter Type"](#), on page 176.

Numeric input is always rounded to the nearest possible bandwidth. For rotary knob or UP/DNARROW key inputs, the bandwidth is adjusted in steps either upwards or downwards.

The manual input mode of the resolution bandwidth is indicated by a green bullet next to the "RBW" display in the channel bar.

This softkey is available for measuring the Adjacent Channel Power, the Spectrum Emission Mask, the Occupied Bandwidth and the CCDF. It is also available for Power vs Time measurements.

SCPI command:

`[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO` on page 279

`[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]` on page 278

### Res BW Auto

Couples the resolution bandwidth to the selected span (for span > 0). If you change the span, the resolution bandwidth is automatically adjusted.

This setting is recommended if you need the ideal resolution bandwidth in relation to a particular span.

This softkey is available for measuring the Adjacent Channel Power, the Occupied Bandwidth and the CCDF. It is also available for Power vs Time measurements.

SCPI command:

`[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO` on page 279

### Video BW Manual

Opens an edit dialog box to enter the video bandwidth. The available video bandwidths are specified in the data sheet.

Numeric input is always rounded to the nearest possible bandwidth. For rotary knob or UP/DOWN key inputs, the bandwidth is adjusted in steps either upwards or downwards.

The manual input mode of the video bandwidth is indicated by a green bullet next to the "VBW" display in the channel bar.

**Note:** RMS detector and VBW.

If an RMS detector is used, 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. For details on detectors see [chapter 6.4.4, "Detector Overview"](#), on page 173.

This softkey is available for measuring the Adjacent Channel Power, the Spectrum Emission Mask and the Occupied Bandwidth. It is also available for Power vs Time measurements.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth:VIDeo:AUTO on page 280

[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth:VIDeo on page 280

### Video BW Auto

Couples the video bandwidth to the resolution bandwidth. If you change the resolution bandwidth, the video bandwidth is automatically adjusted.

This setting is recommended if a minimum sweep time is required for a selected resolution bandwidth. Narrow video bandwidths result in longer sweep times due to the longer settling time. Wide bandwidths reduce the signal/noise ratio.

This softkey is available for measuring the Adjacent Channel Power, the Spectrum Emission Mask and the Occupied Bandwidth. It is also available for Power vs Time measurements.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth:VIDeo:AUTO on page 280

### Sweeptime Manual

Opens an edit dialog box to enter the sweep time.

<b>Sweep time</b>	
absolute max. sweep time value:	16000 s
absolute min. sweep time value:	zero span: 1 $\mu$ s
	span > 0: depends on device model (refer to data sheet)

Allowed values depend on the ratio of span to RBW and RBW to VBW. For details refer to the data sheet.

Numeric input is always rounded to the nearest possible sweep time. For rotary knob or UPARROW/DNARROW key inputs, the sweep time is adjusted in steps either downwards or upwards.

The manual input mode of the sweep time is indicated by a green bullet next to the "SWT" display in the channel bar. If the selected sweep time is too short for the selected bandwidth and span, level measurement errors will occur due to a too short settling time for the resolution or video filters. In this case, the R&S FSV displays the error message "UNCAL" and marks the indicated sweep time with a red bullet.

This softkey is available for RF measurements, but not for CCDF or Power vs Time measurements.

SCPI command:

SWE:TIME:AUTO OFF, see [SENSe:]SWEep:TIME:AUTO on page 298

[SENSe:]SWEep:TIME on page 298

### Sweeptime Auto

Couples the sweep time to the span, video bandwidth (VBW) and resolution bandwidth (RBW) (not available for zero span). If you change the span, resolution bandwidth or video bandwidth, the sweep time is automatically adjusted.

The R&S FSV always selects the shortest sweep time that is possible without falsifying the signal. The maximum level error is < 0.1 dB, compared to using a longer sweep time.

This softkey is available for measuring the Adjacent Channel Power, the Spectrum Emission Mask and the Occupied Bandwidth.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]SWEep:TIME:AUTO on page 298

### Sweep Type

Opens a submenu to define the sweep type.

This softkey is available for measuring the Signal Power, the Adjacent Channel Power and the Occupied Bandwidth.

This function is not available in IQ Analyzer mode or for input from the R&S Digital I/Q Interface (option R&S FSV-B17).

In frequency sweep mode, the analyzer provides several possible methods of sweeping:

- "Sweep" on page 159
- "FFT" on page 159 (not available with 5-Pole filters, channel filters or RRC filters, see chapter 6.4.6, "Selecting the Appropriate Filter Type", on page 176)
- "Auto" on page 160

### Sweep ← Sweep Type

Sets the [Sweep Type](#) to standard analog frequency sweep.

In the standard sweep mode, the local oscillator is set to provide the spectrum quasi analog from the start to the stop frequency.

SCPI command:

SWE:TYPE SWE, see [SENSe:]SWEep:TYPE on page 299

### FFT ← Sweep Type

Sets the [Sweep Type](#) to FFT mode.

The FFT sweep mode samples on a defined frequency value and transforms it to the spectrum by fast Fourier transformation (FFT).

FFT is not available when using 5-Pole filters, Channel filters or RRC filters. In this case, sweep mode is used.

**Note:** The same applies when a tracking generator (internal or external, options R&S FSV-B9/B10) is active.

SCPI command:

SWE:TYPE FFT, see [SENSe:]SWEep:TYPE on page 299

#### **Auto ← Sweep Type**

Automatically sets the fastest available [Sweep Type](#) for the current measurement. Auto mode is set by default.

SCPI command:

SWE:TYPE AUTO, see [SENSe:]SWEep:TYPE on page 299

#### **FFT Filter Mode ← Sweep Type**

Defines the filter mode to be used for FFT filters by defining the partial span size. The partial span is the span which is covered by one FFT analysis.

#### **Auto ← FFT Filter Mode ← Sweep Type**

The firmware determines whether to use wide or narrow filters to obtain the best measurement results.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:FFT on page 279

#### **Narrow ← FFT Filter Mode ← Sweep Type**

For an RBW  $\leq$  10kHz, the FFT filters with the smaller partial span are used. This allows you to perform measurements near a carrier with a reduced reference level due to a narrower analog prefilter.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:FFT on page 279

#### **Coupling Ratio**

Opens a submenu to select the coupling ratios for functions coupled to the bandwidth.

This softkey and its submenu is available for measuring the Adjacent Channel Power, the Spectrum Emission Mask, the Occupied Bandwidth and the CCDF.

#### **RBW/VBW Sine [1/1] ← Coupling Ratio**

Sets the following coupling ratio:

"video bandwidth = resolution bandwidth"

This is the default setting for the coupling ratio resolution bandwidth/video bandwidth.

This is the coupling ratio recommended if sinusoidal signals are to be measured.

This setting takes effect if you define the video bandwidth automatically ([Video BW Auto](#)).

SCPI command:

BAND:VID:RAT 1, see [SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth:VIDeo:RATio on page 281



**RBW/VBW Pulse [.1] ← Coupling Ratio**

Sets the following coupling ratio:

"video bandwidth = 10 × resolution bandwidth or"

"video bandwidth = 10 MHz (= max. VBW)."

This coupling ratio is recommended whenever the amplitudes of pulsed signals are to be measured correctly. The IF filter is exclusively responsible for pulse shaping. No additional evaluation is performed by the video filter.

This setting takes effect if you define the video bandwidth automatically ([Video BW Auto](#)).

SCPI command:

BAND:VID:RAT 10, see [\[SENSe:\]BANDwidth|BWIDth:VIDeo:RATio](#) on page 281

**RBW/VBW Noise [10] ← Coupling Ratio**

Sets the following coupling ratio:

"video bandwidth = resolution bandwidth/10"

At this coupling ratio, noise and pulsed signals are suppressed in the video domain. For noise signals, the average value is displayed.

This setting takes effect if you define the video bandwidth automatically ([Video BW Auto](#)).

SCPI command:

BAND:VID:RAT 0.1, see [\[SENSe:\]BANDwidth|BWIDth:VIDeo:RATio](#) on page 281

**RBW/VBW Manual ← Coupling Ratio**

Activates the manual input of the coupling ratio.

The resolution bandwidth/video bandwidth ratio can be set in the range 0.001 to 1000.

This setting takes effect if you define the video bandwidth automatically ([Video BW Auto](#)).

SCPI command:

BAND:VID:RAT 10, see [\[SENSe:\]BANDwidth|BWIDth:VIDeo:RATio](#) on page 281

**Span/RBW Auto [100] ← Coupling Ratio**

Sets the following coupling ratio:

"resolution bandwidth = span/100"

This coupling ratio is the default setting of the R&S FSV.

This setting takes effect if you define the resolution bandwidth automatically ([Res BW Auto](#)).

SCPI command:

BAND:VID:RAT 0.001, see [\[SENSe:\]BANDwidth|BWIDth:VIDeo:RATio](#) on page 281

**Span/RBW Manual ← Coupling Ratio**

Activates the manual input of the coupling ratio.

This setting takes effect if you define the resolution bandwidth automatically ([Res BW Auto](#)).

The span/resolution bandwidth ratio can be set in the range 1 to 10000.

SCPI command:

BAND:VID:RAT 0.1, see [\[SENSe:\]BANDwidth|BWIDth:VIDeo:RATio](#) on page 281

**Default Coupling ← Coupling Ratio**

Sets all coupled functions to the default state ("AUTO").

In addition, the ratio "RBW/VBW" is set to "SINE [1/1]" and the ratio "SPAN/RBW" to 100.

This softkey is available for Power vs Time measurements.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]BANDwidth|BWIDth\[:RESolution\]:AUTO](#) on page 279

[\[SENSe:\]BANDwidth|BWIDth:VIDeo:AUTO](#) on page 280

[\[SENSe:\]SWEep:TIME:AUTO](#) on page 298

**Filter Type**

Opens a submenu to select the filter type.

This softkey and its submenu are available for measuring the Adjacent Channel Power, the Spectrum Emission Mask, the Occupied Bandwidth and the CCDF. Instead of opening a submenu, this softkey opens the "Sweep List" dialog box to select the filter type when measuring the Spectrum Emission Mask.

The submenu contains the following softkeys:

- Normal (3 dB)
- CISPR (6 dB)
- MIL Std (6 dB)  
Note that the 6 dB bandwidths are available only with option R&S FSV-K54.
- Channel
- RRC
- 5-Pole (not available for sweep type "FFT")

For detailed information on filters see [chapter 6.4.6, "Selecting the Appropriate Filter Type"](#), on page 176 and [chapter 6.4.7, "List of Available RRC and Channel Filters"](#), on page 176.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]BANDwidth|BWIDth\[:RESolution\]:TYPE](#) on page 280

**6.3.6 Softkeys of the Sweep Menu**

The following table shows all softkeys available in the "Sweep" 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.

Continuous Sweep.....	163
Single Sweep.....	163
Continue Single Sweep.....	163
Sweeptime Manual.....	163
Sweeptime Auto.....	164
Sweep Type.....	164
L Sweep.....	164
L FFT.....	165
L Auto.....	165
L FFT Filter Mode.....	165
L Auto.....	165
L Narrow.....	165
Sweep Count.....	165
Sweep Points.....	166

### 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 108).

SCPI command:

INIT:CONT ON, see INITiate<n>:CONTinuous on page 325

### 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 325

### 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 325

### Sweeptime Manual

Opens an edit dialog box to enter the sweep time.

<b>Sweep time</b>	
absolute max. sweep time value:	16000 s
absolute min. sweep time value:	zero span: 1 $\mu$ s
	span > 0: depends on device model (refer to data sheet)

Allowed values depend on the ratio of span to RBW and RBW to VBW. For details refer to the data sheet.

Numeric input is always rounded to the nearest possible sweep time. For rotary knob or UPARROW/DNARROW key inputs, the sweep time is adjusted in steps either downwards or upwards.

The manual input mode of the sweep time is indicated by a green bullet next to the "SWT" display in the channel bar. If the selected sweep time is too short for the selected bandwidth and span, level measurement errors will occur due to a too short settling time for the resolution or video filters. In this case, the R&S FSV displays the error message "UNCAL" and marks the indicated sweep time with a red bullet.

This softkey is available for RF measurements, but not for CCDF or Power vs Time measurements.

SCPI command:

SWE:TIME:AUTO OFF, see [SENSe:]SWEep:TIME:AUTO on page 298  
[SENSe:]SWEep:TIME on page 298

### Sweeptime Auto

Couples the sweep time to the span, video bandwidth (VBW) and resolution bandwidth (RBW) (not available for zero span). If you change the span, resolution bandwidth or video bandwidth, the sweep time is automatically adjusted.

The R&S FSV always selects the shortest sweep time that is possible without falsifying the signal. The maximum level error is < 0.1 dB, compared to using a longer sweep time.

This softkey is available for measuring the Adjacent Channel Power, the Spectrum Emission Mask and the Occupied Bandwidth.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]SWEep:TIME:AUTO on page 298

### Sweep Type

Opens a submenu to define the sweep type.

This softkey is available for measuring the Signal Power, the Adjacent Channel Power and the Occupied Bandwidth.

This function is not available in IQ Analyzer mode or for input from the R&S Digital I/Q Interface (option R&S FSV-B17).

In frequency sweep mode, the analyzer provides several possible methods of sweeping:

- "Sweep" on page 159
- "FFT" on page 159 (not available with 5-Pole filters, channel filters or RRC filters, see chapter 6.4.6, "Selecting the Appropriate Filter Type", on page 176)
- "Auto" on page 160

### Sweep ← Sweep Type

Sets the [Sweep Type](#) to standard analog frequency sweep.

In the standard sweep mode, the local oscillator is set to provide the spectrum quasi analog from the start to the stop frequency.

SCPI command:

SWE:TYPE SWE, see [SENSe:]SWEep:TYPE on page 299

**FFT ← Sweep Type**

Sets the [Sweep Type](#) to FFT mode.

The FFT sweep mode samples on a defined frequency value and transforms it to the spectrum by fast Fourier transformation (FFT).

FFT is not available when using 5-Pole filters, Channel filters or RRC filters. In this case, sweep mode is used.

**Note:** The same applies when a tracking generator (internal or external, options R&S FSV-B9/B10) is active.

SCPI command:

SWE:TYPE FFT, see [\[SENSe:\]SWEep:TYPE](#) on page 299

**Auto ← Sweep Type**

Automatically sets the fastest available [Sweep Type](#) for the current measurement. Auto mode is set by default.

SCPI command:

SWE:TYPE AUTO, see [\[SENSe:\]SWEep:TYPE](#) on page 299

**FFT Filter Mode ← Sweep Type**

Defines the filter mode to be used for FFT filters by defining the partial span size. The partial span is the span which is covered by one FFT analysis.

**Auto ← FFT Filter Mode ← Sweep Type**

The firmware determines whether to use wide or narrow filters to obtain the best measurement results.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]BANDwidth|BWIDth\[:RESolution\]:FFT](#) on page 279

**Narrow ← FFT Filter Mode ← Sweep Type**

For an RBW  $\leq$  10kHz, the FFT filters with the smaller partial span are used. This allows you to perform measurements near a carrier with a reduced reference level due to a narrower analog prefilter.

SCPI command:

[\[SENSe:\]BANDwidth|BWIDth\[:RESolution\]:FFT](#) on page 279

**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 294

**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.

This softkey is available for RF measurements.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:] SWEEp: POINTs on page 298

**6.3.7 Softkeys of the Input/Output Menu for RF Measurements**

The following chapter describes all softkeys available in the "Input/Output" menu for RF measurements. For CDA measurements, see [chapter 6.2.9, "Softkeys of the Input/Output Menu for CDA Measurements"](#), on page 112.

<a href="#">Input (AC/DC)</a> .....	166
<a href="#">Noise Source</a> .....	166
<a href="#">Video Output</a> .....	166
<a href="#">Power Sensor</a> .....	167
<a href="#">Trigger Out</a> .....	167

**Input (AC/DC)**

Toggles the RF input of the R&S FSV between AC and DC coupling.

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

SCPI command:

INPut:COUPling on page 315

**Noise Source**

Switches the supply voltage for an external noise source on or off. For details on connectors refer to the R&S FSV Quick Start Guide, "Front and Rear Panel" chapter.

SCPI command:

DIAGnostic<n>:SERVice:NSOurce on page 324

**Video Output**

Sends a video output signal according to the measured level to the connector on the rear panel of the R&S FSV.

**Note:** Video output does not return valid values in IQ or FFT mode.

SCPI command:

OUTP:IF VID, see OUTPut:IF[:SOURce] on page 327

**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 R&S FSV 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.

This softkey is available for RF measurements.

SCPI command:

[OUTPut:TRIGger](#) on page 328

**6.4 Further Information**

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### 6.4.1 Predefined Channel Tables

Predefined channel tables offer access to a quick configuration for the channel search. The "1xEV-DO BTS Analysis" option provides the following set of channel tables compliant with the 1xEV-DO specification:

- **DOQPSK:**  
Channel table with channel types PILOT/MAC/PREAMBLE/DATA with modulation type QPSK in channel type DATA and the following listed active codes in channel types.
- **DO8PSK:**  
Channel table with channel types PILOT/MAC/PREAMBLE/DATA with modulation type 8-PSK in channel type DATA and the following listed active codes in channel types.
- **DO16QAM:**  
Channel table with channel types PILOT/MAC/PREAMBLE/DATA with modulation type 16-QAM in channel type DATA and the following listed active codes in channel types.
- **DO\_IDLE:**  
Channel table with channel types PILOT/MAC – known as IDLE slot, since it does not contain any active channels in the DATA channel type.
- **PICH (MS mode only)**  
Channel table with the pilot channel as it exists in Access mode at least during the first slot 16.
- **PICHRRI (MS mode only)**  
Channel table with pilot channel and RRI with the name PICHRRI. The channels are active on the same code but at different times. If the RRI and the PICH are active, it is assumed that for the first 256 chips (1/4 of the half slot, 1/8 of the entire slot) only the RRI and then the PICH is active in this half slot. If only the PICH is active (RRI activity 0), the PICH is active for the entire 1024 chips of the half slot.
- **5CHANS (MS mode only)**  
Channel table with 5 channels: PICH/RRI/DRC/ACK/DATA

**Table 6-3: Base station channel table DOQPSK with QPSK modulation in DATA area**

Channel Type	Number of Channels	Code Channel (Walsh Code.SF)	Modulation/ Mapping
Pilot	1	0.32	BPSK-I
Mac	5	2.64 (RA) 3.64 4.64 34.64 35.64	BPSK-I BPSK-I BPSK-I BPSK-Q BPSK-Q



Channel Type	Number of Channels	Code Channel (Walsh Code.SF)	Modulation/ Mapping
Preamble (64 chips long)	1	3.32	BPSK-I
Data	16	0.16 1.16 2.16 ... 13.16 14.16 15.16	QPSK QPSK QPSK QPSK QPSK QPSK

**Table 6-4: Base station channel table DO8PSK with 8-PSK modulation in DATA area**

Channel Type	Number of Channels	Code Channel (Walsh Code.SF)	Modulation/ Mapping
Pilot	1	0.32	BPSK-I
Mac	5	2.64 (RA) 3.64 4.64 34.64 35.64	BPSK-I BPSK-I BPSK-I BPSK-Q BPSK-Q
Preamble (64 chips long)	1	3.32	BPSK-I
Data	16	0.16 1.16 2.16 ... 13.16 14.16 15.16	8-PSK 8-PSK 8-PSK 8-PSK 8-PSK 8-PSK

**Table 6-5: Base station channel table DO16QAM with 16QAM modulation in DATA area**

Channel Type	Number of Channels	Code Channel (Walsh Code.SF)	Modulation/ Mapping
Pilot	1	0.32	BPSK-I
Mac	5	2.64 (RA) 3.64 4.64 34.64 35.64	BPSK-I BPSK-I BPSK-I BPSK-Q BPSK-Q

Channel Type	Number of Channels	Code Channel (Walsh Code.SF)	Modulation/ Mapping
Preamble (64 chips long)	1	3.32	BPSK-I
Data	16	0.16 1.16 2.16 ... 13.16 14.16 15.16	16QAM 16QAM 16QAM 16QAM 16QAM 16QAM

**Table 6-6: Base station test model DO\_IDLE for idle slot configuration**

Channel Type	Number of Channels	Code Channel (Walsh Code.SF)	Modulation/ Mapping
Pilot	1	0.32	BPSK-I
Mac	5	2.64 (RA)	BPSK-I

**Table 6-7: Mobile station channel table PICH**

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

**Table 6-8: Mobile station channel table PICHRRRI**

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

**Table 6-9: Mobile station channel table 5CHANS**

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

## 6.4.2 Working with Channel Tables

### Creating a channel table

1. Select the "Code Domain Analyzer" softkey.
2. Select the "Channel Table Settings" softkey.  
The "Channel Table Settings" dialog box is displayed.
3. Select the "Predef" channel search mode and set a threshold for inactive channels.
4. Press the **Add Channel** softkey to create a new channel table.  
The "New Channel Table" dialog box is displayed. The new channel table contains no data at all.
5. Enter a name for the new channel table, e.g. 'Test Table' in the corresponding field.  
The name you enter in this field is also the name of the table channel file.
6. Enter a description for your new channel table, e.g. 'Channel table created for test purposes' in the "Description" field.
7. Build your channel table by adding the channels with the configuration you need  
*or*  
Measure the current signal by pressing the **Meas** softkey. The R&S FSV automatically adds the channels of the current signal to the channel table.  
Refer to "**New/Copy/Edit**" on page 74 for a description of all parameters relating to a channel.
8. Save your table by pressing the **Save** softkey. All data is lost if you just close the dialog box.  
The list of available channel tables in the "Channel Table Settings" dialog box now contains the 'Test Table'.

### Editing a channel table

1. Select the "Code Domain Analyzer" softkey.
2. Select the "Channel Table Settings" softkey.
3. Select your recently created channel table. Press the **Edit** softkey to open and modify the channel table.  
Each row in the channel table represents one channel.
4. Sort the channels in the channel table by pressing the **Sort** softkey. The R&S FSV sorts the channels according to the rules listed in the **Sort** softkey description.
5. Add a new channel by pressing the **Add Channel** softkey.
  - a) Select a channel type, e.g. a data channel.
  - b) In the "Channel Type" field select "CHAN" from the dropdown menu.
  - c) Specify the channel number (a value between 0 and 127) and spreading factor.
  - d) Choose the radio configuration (usually 3-5)

e) Activate the channel by editing the "State" field.

The other values (symbol rate and power) are automatically calculated. If there is a conflict with another channel in the table, a red diamond is displayed in the "Domain Conflict" field of the conflicting channels.

6. You can delete a channel with the [Delete Channel](#) softkey. Note that a channel is deleted without further notice.
7. If you want to discard your changes, you can restore the original table with the [Reload](#) softkey. All your changes will be lost.  
You can also restore the default channel tables delivered with the R&S FSV with the [Restore Default Tables](#) softkey. This recovery can be done even if you have saved changes to these tables.

For more information on softkeys, dialog boxes and parameters concerning channel tables refer to "[Channel Table Settings](#)" on page 73.

### 6.4.3 Channel Type Characteristics

The following table provides an overview of channel type characteristics for the "1xEV-DO BTS Analysis" option (K84).

Channel Type	Spreading Factor	Symbol Rate	Modulation Type	Chips per Slot	Symbols per Slot and Code	Bits per slot and Code	
						Mapping I or Q	Mapping Complex
PILOT	32	38.4 ksps	BPSK-I	96*2=192	6	6	12
MAC	Subt. 0/1: 64	19.2 ksps	BPSK-I, BPSK-Q, OOK-ACK-I, OOK-ACK-Q, OOK-NAK-I, OOK-NAK-Q	64*4=256	4	4	8
	Subt. 2/3: 128	9.6 ksps			2	2	4
PREAMBLE	Subt. 0/1: 32	38.4 ksps	BPSK-I	Preamble length	2	2	4
				64	4	4	8
				128	8	8	16
				256	16	16	32
				512	32	32	64
				1024			
Subt. 2: 64	19.2 ksps	BPSK-I	64	1	1	2	
			128	2	2	4	
			256	4	4	8	
			512	8	8	16	
			1024	16	16	32	

Channel Type	Spreading Factor	Symbol Rate	Modulation Type	Chips per Slot	Symbols per Slot and Code	Bits per slot and Code			
						Mapping I or Q		Mapping Complex	
	Subt. 3: 128	9.6 ksps	BPSK-I or BPSK-Q	64 128 256 512 1024	0.5 1 2 4 8	0.5 1 2 4 8		1 2 4 8 16	
DATA	Subt. 0/1/2: 16	76.8 ksps	QPSK, 8-PSK, 16QAM	400*4 -PreambleChips =DataNettoChips		<b>Mapping always Complex</b> <b>Modulation Type</b>			
	Subt. 3: 16	76.8 ksps	64QAM			QPSK	8-PSK	16QAM	64QAM
				1600-0 =1600 1600-64 =1536 1600-128 =1472 1600-256 =1344 1600-512 =1088 1600-1024=576	100 96 92 84 68 36	200 192 184 168 136 72	300 288 276 252 204 104	400 384 368 336 272 144	500 480 460 420 340 180

#### 6.4.4 Detector Overview

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

The detectors of the R&S FSV 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 6-10: 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 R&S FSV 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 than 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.

### 6.4.5 Trace Mode Overview

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

The R&S FSV 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 250

#### Max Hold

The maximum value is determined over several sweeps and displayed. The R&S FSV 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 250

### Min Hold

The minimum value is determined from several measurements and displayed. The R&S FSV saves 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 250

### 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 6.4.4, "Detector Overview"](#), on page 173).


This mode is not available for statistics measurements.

SCPI command:

DISP:TRAC:MODE AVER, see [DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:TRACe<t>:MODE](#)  
on page 250

### View

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

**Note:** 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 displayed trace no longer matches the current instrument setting is indicated by the  icon on the tab label.

If the level range or reference level is changed, the R&S FSV 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 250

**Blank**

Hides the selected trace.

SCPI command:

DISP:TRAC OFF, see [DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:TRACe<t>\[:STATe\]](#) on page 250

### 6.4.6 Selecting the Appropriate Filter Type

All resolution bandwidths are realized with digital filters.

The video filters are responsible for smoothing the displayed trace. Using video bandwidths that are small compared to the resolution bandwidth, only the signal average is displayed and noise peaks and pulsed signals are repressed. If pulsed signals are to be measured, it is advisable to use a video bandwidth that is large compared to the resolution bandwidth ( $VBW * 10 \times RBW$ ) for the amplitudes of pulses to be measured correctly.

The following filter types are available:

- Normal (3dB) (Gaussian) filters  
The Gaussian filters are set by default. The available bandwidths are specified in the data sheet.
- CISPR (6 dB) filters
- MIL Std (6 dB) filters  
Note that the 6 dB bandwidths are available only with option R&S FSV-K54.
- Channel filters  
For details see [chapter 6.4.7, "List of Available RRC and Channel Filters"](#), on page 176 .  
Channel filters do not support FFT mode.
- RRC filters  
For details see [chapter 6.4.7, "List of Available RRC and Channel Filters"](#), on page 176 .  
RRC filters do not support FFT mode.
- 5-Pole filters  
The available bandwidths are specified in the data sheet.  
5-Pole filters do not support FFT mode.

### 6.4.7 List of Available RRC and Channel Filters

For power measurement a number of especially steep-edged channel filters are available (see the following table). The indicated filter bandwidth is the 3 dB bandwidth. For RRC filters, the fixed roll-off factor ( $\alpha$ ) is also indicated.

**Table 6-11: Filter types**

Filter Bandwidth	Filter Type	Application
100 Hz	CFILter	
200 Hz	CFILter	A0
300 Hz	CFILter	



Filter Bandwidth	Filter Type	Application
500 Hz	CFILter	
1 kHz	CFILter	
1.5 kHz	CFILter	
2 kHz	CFILter	
2.4 kHz	CFILter	SSB
2.7 kHz	CFILter	
3 kHz	CFILter	
3.4 kHz	CFILter	
4 kHz	CFILter	DAB, Satellite
4.5 kHz	CFILter	
5 kHz	CFILter	
6 kHz	CFILter	
6 kHz, $\alpha=0.2$	RRC	APCO
8.5 kHz	CFILter	ETS300 113 (12.5 kHz channels)
9 kHz	CFILter	AM Radio
10 kHz	CFILter	
12.5 kHz	CFILter	CDMAone
14 kHz	CFILter	ETS300 113 (20 kHz channels)
15 kHz	CFILter	
16 kHz	CFILter	ETS300 113 (25 kHz channels)
18 kHz, $\alpha=0.35$	RRC	TETRA
20 kHz	CFILter	
21 kHz	CFILter	PDC
24.3 kHz, $\alpha=0.35$	RRC	IS 136
25 kHz	CFILter	
30 kHz	CFILter	CDPD, CDMAone
50 kHz	CFILter	
100 kHz	CFILter	
150 kHz	CFILter	FM Radio
192 kHz	CFILter	PHS

Filter Bandwidth	Filter Type	Application
200 kHz	CFILter	
300 kHz	CFILter	
500 kHz	CFILter	J.83 (8-VSB DVB, USA)
1 MHz	CFILter	CDMAone
1.228 MHz	CFILter	CDMAone
1.28 MHz, $\alpha=0.22$	RRC	
1.5 MHz	CFILter	DAB
2 MHz	CFILter	
3 MHz	CFILter	
3.75 MHz	CFILter	
3.84 MHz, $\alpha=0.22$	RRC	W-CDMA 3GPP
4.096 MHz, $\alpha=0.22$	RRC	W-CDMA NTT DOCoMo
5 MHz	CFILter	
20 MHz	CFILter	
28 MHz	CFILter	
40 MHz	CFILter	

#### 6.4.8 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

File contents: header and data section	Description
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

### 6.4.9 ASCII File Export Format (Spectrum Emission Mask)

The first part of the file lists information about the signal analyzer and the general setup. For a detailed description refer to [chapter 6.4.8, "ASCII File Export Format"](#), on page 178.

File contents	Description
RefType; CPOWER; TxBandwidth;9540000;Hz Filter State; ON; Alpha;0.22;	reference range setup, for details see " <a href="#">Edit Reference Range</a> " on page 134
PeaksPerRange;1; Values;4;	evaluation list information
0;-22500000;-9270000;1000000;2986455000;-74.762840270996094; -10.576210021972656;-45.762840270996094;PASS; 1;-9270000;-4770000;1000000;2991405000;-100.17695617675781; -35.990325927734375;-1.490325927734375;PASS 3;4770000;9270000;1000000;3005445000;-100.17695617675781; -35.990325927734375;-1.490325927734375;PASS; 4;9270000;22500000;1000000;3018225000;-74.762840270996094; -10.576210021972656;-45.762840270996094;PASS;	information about each peak: <range number>; <start frequency>; <stop frequency>; <resolution bandwidth of range>; <frequency of peak>; <absolute power in dBm of peak>; <relative power in dBc of peak (related to the channel power)>; <distance to the limit line in dB (positive value means above the limit)>; <limit fail (pass = 0, fail =1)>;

### 6.4.10 Format Description of Spectrum Emission Mask XML Files

The files for importing range settings are in XML format and therefore obey the rules of the XML standard. Below, the child nodes, attributes, and structure defined for the data import is described. Build your own XML files according to these conventions because the R&S FSV can only interpret XML files of a known structure. For example files look in the C:\r\_s\instr\sem\_std directory.

Spectrum Emission Mask		Standard: W-CDMA 3GPP (39,43)dBm DL				
Tx Power -47.93 dBm		Tx Bandwidth 3.840 MHz			RBW 30.000 kHz	
Range Low	Range Up	RBW	Frequency	Power Abs	Power Rel	ΔLimit
-12.750 MHz	-8.000 MHz	1.000 MHz	14.99094 GHz*	-74.76 dBm*	-26.83 dB*	27.67 dB*
-8.000 MHz	-4.000 MHz	1.000 MHz	14.99598 GHz	-36.79 dBm	11.14 dB	-25.29 dB
-4.000 MHz	-3.515 MHz	30.000 kHz	14.99628 GHz	-100.18 dBm	-52.25 dB	-75.68 dB
-3.515 MHz	-2.715 MHz	30.000 kHz	14.99648 GHz	-103.55 dBm	-55.63 dB	-79.05 dB
-2.715 MHz	-2.515 MHz	30.000 kHz	14.99747 GHz	-108.91 dBm	-60.98 dB	-96.41 dB
2.515 MHz	2.715 MHz	30.000 kHz	15.00251 GHz	-48.25 dBm	-0.32 dB	-35.75 dB
2.715 MHz	3.515 MHz	30.000 kHz	15.00272 GHz	-52.48 dBm	-4.56 dB	-39.98 dB
3.515 MHz	4.000 MHz	30.000 kHz	15.00398 GHz	-74.53 dBm	-26.60 dB	-50.03 dB
4.000 MHz	8.000 MHz	1.000 MHz	15.00769 GHz	-74.76 dBm	-26.83 dB	-63.26 dB
8.000 MHz	12.750 MHz	1.000 MHz	15.01273 GHz*	-36.79 dBm*	11.14 dB*	65.64 dB*

Fig. 6-29: Example Spectrum emission mask standard file (PowerClass\_39\_43.xml)



Be sure to follow the structure exactly as shown below or else the R&S FSV is not able to interpret the XML file and error messages are shown on the screen. Therefore, we recommend you make a copy of an existing file (see [Save As Standard](#) softkey) and edit the copy of the file.

Alternatively, edit the settings using the "Spectrum Emission Mask" softkey and the [Sweep List dialog box](#) and save the XML file with the [Save As Standard](#) softkey afterwards. This way, no modifications have to be done in the XML file itself.

Basically, the file consists of three elements that can be defined:

- The "BaseFormat" element
- The "PowerClass" element
- The "Range" element

#### The "BaseFormat" element

It carries information about basic settings. In this element only the "ReferencePower" child node has any effects on the measurement itself. The other attributes and child nodes are used to display information about the Spectrum Emission Mask Standard on the measurement screen. The child nodes and attributes of this element are shown in [table 6-12](#).

In the example above (PowerClass\_39\_43.xml under C:\r\_s\instr\sem\_std\WCDMA\3GPP, see [figure 6-29](#)), these attributes are defined as follows:

- Standard="W-CDMA 3GPP"
- LinkDirection="DL"
- PowerClass="(39,43)dBm"

### The "PowerClass" element

It is embedded in the "BaseFormat" element and contains settings information about the power classes. Up to four different power classes can be defined. For details refer to the "Sweep List" softkey ("[Sweep List](#)" on page 129) and the corresponding parameter description. The child nodes and attributes of this element are shown in [table 6-13](#).

### The "Range" element

This element is embedded in the "PowerClass" element. It contains the settings information of the range. There have to be at least three defined ranges: one reference range and at least one range to either side of the reference range. The maximum number of ranges is 20. Note that the R&S FSV uses the same ranges in each power class. Therefore, the contents of the ranges of each defined power class have to be identical to the first power class. An exception are the Start and Stop values of the two Limit nodes that are used to determine the power class. Note also, that there are two Limit nodes to be defined: one that gives the limit in absolute values and one in relative values. Make sure units for the Start and Stop nodes are identical for each Limit node.

For details refer to the "Sweep List" softkey ("[Sweep List](#)" on page 129) and the corresponding parameter description. The child nodes and attributes of this element are shown in [table 6-14](#).

The following tables show the child nodes and attributes of each element and show if a child node or attribute is mandatory for the R&S FSV to interpret the file or not. Since the hierarchy of the XML can not be seen in the tables, either view one of the default files already stored on the R&S FSV in the "C:\r\_s\instr\sem\_std" directory or check the structure as shown below.

Below, a basic example of the structure of the file is shown, containing all mandatory attributes and child nodes. Note that the "PowerClass" element and the range element are themselves elements of the "BaseFormat" element and are to be inserted where noted. The separation is done here simply for reasons of a better overview. Also, no example values are given here to allow a quick reference to the tables above. Italic font shows the placeholders for the values.

- The "BaseFormat" element is structured as follows:
  - `<RS_SEM_ACP_FileFormat Version=""1.0.0.0"">`  
`<Name>"Standard"</Name>`  
`<Instrument>`  
`<Type>"Instrument Type"</Type>`  
`<Application>"Application"</Application>`  
`</Instrument>`  
`<LinkDirection Name=""Name"">`  
`<ReferencePower>`  
`<Method>"Method"</Method>`  
`</ReferencePower>`  
`<PowerClass Index=""n"">`  
`<!-- For contents of the PowerClass node see`  
`table 6-13 -->`  
`<!-- Define up to four PowerClass nodes -->`  
`</PowerClass>`

- ```

</LinkDirection>
</RS_SEM_ACP_File>

```
- The "PowerClass" element is structured as follows:
    - <PowerClass Index=""n"">
 

```

<StartPower Unit=""dBm"" InclusiveFlag=""true"" Value=""StartPowerValue""/>
<StopPower Unit=""dBm"" InclusiveFlag=""false"" Value=""StopPowerValue""/>
<DefaultLimitFailMode>"Limit Fail Mode"</DefaultLimitFailMode>
<Range Index=""n"">
<!-- For contents of the Range node see table 6-14 -->
<!-- Define up to twenty Range nodes -->
</Range>
...
</PowerClass>

```
  - The "Range" element is structured as follows:
    - <Range Index=""n"">
 

```

<Name=""Name"">
<ChannelType>"Channel Type"</Channel Type>
<WeightingFilter>
<Type>"FilterType"</Type>
<RollOffFactor>"Factor"</RollOffFactor>
<Bandwith>"Bandwidth"</Bandwidth>
</WeightingFilter>
<FrequencyRange>
<Start>"RangeStart"</Start>
<Stop>"RangeStop"</Stop>
</FrequencyRange>
<Limit>
<Start Unit=""Unit"" Value=""Value""/>
<Stop Unit=""Unit"" Value=""Value""/>
</Limit>
<Limit>
<Start Unit=""Unit"" Value=""Value""/>
<Stop Unit=""Unit"" Value=""Value""/>
</Limit>
<RBW Bandwidth=""Bandwidth"" Type=""FilterType""/>
<VBW Bandwidth=""Bandwidth""/>
<Detector>"Detector"</Detector>
<Sweep Mode=""SweepMode"" Time=""SweepTime""/>
<Amplitude>
<ReferenceLevel Unit=""dBm"" Value=""Value""/>
<RFAttenuation Mode=""Auto"" Unit=""dB"" Value=""Value""/>
<Preamplifier State=""State""/>
</Amplitude>
</Range>

```

**Table 6-12: Attributes and child nodes of the BaseFormat element**

| Child Node            | Attribute                                      | Value                       | Parameter Description   | Mand. |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
|                       | FileFormatVersion                              | 1.0.0.0                     |                         | Yes   |
|                       | Date                                           | YYYY-MM-DD<br>HH:MM:SS      | Date in ISO 8601 format | No    |
| Name                  |                                                | <string>                    | Name of the standard    | Yes   |
| Instrument            | Type                                           | FSL                         | Name of the instrument  | No    |
|                       | Application                                    | SA   K72   K82              | Name of the application | No    |
| LinkDirection         | Name                                           | Downlink   Uplink  <br>None |                         | Yes   |
|                       | ShortName                                      | DL   UL                     |                         | No    |
| Reference-<br>Power   |                                                |                             |                         | Yes   |
| Method                | TX Channel Power  <br>TX Channel Peak<br>Power |                             |                         | Yes   |
| Reference-<br>Channel | <string>                                       |                             |                         | No    |

**Table 6-13: Attributes and child nodes of the PowerClass element**

| Child Node           | Attribute     | Value                                                                       | Parameter Description                                                                                                        | Mand. |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| StartPower           | Value         | <power in dBm>                                                              | The start power must be equal to the stop power of the previous power class. The StartPower value of the first range is -200 | Yes   |
|                      | Unit          | dBm                                                                         |                                                                                                                              | Yes   |
|                      | InclusiveFlag | true                                                                        |                                                                                                                              | Yes   |
| StopPower            | Value         | <power in dBm>                                                              | The stop power must be equal to the start power of the next power class. The StopPower value of the last range is 200        | Yes   |
|                      | Unit          | dBm                                                                         |                                                                                                                              |       |
|                      | InclusiveFlag | false                                                                       |                                                                                                                              | Yes   |
| DefaultLimitFailMode |               | Absolute   Relative  <br>Absolute and Relative<br>  Absolute or<br>Relative |                                                                                                                              | Yes   |

Table 6-14: Attributes and child nodes of the Range element (normal ranges)

| Child Node      | Attribute  | Value                                                              | Parameter Description                                                                                                                                            | Mand.                                                                                  |
|-----------------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                 | Index      | 0...19                                                             | Indexes are continuous and have to start with 0                                                                                                                  | Yes                                                                                    |
|                 | Name       | <string>                                                           | Name of the range                                                                                                                                                | Only if ReferenceChannel contains a name and the range is the reference range          |
|                 | Short-Name | <string>                                                           | Short name of the range                                                                                                                                          | No                                                                                     |
| ChannelType     |            | TX   Adjacent                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                  | Yes                                                                                    |
| WeightingFilter |            |                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                  | Only if ReferencePower method is TX Channel Power and the range is the reference range |
| Type            |            | RRC   CFilter                                                      | Type of the weighting filter                                                                                                                                     | Yes                                                                                    |
| Roll Off Factor |            | 0...1                                                              | Excess bandwidth of the filter                                                                                                                                   | Only if the filter type is RRC                                                         |
| Bandwidth       |            | <bandwidth in Hz>                                                  | Filter bandwidth                                                                                                                                                 | Only if the filter type is RRC                                                         |
| FrequencyRange  |            |                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                  | Yes                                                                                    |
| Start           |            | <frequency in Hz>                                                  | Start value of the range                                                                                                                                         | Yes                                                                                    |
| Stop            |            | <frequency in Hz>                                                  | Stop value of the range                                                                                                                                          | Yes                                                                                    |
| Limit           |            | dBm/Hz   dBm   dBc   dBr   dB                                      | A Range must contain exactly two limit nodes; one of the limit nodes has to have a relative unit (e.g. dBc), the other one must have an absolute unit (e.g. dBm) | Yes                                                                                    |
| Start           | Value      | <numeric_value>                                                    | Power limit at start frequency                                                                                                                                   | Yes                                                                                    |
|                 | Unit       | dBm/Hz   dBm   dBc   dBr   dB                                      | Sets the unit of the start value                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                        |
| Stop            | Value      | <numeric_value>                                                    | Power limit at stop frequency                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                        |
|                 | Unit       | dBm/Hz   dBm   dBc   dBr   dB                                      | Sets the unit of the stop value                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                        |
| LimitFailMode   |            | Absolute   Relative   Absolute and Relative   Absolute or Relative | If used, it has to be identical to DefaultLimitFailMode                                                                                                          | No                                                                                     |
| RBW             | Bandwidth  | <bandwidth in Hz>                                                  | "RBW" on page 131                                                                                                                                                | Yes                                                                                    |
|                 | Type       | NORM   PULS   CFIL   RRC                                           |                                                                                                                                                                  | No                                                                                     |
| VBW             | Bandwidth  | <bandwidth in Hz>                                                  | "VBW" on page 131                                                                                                                                                | Yes                                                                                    |



| Child Node     | Attribute | Value                                      | Parameter Description                             | Mand.                                                 |
|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Detector       |           | NEG   POS   SAMP<br>  RMS   AVER  <br>QUAS | If used, it has to be identical<br>in all ranges. | No                                                    |
| Sweep          | Mode      | Manual   Auto                              | "Sweep Time<br>Mode" on page 131                  | Yes                                                   |
|                | Time      | <time in sec>                              | "Sweep Time" on page 131                          | No                                                    |
| Amplitude      |           |                                            |                                                   | No                                                    |
| ReferenceLevel | Value     | <power in dBm>                             | "Ref. Level" on page 131                          | Yes, if the Refer-<br>enceLevel child<br>node is used |
|                | Unit      | dBm                                        | Defines dBm as unit                               | Yes, if the Refer-<br>enceLevel node<br>is used       |
| RFAttenuation  | Mode      | Manual   Auto                              | "RF Att. Mode" on page 131                        | Yes, if the Refer-<br>enceLevel child<br>node is used |
| Preamplifier   |           | ON   OFF                                   | "Preamp" on page 131                              | Yes                                                   |

#### 6.4.11 Provided XML Files for the Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement

You can change the settings manually or via XML files. The XML files offer a quick way to change the configuration. A set of ready-made XML files for different standards is already provided. For details see [table 6-15](#). You can also create and use your own XML files (for details see [chapter 6.4.10, "Format Description of Spectrum Emission Mask XML Files"](#), on page 180). All XML files are stored under "C:\r\_s\instr\sem\_std". Use the "Load Standard" softkey for quick access to the available XML files (see ["Load Standard"](#) on page 138).

**Table 6-15: Provided XML files**

| Path          | XML file name            | Displayed standard character-<br>istics* |
|---------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| cdma2000\DL   | default0.xml             | CDMA2000 BC0 DL                          |
|               | default1.xml             | CDMA2000 BC1 DL                          |
| cdma2000\UL   | default0.xml             | CDMA2000 BC0 UL                          |
|               | default1.xml             | CDMA2000 BC1 UL                          |
| WCDMA\3GPP\DL | PowerClass_31_39.xml     | W-CDMA 3GPP (31,39)dBm DL                |
|               | PowerClass_39_43.xml     | W-CDMA 3GPP (39,43)dBm DL                |
|               | PowerClass_43_INF.xml    | W-CDMA 3GPP (43,INF)dBm DL               |
|               | PowerClass_negINF_31.xml | W-CDMA 3GPP (-INF,31)dBm<br>DL           |
| WiBRO\DL      | PowerClass_29_40.xml     | WiBro TTA (29,40)dBm DL                  |
|               | PowerClass_40_INF.xml    | WiBro TTA (40,INF)dBm DL                 |

| Path                                                                            | XML file name                 | Displayed standard characteristics* |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                                                                 | PowerClass_negINF_29.xml      | WiBro TTA (-INF,29)dBm DL           |
| WIBRO\UL                                                                        | PowerClass_23_INF.xml         | WiBro TTA (23,INF)dBm UL            |
|                                                                                 | PowerClass_negINF_23.xml      | WiBro TTA (23,INF)dBm UL            |
| WIMAX\DL\ETSI\...MHz (1.75 MHz, 2.00 MHz, 3.5 MHz, 7.00 MHz, 14.00 MHz, 28 MHz) | System_Type_E.xml             | WIMAX System Type E DL              |
|                                                                                 | System_Type_F.xml             | WIMAX System Type F DL              |
|                                                                                 | System_Type_G.xml             | WIMAX System Type G DL              |
| WIMAX\DL\IEEE                                                                   | 10MHz.xml                     | WIMAX 10MHz DL                      |
|                                                                                 | 20MHz.xml                     | WIMAX 20MHz DL                      |
| WIMAX\UL\ETSI\...MHz (1.75 MHz, 2.00 MHz, 3.5 MHz, 7.00 MHz, 14.00 MHz, 28 MHz) | System_Type_E.xml             | WIMAX System Type E UL              |
|                                                                                 | System_Type_F.xml             | WIMAX System Type F UL              |
|                                                                                 | System_Type_G.xml             | WIMAX System Type G UL              |
| WIMAX\UL\IEEE                                                                   | 10MHz.xml                     | WIMAX 10MHz UL                      |
|                                                                                 | 20MHz.xml                     | WIMAX 20MHz UL                      |
| WLAN\802_11_TURBO                                                               | ETSI.xml                      | IEEE 802.11                         |
|                                                                                 | IEEE.xml                      | IEEE 802.11                         |
| WLAN\802_11a                                                                    | ETSI.xml                      | IEEE 802.11a                        |
|                                                                                 | IEEE.xml                      | IEEE 802.11a                        |
| WLAN\802_11b                                                                    | IEEE.xml                      | IEEE 802.11b                        |
| WLAN\802_11j_10MHz                                                              | ETSI.xml                      | IEEE.802.11j                        |
|                                                                                 | IEEE.xml                      | IEEE.802.11j                        |
| WLAN\802_11j_20MHz                                                              | ETSI.xml                      | IEEE 802.11j                        |
|                                                                                 | IEEE.xml                      | IEEE 802.11j                        |
| EUTRA-LTE\DL\CategoryA\                                                         | BW_01_4_MHz__CFhigher1GHz.xml | LTE Cat. A >1GHz DL                 |
| EUTRA-LTE\DL\CategoryA\                                                         | BW_01_4_MHz__CFlower1GHz.xml  | LTE Cat. A <1GHz DL                 |
| EUTRA-LTE\DL\CategoryA\                                                         | BW_03_0_MHz__CFhigher1GHz.xml | LTE Cat. A >1GHz DL                 |
| EUTRA-LTE\DL\CategoryA\                                                         | BW_03_0_MHz__CFlower1GHz.xml  | LTE Cat. A <1GHz DL                 |
| EUTRA-LTE\DL\CategoryA\                                                         | BW_05_0_MHz__CFhigher1GHz.xml | LTE Cat. A >1GHz DL                 |
| EUTRA-LTE\DL\CategoryA\                                                         | BW_05_0_MHz__CFlower1GHz.xml  | LTE Cat. A <1GHz DL                 |
| EUTRA-LTE\DL\CategoryA\                                                         | BW_10_0_MHz__CFhigher1GHz.xml | LTE Cat. A >1GHz DL                 |

| Path                    | XML file name                 | Displayed standard characteristics* |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| EUTRA-LTE\DL\CategoryA\ | BW_10_0_MHz__Cflower1GHz.xml  | LTE Cat. A >1GHz DL                 |
| EUTRA-LTE\DL\CategoryA\ | BW_15_0_MHz__CFhigher1GHz.xml | LTE Cat. A >1GHz DL                 |
| EUTRA-LTE\DL\CategoryA\ | BW_15_0_MHz__CFlower1GHz.xml  | LTE Cat. A <1GHz DL                 |
| EUTRA-LTE\DL\CategoryA\ | BW_20_0_MHz__CFhigher1GHz.xml | LTE Cat. A >1GHz DL                 |
| EUTRA-LTE\DL\CategoryA\ | BW_20_0_MHz__CFlower1GHz.xml  | LTE Cat. A <1GHz DL                 |
| EUTRA-LTE\DL\CategoryB\ | BW_01_4_MHz__CFhigher1GHz.xml | LTE Cat. B >1GHz DL                 |
| EUTRA-LTE\DL\CategoryB\ | BW_01_4_MHz__CFlower1GHz.xml  | LTE Cat. B <1GHz DL                 |
| EUTRA-LTE\DL\CategoryB\ | BW_03_0_MHz__CFhigher1GHz.xml | LTE Cat. B >1GHz DL                 |
| EUTRA-LTE\DL\CategoryB\ | BW_03_0_MHz__CFlower1GHz.xml  | LTE Cat. B <1GHz DL                 |
| EUTRA-LTE\DL\CategoryB\ | BW_05_0_MHz__CFhigher1GHz.xml | LTE Cat. B >1GHz DL                 |
| EUTRA-LTE\DL\CategoryB\ | BW_05_0_MHz__CFlower1GHz.xml  | LTE Cat. B <1GHz DL                 |
| EUTRA-LTE\DL\CategoryB\ | BW_10_0_MHz__CFhigher1GHz.xml | LTE Cat. B >1GHz DL                 |
| EUTRA-LTE\DL\CategoryB\ | BW_10_0_MHz__Cflower1GHz.xml  | LTE Cat. B >1GHz DL                 |
| EUTRA-LTE\DL\CategoryB\ | BW_15_0_MHz__CFhigher1GHz.xml | LTE Cat. B >1GHz DL                 |
| EUTRA-LTE\DL\CategoryB\ | BW_15_0_MHz__CFlower1GHz.xml  | LTE Cat. B <1GHz DL                 |
| EUTRA-LTE\DL\CategoryB\ | BW_20_0_MHz__CFhigher1GHz.xml | LTE Cat. B >1GHz DL                 |
| EUTRA-LTE\DL\CategoryB\ | BW_20_0_MHz__CFlower1GHz.xml  | LTE Cat. B <1GHz DL                 |
| EUTRA-LTE\UL\Standard\  | BW_05_0_MHz.xml               | LTE UL                              |
| EUTRA-LTE\UL\Standard\  | BW_10_0_MHz.xml               | LTE UL                              |
| EUTRA-LTE\UL\Standard\  | BW_15_0_MHz.xml               | LTE UL                              |
| EUTRA-LTE\UL\Standard\  | BW_20_0_MHz.xml               | LTE UL                              |

\*Used abbreviations:

BC: band class

UL: uplink

DL: downlink

TTA: Telecommunications Technology Association

### 6.4.12 Ranges and Range Settings

In the Spectrum Emission Mask measurements, a range defines a segment for which you can define the following parameters separately:

- Start and stop frequency
- RBW
- VBW
- Sweep time
- Sweep points
- Reference level
- Attenuator settings
- Limit values

Via the sweep list, you define the ranges and their settings. For details on settings refer to "[Sweep List dialog box](#)" on page 130.

For details on defining the limits (masks) see the base unit description "Working with Lines in SEM".

The following rules apply to ranges:

- The minimum span of a range is 20 Hz.
- The individual ranges must not overlap (but need not directly follow one another).
- The maximum number of ranges is 20.
- A minimum of three ranges is mandatory.
- The reference range cannot be deleted (it is marked in blue color).
- The reference range has to be centered on the center frequency.
- The minimum span of the reference range is given by the current TX Bandwidth.
- Frequency values for each range have to be defined relative to the center frequency.

In order to change the start frequency of the first range or the stop frequency of the last range, select the appropriate span with the SPAN key. If you set a span that is smaller than the overall span of the ranges, the measurement includes only the ranges that lie within the defined span and have a minimum span of 20 Hz. The first and last ranges are adapted to the given span as long as the minimum span of 20 Hz is not violated.



### Symmetrical ranges

You can easily define a sweep list with symmetrical range settings, i.e. the ranges to the left and right of the center range are defined symmetrically. In the "Sweep List" menu, select the "Symmetrical Setup" softkey to activate symmetrical setup mode. The current sweep list configuration is changed to define a symmetrical setup regarding the reference range. The number of ranges to the left of the reference range is reflected to the right, i.e. any missing ranges on the right are inserted, while superfluous ranges are removed. The values in the ranges to the right of the reference range are adapted symmetrically to those in the left ranges.

For details see "[Symmetric Setup](#)" on page 133.

Symmetrical ranges fulfill the conditions required for "Fast SEM" mode (see [chapter 6.4.13, "Fast Spectrum Emission Mask Measurements"](#), on page 189).

## 6.4.13 Fast Spectrum Emission Mask Measurements

In order to improve the performance of the R&S FSV for spectrum emission mask measurements, a "Fast SEM" mode is available. If this mode is activated, several consecutive ranges with identical sweep settings are combined to one sweep internally, which makes the measurement considerably more efficient. The displayed results remain unchanged and still consist of several ranges. Thus, measurement settings that apply only to the results, such as limits or transducer factors, can nevertheless be defined individually for each range.

### Prerequisites

"Fast SEM" mode is available if the following criteria apply:

- The frequency ranges are consecutive, without frequency gaps
- The following sweep settings are identical:
  - "Filter Type", see "[Filter Type](#)" on page 131
  - "RBW", see "[RBW](#)" on page 131
  - "VBW", see "[VBW](#)" on page 131
  - "Sweep Time Mode", see "[Sweep Time Mode](#)" on page 131
  - "Ref Level", see "[Ref. Level](#)" on page 131
  - "Rf Att. Mode", see "[RF Att. Mode](#)" on page 131
  - "RF Attenuator", see "[RF Att. Mode](#)" on page 131
  - "Preamp", see "[Preamp](#)" on page 131

### Activating Fast SEM mode

"Fast SEM" mode is activated in the sweep list (see "[Fast SEM](#)" on page 130) or using a remote command. Activating the mode for one range automatically activates it for all ranges in the sweep list.

In the provided XML files for the Spectrum Emission Mask measurement, "Fast SEM" mode is activated by default.

SCPI command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum:HighSpeed on page 269

### Consequences

When the "Fast SEM" mode is activated, the ranges for which these criteria apply are displayed as one single range. The sweep time is defined as the sum of the individual sweep times, initially, but can be changed. When the "Fast SEM" mode is deactivated, the originally defined individual sweep times are reset.



If "Symmetrical Setup" mode is active when "Fast SEM" mode is activated, not all sweep list settings can be configured symmetrically automatically (see also "Symmetric Setup" on page 133).

Any other changes to the sweep settings of the combined range are applied to each included range and remain changed even after deactivating "Fast SEM" mode.

### Example

|                   | Range 1    | Range 2   | Range 3    | Range 4    | Range 5    |
|-------------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| Range Start       | -12.75 MHz | -8 MHz    | -4 MHz     | -3.515 MHz | -2.715 MHz |
| Range Stop        | -8 MHz     | -4 MHz    | -3.515 MHz | -2.715 MHz | -2.515 MHz |
| Fast SEM          | On         | On        | On         | On         | On         |
| Filter Type       | Channel    | ---       | Gaussian   | ---        | ---        |
| RBW               | 1 MHz      | ---       | 30 kHz     | ---        | ---        |
| VBW               | 10 MHz     | ---       | 10 MHz     | ---        | ---        |
| Sweep Time Mode   | ---        | ---       | ---        | ---        | ---        |
| Sweep Time        | 10 ms      | ---       | 30 ms      | ---        | ---        |
| Ref. Level        | -10 dBm    | ---       | -10 dBm    | ---        | ---        |
| RF Att. Mode      | Auto       | ---       | Auto       | ---        | ---        |
| RF Attenuator     | 10 dB      | ---       | 10 dB      | ---        | ---        |
| Preamp            | Off        | ---       | Off        | ---        | ---        |
| Transd. Factor    | None       | None      | None       | None       | None       |
| Limit Check 1     | Absolute   | Absolute  | Absolute   | Absolute   | Absolute   |
| Abs Limit Start 1 | -23.5 dBm  | -19.5 dBm | -32.5 dBm  | -32.5 dBm  | -20.5 dBm  |
| Abs Limit Stop 1  | -23.5 dBm  | -19.5 dBm | -32.5 dBm  | -20.5 dBm  | -20.5 dBm  |
| Rel Limit Start 1 | -50 dBc    | -50 dBc   | -50 dBc    | -50 dBc    | -50 dBc    |
| Rel Limit Stop 1  | -50 dBc    | -50 dBc   | -50 dBc    | -50 dBc    | -50 dBc    |
| Limit Check 2     | Relative   | Relative  | Relative   | Relative   | Relative   |

Fig. 6-30: Sweep list using Fast SEM mode

In figure 6-30, a sweep list is shown for which Fast SEM is activated. The formerly 5 separately defined ranges are combined to 2 sweep ranges internally.

### 6.4.14 Predefined CP/ACLR Standards

When using predefined standards for ACLR measurement, the test parameters for the channel and adjacent-channel measurements are configured automatically. The available standards are listed below.



Predefined standards are selected using the "CP/ACLR Standard" softkey or the `CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:PRES` command.

| Standard                     | GUI-Parameter          | SCPI-Parameter |
|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| EUTRA/LTE Square             | EUTRA/LTE Square       | EUTRa          |
| EUTRA/LTE Square/RRC         | EUTRA/LTE Square/RRC   | REUTRa         |
| W-CDMA 3.84 MHz forward      | W-CDMA 3GPP FWD        | FW3G           |
| W-CDMA 3.84 MHz reverse      | W-CDMA 3GPP REV        | RW3G           |
| CDMA IS95A forward           | CDMA IS95A FWD         | F8CD   FIS95a  |
| CDMA IS95A reverse           | CDMA IS95A REV         | R8CD   RIS95a  |
| CDMA IS95C Class 0 forward*) | CDMA IS95C Class 0 FWD | FIS95c0        |
| CDMA IS95C Class 0 reverse*) | CDMA IS95C Class 0 REV | RIS95c0        |
| CDMA J-STD008 forward        | CDMA J-STD008 FWD      | F19C   FJ008   |
| CDMA J-STD008 reverse        | CDMA J-STD008 REV      | R19C   RJ008   |
| CDMA IS95C Class 1 forward*) | CDMA IS95C Class 1 FWD | FIS95c1        |
| CDMA IS95C Class 1 reverse*) | CDMA IS95C Class 1 REV | RIS95c1        |
| CDMA 2000                    | CDMA 2000              | S2CD           |
| TD-SCDMA forward             | TD SCDMA FWD           | FTCD   TCDMa   |
| TD-SCDMA reverse             | TD SCDMA REV           | RTCD           |
| WLAN 802.11A                 | WLAN 802.11A           | AWLan          |
| WLAN 802.11B                 | WLAN 802.11B           | BWLan          |
| WiMAX                        | WiMAX                  | WiMAX          |
| WiBRO                        | WiBRO                  | WiBRO          |
| GSM                          | GSM                    | GSM            |
| RFID 14443                   | RFID 14443             | RFID14443      |
| TETRA                        | TETRA                  | TETRA          |
| PDC                          | PDC                    | PDC            |
| PHS                          | PHS                    | PHS            |
| CDPD                         | CDPD                   | CDPD           |



For the R&S FSV, the channel spacing is defined as the distance between the center frequency of the adjacent channel and the center frequency of the transmission channel. The definition of the adjacent-channel spacing in standards IS95C and CDMA 2000 is different. These standards define the adjacent-channel spacing from the center of the transmission channel to the closest border of the adjacent channel. This definition is also used for the R&S FSV if the standards marked with an asterisk \*) are selected.

### 6.4.15 Optimized Settings for CP/ACLR Test Parameters

The "Adjust Settings" softkey (see "[Adjust Settings](#)" on page 127) automatically optimizes all instrument settings for the selected channel configuration, as described in the following:

- **Frequency span**

The frequency span must at least cover the channels to be measured plus a measurement margin of approx. 10 %.

If the frequency span is large in comparison to the channel bandwidth (or the adjacent-channel bandwidths) being examined, only a few points on the trace are available per channel. This reduces the accuracy of the waveform calculation for the channel filter used, which has a negative effect on the measurement accuracy. It is therefore strongly recommended that the formulas mentioned be taken into consideration when selecting the frequency span.

For channel power measurements the [Adjust Settings](#) softkey sets the frequency span as follows:

"(No. of transmission channels – 1) x transmission channel spacing + 2 x transmission channel bandwidth + measurement margin"

For adjacent-channel power measurements, the [Adjust Settings](#) softkey sets the frequency span as a function of the number of transmission channels, the transmission channel spacing, the adjacent-channel spacing, and the bandwidth of one of adjacent-channels ADJ, ALT1 or ALT2, whichever is furthest away from the transmission channels:

"(No. of transmission channels – 1) x transmission channel spacing + 2 x (adjacent-channel spacing + adjacent-channel bandwidth) + measurement margin"

The measurement margin is approx. 10 % of the value obtained by adding the channel spacing and the channel bandwidth.

- **Resolution bandwidth (RBW)**

To ensure both, acceptable measurement speed and required selection (to suppress spectral components outside the channel to be measured, especially of the adjacent channels), the resolution bandwidth must not be selected too small or too large. As a general approach, the resolution bandwidth is to be set to values between 1% and 4% of the channel bandwidth.

A larger resolution bandwidth can be selected if the spectrum within the channel to be measured and around it has a flat characteristic. In the standard setting, e.g. for standard IS95A REV at an adjacent channel bandwidth of 30 kHz, a resolution bandwidth of 30 kHz is used. This yields correct results since the spectrum in the neighborhood of the adjacent channels normally has a constant level.

With the exception of the IS95 CDMA standards, the [Adjust Settings](#) softkey sets the resolution bandwidth (RBW) as a function of the channel bandwidth:



" $RBW \leq 1/40$  of channel bandwidth"

The maximum possible resolution bandwidth (with respect to the requirement  $RBW \leq 1/40$ ) resulting from the available RBW steps (1, 3) is selected.

- **Video bandwidth (VBW)**

For a correct power measurement, the video signal must not be limited in bandwidth. A restricted bandwidth of the logarithmic video signal would cause signal averaging and thus result in a too low indication of the power (-2.51 dB at very low video bandwidths). The video bandwidth should therefore be selected at least three times the resolution bandwidth:

" $VBW \geq 3 \times RBW$ "

The [Adjust Settings](#) softkey sets the video bandwidth (VBW) as a function of the channel bandwidth (see formula above) and the smallest possible VBW with regard to the available step size will be selected.

- **Detector**

The [Adjust Settings](#) softkey selects the RMS detector. This detector is selected since it correctly indicates the power irrespective of the characteristics of the signal to be measured. The whole IF envelope is used to calculate the power for each measurement point. The IF envelope is digitized using a sampling frequency which is at least five times the resolution bandwidth which has been selected. Based on the sample values, the power is calculated for each measurement point using the following formula:

$$P_{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N s_i^2}$$

where:

" $s_i$  = linear digitized video voltage at the output of the A/D converter"

"N = number of A/D converter values per measurement point"

" $P_{RMS}$  = power represented by a measurement point"

When the power has been calculated, the power units are converted into decibels and the value is displayed as a measurement point.

In principle, the sample detector would be possible as well. Due to the limited number of measurement points used to calculate the power in the channel, the sample detector would yield less stable results.

- **Trace averaging**

The [Adjust Settings](#) softkey switches off this function. Averaging, which is often performed to stabilize the measurement results, leads to a too low level indication and should therefore be avoided. The reduction in the displayed power depends on the number of averages and the signal characteristics in the channel to be measured.

- **Reference level**

The [Adjust Settings](#) softkey does not influence the reference level. It can be adjusted separately using the "Adjust Ref Lvl" softkey (see "[Adjust Ref Lvl](#)" on page 119).

## 7 Remote Commands of the 1xEV-DO Analysis

This chapter describes the remote commands specific to the "1xEV-DO Analysis" options (R&S FSV-K84/-K85). The abbreviation EVDO stands for the operating mode of this option. For details on conventions used in this chapter refer to [chapter 7.1, "Notation"](#), on page 195.

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:DELTa marker
- CALCulate:MARKer (except for the specific commands described in [chapter 7.2, "CALCulate Subsystem"](#), on page 198)
- DISPlay subsystem
- FORMat subsystem
- INITiate subsystem
- INPut subsystem
- MMEM subsystem
- OUTput subsystem
- SENSE subsystem (except for the specific commands described in [chapter 7.6, "SENSE Subsystem"](#), on page 256)
- TRIGger subsystem

|            |                                                         |            |
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## 7.1 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            | spectrum analysis                                                                              |
| A-F          | spectrum analysis – span > 0 only (frequency mode)                                             |
| A-T          | spectrum analysis – zero span only (time mode)                                                 |
| ADEMODO      | 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 (option R&S FSV-K7S)                                                    |
| SPECM        | Spectrogram 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 spectrum analysis 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. 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.

For details see the chapter "SCPI Command Structure" in the base unit description.

#### <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.

## 7.2 CALCulate Subsystem

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.

Note that most commands in the **CALCulate** subsystem are identical to the base unit; only the commands specific to this option are described here.

|         |                                                         |     |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 7.2.1   | CALCulate:FEED Subsystem.....                           | 199 |
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### 7.2.1 CALCulate:FEED Subsystem

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

[CALCulate<n>:FEED](#).....199

---

#### **CALCulate<n>:FEED <ResultDisplay>**

This command selects the result display for the measured data.

For details on result displays see [chapter 6.1, "Measurements and Result Displays"](#), on page 32.

#### **Suffix:**

|     |        |
|-----|--------|
| <n> | 1...4  |
|     | window |

**Parameters:**

&lt;ResultDisplay&gt;

XPOW:CDP | XPOW:CDP:ABS | XPOW:CDP:RAT |  
 XPOW:CDEP | XTIM:CDP:ERR:CTABLE | XTIM:CDP:PVChip |  
 XTIM:CDP:ERR:SUMM | XTIM:CDP:MACCuracy |  
 XTIM:CDP:ERR:PCDomain | XTIM:CDP:SYMB:CONSt |  
 XTIM:CDP:SYMB:EVM | XTIM:CDP:BSTReam |  
 XTIM:CDP:COMP:CONSt | XTIM:CDP:PVSYmbol

**XPOW:CDP | XPOW:CDP:ABS**

Code Domain Power (CDP) result display (absolute)

**XPOW:CDP:RAT**

Code Domain Power (CDP) result display (relative)

**XPOW:CDEP**

Code Domain Error Power (CDEP) result display

**XTIM:CDP:BSTReam**

Channel Bitstream result display

**XTIM:CDP:CBSTReam**

Channel Bitstream result display for composite data (MS only)

**XTIM:CDP:COMP:CONSt**

Composite Constellation result display

**XTIM:CDP:COMP:EVM**

Composite EVM (RMS) result display

**XTIM:CDP:ERR:CTABLE**

Channel Table result display

**XTIM:CDP:ERR:PCDomain**

Peak Code Domain Error result display

**XTIM:CDP:ERR:SUMM**

Result Summary result display

**XTIM:CDP:MACCuracy**

Composite EVM result display

**XTIM:CDP:PVChip**

Power vs Chip result display

**XTIM:CDP:PVSLOT**

Power vs Slot result display

**XTIM:CDP:PVSYmbol**

Power versus Symbol result display

**XTIM:CDP:SYMB:CONSt**

Channel Constellation result display for composite data (MS mode only)

**XTIM:CDP:SYMB:CEVM**

Symbol Error Vector Magnitude result display for composite data (MS mode only)

**XTIM:CDP:SYMB:CONSt**

Channel Constellation result display

**XTIM:CDP:SYMB:EVM**



Symbol Error Vector Magnitude result display

\*RST: 'XPOW:CDP:RAT'

**Example:**

CALC:FEED 'XTIM:CDP:MACC'

Selects the Composite EVM result display.

**Mode:**

EVDO

## 7.2.2 CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTion Subsystem

The CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTion subsystem checks the marker functions in the instrument.

|                                                           |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:CDPower[:BTS]:RESult..... | 201 |
| CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:CENTer.....               | 204 |
| CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:PICH.....                 | 204 |
| CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:POWER:MODE.....           | 205 |
| CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:POWER:RESult.....         | 205 |
| CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:POWER:RESult:PHZ.....     | 206 |
| CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:POWER:SElect.....         | 207 |
| CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:ZOOM.....                 | 208 |

---

### CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:CDPower[:BTS]:RESult? <ResultType>

This command queries the measured and calculated values of the Code Domain Power analysis. The channel type can be set by means of the [SENSe:]CDPower:CTYPe command, the slot number by means of the [SENSe:]CDPower:SLOT command and the code number by means of the [SENSe:]CDPower:CODE command.

**Suffix:**

|     |                 |
|-----|-----------------|
| <n> | 1...4<br>window |
| <m> | irrelevant      |

**Query parameters:**

&lt;ResultType&gt;

ACTive | CDEPeak | CDERms | CDPabsolute | CDPRelative |  
 CERRor | CHANnel | CODMulation | CODPower | DACTive |  
 DMTYPE | DRPich | EVMPeak | EVMRms | FERRor | FERPpm |  
 IQIMbalance | IQOFFset | MACCuracy | MACTive | MTYPE |  
 PCDerror | PDATa | PLENGth | PMAC | POFFset | PPICH | PPILot |  
 PPRamble | PRRI | PTOTal | RHO | RHOData | RHOMac |  
 RHOVerall | RHOPilot | RHO1 | RHO2 | SFACtor | SLOT | SRATe |  
 TFRame | TOFFset

**ACTive**

Number of active channels

**CDEPeak**

Peak value of EVM (error vector magnitude) of composite data channel (MS mode only)

**CDERms**

RMS value of EVM (error vector magnitude) of composite data channel (MS mode only)

**CDPabsolute**

channel power absolute in dBm

**CDPRelative**

channel power relative in dB

**CERRor**

chip rate error in ppm

**CHANnel**

channel number

**CODMulation**

modulation type of the composite data channel (MS mode only)

**CODPower**

power of the composite data channel (MS mode only)

**DACTive**

number of active DATA channels

**DMTYPe**modulation type of the DATA channel type  
(2=QPSK, 3=8-PSK, 4=16QAM)**DRPich**

Delta RRI/PICH in dB

**EVMPeak**

error vector magnitude peak in %

**EVMRms**

error vector magnitude rms in %

**FERRor**

frequency error in Hz

**FERPpm**

frequency error in ppm

**IQIMbalance**

I/Q imbalance in %

**IQOffset**

I/Q offset in %

**MACCuracy**

composite EVM in %

**MACTive**

number of active MAC channels

**MTYPE**

modulation type of the channel type

(0=BPSK-I, 1=BPSK-Q, 2=QPSK, 3=8-PSK, 4=16QAM, 5=2BPSK)

**PCDerror**

peak code domain error in dB

**PDATa**

absolute power in the DATA channel type

**PLENGth**

Length of preamble in chips

**PMAC**

absolute power in the MAC channel type

**POFFset**

phase offset in rad

**PPICh**

Pilot power in dBm (MS mode only)

**PPILot**

absolute power in the PILOT channel type

**PPReamble**

absolute power in the PREAMBLE channel type

**PRRI**

RRI power in dBm

**PTOTAL**

total power

**RHO**

RHO value for the selected channel type/slot

**RHOData**

RHO over all slots for the DATA area

**RHOMac**

RHO over all slots for the MAC area

**RHOPilot**

RHO over all slots for the pilot area

**RHOOverall**

RHO overall

**RHO1**

RHOoverall-1 over all slots over all chips with start of averaging at the half-slot limit

**RHO2**

RHOoverall-2 over all slots over all chips with start of averaging at the quarter-slot limit

**SFACTOR**

spreading factor of the channel

**SLOT**

half-slot number (MS mode only)

**SRATE**

symbol rate in ksps

**TFRame**

trigger to frame in sec

**TOFFset**

timing offset in s

The Trigger to Frame value (TFRame) supplies a '9' if the trigger is at Free Run.

The Timing/Phase Offset values (TOFFset/POFFset) supply a '9' if timing and phase measurement is disabled (refer to [SENSE: ]CDPower:TPMeas on page 264) or the number of active channels is higher than 50.

**Example:** `CALC:MARK:FUNC:CDP:RES? CDP`  
Reads out total power.

**Usage:** Query only

**Mode:** EVDO

**CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:CENTer**

This command sets the center frequency to the frequency of the indicated marker.

If you use the command in combination with a delta marker, that delta marker is turned into a normal marker.

**Suffix:**

<n> Selects the measurement window.

<m> Selects the marker.

**Example:** `CALC:MARK2:FUNC:CENT`  
Sets the center frequency to the frequency of marker 2.

**CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:PICH**

This command sets marker 1 to the pilot channel 0.16.

**Suffix:**

<n> 1...4  
window

<m> irrelevant

|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Example:</b> | <pre>INST:SEL MDO" 'Activate 1xEV-DO MS; implicitly 'CDP relative' is displayed on Screen A and 'Result Summary' is active on Screen B "INIT:CONT OFF" 'Select single sweep "INIT;*WAI" 'Start measurement with synchronization "CALC:MARK:FUNC:PICH" 'Activate marker and set to pilot "CALC:MARK:Y?" 'Query value of the CDP relative to the PICH</pre> |
| <b>Usage:</b>   | Event                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Mode:</b>    | EVDO                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

---

#### **CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:POWer:MODE <Mode>**

This commands defines the method by which the channel power values are calculated from the current trace in the window specified by the suffix <n>.

**Suffix:**

|     |                                 |
|-----|---------------------------------|
| <n> | Selects the measurement window. |
| <m> | Selects the marker.             |

**Parameters:**

<Mode> WRITe | MAXHold

**WRITe**

The channel power and the adjacent channel powers are calculated directly from the current trace

**MAXHold**

The power values are calculated from the current trace and compared with the previous power value using a maximum algorithm.

**Example:**

```
CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:MODE MAXH
Sets the Maxhold channel power mode.
```

---

#### **CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:POWer:RESult? <ResultType>**

This command queries the result of the performed power measurement in the window specified by the suffix <n>. If necessary, the measurement is switched on prior to the query.

The channel spacings and channel bandwidths are configured in the `SENSe:POWer` subsystem.

To obtain a correct result, a complete sweep with synchronization to the end of the sweep must be performed before a query is output. Synchronization is possible only in the single sweep mode.

**Suffix:**

|     |                                 |
|-----|---------------------------------|
| <n> | Selects the measurement window. |
|-----|---------------------------------|

<m> Selects the marker.

**Parameters:**

<ResultType> ACPower | CPOWer

**ACPower**

Adjacent-channel power measurement

Results are output in the following sequence, separated by commas:

Power of transmission channel

Power of lower adjacent channel

Power of upper adjacent channel

Power of lower alternate channel 1

Power of upper alternate channel 1

Power of lower alternate channel 2

Power of upper alternate channel 2

The number of measured values returned depends on the number of adjacent/alternate channels selected with `[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:ACPairs`.

With logarithmic scaling (RANGE "LOG"), the power is output in the currently selected level unit; with linear scaling (RANGE "LIN dB" or "LIN %"), the power is output in W. If `[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:MODE` is set to "REL", the adjacent/alternate-channel power is output in dB.

**CPOWer**

Channel power measurement

In a Spectrum Emission Mask measurement, the query returns the power result for the reference range, if this power reference type is selected.

With logarithmic scaling (RANGE LOG), the channel power is output in the currently selected level unit; with linear scaling (RANGE LIN dB or LIN %), the channel power is output in W.

---

**CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNctioN:POWer:RESult:PHZ <State>**

This command switches the query response of the power measurement results between output of absolute values and output referred to the measurement bandwidth.

The measurement results are output with the `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNctioN:POWer:RESult` command.

**Suffix:**

<n> Selects the measurement window.

<m> Selects the marker.

**Parameters:**

<State> ON | OFF  
**ON**  
 Results output: channel power density in dBm/Hz  
**OFF**  
 Results output: channel power is displayed in dBm  
 \*RST: OFF

**Example:**

CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:RES:PHZ ON  
 Output of results referred to the channel bandwidth.  
 For details on a complete measurement example refer to  
[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:POWer:RESult](#)  
 on page 205.

**CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:POWer:SElect <MeasType>**

This command selects – and switches on – the specified power measurement type in the window specified by the suffix <n>.

The channel spacings and channel bandwidths are configured in the `SENSe:POWer` subsystem.

**Note:** If CPOWer is selected, the number of adjacent channels ( [\[SENSe:\]POWer:ACHannel:ACPairs](#) ) is set to 0. If ACPower is selected, the number of adjacent channels is set to 1, unless adjacent-channel power measurement is switched on already.

The channel/adjacent-channel power measurement is performed for the trace selected with [\[SENSe:\]POWer:TRACe](#).

The occupied bandwidth measurement is performed for the trace on which marker 1 is positioned. To select another trace for the measurement, marker 1 is to be positioned on the desired trace by means of [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:TRACe](#).

**Suffix:**

<n> Selects the measurement window.  
 <m> Selects the marker.

**Parameters:**

|            |                                                                                                                                                       |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <MeasType> | ACPower   CPOWer   MCACpower   OBANdwidth   OBWidth   CN   CNO                                                                                        |
|            | <b>ACPower</b><br>Adjacent-channel power measurement with a single carrier signal                                                                     |
|            | <b>CPOWer</b><br>Channel power measurement with a single carrier signal (equivalent to adjacent-channel power measurement with "NO. OF ADJ CHAN" = 0) |
|            | <b>MCACpower</b><br>Channel/adjacent-channel power measurement with several carrier signals                                                           |
|            | <b>OBANdwidth   OBWidth</b><br>Measurement of occupied bandwidth                                                                                      |
|            | <b>CN</b><br>Measurement of carrier-to-noise ratio                                                                                                    |
|            | <b>CNO</b><br>Measurement of carrier-to-noise ratio referenced to 1 Hz bandwidth                                                                      |

**Example:**

```
CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:SEL ACP
Switches on adjacent-channel power measurement.
```

**CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNctioN:ZOOM <State>**

If marker zoom is activated, the number of channels displayed on the screen in code domain power and code domain error power result diagram is reduced to 64.

The currently selected marker defines the center of the displayed range.

**Suffix:**

|     |                        |
|-----|------------------------|
| <n> | irrelevant             |
| <m> | 1...4<br>marker number |

**Parameters:**

|         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| <State> | ON   OFF  |
|         | *RST: OFF |

**Example:**

```
CALC:MARK:FUNC:ZOOM ON
```

**Mode:**

```
WCDMA
```

### 7.2.3 CALCulate:LIMit:PVTime Subsystem

The CALCulate:LIMit:PVTime subsystem defines the limit check for power vs time measurement.



|                                             |     |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|
| CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:PVTime:REFerence..... | 209 |
| CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:PVTime:RESTore.....   | 209 |
| CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:PVTime:RVALue.....    | 210 |

---

### CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:PVTime:REFerence <Mode>

This command sets the reference value. The standard asks for the sequence to first measure the FULL slot with the limit line relative to the mean power of the averaged time response. Therefore the parameter AUTO in a FULL slot measurement should be selected. In this mode the mean power is calculated and the limit lines are relative to that mean power value. This value should be used also as the reference for the IDLE slot measurement. With the parameter ONCE the current mean power value of the averaged time response is used to set as the fixedreference value for the limit lines. The mode is switched from AUTO to MANUAL. Now the IDLE slot can be selected and the measurement sequence can be finished.

**Suffix:**

<n>                    irrelevant

<k>                    irrelevant

**Parameters:**

<Mode>                AUTO | ONCE | MANual

\*RST:                AUTO

**Example:**

CALC:LIM:PVT:REF AUTO

Automatic reference value for limit lines. The value should be set to mean power

CALC:LIM:PVT:REF MAN

Manual reference value for limit lines

CALC:LIM:PVT:RVA -33.5

Set manual reference value to -33.5

CALC:LIM:PVT:REF ONCE

Set reference value to mean power

CALC:LIM:PVT:RVA?

Query reference value for limit lines. The value should be set to mean power value

**Mode:**                EVDO

---

### CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:PVTime:RESTore

This command restores the standard limit lines for the power versus time measurement. All changes made to the standard limit lines are lost and the state of these limit lines as they left the factory is restored.

**Suffix:**

<n>                    irrelevant

<k>                    irrelevant

**Example:**

CALC:LIM:PVT:REST

Reset the PVT limit lines to their default setting

**Mode:** EVDO

---

**CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:PVTime:RVALue <RefLevel>**

This command sets the reference level in dBm for calculating the limit lines. Precondition is that the automatic mode of power calculation is switched off via the commands [CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:PVTime:REfERENCE](#) on page 209 ONCE or [CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:PVTime:REfERENCE](#) on page 209 MAN.

**Suffix:**

<n> irrelevant

<k> irrelevant

**Parameters:**

<RefLevel> Range: -200 to 200  
 \*RST: -20dBm  
 Default unit: dBm

**Example:**

```
CALC:LIM:PVT:REF MAN
Manual reference value for limit lines
CALC:LIM:PVTime:RVA -33.5
Set manual reference value to -33.5
```

**Mode:** EVDO

## 7.2.4 Other CALCulate Commands Referenced in this Manual

|         |                                          |     |
|---------|------------------------------------------|-----|
| 7.2.4.1 | CALCulate:DELTamarker subsystem.....     | 210 |
| 7.2.4.2 | CALCulate:LIMit subsystem.....           | 218 |
| 7.2.4.3 | CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum subsystem..... | 224 |
| 7.2.4.4 | CALCulate:PSE subsystem.....             | 228 |
| 7.2.4.5 | CALCulate:STATistics subsystem.....      | 230 |
| 7.2.4.6 | Other Referenced CALCulate Commands..... | 234 |

### 7.2.4.1 CALCulate:DELTamarker subsystem

|                                                          |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNction:FIXed:RPOint:X..... | 211 |
| CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNction:FIXed:RPOint:Y..... | 211 |
| CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNction:FIXed[:STATe].....  | 212 |
| CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNction:PNOise:AUTO.....    | 212 |
| CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNction:PNOise[:STATe]..... | 212 |
| CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:LINK.....                    | 213 |
| CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum:LEFT.....            | 213 |
| CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum:NEXT.....            | 214 |
| CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum[:PEAK].....          | 214 |
| CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum:RIGHT.....           | 214 |
| CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum:LEFT.....            | 215 |

|                                                 |     |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|
| CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:MINimum:NEXT.....   | 215 |
| CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:MINimum[:PEAK]..... | 215 |
| CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:MINimum:RIGHT.....  | 215 |
| CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>[:STATe].....        | 216 |
| CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:TRACe.....          | 216 |
| CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:X.....              | 216 |
| CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:X:RELative.....     | 217 |
| CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:Y.....              | 217 |

---

#### **CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:FUNCTION:FIXed:RPOint:X <Reference>**

This command defines the horizontal position of the fixed delta marker reference point. The coordinates of the reference may be anywhere in the diagram.

When measuring the phase noise, the command defines the frequency reference for delta marker 2.

##### **Suffix:**

|     |                                 |
|-----|---------------------------------|
| <n> | Selects the measurement window. |
| <m> | Selects the marker.             |

##### **Parameters:**

<Reference> Numeric value that defines the horizontal position of the reference. For frequency domain measurements, it is a frequency in Hz. For time domain measurements, it is a point in time in s.

\*RST: Fixed reference: OFF

##### **Example:**

CALC:DELT:FUNC:FIX:RPO:X 128 MHz  
Sets the frequency reference to 128 MHz.

---

#### **CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:FUNCTION:FIXed:RPOint:Y <RefPointLevel>**

This command defines the vertical position of the fixed delta marker reference point. The coordinates of the reference may be anywhere in the diagram.

When measuring the phase noise, the command defines the level reference for delta marker 2.

##### **Suffix:**

|     |                                 |
|-----|---------------------------------|
| <n> | Selects the measurement window. |
| <m> | Selects the marker.             |

##### **Parameters:**

<RefPointLevel> Numeric value that defines the vertical position of the reference. The unit and value range is variable.

\*RST: Fixed reference: OFF

##### **Example:**

CALC:DELT:FUNC:FIX:RPO:Y -10dBm  
Sets the reference point level for delta markers to -10 dBm.

**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 as long as the function is active.

**Suffix:**

<n>                      Selects the measurement window.  
 <m>                      Selects the marker.

**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.
```

**CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCTION:PNOise:AUTO <State>**

This command turns an automatic peak search for the fixed reference marker at the end of a sweep on and off.

**Suffix:**

<n>                      Selects the measurement window.  
 <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.
```

**CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCTION:PNOise[:STATe] <State>**

This command turns the phase noise measurement at the delta marker position on and off.

The correction values for the bandwidth and the log amplifier are taken into account in the measurement.

The reference marker for phase noise measurements is either a normal marker or a fixed reference. If necessary, the command turns on the reference marker

A fixed reference point can be modified with the `CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:FUNction:FIXed:RPOint:X` and `CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:FUNction:FIXed:RPOint:Y` commands independent of the position of marker 1 and of a trace.

**Suffix:**

<n> Selects the measurement window.

<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

**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> Selects the measurement window.

<m> 1  
irrelevant

**Parameters:**

<State> ON | OFF

\*RST: OFF

**Example:**

```
CALC:DELT:LINK ON
```

**CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:MAXimum:LEFT**

This command positions the delta marker to the next smaller trace maximum on the left of the current value (i.e. descending X values). The corresponding delta marker is activated first, if necessary.

If no next higher minimum value is found on the trace (level spacing to adjacent values < peak excursion), an execution error (error code: -200) is produced.

**Suffix:**

<n> Selects the measurement window.

<m> Selects the marker.

**Example:**

```
CALC:DELT:MAX:LEFT
```

Sets delta marker 1 to the next smaller maximum value to the left of the current value.

**CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum:NEXT**

This command positions the delta marker to the next smaller trace maximum. The corresponding delta marker is activated first, if necessary.

If no next higher minimum value is found on the trace (level spacing to adjacent values < peak excursion), an execution error (error code: -200) is produced.

**Suffix:**

<n> Selects the measurement window.

<m> Selects the marker.

**Example:**

```
CALC:DELT2:MAX:NEXT
```

Sets delta marker 2 to the next smaller maximum value.

**CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum[:PEAK]**

This command positions the delta marker to the current trace maximum. If necessary, the corresponding delta marker is activated first.

**Suffix:**

<n> Selects the measurement window.

<m> Selects the marker.

**Example:**

```
CALC:DELT3:MAX
```

Sets delta marker 3 to the maximum value of the associated trace.

**CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum:RIGHT**

This command positions the delta marker to the next smaller trace maximum on the right of the current value (i.e. ascending X values). The corresponding delta marker is activated first, if necessary.

If no next higher minimum value is found on the trace (level spacing to adjacent values < peak excursion), an execution error (error code: -200) is produced.

**Suffix:**

<n> Selects the measurement window.

<m> Selects the marker.

**Example:**

```
CALC:DELT:MAX:RIGHT
```

Sets delta marker 1 to the next smaller maximum value to the right of the current value.

**CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum:LEFT**

This command positions the delta marker to the next higher trace minimum on the left of the current value (i.e. descending X values). The corresponding delta marker is activated first, if necessary.

If no next higher minimum value is found on the trace (level spacing to adjacent values < peak excursion), an execution error (error code: -200) is produced.

**Suffix:**

<n>                      Selects the measurement window.

<m>                      Selects the marker.

**Example:**

```
CALC:DELT:MIN:LEFT
```

Sets delta marker 1 to the next higher minimum to the left of the current value.

**CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum:NEXT**

This command positions the delta marker to the next higher trace minimum. The corresponding delta marker is activated first, if necessary.

If no next higher minimum value is found on the trace (level spacing to adjacent values < peak excursion), an execution error (error code: -200) is produced.

**Suffix:**

<n>                      Selects the measurement window.

<m>                      Selects the marker.

**Example:**

```
CALC:DELT2:MIN:NEXT
```

Sets delta marker 2 to the next higher minimum value.

**CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum[:PEAK]**

This command positions the delta marker to the current trace minimum. The corresponding delta marker is activated first, if necessary.

**Suffix:**

<n>                      Selects the measurement window.

<m>                      Selects the marker.

**Example:**

```
CALC:DELT3:MIN
```

Sets delta marker 3 to the minimum value of the associated trace.

**CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum:RIGHT**

This command positions the delta marker to the next higher trace minimum on the right of the current value (i.e. ascending X values). The corresponding delta marker is activated first, if necessary.

If no next higher minimum value is found on the trace (level spacing to adjacent values < peak excursion), an execution error (error code: -200) is produced.

**Suffix:**

<n> Selects the measurement window.

<m> Selects the marker.

**Example:**

```
CALC:DELT:MIN:RIGH
```

Sets delta marker 1 to the next higher minimum value to the right of the current value.

**CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>[:STATE] <State>**

This command turns delta markers on and off.

If the corresponding marker was a normal marker, it is turned into a delta marker.

No suffix at DELTmarker turns on delta marker 1.

**Suffix:**

<n> Selects the measurement window.

<m> Selects the marker.

**Parameters:**

<State> ON | OFF

```
*RST: OFF
```

**Example:**

```
CALC:DELT1 ON
```

Switches marker 1 to delta marker mode.

**CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:TRACe <TraceNumber>**

This command selects the trace a delta marker is positioned on.

The corresponding trace must have a trace mode other than "Blank".

**Suffix:**

<n> Selects the measurement window.

<m> Selects the marker.

**Parameters:**

<TraceNumber> 1 ... 6

Trace number the marker is positioned on.

**Example:**

```
CALC:DELT3:TRAC 2
```

Assigns delta marker 3 to trace 2.

**CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:X <Position>**

This command positions a delta marker on a particular coordinate on the x-axis.

The position is an absolute value.

**Suffix:**

<n> Selects the measurement window.



<m> Selects the marker.

**Parameters:**

<Position> 0 to maximum frequency or sweep time

**Example:**

`CALC:DELT:X?`

Outputs the absolute frequency/time of delta marker 1.

**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`). The command activates the corresponding delta marker, if necessary.

**Suffix:**

<n> Selects the measurement window.

<m> Selects the marker.

**Example:**

`CALC:DELT3:X:REL?`

Outputs the frequency of delta marker 3 relative to marker 1 or relative to the reference position.

**CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:Y?**

This command queries the measured value of a delta marker. 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:UNIT:POW` or on the activated measuring functions, the query result is output in the units below:

**Suffix:**

<n> Selects the measurement window.

<m> Selects the marker.

**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.

**Usage:**

Query only

### 7.2.4.2 CALCulate:LIMit subsystem

|                                                                         |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPpower:ACHannel:ABSolute.....                   | 218 |
| CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPpower:ACHannel:ABSolute:STATe.....             | 218 |
| CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPpower:ACHannel[:RELative].....                 | 219 |
| CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPpower:ACHannel:RESult.....                     | 220 |
| CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPpower:ACHannel[:RELative]:STATe.....           | 220 |
| CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPpower:ALternate<Channel>:ABSolute.....         | 221 |
| CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPpower:ALternate<channel>[:RELative].....       | 222 |
| CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPpower:ALternate<Channel>[:RELative]:STATe..... | 222 |
| CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPpower[:STATe].....                             | 223 |
| CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:FAIL.....                                         | 223 |

---

**CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPpower:ACHannel:ABSolute** <LowerLimit>, <UpperLimit>

This command defines the absolute limit value for the lower/upper adjacent channel during adjacent-channel power measurement (Adjacent Channel Power).

Note that the absolute limit value has no effect on the limit check as soon as it is below the relative limit value defined with `CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPpower:ACHannel[:RELative]`. This mechanism allows automatic checking of the absolute basic values of adjacent-channel power as defined in mobile radio standards.

**Suffix:**

<n>                      Selects the measurement window.  
 <k>                      irrelevant

**Parameters:**

<LowerLimit>,            first value: -200DBM to 200DBM; limit for the lower and the upper  
 <UpperLimit>            adjacent channel  
 \*RST:                    -200DBM

**Example:**

`CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH:ABS -35DBM, -35DBM`

Sets the absolute limit value for the power in the lower and upper adjacent channel to -35 dBm.

---

**CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPpower:ACHannel:ABSolute:STATe** <State>

This command activates the limit check for the adjacent channel when adjacent-channel power measurement (Adjacent Channel Power) is performed. Before the command, the limit check for the channel/adjacent-channel measurement must be globally switched on using `CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPpower[:STATe]`.

The result can be queried with `CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPpower:ACHannel:RESult`. It should be noted that a complete measurement must be performed between switching on the limit check and the result query, since otherwise no correct results are available.

**Suffix:**

<n>                      Selects the measurement window.

<k> irrelevant

**Parameters:**

<State> ON | OFF

\*RST: OFF

**Example:**

CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH 30DB, 30DB

Sets the relative limit value for the power in the lower and upper adjacent channel to 30 dB below the channel power.

CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH:ABS -35DBM, -35DBM

Sets the absolute limit value for the power in the lower and upper adjacent channel to -35 dBm.

CALC:LIM:ACP ON

Switches on globally the limit check for the channel/adjacent-channel measurement.

CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH:REL:STAT ON

Switches on the check of the relative limit values for adjacent channels.

CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH:ABS:STAT ON

Switches on the check of absolute limit values for the adjacent channels.

INIT;\*WAI

Starts a new measurement and waits for the sweep end.

CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH:RES?

Queries the limit check result in the adjacent channels.

---

**CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPpower:ACHannel[:RELative] <LowerLimit>, <UpperLimit>**

This command defines the relative limit of the upper/lower adjacent channel for adjacent-channel power measurements. The reference value for the relative limit value is the measured channel power.

It should be noted that the relative limit value has no effect on the limit check as soon as it is below the absolute limit value defined with the [CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPpower:ACHannel:ABSolute](#) command. This mechanism allows automatic checking of the absolute basic values of adjacent-channel power as defined in mobile radio standards.

**Suffix:**

<n> Selects the measurement window.

<k> irrelevant

**Parameters:**

<LowerLimit>, <UpperLimit> 0 to 100dB; the value for the lower limit must be lower than the value for the upper limit

\*RST: 0 dB

**Example:**

CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH 30DB, 30DB

Sets the relative limit value for the power in the lower and upper adjacent channel to 30 dB below the channel power.

**CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPpower:ACHannel:RESult**

This command queries the result of the limit check for the upper/lower adjacent channel when adjacent channel power measurement is performed.

If the power measurement of the adjacent channel is switched off, the command produces a query error.

**Suffix:**

<n>                      Selects the measurement window.  
 <k>                      irrelevant

**Return values:**

Result                      The result is returned in the form <result>, <result> where <result> = PASSED | FAILED, and where the first returned value denotes the lower, the second denotes the upper adjacent channel.

**Example:**

```
CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH 30DB, 30DB
```

Sets the relative limit value for the power in the lower and upper adjacent channel to 30 dB below the channel power.

```
CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH:ABS -35DBM, -35DBM
```

Sets the absolute limit value for the power in the lower and upper adjacent channel to -35 dB.

```
CALC:LIM:ACP ON
```

Switches on globally the limit check for the channel/adjacent channel measurement.

```
CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH:STAT ON
```

Switches on the limit check for the adjacent channels.

```
INIT;*WAI
```

Starts a new measurement and waits for the sweep end.

```
CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH:RES?
```

Queries the limit check result in the adjacent channels.

**CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPpower:ACHannel[:RELative]:STATe <State>**

This command activates the limit check for the relative limit value of the adjacent channel when adjacent-channel power measurement is performed. Before this command, the limit check must be activated using `CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPpower[:STATe]`.

The result can be queried with `CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPpower:ACHannel:RESult`. Note that a complete measurement must be performed between switching on the limit check and the result query, since otherwise no correct results are available.

**Suffix:**

<n>                      Selects the measurement window.  
 <k>                      irrelevant

**Parameters:**

<State>                      ON | OFF  
 \*RST:                      OFF

|                 |                                                  |                                                                                                                       |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Example:</b> | <code>CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH 30DB, 30DB</code>         | Sets the relative limit value for the power in the lower and upper adjacent channel to 30 dB below the channel power. |
|                 | <code>CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH:ABS -35DBM, -35DBM</code> | Sets the absolute limit value for the power in the lower and upper adjacent channel to -35 dBm.                       |
|                 | <code>CALC:LIM:ACP ON</code>                     | Switches on globally the limit check for the channel/adjacent channel measurement.                                    |
|                 | <code>CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH:STAT ON</code>            | Switches on the check of the relative limit values for adjacent channels.                                             |
|                 | <code>CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH:ABS:STAT ON</code>        | Switches on the check of absolute limit values for the adjacent channels.                                             |
|                 | <code>INIT;*WAI</code>                           | Starts a new measurement and waits for the sweep end.                                                                 |
|                 | <code>CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH:RES?</code>               | Queries the limit check result in the adjacent channels.                                                              |

---

**CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPpower:ALternate<Channel>:ABSolute** <LowerLimit>, <UpperLimit>

This command defines the absolute limit value for the lower/upper alternate adjacent-channel power measurement (Adjacent Channel Power).

Note that the absolute limit value for the limit check has no effect as soon as it is below the relative limit value defined with `CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPpower:ACHannel[:RELative]`. This mechanism allows automatic checking of the absolute basic values defined in mobile radio standards for the power in adjacent channels.

**Suffix:**

|           |                                 |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| <n>       | Selects the measurement window. |
| <k>       | irrelevant                      |
| <Channel> | 1...11<br>the alternate channel |

**Parameters:**

|                            |                                                                                              |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <LowerLimit>, <UpperLimit> | first value: -200DBM to 200DBM; limit for the lower and the upper alternate adjacent channel |
| *RST:                      | -200DBM                                                                                      |

|                 |                                                   |                                                                                                                  |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Example:</b> | <code>CALC:LIM:ACP:ALT2:ABS -35DBM, -35DBM</code> | Sets the absolute limit value for the power in the lower and upper second alternate adjacent channel to -35 dBm. |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

---

**CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPpower:ALTernate<channel>[:RELative] <LowerLimit>, <UpperLimit>**

This command defines the limit for the alternate adjacent channels for adjacent channel power measurements. The reference value for the relative limit value is the measured channel power.

Note that the relative limit value has no effect on the limit check as soon as it is below the absolute limit defined with `CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPpower:ALTernate<Channel>:ABSolute`. This mechanism allows automatic checking of the absolute basic values of adjacent-channel power as defined in mobile radio standards.

**Suffix:**

<n>                      Selects the measurement window.  
 <k>                      irrelevant  
 <Channel>              1...11  
                             the alternate channel

**Parameters:**

<LowerLimit>,            first value: 0 to 100dB; limit for the lower and the upper alternate adjacent channel  
 <UpperLimit>             
 \*RST:                    0 DB

**Example:**

`CALC:LIM:ACP:ALT2 30DB, 30DB`

Sets the relative limit value for the power in the lower and upper second alternate adjacent channel to 30 dB below the channel power.

---

**CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPpower:ALTernate<Channel>[:RELative]:STATe <State>**

This command activates the limit check for the alternate adjacent channels for adjacent channel power measurements. Before the command, the limit check must be activated using `CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPpower[:STATe]`.

The result can be queried with `CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPpower:ALTernate<channel>[:RELative]`. Note that a complete measurement must be performed between switching on the limit check and the result query, since otherwise no correct results are obtained.

**Suffix:**

<n>                      Selects the measurement window.  
 <k>                      irrelevant  
 <Channel>              1...11  
                             the alternate channel

**Parameters:**

<State>                    ON | OFF  
 \*RST:                    OFF

|                 |                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Example:</b> | <code>CALC:LIM:ACP:ALT2 30DB, 30DB</code>                                                                                              |
|                 | Sets the relative limit value for the power in the lower and upper second alternate adjacent channel to 30 dB below the channel power. |
|                 | <code>CALC:LIM:ACP:ALT2:ABS -35DBM, -35DBM</code>                                                                                      |
|                 | Sets the absolute limit value for the power in the lower and upper second alternate adjacent channel to -35 dBm.                       |
|                 | <code>CALC:LIM:ACP ON</code>                                                                                                           |
|                 | Switches on globally the limit check for the channel/adjacent channel measurement.                                                     |
|                 | <code>CALC:LIM:ACP:ALT2:STAT ON</code>                                                                                                 |
|                 | Switches on the check of the relative limit values for the lower and upper second alternate adjacent channel.                          |
|                 | <code>CALC:LIM:ACP:ALT2:ABS:STAT ON</code>                                                                                             |
|                 | Switches on the check of absolute limit values for the lower and upper second alternate adjacent channel.                              |
|                 | <code>INIT;*WAI</code>                                                                                                                 |
|                 | Starts a new measurement and waits for the sweep end.                                                                                  |
|                 | <code>CALC:LIM:ACP:ALT2:RES?</code>                                                                                                    |
|                 | Queries the limit check result in the second alternate adjacent channels.                                                              |

---

#### **CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPpower[:STATe] <State>**

This command switches on and off the limit check for adjacent-channel power measurements. The commands `CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPpower:ACHannel[:RELative]:STATe` or `CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ACPpower:ALternate<Channel>[:RELative]:STATe` must be used in addition to specify whether the limit check is to be performed for the upper/lower adjacent channel or for the alternate adjacent channels.

#### **Suffix:**

|     |                                 |
|-----|---------------------------------|
| <n> | Selects the measurement window. |
| <k> | irrelevant                      |

#### **Parameters:**

|         |          |
|---------|----------|
| <State> | ON   OFF |
| *RST:   | OFF      |

|                 |                                   |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Example:</b> | <code>CALC:LIM:ACP ON</code>      |
|                 | Switches on the ACLR limit check. |

---

#### **CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:FAIL?**

This command queries the result of a limit check.

Note that for SEM measurements, the limit line suffix <k> is irrelevant, as only one specific SEM limit line is checked for the currently relevant power class.

To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete measurement with synchronization to the end of the measurement before reading out the result. This is only possible for single sweeps.

**Suffix:**

<n> irrelevant  
<k> limit line

**Return values:**

<Result> 0  
PASS  
1  
FAIL

**Example:**

```
INIT; *WAI
Starts a new sweep and waits for its end.
CALC:LIM3:FAIL?
Queries the result of the check for limit line 3.
```

**Usage:** Query only

### 7.2.4.3 CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum subsystem

The CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum subsystem defines the limit check for the Spectrum Emission Mask.

|                                                                  |     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ESpectrum:LIMits.....                      | 224 |
| CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ESpectrum:MODE.....                        | 225 |
| CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ESpectrum:PCLass<Class>[:EXCLusive].....   | 225 |
| CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ESpectrum:PCLass<Class>:COUNT.....         | 226 |
| CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ESpectrum:PCLass<Class>:LIMit[:STATe]..... | 226 |
| CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ESpectrum:PCLass<Class>:MAXimum.....       | 227 |
| CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ESpectrum:PCLass<Class>:MINimum.....       | 227 |
| CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ESpectrum:RESTore.....                     | 227 |
| CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ESpectrum:VALue.....                       | 228 |

---

#### CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ESpectrum:LIMits <Limits>

This command sets or queries up to 4 power classes in one step.

**Suffix:**

<n> irrelevant  
<k> irrelevant

**Parameters:**

<Limits> 1–3 numeric values between -200 and 200, separated by commas  
-200, <0-3 numeric values between -200 and 200, in ascending order, separated by commas>, 200



**Example:**            `CALC:LIM:ESP:LIM -50,50,70`  
 Defines the following power classes:  
`<-200, -50>`  
`<-50, 50>`  
`<50, 70>`  
`<70, 200>`  
**Query:**  
`CALC:LIM:ESP:LIM?`  
**Response:**  
`-200,-50,50,70,200`

### **CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ESPectrum:MODE <Mode>**

This command activates or deactivates the automatic selection of the limit line in the Spectrum Emission Mask measurement.

**Suffix:**

`<n>`                    1...4  
                           window  
  
`<k>`                    irrelevant

**Parameters:**

`<Mode>`                AUTO | MANUAL

**AUTO**

The limit line depends on the measured channel power.

**MANUAL**

One of the three specified limit lines is set. The selection is made with the [chapter 7.2.4.3, "CALCulate:LIMit:ESPectrum subsystem"](#), on page 224 command.

\*RST:                AUTO

**Example:**            `CALC:LIM:ESP:MODE AUTO`  
 Activates automatic selection of the limit line.

### **CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ESPectrum:PCLass<Class>[:EXCLusive] <State>**

This command sets the power classes used in the spectrum emission mask measurement. It is only possible to use power classes for which limits are defined. Also, either only one power class at a time or all power classes together can be selected.

**Suffix:**

`<n>`                    irrelevant  
  
`<k>`                    irrelevant  
  
`<Class>`                1...4  
                           the power class to be evaluated

**Parameters:**

`<State>`                ON | OFF  
  
 \*RST:                OFF

**Example:**            `CALC:LIM:ESP:PCL1 ON`  
 Activates the first defined power class.

---

**CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ESPectrum:PCLass<Class>:COUNT <NoPowerClasses>**

This command sets the number of power classes to be defined.

**Suffix:**

<n>                    irrelevant  
 <k>                    irrelevant  
 <Class>                irrelevant

**Parameters:**

<NoPowerClasses> 1 to 4  
 \*RST:                1

**Example:**            `CALC:LIM:ESP:PCL:COUN 2`  
 Two power classes can be defined.

---

**CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ESPectrum:PCLass<Class>:LIMit[:STATe] <State>**

This command defines which limits are evaluated in the measurement.

**Suffix:**

<n>                    irrelevant  
 <k>                    irrelevant  
 <Class>                1...4  
                           the power class to be evaluated

**Parameters:**

<State>                ABSolute | RELative | AND | OR

**ABSolute**

Evaluates only limit lines with absolute power values

**RELative**

Evaluates only limit lines with relative power values

**AND**

Evaluates limit lines with relative and absolute power values. A negative result is returned if both limits fail.

**OR**

Evaluates limit lines with relative and absolute power values. A negative result is returned if at least one limit failed.

\*RST:                REL

**Example:**            `CALC:LIM:ESP:PCL:LIM ABS`

**CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ESPectrum:PCLass<Class>:MAXimum <Level>**

This command sets the upper limit level for one power class. The unit is dBm. The limit always ends at + 200 dBm, i.e. the upper limit of the last power class can not be set. If more than one power class is in use, the upper limit must equal the lower limit of the next power class.

**Suffix:**

|         |                                          |
|---------|------------------------------------------|
| <n>     | irrelevant                               |
| <k>     | irrelevant                               |
| <Class> | 1...4<br>the power class to be evaluated |

**Parameters:**

|         |                                            |
|---------|--------------------------------------------|
| <Level> | <b>&lt;numeric value&gt;</b><br>*RST: +200 |
|---------|--------------------------------------------|

**Example:**

```
CALC:LIM:ESP:PCL1:MAX -40 dBm
```

Sets the maximum power value of the first power class to -40 dBm.

**CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ESPectrum:PCLass<Class>:MINimum <Level>**

This command sets the minimum lower level limit for one power class. The unit is dBm. The limit always start at – 200 dBm, i.e. the first lower limit can not be set. If more than one power class is in use, the lower limit must equal the upper limit of the previous power class.

**Suffix:**

|         |                                          |
|---------|------------------------------------------|
| <n>     | irrelevant                               |
| <k>     | irrelevant                               |
| <Class> | 1...4<br>the power class to be evaluated |

**Parameters:**

|         |                                                                       |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <Level> | <b>&lt;numeric_value&gt;</b><br>*RST: -200 for class1, otherwise +200 |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|

**Example:**

```
CALC:LIM:ESP:PCL2:MIN -40 dBm
```

Sets the minimum power value of the second power class to -40 dBm.

**CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ESPectrum:RESTore**

This command restores the predefined limit lines for the Spectrum Emission Mask measurement. All modifications made to the predefined limit lines are lost and the factory-set values are restored.

**Suffix:**

<n> 1...4  
window

<k> irrelevant

**Example:**

```
CALC:LIM:ESP:REST
```

Resets the limit lines for the Spectrum Emission Mask to the default setting.

**CALCulate<n>:LIMit<k>:ESpectrum:VALue <Power>**

This command activates the manual limit line selection and specifies the expected power as a value. Depending on the entered value, one of the predefined limit lines is selected.

**Suffix:**

<n> 1...4  
window

<k> irrelevant

**Parameters:**

<Power> 33 | 28 | 0

**33**

$P \geq 33$

**28**

$28 < P < 33$

**0**

$P < 28$

\*RST: 0

**Example:**

```
CALC:LIM:ESP:VAL 33
```

Activates manual selection of the limit line and selects the limit line for  $P = 33$ .

**7.2.4.4 CALCulate:PSE subsystem**

|                                                  |     |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|
| CALCulate<n>:PSEarch PEAKsearch[:IMMediate]..... | 228 |
| CALCulate<n>:PSEarch PEAKsearch:AUTO.....        | 229 |
| CALCulate<n>:PSEarch PEAKsearch:MARGin.....      | 229 |
| CALCulate<n>:PSEarch PEAKsearch:PSHow.....       | 229 |
| CALCulate<n>:PSEarch PEAKsearch:SUBRanges.....   | 230 |

**CALCulate<n>:PSEarch|PEAKsearch[:IMMediate]**

This command switches the spurious limit check off.

If you want to read out the values peak values including the delta to a limit, you have to switch on the limit again.

This command is only for FSP compatibility, and not necessary to use on the R&S FSV.

**Suffix:**  
 <n> irrelevant

**Example:**            CALC:PSE  
 Starts to determine the list.

#### CALCulate<n>:PSEarch|PEAKsearch:AUTO <State>

This command activates or deactivates the list evaluation.

**Suffix:**  
 <n>                    Selects the measurement window.

**Parameters:**  
 <State>                ON | OFF  
 \*RST:                 ON

**Example:**            CALC:ESP:PSE:AUTO OFF  
 Deactivates the list evaluation.

#### CALCulate<n>:PSEarch|PEAKsearch:MARGIN <Margin>

This command sets the margin used for the limit check/peak search.

**Suffix:**  
 <n>                    Selects the measurement window.

**Parameters:**  
 <Margin>               -200 to 200 dB  
 \*RST:                 200 dB

**Example:**            CALC:ESP:PSE:MARG 100  
 Sets the margin to 100 dB.

#### CALCulate<n>:PSEarch|PEAKsearch:PSHOW

This command marks all peaks with blue squares in the diagram.

**Suffix:**  
 <n>                    Selects the measurement window.

**Parameters:**  
 <State>                ON | OFF  
 \*RST:                 OFF

**Example:**            CALC:ESP:PSE:PSH ON  
 Marks all peaks with blue squares.

**CALCulate<n>:PSEarch|PEAKsearch:SUBRanges <NumberPeaks>**

This command sets the number of peaks per range that are stored in the list. Once the selected number of peaks has been reached, the peak search is stopped in the current range and continued in the next range.

**Suffix:**

<n> irrelevant

**Parameters:**

<NumberPeaks> 1 to 50  
\*RST: 25

**Example:**

CALC:PSE:SUBR 10  
Sets 10 peaks per range to be stored in the list.

**7.2.4.5 CALCulate:STATistics subsystem**

|                                              |     |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| CALCulate<n>:STATistics:CCDF[:STATe].....    | 230 |
| CALCulate<n>:STATistics:NSAMples.....        | 230 |
| CALCulate<n>:STATistics:PRESet.....          | 231 |
| CALCulate<n>:STATistics:RESult<Trace>.....   | 231 |
| CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:AUTO ONCE..... | 232 |
| CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:X:RANGe.....   | 232 |
| CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:X:RLEVel.....  | 232 |
| CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:Y:LOWer.....   | 233 |
| CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:Y:UNIT.....    | 233 |
| CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:Y:UPPer.....   | 233 |

**CALCulate<n>:STATistics:CCDF[:STATe] <State>**

This command switches on or off the measurement of the complementary cumulative distribution function (CCDF). On activating this function, the APD measurement is switched off.

**Suffix:**

<n> irrelevant

**Parameters:**

<State> ON | OFF  
\*RST: OFF

**Example:**

CALC:STAT:CCDF ON  
Switches on the CCDF measurement.

**CALCulate<n>:STATistics:NSAMples <NoMeasPoints>**

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

**Suffix:**

<n> irrelevant

**Parameters:**

<NoMeasPoints> 100 to 1E9  
 \*RST: 100000

**Example:**

CALC:STAT:NSAM 500  
 Sets the number of measurement points to be acquired to 500.

**CALCulate<n>:STATistics:PRESet**

This command resets the scaling of the X and Y axes in a statistical measurement. The following values are set:

|                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| x-axis ref level:   | -20 dBm |
| x-axis range APD:   | 100 dB  |
| x-axis range CCDF:  | 20 dB   |
| y-axis upper limit: | 1.0     |
| y-axis lower limit: | 1E-6    |

**Suffix:**

<n> irrelevant

**Example:**

CALC:STAT:PRESet  
 Resets the scaling for statistical functions

**CALCulate<n>:STATistics:RESult<Trace> <ResultType>**

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

**Suffix:**

<n> irrelevant

<Trace> 1...6  
 trace

**Parameters:**

<ResultType> MEAN | PEAK | CFACtor | ALL

**MEAN**

Average (=RMS) power in dBm measured during the measurement time.

**PEAK**

Peak power in dBm measured during the measurement time.

**CFACtor**

Determined CREST factor (= ratio of peak power to average power) in dB.

**ALL**

Results of all three measurements mentioned before, separated by commas: <mean power>,<peak power>,<crest factor>

The required result is selected via the following parameters:

**Example:** `CALC:STAT:RES2? ALL`  
 Reads out the three measurement results of trace 2. Example of answer string: 5.56,19.25,13.69 i.e. mean power: 5.56 dBm, peak power 19.25 dBm, CREST factor 13.69 dB

---

### **CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:AUTO ONCE**

This command optimizes the level setting of the instrument depending on the measured peak power, in order to obtain maximum instrument sensitivity.

To obtain maximum resolution, the level range is set as a function of the measured spacing between peak power and the minimum power for the APD measurement and of the spacing between peak power and mean power for the CCDF measurement. In addition, the probability scale for the number of test points is adapted.

Subsequent commands have to be synchronized with `*WAI`, `*OPC` or `*OPC?` to the end of the auto range process which would otherwise be aborted.

**Suffix:**

<n> irrelevant

**Example:** `CALC:STAT:SCALE:AUTO ONCE; *WAI`  
 Adapts the level setting for statistical measurements.

---

### **CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:X:RANGe <Value>**

This command defines the level range for the x-axis of the measurement diagram. The setting is identical to the level range setting defined with the `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALE]` command.

**Suffix:**

<n> irrelevant

**Parameters:**

<Value> 10dB to 200dB  
 \*RST: 100dB

**Example:** `CALC:STAT:SCALE:X:RANG 20dB`

---

### **CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:X:RLEVel <Value>**

This command defines the reference level for the x-axis of the measurement diagram. The setting is identical to the reference level setting using the `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALE]:RLEVel` command.

With the reference level offset <> 0 the indicated value range of the reference level is modified by the offset.

The unit depends on the setting performed with `CALCulate<n>:UNIT:POWer`.

**Suffix:**

<n> irrelevant



**Parameters:**

<Value> -120dBm to 20dBm  
 \*RST: -20dBm

**Example:**

CALC:STAT:SCAL:X:RLEV -60dBm

**CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:Y:LOWer <Value>**

This command defines the lower limit for the y-axis of the diagram in statistical measurements. Since probabilities are specified on the y-axis, the entered numeric values are dimensionless.

**Suffix:**

<n> selects the screen

**Parameters:**

<Value> 1E-9 to 0.1  
 \*RST: 1E-6

**Example:**

CALC:STAT:SCAL:Y:LOW 0.001

**CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:Y:UNIT <Unit>**

This command defines the scaling type of the y-axis.

**Suffix:**

<n> selects the screen

**Parameters:**

<Unit> PCT | ABS  
 \*RST: ABS

**Example:**

CALC:STAT:SCAL:Y:UNIT PCT  
 Sets the percentage scale.

**CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:Y:UPPer <Value>**

This command defines the upper limit for the y-axis of the diagram in statistical measurements. Since probabilities are specified on the y-axis, the entered numeric values are dimensionless.

**Suffix:**

<n> irrelevant

**Parameters:**

<Value> 1E-8 to 1.0  
 \*RST: 1.0

**Example:**

CALC:STAT:SCAL:Y:UPP 0.01

### 7.2.4.6 Other Referenced CALCulate Commands

|                                                       |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:TRACe.....                     | 234 |
| CALCulate<n>:ESPectrum:PSEarch :PEAKsearch:PSHow..... | 234 |
| CALCulate<n>:THReshold.....                           | 234 |
| CALCulate<n>:UNIT:POWer.....                          | 235 |

---

#### CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:TRACe <Trace>

This command selects the trace a marker is positioned on.

The corresponding trace must have a trace mode other than "Blank".

If necessary, the corresponding marker is switched on prior to the assignment.

##### Suffix:

<n>                      Selects the measurement window.

<m>                      depends on mode  
                            Selects the marker.

##### Parameters:

<Trace>                **1 ... 6**  
                            Trace number the marker is positioned on.

##### Example:

`CALC:MARK3:TRAC 2`  
Assigns marker 3 to trace 2.

---

#### CALCulate<n>:ESPectrum:PSEarch|:PEAKsearch:PSHow <State>

This command marks all peaks with blue squares in the diagram.

##### Suffix:

<n>                      Selects the measurement window.

##### Parameters:

<State>                ON | OFF  
                            \*RST:        OFF

##### Example:

`CALC:ESP:PSE:PSH ON`  
Marks all peaks with blue squares.

---

#### CALCulate<n>:THReshold <Threshold>

This command defines a threshold value for the marker peak search.

A threshold line is automatically turned on.

##### Suffix:

<n>                      irrelevant

##### Parameters:

<Threshold>            The unit depends on `CALCulate<n>:UNIT:POWer`.  
                            \*RST:        (STATe to OFF)

**Example:**            `CALC:THR -82DBM`  
Sets the threshold value to -82 dBm.

---

#### **CALCulate<n>:UNIT:POWer <Unit>**

This command selects the unit of the y-axis.

The unit applies to all measurement 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.

## 7.3 CONFigure Subsystem

The CONFigure subsystem contains commands for configuring the measurements.

### 7.3.1 CONFigure:CDPower Subsystem (K82/K84)

This subsystem contains the commands for measurement selection and configuration.

Further setting commands for the spectrum emission mask measurement are described in the `CALCulate:ESpectrum` subsystem.

|                                                                        |     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| <code>CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:BCLass BANDclass</code> .....            | 236 |
| <code>CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:CTABLE[:STATe]</code> .....              | 238 |
| <code>CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:CTABLE:CATalog</code> .....              | 238 |
| <code>CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:CTABLE:COMMent</code> .....              | 238 |
| <code>CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:CTABLE:COpy</code> .....                 | 239 |
| <code>CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:CTABLE:DATA</code> .....                 | 239 |
| <code>CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:CTABLE:DATA</code> .....                 | 240 |
| <code>CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:CTABLE:DELeTe</code> .....               | 242 |
| <code>CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:CTABLE:NAME</code> .....                 | 242 |
| <code>CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:CTABLE:REStore</code> .....              | 242 |
| <code>CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:CTABLE:SELeCt</code> .....               | 242 |
| <code>CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:MCARrier [:STATe]</code> .....           | 242 |
| <code>CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:MCARrier:FiLTeR [:STATe]</code> .....    | 243 |
| <code>CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:MCARrier:FiLTeR:COFRequency</code> ..... | 243 |
| <code>CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:MCARrier:FiLTeR:ROFF</code> .....        | 243 |
| <code>CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:MCARrier:FiLTeR:TYPe</code> .....        | 244 |
| <code>CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:MCARrier:MALGo</code> .....              | 244 |
| <code>CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:MEASurement</code> .....                 | 245 |

|                                                  |     |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|
| CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:PVTime:BURSt.....        | 245 |
| CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:PVTime:FREStart.....     | 245 |
| CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:PVTime:LIST[:STATe]..... | 246 |
| CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:PVTime:LIST:RESult.....  | 246 |
| CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:REVision.....            | 247 |
| CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:RFSLot.....              | 247 |
| CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:SUBType.....             | 247 |

---

**CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:BCLass|BANDclass <Bandclass>**

This command selects the bandclass for the measurement.

**Parameters:**

<Bandclass> 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 21 | 22

**0**  
800 MHz band

**1**  
1900 MHz PCS

**2**  
TACS band

**3**  
(3A) JTACS band, see "[Bandclass](#)" on page 120.

**4**  
Korean PCS band

**5**  
450 MHz NMT

**6**  
2 GHz IMT-2000

**7**  
700 MHz band

**8**  
1800 MHz band

**9**  
900 MHz band

**10**  
Secondary 800 MHz band

**11**  
400 MHz European PAMR band

**12**  
800 MHz PAMR band

**13**  
2.5 GHz IMT2000 Extension

**14**  
US PCS 1.9GHz Band

**15**  
AWS Band

**16**  
US 2.5 GHz

**17**  
US 2.5 GHz

**21**  
(3B) JTACS band, see "[Bandclass](#)" on page 120.

**22**  
(3C) JTACS band, see "[Bandclass](#)" on page 120.

\*RST: 0

**Example:** `CONF:CDP:BCL 1`  
Selects band class 1, 1900 MHz

**Mode:** CDMA, EVDO

#### **CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:CTABLE[:STATe] <State>**

This command activates or deactivates the "RECENT" channel table. To select another channel table, use the `CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:CTABLE:SElect` command.

**Parameters:**

<State> ON | OFF  
\*RST: OFF

**Example:** `CONF:CDP:CTAB OFF`  
Deactivates the RECENT channel table and activates a pre-defined channel table.

`CONF:CDP:CTAB:SEL 'CTAB_1'`  
Selects channel table 'CTAB\_1'.

**Mode:** CDMA, EVDO

#### **CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:CTABLE:CATalog?**

This command queries the names of all the channel tables stored on the flash disk for the current application (CDMA/1xEVDO).

**Parameters:**

<sum of file sizes of all subsequent files>, <spare storage space on hard disk>, <1st file name>, <1st file size>, <2nd file name>, <2nd file size>, ..., <nth file name>, <nth file size>, ...

**Example:** `CONF:CDP:CTAB:CAT?`  
Queries catalog.

**Usage:** Query only

**Mode:** CDMA, EVDO

#### **CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:CTABLE:COMMeNt <Comment>**

This command defines a comment on the selected channel table.

**Parameters:**

<Comment> <'string'> = comment on the channel table

**Example:** `CONF:CDP:CTAB:NAME 'NEW_TAB'`  
 Selects channel table for editing. If a channel table with this name does not exist, a new channel table is created.

`CONF:CDP:CTAB:DATA`  
`0,6,0,0,0,0,1,0.0,10,5,3,4,0,0,1,0.0`  
 Defines a table with the following channels: PICH 0.64 and data channel with RC4/Walsh code 3.32.

`CONF:CDP:CTAB:COMM 'Comment for NEW_TAB'`  
 Specifies 'Comment for NEW\_TAB' as comment.

**Mode:** CDMA, EVDO

### **CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:CTABLE:COPY <TargetFileName>**

This command copies one channel table to another. Select the channel table you want to copy using the `CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:CTABLE:SElect` command.

**Parameters:**

<TargetFileName> <'string'> = name of the new channel table.

**Example:** `CONF:CDP:CTAB:NAME 'CTAB_1'`  
 Selects channel table CTAB\_1 for copying.

`CONF:CDP:CTAB:COPY 'CTAB_2'`  
 Copies CTAB\_1 to CTAB\_2.

**Usage:** Event

**Mode:** CDMA, EVDO

### **CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:CTABLE:DATA <ChannelType>, <CodeClass>, <CodeNumber>, <Modulation>, <Reserved1>, <Reserved2>, <Status>, <CDPRelative>**

This command defines a channel table. The following description applies to EVDO BTS mode (K84) only.

For MS mode, see `CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:CTABLE:DATA` on page 240.

Before using this command, you must set the name of the channel table using the `CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:CTABLE:SElect` command.

For a detailed description of the parameters refer to "New/Copy/Edit" on page 74.

**Parameters:**

<ChannelType> The channel type is numerically coded as follows:

- 0 = PILOT
- 1 = MAC
- 2 = PREAMBLE with 64 chip length
- 3 = PREAMBLE with 128 chip length
- 4 = PREAMBLE with 256 chip length
- 5 = PREAMBLE with 512 chip length
- 6 = PREAMBLE with 1024 chip length
- 7 = DATA

|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <CodeClass>     | Depending on channel type, the following values are allowed:<br>PILOT: 5<br>MAC: 6<br>PREAMBLE: 5<br>DATA: 4 (spreading factor = $2^{\text{code class}}$ )                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <CodeNumber>    | 0...spreading factor-1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <Modulation>    | Modulation type including mapping:<br>0 = BPSK-I<br>1 = BPSK-Q<br>2 = QPSK<br>3 = 8-PSK<br>4 = 16-QAM<br>Modulation types QPSK/8-PSK/16-QAM have complex values.                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <Reserved1>     | Always 0 (reserved)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <Reserved2>     | Always 0 (reserved)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <Status>        | 0: inactive, 1: active<br>Can be used in a setting command to disable a channel temporarily                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <CDPRelative>   | Power value in dB.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Example:</b> | <pre>CONF:CDP:CTAB:NAME 'NEW_TAB'</pre> <p>Selects channel table for editing. If a channel table with this name does not exist, a new channel table is created.</p> <pre>CONF:CDP:CTAB:DATA 0,6,0,0,0,0,1,0.0,10,5,3,4,0,0,1,0.0</pre> <p>Defines a table with the following channels: PICH 0.64 and data channel with RC4/Walsh code 3.32.</p> |
| <b>Mode:</b>    | EVDO BTS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

---

**CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:CTABLE:DATA** <ChannelType>, <CodeClass>, <CodeNumber>, <Mapping>, <Activity>, <Reserved1>, <Status>, <Reserved2>

This command defines a channel table. The following description applies to EVDO MS mode (K85) only. For BTS mode, see [CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:CTABLE:DATA](#) on page 239.

Before using this command, you must set the name of the channel table using the [CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:CTABLE:SElect](#) command.

For a detailed description of the parameters refer to "New/Copy/Edit" on page 74.



**Parameters:**

|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ChannelType>   | The channel type is numerically coded as follows:<br>0 = PICH<br>1 = RRI<br>2 = DATA<br>3 = ACK<br>4 = DRC<br>5 = INACTIVE                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <CodeClass>     | 2 to 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <CodeNumber>    | 0...15                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <Mapping>       | 0 = I branch<br>1 = Q branch                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <Activity>      | 0..65535 (decimal)<br>The decimal number - interpreted as a binary number in 16 bits - determines the half slot in which the channel is active (value 1) or inactive (value 0). See <a href="#">table 7-1</a> .                                                                                                         |
| <Reserved1>     | Always 0 (reserved)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <Status>        | 0: inactive, 1: active<br>Can be used in a setting command to disable a channel temporarily                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <Reserved2>     | Always 0 (reserved)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Example:</b> | <pre>"INST:SEL MDO" 'Activate 1xEV-DO MS "CONF:CDP:CTAB:NAME 'NEW_TAB'" 'Select table to edit "CONF:CDP:CTAB:DATA 0,4,0,0,65535,0,1,0, 1,4,0,0,43690,0,1,0, 2,2,2,1,65535,0,1,0" 'Selects PICH 0.16 on I with full activity, RRI 0.16 on I in each even-numbered half slot, and DATA 2.4 on Q with full activity.</pre> |
| <b>Mode:</b>    | EVDO MS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

**Table 7-1: Examples for <Activity> parameter settings**

| Dec.  | Binary              | Description                                          |
|-------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 65535 | 1111 1111 1111 1111 | Channel is active in each half slot(e.g. DATA)       |
| 43690 | 1010 1010 1010 1010 | Channel is active in half slot 0, 2, 4 etc(e.g. RRI) |
| 24576 | 0110 0000 0000 0000 | Channel is active in half slot 1 and 2(e.g. DRC)     |

**CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:CTABLE:DELeTe**

This command deletes the selected channel table. Select the channel table you want to delete using the `CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:CTABLE:SELeCt` command.

**Example:**                    `CONF:CDP:CTAB:NAME 'CTAB_1'`  
                                   Selects channel table CTAB\_2 for deleting.  
                                   `CONF:CDP:CTAB:DEL`  
                                   Deletes channel table CTAB\_2.

**Usage:**                    Event

**Mode:**                    CDMA, EVDO

**CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:CTABLE:NAME <ChannelTable>**

This command selects a channel table for editing or creating. To select a command for analysis, use the `CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:CTABLE:SELeCt` command.

**Parameters:**  
 <ChanTableName> <'string'> = name of the channel table

**Example:**                    `CONF:CDP:CTAB:NAME 'NEW_TAB'`  
                                   Selects channel table for editing. If a channel table with this name does not exist, a new channel table is created.

**Mode:**                    CDMA, EVDO

**CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:CTABLE:REStore**

This command restores the predefined channel tables to their factory-set values. In this way, you can undo unintentional overwriting.

**Example:**                    `CONF:CDP:CTAB:REST`  
                                   Restores the channel table.

**Usage:**                    Event

**Mode:**                    CDMA, EVDO

**CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:CTABLE:SELeCt <ChannelTable>**

This command selects a predefined channel table.

**Parameters:**  
 <ChanTableName> <'string'> = name of the channel table  
                                   \*RST:        "RECENT"

**Mode:**                    CDMA, EVDO

**CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:MCARrier [:STATe] <State>**

This command activates or deactivates the multi-carrier mode.

**Parameters:**

<State> ON | OFF  
 \*RST: OFF

**Example:**

CONF:CDP:MCAR ON  
 Activates the multi-carrier settings.

**Mode:**

CDMA, EVDO

**CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:MCARrier:FILTer [:STATe] <State>**

This command activates or deactivates the usage of a filter for multi-carrier measurements.

**Parameters:**

<State> ON | OFF  
 \*RST: OFF

**Example:**

CONF:CDP:MCAR ON  
 Activates multi-carrier mode  
 CONF:CDP:MCAR:FILT OFF  
 Activates an additional filter for multi-carrier measurements

**Mode:**

CDMA, EVDO

**CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:MCARrier:FILTer:COFRequency <Frequency>**

This command sets the cut-off frequency for the RRC filter.

**Parameters:**

<Frequency> Range: 0.1 MHz to 2.4 MHz  
 \*RST: 1.25

**Example:**

CONF:CDP:MCAR ON  
 Activates multi-carrier mode  
 CONF:CDP:MCAR:FILT ON  
 Activates an additional filter for multi-carrier measurements  
 CONF:CDP:MCAR:FILT:TYPE RRC  
 Activates the RRC filter  
 CONF:CDP:MCAR:FILT:COFR 1.5MHZ  
 Sets the cut-off frequency to 1.5 MHz

**Mode:**

CDMA, EVDO

**CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:MCARrier:FILTer:ROFF <RollOffFactor>**

This command sets the roll-off factor for the RRC filter.

**Parameters:**

<RollOffFactor> Range: 0.01 to 0.99  
 \*RST: 0.02

**Example:**            `CONF:CDP:MCAR ON`  
                          **Activates multi-carrier mode**  
                          `CONF:CDP:MCAR:FILT ON`  
                          **Activates an additional filter for multi-carrier measurements**  
                          `CONF:CDP:MCAR:FILT:TYPE RRC`  
                          **Activates the RRC filter**  
                          `CONF:CDP:MCAR:FILT:ROFF 0.05`  
                          **Sets the roll-off factor to 0.05**

**Mode:**                CDMA, EVDO

#### **CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:MCARrier:FILTer:TYPE <Type>**

This command sets the filter type to be used in multi-carrier mode.

You can set the parameters for the RRC filter with the [CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:MCARrier:FILTer:ROFF](#) on page 243 and [CONFigure:CDPower\[:BTS\]:MCARrier:FILTer:COFRequency](#) on page 243 commands.

#### **Parameters:**

<Type>                LPASs | RCC  
 \*RST:                LPAS

**Example:**            `CONF:CDP:MCAR ON`  
                          **Activates multi-carrier mode**  
                          `CONF:CDP:MCAR:FILT ON`  
                          **Activates an additional filter for multi-carrier measurements**  
                          `CONF:CDP:MCAR:FILT:TYPE RRC`  
                          **Activates the RRC filter**

**Mode:**                CDMA, EVDO

#### **CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:MCARrier:MALGo <State>**

This command activates or deactivates the enhanced algorithm for the filters in multi-carrier mode.

#### **Parameters:**

<State>                ON | OFF  
 \*RST:                ON

**Example:**            `CONF:CDP:MCAR ON`  
                          **Activates multi-carrier mode**  
                          `CONF:CDP:MCAR:FILT ON`  
                          **Activates an additional filter for multi-carrier measurements**  
                          `CONF:CDP:MCAR:MALG OFF`  
                          **Deactivates the enhanced algorithm**

**Mode:**                CDMA, EVDO

**CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:MEASurement** <Measurement>

This command selects the measurement type.

**Parameters:**

<Measurement>      ACLR | CCDF | CDPower | ESpectrum | OBWidth | POWer

**ACLR**  
Adjacent-Channel Power measurement

**CCDF**  
measurement of the complementary cumulative distribution function (signal statistics)

**CDPower**  
Code Domain Analyzer measurement.

**ESpectrum**  
check of signal power (Spectrum Emission Mask)

**OBWidth**  
measurement of the occupied bandwidth

**POWer**  
Signal Channel Power measurement

**PVTime**  
measurement of power versus time

\*RST:            CDPower

**Example:**

```
CONF:CDP:MEAS POW
Selects Signal Channel Power measurement.
```

**Mode:**

CDMA, EVDO

**CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:PVTime:BURSt** <State>

This command activates an automatic burst alignment to the center of the diagram.

**Parameters:**

<State>            ON | OFF

\*RST:            OFF

**Example:**

```
CONF:CDP:PVT:BURS ON
Activates the automatic alignment
```

**Mode:**

EVDO

**CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:PVTime:FREStart** <State>

If switched on, this command evaluates the limit line over all results at the end of a single sweep. The sweep is restarted if this result is FAILED.

**Parameters:**

<State>            ON | OFF

\*RST:            OFF

**Example:** `CONF:CDP:PVT:FRES ON`  
 Restarts a single sweep if the result evaluation is failed.

**Mode:** EVDO

#### **CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:PVTime:LIST[:STATe] <State>**

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

**Parameters:**

<State> ON | OFF  
 \*RST: OFF

**Example:** `CONF:CDP:PVT:LIST[:STATe] ON`

**Mode:** EVDO

#### **CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:PVTime:LIST:RESult?**

Queries the list evaluation results. The results are a comma-separated list containing the following values for each list range:

**Return values:**

|               |                                                                                       |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <RangeNo>     | consecutive number of list range                                                      |
| <StartTime>   | Start time of the individual list range                                               |
| <StopTime>    | Stop time of the individual list range                                                |
| <AverageDBM>  | Average power level in list range in dBm.                                             |
| <AverageDB>   | Average power level in list range in dB.                                              |
| <MaxDBM>      | Maximum power level in list range in dBm.                                             |
| <MaxDB>       | Maximum power level in list range in dB.                                              |
| <MinDBM>      | Minimum power level in list range in dBm.                                             |
| <MinDB>       | Minimum power level in list range in dB.                                              |
| <LimitCheck>  | Result of limit check for the list range.<br><b>0</b><br>Passed<br><b>1</b><br>Failed |
| <Reserved1>   | 0; currently not used                                                                 |
| <Reserved2>   | 0; currently not used                                                                 |
| <b>Usage:</b> | Query only                                                                            |

**CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:REVisIon** <SignalType>

With this command you define which revision type the signal to be analyzed has.

Note that this command is maintained for compatibility reasons only. For newer programs and for subtype 3 use the `CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:SUBType` on page 247 command.

**Parameters:**

```
<SignalType>      0 | A
                   0
                   subtype 0/1
                   A
                   subtype 2
                   *RST:      0
```

**Example:**

```
CONF:CDP:REV 0
Revision 0 signal is analyzed
```

**Mode:**

```
EVDO
```

**CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:RFSLot** <Slot>

This command defines the expected signal: FULL slot or IDLE slot. Accordingly the limit lines and the borders for calculating the mean power are set. The lower and upper limit line are called DOPVTFL/DOPVTFU for FULL and DOPVTIL/DOPVTIU for IDLE mode. It is possible to change these lines with the standard limit line editor.

**Parameters:**

```
<Slot>            FULL | IDLE
                   *RST:      FULL
```

**Example:**

```
CONF:CDP:RFSL FULL
Use limit line for FULL slot and connect FULL slot signal
```

**Mode:**

```
EVDO
```

**CONFigure:CDPower[:BTS]:SUBType** <Subtype>

Selects the subtype of the standard to be used for the measurements.

**Parameters:**

```
<Subtype>        0 | 1 | 2 | 3
                   0 | 1
                   subtype 0/1
                   2
                   subtype 2
                   3
                   subtype 3
                   *RST:      0
```

**Example:** CONF:CDP:SUBT 3  
Subtype 3 signal is analyzed

**Mode:** EVDO

## 7.4 DISPlay Subsystem

The DISPlay subsystem controls the selection and presentation of textual and graphic information as well as of measurement data on the display.

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---

### DISPlay:MTABLE <DisplayMode>

This command turns the marker table on and off.

#### Parameters:

<DisplayMode>      **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>]:SIZE <Size>**

This command enlargens the measurement window indicated by the suffix to full screen. The result display of the screen is, by default, the same as that of the first measurement screen.

**Suffix:**

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

**Parameters:**

<Size> SMALL | LARGE  
\*RST: SMALL

**Example:**

DISP:WIND2:SIZE LARG  
Maximizes the second measurement screen

**Mode:**

CDMA, EVDO

---

**DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:SSElect**

This command selects which window (screen) is active.

**Suffix:**

<n> 1...4  
window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

**Parameters:**

\*RST: 1

**Example:**

DISP:WIND1:SSEL  
Sets the window 1 active.

**Mode:**

CDMA, EVDO

---

**DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:STATE <State>**

Activates/deactivates the window specified by the suffix <n>. The other measurements are not aborted but continue running in the background:

**Suffix:**

<n> window

**Parameters:**

<State> ON | OFF  
\*RST: OFF

**Example:**

DISP:WIND3:STAT ON  
Turns on a third measurement screen.

**Mode:**

CDMA, EVDO, TDS, WCDMA

**DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:MODE <Mode>**

This command defines the type of display and the evaluation of the traces. 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 6.4.5, "Trace Mode Overview"](#), on page 174.

**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. 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 with logarithmic scaling.

The command works only for a logarithmic scaling. You can select the scaling with [DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing](#) on page 254.

**Suffix:**

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<t> irrelevant

**Parameters:**

<Range> Range: 10 to 200  
\*RST: 100  
Default unit: dB

**Example:** DISP:TRAC:Y 110dB

**Mode:** all

**DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO <Mode>**

This command turns automatic scaling of the y-axis on and off.

If on, the R&S FSV determines the ideal scale of the y-axis for the current measurement results.

**Suffix:**

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<t> only 1  
trace

**Parameters:**

<Mode> **ON**  
Automatic scaling is on.  
**OFF**  
Automatic scaling is off.  
**ONCE**  
Automatic scaling is performed once.  
\*RST: OFF

**Example:** DISP:WIND2:TRAC:Y:SCAL:AUTO ONCE  
Activates automatic scaling of the Y-axis for the active trace

**Mode:** CDMA, EVDO, OFDM, OFDMA/WiBro, PHN

**DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:MODE <Mode>**

This command selects the type of scaling of the y-axis.

When `SYSTEM:DISPlay:UPDate` is turned off, this command has no immediate effect on the screen.

**Suffix:**

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<t> irrelevant

**Parameters:**

<Mode> **ABSolute**  
absolute scaling of the y-axis

**RELative**  
relative scaling of the y-axis

\*RST: ABS

**Example:** `DISP:TRAC:Y:MODE REL`

**Mode:** all

**DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVision <Value>**

This remote command determines the grid spacing on the Y axis for all diagrams, where possible.

**Suffix:**

<n> irrelevant

<t> irrelevant

**Parameters:**

<Value> numeric value; the unit depends on the result display

\*RST: depends on the result display

**Example:** `DISP:TRAC:Y:PDIV 10`  
Sets the grid spacing to 10 units (for example 10 dB in the Code Domain Power result display).

**Mode:** CDMA, BT, EVDO, TDS, WCDMA

**DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel <ReferenceLevel>**

This command defines the reference level.

With the reference level offset  $\neq 0$ , the value range of the reference level is modified by the offset.

**Suffix:**

<n> irrelevant.

<t> irrelevant

**Parameters:**

<ReferenceLevel> The unit is variable.  
 Range: see datasheet  
 \*RST: -10dBm

**Example:** DISP:TRAC:Y:RLEV -60dBm

**Mode:** A, ADEMOD, BT, CDMA, EVDO, PHN, TDS, VSA, WCDMA

**DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel:OFFSet <Value>**

This command defines a reference level offset.

**Suffix:**

<n> irrelevant.  
 <t> irrelevant

**Parameters:**

<Value> Range: -200 to 200  
 \*RST: 0  
 Default unit: dB

**Example:** DISP:TRAC:Y:RLEV:OFFS -10dB

**Mode:** ALL

**DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSition <Position>**

This command defines the position of the reference level on the display grid..

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 PCT corresponds to the lower display border, 100% corresponds to the upper display border.  
 Range: 0 to 100  
 \*RST: Spectrum mode: 100 PCT, with tracking generator or time display: 50 PCT  
 Default unit: PCT

**Example:** DISP:TRAC:Y:RPOS 50PCT

**Mode:** A, BT, CDMA, EVDO, TDS, WCDMA, ADEMOD, VSA

**DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RVALue <Value>**

The command defines the power value assigned to the reference position in the grid.

When using a tracking generator (only with option R&S FSV-B9 or -B10), this command requires active normalization.

**Suffix:**

<n> irrelevant

<t> irrelevant

**Parameters:**

<Value> \*RST: 0 dB, coupled to reference level

**Example:**

```
DISP:TRAC:Y:RVAL -20dBm
(Analyzer)
```

```
DISP:TRAC:Y:RVAL 0
```

Sets the power value assigned to the reference position to 0 dB (tracking generator)

**Mode:** A, BT, CDMA, EVDO, TDS, WCDMA, ADEMOD

**DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing <ScalingType>**

This command selects the scaling of the y-axis.

**Suffix:**

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<t> irrelevant

**Parameters:**

<ScalingType> **LOGarithmic**  
Logarithmic scaling.

**LINear**  
Linear scaling in %.

**LDB**  
Linear scaling in dB.

\*RST: LOGarithmic

**Example:** DISP:TRAC:Y:SPAC LIN

**Mode:** A, ADEMOD, BT, VSA

**DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:MAXimum <Value>**

This command defines the maximum value of the y-axis for the selected result display.

**Suffix:**

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<t> irrelevant

**Parameters:**

<Value> <numeric value>  
 \*RST: depends on the result display  
 The unit and range depend on the result display.

**Example:**

DISP:TRAC:Y:MIN -60  
 DISP:TRAC:Y:MAX 0  
 Defines the y-axis with a minimum value of -60 and maximum value of 0.

**Mode:** CDMA, EVDO

**DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:MINimum <Value>**

This command defines the minimum value of the y-axis for the selected result display.

**Suffix:**

<n> window; For applications that do not have more than 1 measurement window, the suffix <n> is irrelevant.

<t> irrelevant

**Parameters:**

<Value> <numeric value>  
 \*RST: depends on the result display  
 The unit and range depend on the result display.

**Example:**

DISP:TRAC:Y:MIN -60  
 DISP:TRAC:Y:MAX 0  
 Defines the y-axis with a minimum value of -60 and maximum value of 0.

**Mode:** CDMA, EVDO

## 7.5 INSTrument Subsystem

The INSTrument subsystem selects the operating mode of the unit either via text parameters or fixed numbers.

|                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
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| INSTrument:NSElect.....  | 256 |

**INSTrument[:SElect] <InstrName>****Parameters:**

<InstrName> Selects the operating mode.  
**BDO**  
 1xEV-DO BTS Analysis option, R&S FSV-K84  
**MDO**  
 1xEV-DO MS Analysis option, R&S FSV-K85

**INSTRument:NSElect** <InstrNo>**Parameters:**

|           |                                          |
|-----------|------------------------------------------|
| <InstrNo> | Selects the operating mode.              |
| <b>14</b> | 1xEV-DO BTS Analysis option, R&S FSV-K84 |
| <b>15</b> | 1xEV-DO MS Analysis option, R&S FSV-K85  |

## 7.6 SENSe Subsystem

The `SENSe` subsystem controls the essential parameters of the analyzer. In accordance with the SCPI standard, the keyword `SENSe` is optional, which means that it is not necessary to include the `SENSe` node in command sequences.

Note that most commands in the `SENSe` subsystem are identical to the base unit; only the commands specific to this option are described here.

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### 7.6.1 SENSe:CDPower Subsystem

This subsystem sets the parameters for the code domain measurements mode.

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 [SENSe:]CDPower:SET:COUNT.....263  
 [SENSe:]CDPower:SET[:VALue].....263  
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**[SENSe:]CDPower:AVERAge <State>**

This command can be precisely enabled by means of ON when the Code Domain Power analysis is active (refer to **CALCulate<n>:FEED** on page 199). If averaging is active, the CDP is calculated over all slots and displayed as called for by the 1xEV-DO standard.

**Parameters:**

<State> ON | OFF  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

CDP:AVER ON  
 Activate averaging CDP relative over all slots and display on screen A.

**Mode:** EVDO

**[SENSe:]CDPower:CODE <CodeNumber>**

This command selects the code number. The maximum number depends on the channel type.

**Parameters:**

<CodeNumber> Code number depending on the channel type as described in the table below.  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

CDP:CODE 11  
 Selects code number 11.

**Mode:** EVDO

| Channel Type | Spreading factor      | Code number       |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| PILOT        | 32                    | 0...31            |
| MAC          | REV 0 64<br>REV A 128 | 0...63<br>0...127 |
| PREAMBLE     | REV 0 32<br>REV A 64  | 0...31<br>0...63  |
| DATA         | 64                    | 0...31            |

**[SENSe:]CDPower:CTYPe <ChannelType>**

This command is used to select the channel type. The number of results then changes in most analyses, such as code domain power, symbol EVM, and bit stream, because either a different spreading factor or a different number of symbols is available for the analysis.

**Parameters:**

<ChannelType>      PIlOt | MAC | PREamble | DATA  
\*RST:                PILOT

**Example:**

CDP:CTYP MAC  
Select MAC channel type.

**Mode:**

EVDO

**[SENSe:]CDPower:ICTReshold <ThresholdLevel>**

This command defines the minimum power which a single channel must have compared to the total signal in order to be regarded as an active channel. Channels below the specified threshold are regarded as "inactive".

**Parameters:**

<ThresholdLevel>    Range:        -100 to 10  
\*RST:                -40 dB  
Default unit: dB

**Example:**

CDP:ICTR -10  
Sets the minimum power threshold to -10 dB.

**Mode:**

EVDO

**[SENSe:]CDPower:IQLength <CaptureLength>**

This command sets the capture length in multiples of the slot.

**Parameters:**

<CaptureLength>    Range:        2 to 12  
\*RST:                3

**Example:**

CDP:IQL 10  
Sets the capture length to 10.

**Mode:**

EVDO

**[SENSe:]CDPower:LCODE:I <Mask>**

Defines the long code mask of the I branch of the mobile in hexadecimal form.

**Parameters:**

<Mask>                Range:        #H0 to #H4FFFFFFFFF  
\*RST:                #H0

**Example:** CDP:LCOD:I '#HF'  
'Define long code mask

**Mode:** CDMA, EVDO

#### [SENSe:]CDPower:LCODE:Q <Mask>

Defines the long code mask of the Q branch of the mobile in hexadecimal form.

**Parameters:**

<Mask> Range: #H0 to #H4FFFFFFFFF  
\*RST: #H0

**Example:** CDP:LCOD:Q '#HF'  
'Define long code mask

**Mode:** CDMA, EVDO

#### [SENSe:]CDPower:LEVe:ADJust

This command adjusts the reference level of the R&S FSV to the measured channel power. This ensures that the settings of the RF attenuation and the reference level are optimally adjusted to the signal level without overloading the R&S FSV or limiting the dynamic response by a too low signal-to-noise ratio.

**Example:** CDP:LEV:ADJ  
Adjusts the reference level to the measured channel power.

**Usage:** Event

**Mode:** EVDO

#### [SENSe:]CDPower:MAPPING <Branch>

This command selects, when the mapping mode is not Complex, whether the I or Q branch should be analyzed.

**Parameters:**

<Branch> I | Q  
\*RST: I

**Example:** CDP:MAPP Q  
Selects the Q branch.

**Mode:** EVDO

#### [SENSe:]CDPower:MMODE <Mode>

This command defines the mapping mode either automatically or user-defined for all channel types.

**Parameters:**

<Mode> AUTO | IOQ | COMPlEx

**IOQ**

I or Q mapping

**COMPlEx**

Complex mapping

**AUTO**

Data channel type: Complex; PILOT, MAC and PREAMBLE channel types: IOQ

\*RST: AUTO

**Example:**

CDP:MMODE COMP

The pilot channel type (and all other channel types) is analyzed in complex mode

**Mode:**

EVDO

**[SENSe:]CDPower:NORMalize <State>**

This command activates or deactivates the elimination of the IQ offset from the signal.

**Parameters:**

<State> ON | OFF

\*RST: OFF

**Example:**

CDPower:NORMalize ON

Activates the elimination of the I/Q offset.

**Mode:**

EVDO

**[SENSe:]CDPower:OPERation <Mode>**

The operation mode is used for the channel search.

**Parameters:**

<Mode> ACCess | TRAFfic

**ACCess**

Only PICH (always available) and DATA channels can exist.

**TRAFfic**

All channels (PICH/RR/ACK and DRC) can exist. PICH and RRI are always in the signal.

\*RST: TRAFfic

For further details refer to "[Code Order](#)" on page 99.

**Example:** CDP:ORD HAD  
Sets Hadamard order.  
TRAC? TRACE2  
Reads out the results in Hadamard order.  
CDP:ORD BITR  
Sets BitReverse order.  
TRAC? TRACE2  
Reads out the results in BitReverse order.

**Mode:** EVDO

**[SENSe:]CDPower:ORDER** <SortOrder>

This command sets the channel sorting for the Code Domain Power and Code Domain Error Power result displays.

**Parameters:**

<SortOrder> HADamard | BITReverse  
\*RST: HADamard  
For further details refer to "[Code Order](#)" on page 99.

**Example:** CDP:ORD HAD  
Sets Hadamard order.  
TRAC? TRACE2  
Reads out the results in Hadamard order.  
CDP:ORD BITR  
Sets BitReverse order.  
TRAC? TRACE2  
Reads out the results in BitReverse order.

**Mode:** EVDO

**[SENSe:]CDPower:OVERview** <State>

This command switches to an overview display of a code domain measurement (CDP rel./CDP abs./ CDEP). If enabled, the I branch of the code power is displayed in screen A and the Q branch in screen B. Both results can be read using TRACE:DATA? TRACE1 and TRACE:DATA? TRACE2; respectively. If disabled, screen A displays the I branch and screen B provides the result summary display.

**Parameters:**

<State> ON | OFF  
\*RST: OFF

**Example:** CDP:OVER OFF

**Mode:** CDMA, EVDO, WCDMA

**[SENSe:]CDPower:PNOffset** <Offset>

This command sets the PN offset of the base station in multiples of 64 chips.

**Parameters:**  
 <Offset>            Range:     0 to 511  
                          \*RST:     0

**Example:**            CDP:PNOF 45  
                          Sets PN offset.

**Mode:**                EVDO

#### [SENSe:]CDPower:PREference <Power>

This command specifies the reference power for the relative power result displays (e.g. Code Domain Power, Power vs PCG).

**Parameters:**  
 <Power>                PICH | TOTal

**PICH**  
 The reference power is the power of the pilot channel.

**TOTal**  
 The reference power is the total power of the signal referred per PCG to the corresponding PCG.

\*RST:            PICH  
 For further information refer to ["Power Reference"](#) on page 100

**Example:**            CDP:PREF TOT  
                          Sets total power as reference power.

**Mode:**                EVDO

#### [SENSe:]CDPower:QINVert <State>

This command inverts the Q component of the signal.

**Parameters:**  
 ON | OFF                \*RST:     OFF

**Example:**            CDP:QINV ON  
                          Activates inversion of Q component.

**Mode:**                CDMA, EVDO, TDS, WCDMA

#### [SENSe:]CDPower:SBANd <Sideband>

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

**Parameters:**  
 <Sideband>            NORMal | INVers

\*RST:            NORMal

**Example:**            CDP:SBAN INV  
                          Swap sidebands.

**Mode:**                EVDO

**[SENSe:]CDPower:SET:COUNT** <NumberSets>

This command sets the number of sets to be captured and stored in the instrument's memory. Refer to ["Set Count"](#) on page 70 for more information.

**Parameters:**

<NumberSets>      Range:      1 to 490  
                          \*RST:      1

**Example:**

CDP:SET:COUN 10  
 Sets the number of sets to be captured to 10.

**Mode:**              CDMA, EVDO

**[SENSe:]CDPower:SET[:VALue]** <Set>

This command selects a specific set for further analysis.

**Parameters:**

<Set>                Range:      0 to -1  
                          \*RST:      0

**Example:**

CDP:SET 20  
 Selects the 20<sup>th</sup> set.

**Mode:**              CDMA, EVDO

**[SENSe:]CDPower:SLOT** <Slot>

This command selects the slot that is evaluated in the Code Domain Power Diagram and is used for slot-based evaluations in the Code Domain Result Summary.

**Parameters:**

<Slot>                0 to (capture length-1)  
                          \*RST:      0  
                          The capture length is defined via the [\[SENSe:\]CDPower:IQLength](#) on page 258 command.

**Example:**

CDP:SLOT 2  
 Selects power control group 2.

**Mode:**              EVDO

**SENS:CDP:SMODE** <Mode>

The method used for the two synchronization stages: the frame synchronization (detection of the first chip of the frame) and the rough frequency/phase synchronization.

**Parameters:**

&lt;Mode&gt;

**AUTO**

The following modes are tried sequentially until synchronization was successful. If none of the methods was successful a failed synchronization is reported. If the result of the correlation methods (sync on Pilot and Auxiliary Pilot) becomes increasingly worse (due to bad power conditions), the non-data-aided synchronization works optimally and synchronization should be successful.

**PILot**

For frame synchronization, this method uses the correlation characteristic of the known pilot channel (i.e. pilot channel sequence = spreading code including scrambling sequence). The correlation must be calculated for all hypotheses of the scrambling code (32768; for external triggers only 2048) in order to get the correct peak at the position where the frame begins. This correlation method may fail if the power of the underlying pilot channel is too low compared to the total power. In this case, the expected correlation peak is hidden by the upcoming auto-correlation noise of the bad hypothesis.

The frequency/phase synchronization also takes advantage of the known linear phase of the pilot channel.

**AUXiliary Pilot**

Similar to synchronization on pilot, but with the different known sequence (= spreading code) of the auxiliary pilot channel. The benefits and problems of this approach are therefore identical to the synchronization on pilot. This mode is useful if the signal does not contain a pilot channel.

**POWer**

This frame synchronization method does not require a pilot channel because it analyzes the power of any specified channel (currently code 3 with spreading factor 4, which is the data channel 2). Again the channel power must be calculated for all hypotheses of the scrambling code (32768; for external triggers only 2048). Only for the correct position the result is low (inactive channel) or high (active channel) in contrast to the wrong hypothesis. Obviously, a small band exists for which we will not get a power drop or peak if the power of the tested channel is nearly equal to the noise of the other hypotheses (from total signal).

The frequency/phase synchronization works in the same way as for the methods above with the difference that here, both pilot channels are tried consecutively.

\*RST:        PILot

**Mode:**

EVDO (MS mode)

---

**[SENSe:]CDPower:TPMeas <State>**

This command activates or deactivates the timing and phase offset evaluation of the channels to the pilot.



If the value is OFF or if more than 50 channels are active, the command `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:CDPower[:BTS]:RESult` on page 201 returns a value of '9' for the timing and phase offset as the result. If the value is ON, the timing and phase offsets are calculated and returned.

The results are queried using the `TRACe<n>[:DATA]` on page 301 command and the `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:CDPower[:BTS]:RESult` on page 201 command.

**Parameters:**

<State>                    ON | OFF  
\*RST:                    OFF

**Example:**                CDP:TPM ON  
                              Activate timing and phase offset.

**Mode:**                    EVDO

## 7.6.2 Other SENSe Commands Referenced in this Manual

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### 7.6.2.1 SENSe:ADJust Subsystem

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#### [SENSe:]ADJust:ALL

This command determines the ideal frequency and level configuration for the current measurement.

**Example:**                ADJ:ALL

**[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFIguration:HYSTeresis:LOWer <Threshold>**

This command defines a lower threshold the signal must drop below before the reference level is automatically adjusted when the "Auto Level" function is performed.

For more information see [\[SENSe:\]ADJust:LEVel](#)).

**Parameters:**

<Threshold>           Range:       0 to 200  
                           \*RST:        +1 dB  
                           Default unit: dB

**Example:**           SENS:ADJ:CONF:HYST:LOW 2

**Example:**           For an input signal level of currently 20 dBm, the reference level will only be adjusted when the signal level falls below 18 dBm.

**[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFIguration:HYSTeresis:UPPer <Threshold>**

This command defines an upper threshold the signal must exceed before the reference level is automatically adjusted when the "Auto Level" function is performed.

For more information see [\[SENSe:\]ADJust:LEVel](#)).

**Parameters:**

<Threshold>           Range:       0 to 200  
                           \*RST:        +1 dB  
                           Default unit: dB

**Example:**           SENS:ADJ:CONF:HYST:UPP 2

For an input signal level of currently 20 dBm, the reference level will only be adjusted when the signal level rises above 22 dBm.

**[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFIgure:LEVel:DURation <Duration>**

This command 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

**[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFIgure:LEVel:DURation:MODE <Mode>**

Defines whether the duration of the level measurement used to determine the optimal reference level (for SENS:ADJ:LEV) is determined automatically or if the value defined via [\[SENSe:\]ADJust:CONFIgure:LEVel:DURation](#) is used.

**Parameters:**

<Mode>                    AUTO | MANual  
 \*RST:                    AUTO

**Example:**

ADJ:CONF:LEV:DUR:MODE MAN  
 Specifies manual definition of the measurement duration.  
 ADJ:CONF:LEV:DUR:5  
 Specifies the duration manually.

**[SENSe:]ADJust:FREQuency**

This command defines the center frequency automatically by determining the highest level in the frequency span.

**Example:**                    ADJ:FREQ

**[SENSe:]ADJust:LEVel**

This command automatically sets the optimal reference level for the current measurement.

You can define a threshold that the signal must exceed before the reference level is adjusted, see [\[SENSe:\]ADJust:CONFIguration:HYSTeresis:UPPer](#) and [\[SENSe:\]ADJust:CONFIguration:HYSTeresis:LOWer](#).

**Example:**                    ADJ:LEV

**7.6.2.2 SENSe:ESpectrum Subsystem**

The `SENSe:ESpectrum` subsystem contains the remote commands to configure Spectrum Emission Mask (SEM) measurements.

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---

### [SENSe:]ESpectrum:BWID <Bandwidth>

This command defines the bandwidth used for measuring the channel power (reference range). This setting takes only effect if channel power is selected as power reference type (see [SENSe:]ESpectrum:RTYPE on page 278).

#### Parameters:

<Bandwidth>            minimum span ≤ value ≤ span of reference range  
 \*RST:            3.84 MHz

#### Example:

```
ESP:RTYP CPOW
Sets the power reference type to channel power.
ESP:BWID 1 MHZ
Sets the Tx bandwidth to 1 MHz.
```

---

### [SENSe:]ESpectrum:FILTer[:RRC][:STATe] <State>

This command activates or deactivates the use of an RRC filter. This setting only takes effect if channel power is selected as power reference type (see [SENSe:]ESpectrum:RTYPE on page 278).

#### Parameters:

<State>            ON | OFF  
 \*RST:            ON

#### Example:

```
ESP:RTYP CPOW
Sets the power reference type to channel power.
ESP:FILT OFF
Deactivates the use of an RRC filter.
```

---

### [SENSe:]ESpectrum:FILTer[:RRC]:ALPHa <Value>

This command sets the alpha value of the RRC filter. This setting takes only effect if channel power is selected as power reference type ([SENSe:]ESpectrum:RTYPE command) and if the RRC filter is activated ([SENSe:]ESpectrum:FILTer[:RRC][:STATe] command).

**Parameters:**

<Value> 0 to 1  
 \*RST: 0.22

**Example:**

```
ESP:RTYP CPOW
Sets the power reference type to channel power.
ESP:FILT ON
Activates the use of an RRC filter.
ESP:FILT:ALPH 0.5
Sets the alpha value of the RRC filter to 0.5.
```

**[SENSe:]ESpectrum:HighSPeed <State>**

This command activates Fast SEM mode to accelerate spurious emission mask measurements. For details see [chapter 6.4.13, "Fast Spectrum Emission Mask Measurements"](#), on page 189.

Note that in Fast SEM mode, the following parameters cannot be changed in all ranges:

- Filter type, see [\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:FILTer:TYPE](#) on page 271
- RBW, see [\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:BANDwidth\[:RESolution\]](#) on page 270
- VBW, see [\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:BANDwidth:VIDeo](#) on page 270
- Sweep Time Mode, see [\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:SWEep:TIME:AUTO](#) on page 277
- Sweep Time, see [\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:SWEep:TIME](#) on page 276
- Reference level, see [\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:RLEVel](#) on page 276
- RF Att Mode, see [\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:INPut:ATTenuation:AUTO](#) on page 273
- Rf Attenuation, see [\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:INPut:ATTenuation](#) on page 273
- Preamp, see [\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:INPut:GAIN:STate](#) on page 273

**Parameters:**

<State> ON | OFF  
 \*RST: OFF

**Example:**

```
ESP:HSP ON
```

**[SENSe:]ESpectrum:PRESet[:STANdard]**

This command selects the specified XML file under `C:\r_s\instr\sem_std`. If the file is stored in a subdirectory, include the relative path.

**Example:** ESP:PRES 'WCDMA\3GPP\DL\PowerClass\_31\_39.xml'  
 Selects the PowerClass\_31\_39.xml XML file in the C:\R\_S\instr\sem\_std\WCDMA\3GPP\DL directory.  
 ESP:PRES?  
 W-CDMA 3GPP DL (31,39) dBm  
 The query returns information about the selected standard, the link direction and the power class. If no standard has been selected, the query returns None.

---

#### [SENSe:]ESpectrum:PRESet:RESTore

This command copies the XML files from the C:\R\_S\instr\sem\_backup folder to the C:\R\_S\instr\sem\_std folder. Files of the same name are overwritten.

**Example:** ESP:PRES:REST  
 Restores the originally provided XML files.

---

#### [SENSe:]ESpectrum:PRESet:STORe <FileName>

This command stores the current settings as presettings in the specified XML file under C:\r\_s\instr\sem\_backup.

**Parameters:**  
 <FileName>

**Example:** ESP:PRES:STOR  
 'WCDMA\3GPP\DL\PowerClass\_31\_39.xml'  
 Stores the settings in the PowerClass\_31\_39.xml file in the C:\R\_S\instr\sem\_std\WCDMA\3GPP\DL directory.

---

#### [SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:BANDwidth[:RESolution] <Value>

This command sets the RBW value for the specified range.

Note that this parameter can not be set for all ranges if "Fast SEM" mode is activated (see [SENSe:]ESpectrum:HighSPeed on page 269).

**Suffix:**  
 <range> 1...20  
 range

**Parameters:**  
 <Value> Refer to the data sheet.  
 \*RST: 30.0 kHz

**Example:** ESP:RANG2:BAND:RES 5000  
 Sets the RBW for range 2 to 5 kHz.

---

#### [SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:BANDwidth:VIDeo <Value>

This command sets the VBW value for the specified range.

Note that this parameter can not be set for all ranges if "Fast SEM" mode is activated (see [\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum:HighSPeed](#) on page 269).

**Suffix:**

<range>            1...20  
range

**Parameters:**

<Value>            Refer to the data sheet.  
\*RST:            10.0 MHz

**Example:**

ESP:RANG1:BAND:VID 5000000  
Sets the VBW for range 1 to 5 MHz.

**[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:COUNT**

This command returns the number of defined ranges.

**Suffix:**

<range>            1...20  
range

**Example:**

ESP:RANG:COUNT?  
Returns the number of defined ranges.

**[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:DELEte**

This command deletes the specified range. The range numbers are updated accordingly. The reference range cannot be deleted. A minimum of three ranges is mandatory.

**Suffix:**

<range>            1...20  
range

**Example:**

ESP:RANG4:DEL  
Deletes range 4.

**[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:FILTer:TYPE <Type>**

This command sets the filter type for the specified range.

Note that this parameter can not be set for all ranges if "Fast SEM" mode is activated (see [\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum:HighSPeed](#) on page 269).

**Suffix:**

<range>            1...20  
range

**Parameters:**

&lt;Type&gt;

**NORMAL**

Gaussian filters

**CFILter**

channel filters

**RRC**

RRC filters

**PULSe**

EMI (6dB) filters

**P5**

5 Pole filters

\*RST: NORM

The available bandwidths of the filters are specified in the data sheet.

**Example:**

ESP:RANG1:FILT:TYPE RRC

Sets the RRC filter type for range 1.

**[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>[:FREQUENCY]:STARt <Frequency>**

This command sets the start frequency for the specified range.

In order to change the start/stop frequency of the first/last range, select the appropriate span. If you set a span that is smaller than the overall span of the ranges, the measurement includes only the ranges that lie within the defined span and have a minimum span of 20 Hz. The first and last range are adapted to the given span as long as the minimum span of 20 Hz is not violated.

Note the rules for the <Frequency> parameter specified in [chapter 6.4.12, "Ranges and Range Settings"](#), on page 188.

**Suffix:**

&lt;range&gt;

1...20

range

**Parameters:**

&lt;Frequency&gt;

numeric value

\*RST: -250.0 MHz (range 1), -2.52 MHz (range 2), 2.52 MHz (range 3)

**Example:**

ESP:RANG1:STAR 100000000

Sets the start frequency for range 1 to 100 MHz.

**[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>[:FREQUENCY]:STOP <Frequency>**

This command sets the stop frequency for the specified range. For further details refer to the `[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>[:FREQUENCY]:STARt` command.

Note the rules for the <Frequency> parameter specified in [chapter 6.4.12, "Ranges and Range Settings"](#), on page 188.



**Suffix:**  
 <range> 1...20  
 range

**Parameters:**  
 <Frequency> numeric value  
 \*RST: -2.52 MHz (range 1), 2.52 MHz (range 2), 250.0 MHz (range 3)

**Example:** ESP:RANG3:STOP 10000000  
 Sets the stop frequency for range 2 to 10 MHz.

#### [SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:INPut:ATTenuation <Value>

This command sets the attenuation for the specified range.

Note that this parameter can not be set for all ranges if "Fast SEM" mode is activated (see [SENSe:]ESpectrum:HighSPeed on page 269).

**Suffix:**  
 <range> 1...20  
 range

**Parameters:**  
 <Value> Refer to the data sheet.  
 \*RST: 0 dB

**Example:** ESP:RANG3:INP:ATT 10  
 Sets the attenuation of range 3 to 10 dB.

#### [SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:INPut:ATTenuation:AUTO <State>

This command activates or deactivates the automatic RF attenuation setting for the specified range.

Note that this parameter can not be set for all ranges if "Fast SEM" mode is activated (see [SENSe:]ESpectrum:HighSPeed on page 269).

**Suffix:**  
 <range> 1...20  
 range

**Parameters:**  
 <State> ON | OFF  
 \*RST: ON

**Example:** ESP:RANG2:INP:ATT:AUTO OFF  
 Deactivates the RF attenuation auto mode for range 2.

#### [SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:INPut:GAIN:STATe <State>

This command switches the preamplifier on or off for the specified range.

Note that this parameter can not be set for all ranges if "Fast SEM" mode is activated (see [SENSe:]ESpectrum:HighSpeed on page 269).

**Suffix:**

<range> 1...20  
range

**Parameters:**

<State> ON | OFF  
\*RST: OFF

**Example:**

ESP:RANG3:INP:GAIN:STATe ON  
Switches the preamplifier for range 3 on or off.

**[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:INSert <Mode>**

This command inserts a new range before or after the specified range. The range numbers are updated accordingly.

**Suffix:**

<range> 1...20  
range

**Parameters:**

<Mode> AFTer | BEFore

**Example:**

ESP:RANG3:INS BEF  
Inserts a new range before range 3.  
ESP:RANG1:INS AFT  
Inserts a new range after range 1.

**[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:LIMit<source>:ABSolute:STARt <Level>**

This command sets an absolute limit value at the start frequency of the specified range. Different from manual operation, this setting is independently of the defined limit check type.

**Suffix:**

<range> 1...20  
range

**Parameters:**

<Level> -400 to in 400 dBm  
\*RST: 13 dBm

**Example:**

ESP:RANG1:LIM:ABS:STAR 10  
Sets an absolute limit of 10 dBm at the start frequency of the range.

**[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:LIMit<source>:ABSolute:STOP <Level>**

This command sets an absolute limit value at the stop frequency of the specified range. Different from manual operation, this setting is independent of the defined limit check type.

**Suffix:**

<range>                    1...20  
range

**Parameters:**

<Level>                    -400 to in 400 dBm  
\*RST:                    13 dBm

**Example:**

ESP:RANG1:LIM:ABS:STOP 20  
Sets an absolute limit of 20 dBm at the stop frequency of the range.

**[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:LIMit<source>:RELative:STARt <Limit>**

This command sets a relative limit value at the start frequency of the specified range. Different from manual operation, this setting is independent of the defined limit check type.

**Suffix:**

<range>                    1...20  
range

**Parameters:**

<Limit>                    -400 to in 400 dBc  
\*RST:                    -50 dBc

**Example:**

ESP:RANG3:LIM:REL:STAR -20  
Sets a relative limit of -20 dBc at the start frequency of the range.

**[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:LIMit<source>:RELative:STOP <Limit>**

This command sets a relative limit value at the stop frequency of the specified range. Different from manual operation, this setting is independently of the defined limit check type.

**Suffix:**

<range>                    1...20  
range

**Parameters:**

<Limit>                    -400 to in 400 dBc  
\*RST:                    -50 dBc

**Example:**

ESP:RANG3:LIM:REL:STOP 20  
Sets a relative limit of 20 dBc at the stop frequency of the range.

**[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:LIMit<source>:STATe <State>**

This command sets the type of limit check for all ranges.

**Suffix:**

<range> irrelevant

**Parameters:**

<State> ABSolute | RELative | AND | OR

**ABSolute**

Checks only the absolute limits defined.

**RELative**

Checks only the relative limits. Relative limits are defined as relative to the measured power in the reference range.

**AND**

Combines the absolute and relative limit. The limit check fails when both limits are violated.

**OR**

Combines the absolute and relative limit. The limit check fails when one of the limits is violated.

\*RST: REL

**Example:**

ESP:RANG3:LIM:STAT AND

Sets for all ranges the combined absolute/relative limit check.

**[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:RLEVel <Value>**

This command sets the reference level for the specified range.

Note that this parameter can not be set for all ranges if "Fast SEM" mode is activated (see [\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum:HighSPeed](#) on page 269).

**Suffix:**

<range> 1...20  
range

**Parameters:**

<Value> Refer to the data sheet.

\*RST: -20 dBm

**Example:**

ESP:RANG2:RLEV 0

Sets the reference level of range 2 to 0 dBm.

**[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:SWEep:TIME <SweepTime>**

This command sets the sweep time for the specified range.

Note that this parameter can not be set for all ranges if "Fast SEM" mode is activated (see [\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum:HighSPeed](#) on page 269).

**Suffix:**

<range> 1...20  
range

**Parameters:**

<SweepTime> Allowed values depend on the ratio of span to RBW and RBW to VBW. For details refer to the data sheet.  
\*RST: 0.27 s

**Example:**

ESP:RANG1:SWE:TIME 1  
Sets the sweep time for range 1 to 1 s.

**[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:SWEp:TIME:AUTO <State>**

This command activates or deactivates the automatic sweep time setting for the specified range.

Note that this parameter can not be set for all ranges if "Fast SEM" mode is activated (see [\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum:HighSPeed](#) on page 269).

**Suffix:**

<range> 1...20  
range

**Parameters:**

<State> ON | OFF  
\*RST: ON

**Example:**

ESP:RANG3:SWE:TIME:AUTO OFF  
Deactivates the sweep time auto mode for range 3.

**[SENSe:]ESpectrum:RANGe<range>:TRANsducer <TransducerName>**

This command sets a transducer for the specified range. You can only choose a transducer that fulfills the following conditions:

- The transducer overlaps or equals the span of the range.
- The x-axis is linear.
- The unit is dB.

**Suffix:**

<range> 1...20  
range

**Parameters:**

<TransducerName> 'string' = name of the transducer

**Example:**

ESP:RANG1:TRAN 'test'  
Sets the transducer called test for range 1.

**[SENSe:]ESPectrum:RRANge**

This command returns the current position (number) of the reference range.

**Example:**                   ESP:RRAN?  
Returns the current position (number) of the reference range.

**[SENSe:]ESPectrum:RTYPe <Type>**

This command sets the power reference type.

**Parameters:**

<Type>                   PEAK | CPOWer

**PEAK**

Measures the highest peak within the reference range.

**CPOWer**

Measures the channel power within the reference range (integral bandwidth method).

\*RST:           CPOWer

**Example:**                   ESP:RTYP PEAK  
Sets the peak power reference type.

**7.6.2.3 SENSe:BANDwidth subsystem**

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**[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution] <Bandwidth>**

This command defines the resolution bandwidth.

The available resolution bandwidths are specified in the data sheet. For details on the correlation between resolution bandwidth and filter type refer to [chapter 6.4.6, "Selecting the Appropriate Filter Type"](#), on page 176.

A change of the resolution bandwidth automatically switches the coupling to the span off.

**Parameters:**

<Bandwidth>           refer to data sheet

\*RST:           (AUTO is set to ON)

**Example:**                   BAND 1 MHz  
Sets the resolution bandwidth to 1 MHz

**[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO <State>**

This command couples and decouples the resolution bandwidth to the span.

The automatic coupling adapts the resolution bandwidth to the current frequency span according to the relationship between frequency span and resolution bandwidth.

The 6 dB bandwidths 200 Hz, 9 kHz and 120 kHz and the channel filters available are not set by the automatic coupling.

Use `[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:RATio` to define the ratio RBW/span.

**Parameters:**

<State>                    ON | OFF  
\*RST:                    ON

**Example:**

`BAND:AUTO OFF`  
Switches off the coupling of the resolution bandwidth to the span.

**[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:FFT <FilterMode>**

This command defines the filter mode of FFT filters by defining the partial span size. The partial span is the span which is covered by one FFT analysis.

This command is only available for sweep type "FFT".

**Parameters:**

<FilterMode>              **AUTO**  
The firmware determines whether to use wide or narrow filters to obtain the best measurement results.

**NARRow**  
The FFT filters with the smaller partial span are used. This allows you to perform measurements near a carrier with a reduced reference level due to a narrower analog prefilter.

\*RST:                    AUTO

**Example:**

`BAND:TYPE FFT`  
Select FFT filter.

**Example:**

`BAND:FFT NARR`  
Select narrow partial span for FFT filter.

**[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:RATio <Ratio>**

This command defines the ratio between the resolution bandwidth (Hz) and the span (Hz).

Note that the ratio defined with the remote command (RBW/span) is reciprocal to that of the manual operation (span/RBW).

**Parameters:**

<Ratio>                    Range:        0.0001 to 1  
\*RST:                    0.01

**Example:** BAND:RAT 0.1

---

**[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:TYPE <FilterType>**

This command selects the filter type for the resolution bandwidth.

For detailed information on filters see [chapter 6.4.6, "Selecting the Appropriate Filter Type"](#), on page 176 and [chapter 6.4.7, "List of Available RRC and Channel Filters"](#), on page 176.

When changing the filter type, the next larger filter bandwidth is selected if the same filter bandwidth is not available for the new filter type.

5 Pole filters are not available when using the sweep type "FFT".

**Parameters:**

<FilterType>

- NORMal**  
Gaussian filters
- CFILter**  
channel filters
- RRC**  
RRC filters
- P5**  
5 Pole filters

\*RST:        NORMal

**Example:** BAND:TYPE NORM

---

**[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth:VIDeo <Bandwidth>**

This command defines the video bandwidth. The available video bandwidths are specified in the data sheet.

**Parameters:**

<Bandwidth>            refer to data sheet

\*RST:            (AUTO is set to ON)

**Example:** BAND:VID 10 kHz

---

**[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth:VIDeo:AUTO <State>**

This command couples and decouples the VBW to the RBW.

Use [\[SENSe:\]BANDwidth|BWIDth:VIDeo:RATio](#) to define the ratio VBW/RBW.

**Parameters:**

<State>                ON | OFF

\*RST:                ON

**Example:** BAND:VID:AUTO OFF



**[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth:VIDeo:RATio <Ratio>**

This command defines the ratio between video bandwidth (Hz) and resolution bandwidth (Hz).

Note that the ratio defined with the remote command (VBW/RBW) is reciprocal to that of the manual operation (RBW/VBW).

**Parameters:**

<Ratio>                      Range:        0.01 to 1000  
                                 \*RST:        3

**Example:**

BAND:VID:RAT 3  
Sets the coupling of video bandwidth to video bandwidth = 3\*resolution bandwidth

**[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth:VIDeo:TYPE <Mode>**

This command selects the position of the video filter in the signal path, provided that the resolution bandwidth is ≤100 kHz.

The essential difference between the two modes is the transient response at falling signal edges: If LINear is selected, the measurement with logarithmic level scaling yields a much "flatter" falling edge than LOGarithmic. This behavior is due to the conversion of linear power into logarithmic level. If the linear power is halved, the level decreases by only 3 dB.

**Parameters:**

<Mode>                      LOGarithmic | LINear

**LINear**

The video filter is connected ahead of the logarithmic amplifier (default).

**LOGarithmic**

The video filter follows the logarithmic amplifier

\*RST:        LIN

**Example:**

BAND:VID:TYPE LIN  
Video filter ahead of the logarithmic amplifier

**7.6.2.4 SENSe:FREQUENCY subsystem**

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**[SENSe:]FREQUENCY:CENTer <Frequency>**

This command defines the center frequency (frequency domain) or measuring frequency (time domain).

**Parameters:**

<Frequency>            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`

**[SENSe:]FREQUENCY:CENTer:STEP <StepSize>**

This command defines the center frequency step size.

**Parameters:**

<StepSize>            Range:        1 to fmax  
                              \*RST:        0.1 x <span value>  
                              Default unit: Hz

**Example:**            `FREQ:CENT:STEP 120 MHz`

**[SENSe:]FREQUENCY:CENTer:STEP:AUTO <State>**

This command couples the step size of the center frequency to the span (ON) or sets the value of the center frequency entered via `[SENSe:]FREQUENCY:CENTer` (OFF).

**Parameters:**

<State>                ON | OFF  
                              \*RST:        ON

**Example:**            `FREQ:CENT:STEP:AUTO ON`  
 Activates the coupling of the step size to the span.

**[SENSe:]FREQUENCY:CENTer:STEP:LINK <CouplingType>**

This command couples and decouples the center frequency step size to the span or the resolution bandwidth.

**Parameters:**

<CouplingType>        **SPAN**  
 Couples the step size to the span. Available for measurements in the frequency domain.

**RBW**  
 Couples the step size to the resolution bandwidth. Available for measurements in the time domain.

**OFF**  
 Decouples the step size (manual input).

                             \*RST:        SPAN

**Example:** `FREQ:CENT:STEP:LINK SPAN`

---

**[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:LINK:FACTor <Factor>**

This command defines a step size factor if the center frequency step size is coupled to the span or the resolution bandwidth.

**Parameters:**

<Factor>                    Range:        1 to 100  
                               \*RST:        10  
                               Default unit: PCT

**Example:** `FREQ:CENT:STEP:LINK:FACT 20PCT`

---

**[SENSe:]FREQuency:OFFSet <Offset>**

This command defines the frequency offset.

**Parameters:**

<Offset>                    Range:        -100 GHz to 100 GHz  
                               \*RST:        0 Hz  
                               Default unit: Hz

**Example:** `FREQ:OFFS 1GHZ`

---

**[SENSe:]FREQuency:SPAN <Span>**

This command defines the frequency span.

**Parameters:**

<Span>                      min span to f<sub>max</sub>  
                               \*RST:        f<sub>max</sub>  
                               f<sub>max</sub> is specified in the data sheet. min span is 10 Hz

**Example:** `FREQ:SPAN 10MHz`

---

**[SENSe:]FREQuency:SPAN:FULL**

This command sets the frequency span to its maximum.

**Example:** `FREQ:SPAN:FULL`

---

**[SENSe:]FREQuency:START <Frequency>**

This command defines the start frequency for measurements in the frequency domain.

**Parameters:**

<Frequency>                0 to (f<sub>max</sub> - min span)  
                               \*RST:        0  
                               f<sub>max</sub> is specified in the data sheet. min span is 10 Hz

**Example:**                   FREQ:STAR 20MHz

---

**[SENSe:]FREQuency:STOP <Frequency>**

This command defines the stop frequency for measurements in the frequency domain.

**Parameters:**

<Frequency>               min span to fmax  
                               \*RST:        fmax  
                               f<sub>max</sub> is specified in the data sheet. min span is 10 Hz

**Example:**                   FREQ:STOP 2000 MHz

### 7.6.2.5 SENSe:POWer subsystem

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---

**[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:ACPairs <ChannelPairs>**

This command sets the number of adjacent channels (upper and lower channel in pairs). The figure 0 stands for pure channel power measurement.

**Parameters:**

<ChannelPairs> 0 to 12  
 \*RST: 1

**Example:**

POW:ACH:ACP 3  
 Sets the number of adjacent channels to 3, i.e. the adjacent channel and alternate adjacent channels 1 and 2 are switched on.

**[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:BANDwidth|BWIDTH[:CHANnel<channel>]**  
 <Bandwidth>

This command sets the channel bandwidth of the specified TX channel in the radio communication system. The bandwidths of adjacent channels are not influenced by this modification.

With [SENSe<source>:]POWer:HSPEED set to ON, steep-edged channel filters are available. For further information on filters refer to [chapter 6.4.7, "List of Available RRC and Channel Filters"](#), on page 176.

**Parameters:**

<Bandwidth> 100 Hz to 40 GHz  
 \*RST: 14 kHz

**Example:**

POW:ACH:BWID:CHAN2 30 kHz  
 Sets the bandwidth of the TX channel 2 to 30 kHz.

**[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:BANDwidth|BWIDTH:ACHannel** <Bandwidth>

This command defines the channel bandwidth of the adjacent channel of the radio transmission system. If the bandwidth of the adjacent channel is changed, the bandwidths of all alternate adjacent channels are automatically set to the same value.

With [SENSe<source>:]POWer:HSPEED set to ON, steep-edged channel filters are available. For further information on filters refer to [chapter 6.4.7, "List of Available RRC and Channel Filters"](#), on page 176 .

**Parameters:**

<Bandwidth> 100 Hz to 40 GHz  
 \*RST: 14 kHz

**Example:**

POW:ACH:BWID:ACH 30 kHz  
 Sets the bandwidth of all adjacent channels to 30 kHz.

**[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:BANDwidth|BWIDTH:ALternate<channel>**  
 <Bandwidth>

This command defines the channel bandwidth of the specified alternate adjacent channels of the radio transmission system. If the channel bandwidth of one alternate adjacent channel is changed (e.g. channel 3), the bandwidth of all subsequent alternate adjacent channels (e.g. 4–11) is automatically set to the same value.

With [SENSe<source>:] POWer:HSPEED set to ON, steep-edged channel filters are available. For further information on filters refer to [chapter 6.4.7, "List of Available RRC and Channel Filters"](#), on page 176 .

**Suffix:**

<channel> 1...11  
the alternate adjacent channel

**Parameters:**

<Bandwidth> 100 Hz to 40 GHz  
\*RST: 14 kHz

**Example:**

POW:ACH:BWID:ALT2 30 kHz

**[SENSe:]POWER:ACHannel:FILTer:ALPHa:ACHannel <Alpha>**

This command defines the roll-off factor for the weighting filter of the adjacent channel.

**Parameters:**

<Alpha> <numeric value>  
\*RST: 0,22

**Example:**

POW:ACH:FILT:ALPH:ACH 0,35

**[SENSe:]POWER:ACHannel:FILTer:ALPHa:ALTErnate<channel> <Alpha>**

This command defines the roll-off factor for the weighting filter of the specified alternate channel.

**Suffix:**

<channel> 1...11  
the alternate channel

**Parameters:**

<Alpha> <numeric value>  
\*RST: 0,22

**Example:**

POW:ACH:FILT:ALPH:ALT3 0,35

Sets the alpha value for the weighting filter for the alternate channel 3 to 0,35.

**[SENSe:]POWER:ACHannel:FILTer:ALPHa:CHANnel<channel> <Alpha>**

This command defines the roll-off factor for the weighting filter of the specified TX channel.

**Suffix:**

<channel> 1...11  
the TX channel

**Parameters:**

<Alpha> <numeric value>  
 \*RST: 0,22

**Example:**

POW:ACH:FILT:ALPH:CHAN3 0,35  
 Sets the alpha value for the weighting filter for the TX channel 3 to 0,35.

**[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer[:STATe]:ACHannel <State>**

This command activates the weighting filter for the adjacent channel.

**Parameters:**

<State> ON | OFF  
 \*RST: OFF

**Example:**

POW:ACH:FILT:ACH ON

**[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer[:STATe]:ALTErnate<channel> <State>**

This command activates the weighting filter for the specified alternate channel.

**Suffix:**

<channel> 1...11  
 the alternate adjacent channel

**Parameters:**

<State> ON | OFF  
 \*RST: OFF

**Example:**

POW:ACH:FILT:ALT3 ON  
 Activates the weighting filter for alternate channel 3.

**[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer[:STATe]:CHANnel<channel> <State>**

This command activates the weighting filter for the specified TX channel.

**Suffix:**

<channel> 1...18  
 the TX channel

**Parameters:**

<State> ON | OFF  
 \*RST: OFF

**Example:**

POW:ACH:FILT:CHA3 ON  
 Activates the weighting filter for TX channel 3.

**[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:MODE <Mode>**

This command switches between absolute and relative adjacent channel measurement. The command is only available with span > 0 and if the number of adjacent channels is greater than 0.

For the relative measurement the reference value is set to the currently measured channel power using the command `[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:REference: AUTO ONCE`.

**Parameters:**

<Mode> ABSolute | RELative

**ABSolute**  
absolute adjacent channel measurement

**RELative**  
relative adjacent channel measurement

\*RST: RELative

**Example:**

```
POW:ACH:MODE REL
```

Sets the adjacent channel measurement mode to relative.

**[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:NAME:ACHannel <Name>**

This command defines a name for the adjacent channel. The name is displayed in the result diagram and the result table.

**Parameters:**

<Name> \*RST: Adj

**Example:**

```
POW:ACH:NAME:ACH 'XYZ'
```

Defines the name of the adjacent channel as 'XYZ'.

**[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:NAME:ALTErnate<channel> <Name>**

This command defines a name for the specified alternate channel. The name is displayed in the result diagram and the result table.

**Suffix:**

<channel> 1...11  
the alternate channel

**Parameters:**

<Name> \*RST: ALT<1...11>

**Example:**

```
POW:ACH:NAME:ALT3 'XYZ'
```

Defines the name of the third alternate channel as 'XYZ'.

**[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:NAME:CHANnel<channel> <Name>**

This command defines a name for the specified TX channel. The name is displayed in the result diagram and the result table.



**Suffix:**

<channel> 1...12  
the TX channel

**Parameters:**

<Name> \*RST: TX<1...12>

**Example:**

POW:ACH:NAME:CHAN3 'XYZ'

Defines the name of the third transmission channel as 'XYZ'.

**[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:PRESet <Setting>**

This command adjusts the frequency span, the measurement bandwidths and the detector as required for the number of channels, the channel bandwidths and the channel spacings selected in the active power measurement. If necessary, adjacent-channel power measurement is switched on prior to the adjustment.

To obtain correct results, a complete sweep with synchronization to the end of the sweep must be performed after the adjustment. Synchronization is possible only in the single sweep mode.

The result is queried with the `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:POWer:RESult` command.

**Parameters:**

<Setting> ACPower | CPOWer | MCACpower | OBANdwidth | OBWidth | CN | CN0

**Example:**

POW:ACH:PRES ACP

Sets the frequency span, the measurement bandwidths and the detector as required for the ACLR measurement.

INIT:CONT OFF

Switches over to single sweep mode.

INIT;\*WAI

Starts a sweep and waits for the end of the sweep.

CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:RES? ACP

Queries the result of the adjacent-channel power measurement.

**[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:PRESet:RLEVel**

This command adapts the reference level to the measured channel power and – if required – switches on previously the adjacent channel power measurement. This ensures that the signal path of the instrument is not overloaded. Since the measurement bandwidth is significantly smaller than the signal bandwidth in channel power measurements, the signal path can be overloaded although the trace is still significantly below the reference level. If the measured channel power equals the reference level, the signal path is not overloaded.

Subsequent commands have to be synchronized with \*WAI, \*OPC or \*OPC? to the end of the auto range process which would otherwise be aborted.

**Example:**

POW:ACH:PRES:RLEV;\*WAI

Adapts the reference level to the measured channel power.

**[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:REFerence:AUTO ONCE**

This command sets the reference value to the currently measured channel power for the relative measurement.

**Example:** POW:ACH:REF:AUTO ONCE

**[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:REFerence:TXCHannel:AUTO <Channel>**

This command activates the automatic selection of a transmission channel to be used as a reference channel in relative adjacent-channel power measurements.

The transmission channel with the highest power, the transmission channel with the lowest power, or the transmission channel nearest to the adjacent channels can be defined as a reference channel.

The command is available only for multicarrier channel and adjacent-channel power measurements with span > 0 ( [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:POWer:SElect](#) on page 207).

**Parameters:**

&lt;Channel&gt;

MINimum | MAXimum | LHIGhest

**MINimum**

Transmission channel with the lowest power

**MAXimum**

Transmission channel with the highest power

**LHIGhest**

Lowermost transmission channel for the lower adjacent channels, uppermost transmission channel for the upper adjacent channels

**Example:**

POW:ACH:REF:TXCH:AUTO MAX

The transmission channel with the highest power is used as a reference channel.

**[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:REFerence:TXCHannel:MANual <ChannelNumber>**

This command selects a transmission channel to be used as a reference channel in relative adjacent-channel power measurements.

The command is available only for multicarrier channel and adjacent-channel power measurements with span > 0 ( [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:POWer:SElect](#) on page 207).

**Parameters:**

&lt;ChannelNumber&gt;

1 to 18

\*RST: 1

**Example:**

POW:ACH:REF:TXCH:MAN 3

Transmission channel 3 is used as a reference channel.

**[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SPACing[:ACHannel] <Spacing>**

This command defines the spacing between the carrier signal and the adjacent channel (ADJ). The modification of the adjacent-channel spacing (ADJ) causes a change in all higher adjacent-channel spacings (ALT1, ALT2, ...): they are all multiplied by the same factor (new spacing value/old spacing value).

**Parameters:**

<Spacing> 100 Hz to 20 GHz  
 \*RST: 14 kHz

**Example:**

POW:ACH:SPAC 33kHz  
 Sets the spacing between the carrier signal and the adjacent channel to 33 kHz, the alternate adjacent channel 1 to 66 kHz, the alternate adjacent channel 2 to 99 kHz, and so on.

**[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SPACing:ALTErnate<channel> <Spacing>**

This command defines the spacing between the alternate adjacent channels and the TX channel (ALT1, ALT2, ...). A modification of a higher adjacent-channel spacing causes a change by the same factor (new spacing value/old spacing value) in all higher adjacent-channel spacings, while the lower adjacent-channel spacings remain unchanged.

**Suffix:**

<channel> 1...11  
 the alternate adjacent channel

**Parameters:**

<Spacing> 100 Hz to 20 GHz  
 \*RST: 40 kHz (ALT1), 60 kHz (ALT2), 80 kHz (ALT3), ...

**Example:**

POW:ACH:SPAC:ALT1 100 kHz  
 Sets the spacing between TX channel and alternate adjacent channel 1 (ALT1) from 40 kHz to 100 kHz. In consequence, the spacing between the TX channel and all higher alternate adjacent channels is increased by the factor  $100/40 = 2.5$ : ALT2 = 150 kHz, ALT3 = 200 kHz, ALT4 = 250 kHz.

**[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SPACing:CHANnel<channel> <Spacing>**

This command defines the channel spacing for the carrier signals.

**Suffix:**

<channel> 1...11  
 the TX channel

**Parameters:**

<Spacing> 14 kHz to 20 GHz  
 \*RST: 20 kHz

**Example:**

POW:ACH:SPAC:CHAN 25kHz

**[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:TXChannel:COUNT <Number>**

This command selects the number of carrier signals.

The command is available only for multicarrier channel and adjacent-channel power measurements with span > 0 (see [CALCulate<n>;MARKer<m>;FUNction:POWer:SElect](#) on page 207).

**Parameters:**

<Number>                    1 to 18  
\*RST:                        1

**Example:**                    POW:ACH:TXCH:COUN 3

**[SENSe:]POWer:BANDwidth|BWIDth <Percentage>**

This command defines the percentage of the power with respect to the total power.

This value is the basis for the occupied bandwidth measurement (see [\[SENSe:\]POWer:ACHannel:PRESet](#) on page 289).

**Parameters:**

<Percentage>                10 to 99.9PCT  
\*RST:                        99PCT

**Example:**                    POW:BWID 95PCT

**[SENSe:]POWer:HSPeed <State>**

This command switches on or off the high-speed channel/adjacent channel power measurement. The measurement itself is performed in zero span on the center frequencies of the individual channels. The command automatically switches to zero span and back.

Depending on the selected mobile radio standard, weighting filters with characteristic or very steep-sided channel filters are used for band limitation.

**Parameters:**

<State>                        ON | OFF  
\*RST:                        OFF

**Example:**                    POW:HSP ON

**[SENSe:]POWer:NCORrection <Mode>**

This command turns noise cancellation on and off.

If noise cancellation is on, the R&S FSV performs a reference measurement to determine its inherent noise and subtracts the result from the channel power measurement result (first active trace only).

The inherent noise of the instrument depends on the selected center frequency, resolution bandwidth and level setting. Therefore, the correction function is disabled whenever one of these parameters is changed. A corresponding message is displayed on the screen. Noise correction must be turned on again manually after the change.

**Parameters:**

&lt;Mode&gt;

**ON**

Performs noise correction.

**OFF**

Performs no noise correction.

**AUTO**

Performs noise correction.

After a parameter change, noise correction is restarted automatically and a new correction measurement is performed.

\*RST: OFF

**Example:**

POW:NCOR ON

**[SENSe:]POWER:TRACe <TraceNumber>**

This command assigns the channel/adjacent channel power measurement to the indicated trace. The corresponding trace must be active, i.e. its state must be different from blank.

**Note:** The measurement of the occupied bandwidth (OBW) is performed on the trace on which marker 1 is positioned. To evaluate another trace, marker 1 must be positioned to another trace with `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:TRACe`.

**Parameters:**

&lt;TraceNumber&gt;

1 to 6

**Example:**

POW:TRAC 2

Assigns the measurement to trace 2.

**7.6.2.6 SENSe:SWEEp subsystem**

|                                                  |     |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|
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| [SENSe:]SWEEp:EGATE.....                         | 294 |
| [SENSe:]SWEEp:EGATE:HOLDoff.....                 | 295 |
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| [SENSe:]SWEEp:EGATE:POLarity.....                | 295 |
| [SENSe:]SWEEp:EGATE:SOURce.....                  | 295 |
| [SENSe:]SWEEp:EGATE:TRACe<k>:COMMeNt.....        | 296 |
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| [SENSe:]SWEEp:EGATE:TRACe<k>[:STATe<range>]..... | 296 |
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| [SENSe:]SWEEp:TIME.....                          | 298 |
| [SENSe:]SWEEp:TIME:AUTO.....                     | 298 |

[SENSe:]SWEep:TYPE.....299

---

**[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.

For Power vs Time measurements, the command sets the number of half slots to be analyzed.

**Parameters:**

<NumberSweeps> 0 to 32767  
 \*RST: 0 (GSM: 200, PHN:1)

**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.
```

---

**[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe <State>**

This command switches on/off the sweep control by an external gate signal. If the external gate is selected the trigger source is automatically switched to EXTERNAL as well.

In case of measurement with external gate, the measured values are recorded as long as the gate is opened. During a sweep the gate can be opened and closed several times. The synchronization mechanisms with \*OPC, \*OPC? and \*WAI remain completely unaffected.

The sweep end is detected when the required number of measurement points (691 in "Spectrum" mode) has been recorded.

**Parameters:**

<State> ON | OFF  
 \*RST: OFF

**Example:**

```
SWE:EGAT ON
Switches on the external gate mode.
SWE:EGAT:TYPE EDGE
Switches on the edge-triggered mode.
SWE:EGAT:HOLD 100US
Sets the gate delay to 100 µs.
SWE:EGAT:LEN 500US
Sets the gate opening time to 500 µs.
INIT;*WAI
Starts a sweep and waits for its end.
```

**[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 297) and an IFP trigger (see TRIGger<n>[:SEQUENCE]:SOURCE on page 323), 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

**[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:LENGth <TimeInterval>**

This command defines a gate length.

**Parameters:**

<TimeInterval>        125 ns to 30 s  
\*RST:                    400µs

**Example:**                SWE:EGAT:LENG 10ms

**[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

**[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:SOURce <Source>**

This command selects the signal source for gated measurements.

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).

**Parameters:**

<Source>                EXTernal | IFPower | VIDEo | RFPower | PSEN  
\*RST:                    IFPower

**Example:**                SWE:EGAT:SOUR IFP  
Switches the gate source to IF power.

**[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:TRACe<k>:COMMeNt <Comment>**

Defines a comment for one of the traces for gated triggering.

**Suffix:**

<k>                    1...6  
                          trace

**Parameters:**

<Comment>

**Example:**                    SWE:EGAT:TRAC1:COMM "SlotA"

**[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:TRACe<k>:PERiod <Value>**

This command defines the length of the period to be traced using gated triggering.

**Suffix:**

<k>                    1...6  
                          trace

**Parameters:**

<Value>                <numeric value>  
\*RST:                 0 s

**Example:**                    SWE:EGAT:TRAC1:PER 5ms  
                                  Defines the period for gated triggering to 5 ms.

**[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:TRACe<k>:STARt<range> <Value>**

This command defines the starting point for the range to be traced using gated triggering.

**Suffix:**

<k>                    1...6  
                          trace

<range>                1...3  
                          range

**Parameters:**

<Value>                <numeric value>  
\*RST:                 OFF

**Example:**                    SWE:EGAT:TRAC1:STAR1 3ms  
                                  Sets the Starting point for range 1 on trace 1 at 3 ms.

**[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:TRACe<k>[:STATe<range>] <State>**

This command activates or deactivates tracing for a specific range using gated triggering.

**Suffix:**

<k>                    1...6  
                          trace



<range> 1...3  
range

**Parameters:**

<State> ON | OFF  
\*RST: OFF

**Example:**

SWE:EGAT:TRAC1:STAT1 ON  
Activates tracing for range 1 of trace 1.

**[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 295.

**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 323), 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

**[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:TRACe<k>: STOP<range> <Value>**

This command defines the stopping point for the range to be traced using gated triggering

**Suffix:**

<k> 1...6  
trace

<range> 1...3  
range

**Parameters:**

<Value> <numeric value>  
\*RST: 1 µs

**Example:** `SWE:EGAT:TRAC1:STOP1 5ms`  
Sets the stopping point for range 1 on trace 1 at 5 ms.

#### **[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>      Range:      101 to 32001  
                                 \*RST:      691

**Example:**              `SWE:POIN 251`

#### **[SENSe:]SWEep:TIME <Time>**

This command defines the sweep time.

The range depends on the frequency span.

#### **Parameters:**

<Time>                      refer to data sheet  
                                 \*RST:      (AUTO is set to ON)

**Example:**              `SWE:TIME 10s`

#### **[SENSe:]SWEep:TIME:AUTO <State>**

In realtime mode, this command automatically sets the sweep time to 32 ms.

In analyzer mode, this command controls the automatic coupling of the sweep time to the frequency span and bandwidth settings. If `[SENSe:]SWEep:TIME` is used, automatic coupling is switched off.

#### **Parameters:**

<State>                      ON | OFF  
                                 \*RST:      ON

**Example:**              `SWE:TIME:AUTO ON`  
Activates automatic sweep time.

---

**[SENSe:]SWEep:TYPE** <Type>

**Parameters:**

<Type>                   SWE | AUTO | FFT

**SWE**  
Sweep list

**AUTO**  
Automatic selection of the sweep type.

**FFT**  
FFT mode

\*RST:            AUTO  
Sets the sweep type.

**Example:**                SWE:TYPE FFT

### 7.6.2.7 Other Commands in the SENSe Subsystem

---

**[SENSe:]AVERage<n>:COUNT** <NoMeasurements>

This command defines the number of measurements which contribute to the average value.

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>                        Selects the measurement window.

**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.

**[SENSe:]AVERAge<n>[:STATe<Trace>] <State>**

This command switches on or off the average calculation for the selected trace in the window specified by the AVERAge<n> suffix.

**Suffix:**

<n>                      Selects the measurement window.  
 <Trace>                1...6  
                           trace

**Parameters:**

<State>                ON | OFF  
 \*RST:                OFF

**Example:**

AVER OFF  
 Switches off the average calculation for trace 1.  
 AVER:STAT3 ON  
 Switches on the average calculation for trace 3.

## 7.7 STATus subsystem

|                                                          |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| <a href="#">STATus:QUEStionable:SYNC:CONDition</a> ..... | 300 |
| <a href="#">STATus:QUEStionable:SYNC[:EVENT]</a> .....   | 300 |

**STATus:QUEStionable:SYNC:CONDition?**

This command reads the information on the error situation in the code domain power analysis.

**Return values:**

<Result>                If the result is ON, an error occurred. Details can be obtained using  
 STAT:QUES:SYNC:EVENT.  
 \*RST:                OFF

**Example:**             STAT:QUES:SYNC:COND?

**Usage:**                Query only

**Mode:**                WCDMA, CDMA, EVDO

**STATus:QUEStionable:SYNC[:EVENT]?**

This command reads the information on the error situation in the code domain power analysis. The value can only be read once. For details on the possible errors see [chapter 8, "Status Reporting System of the 1xEV-DO Analysis"](#), on page 332.

**Return values:**

<Result>                0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 to 14 | 15

**Example:**             STAT:QUES:SYNC[:EVENT]?

**Usage:** Query only  
**Mode:** CDMA, EVDO

## 7.8 TRACe Subsystem

The TRACe subsystem controls access to the instrument's internal trace memory.

[TRACe<n>\[:DATA\]](#).....301

---

**TRACe<n>[:DATA]? <Data>**

Returns the measurement results for the selected trace.

**Suffix:**  
 <n> 1...4  
 window

**Query parameters:**  
 <Data> TRACE1 | TRACE2 | TRACE3 | TRACE4 | CTABLE | LIST  
**TRACE1 | TRACE2 | TRACE3 | TRACE4**  
 Reads out the trace data of measurement windows 1 to 4.  
 The return values for each measurement type are described in [chapter 7.9, "TRACe:DATA Results"](#), on page 301.  
**CTABLE**  
 For the "Channel Table" result display, reads out the maximum values of the timing/phase offset between each assigned channel and the pilot channel (see also [chapter 7.9.14, "Channel Table \(CTABLE, BTS Mode\)"](#), on page 310).  
**LIST**  
 Returns the peak list. For each peak the following entries are given:  
 <peak frequency>, <absolute level of the peak>, <distance to the limit line>

**Usage:** Query only  
**Mode:** EVDO

## 7.9 TRACe:DATA Results

The measurement results for a specific trace are queried using [TRACe<n>\[:DATA\]](#). The format of the results varies according to the measurement type and is described here.

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| 7.9.22 | Composite Constellation.....                | 314 |

### 7.9.1 Code Domain Power (BTS mode)

The command returns three values for each code in a channel in the following order:

<code number>,<absolute level | relative level >,< power ID>

| Value            | Description                                                                 | Range                     | Unit |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------|
| <code number>    | code number of the channel                                                  | {0... spreading factor-1} |      |
| <absolute level> | absolute level of the code channel at the selected channel slot             | {-∞ ... ∞}                | dBm  |
| <relative level> | relative level of the channel referenced to total power in the channel type | {-∞ ... ∞}                | dB   |
| <power ID>       | power indication<br>0 – inactive channel<br>1 – active channel              | {0,1}                     |      |

The number of codes that are displayed corresponds to the spreading factor. The spreading factor in turn depends on the selected channel types. Therefore, 32 value triplets are

returned for PILOT and PREAMBLE channels, 16 value triplets for DATA channels and 64 value triplets for MAC channels (see [chapter 6.4.2, "Working with Channel Tables"](#), on page 171).

In addition, the output depends on the mapping settings. The output is either the I branch, the Q branch or the complex signal.

## 7.9.2 Code Domain Power (MS mode)

The command returns four values for each code in a channel in the following order:

<code class>, <code number>, <absolute level | relative level >, < power ID>

| Value            | Description                                                                                                                                                                                          | Range                     | Unit |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------|
| <code class>     | Code class of the channel; with Hadamard order it is usually code class 4.                                                                                                                           |                           |      |
| <code number>    | code number of the channel                                                                                                                                                                           | {0... spreading factor-1} |      |
| <absolute level> | absolute level of the code channel at the selected channel slot                                                                                                                                      | {-∞ ... ∞}                | dBm  |
| <relative level> | relative level of the channel (referred to the total or pilot power, see the <a href="#">[SENSe:]CDPower:PREference</a> command)                                                                     | {-∞ ... ∞}                | dB   |
| <power ID>       | power indication<br>0 – inactive channel<br>1 – active channel<br>3 - Quasi-inactive channel (on the analyzed branch, the channel is not occupied, but an active channel exists on the other branch) | {0,1,3}                   |      |

Power values of the individual codes are usually given in "Hadamard" order; the consolidated channel power is returned in "BitReverse" order. The Hadamard or BitReverse order is important for sorting the channels and consolidation (see [\[SENSe:\]CDPower:ORDer](#) on page 261).

With Hadamard, the individual codes are output in ascending order with their code power. The number of codes which are output corresponds to spreading factor 16.

With BitReverse, codes which belong to a particular channel are adjacent to each other and are therefore output in the class of the channel together with the channel power. The maximum number of codes or channels that are output cannot be higher than spreading factor 16, and decreases with each concentrated channel.

A programming example for a query for 2 channels is given in [chapter 7.11.1, "Retrieving Trace Results"](#), on page 329.

### 7.9.3 General Results/ Channel Results (BTS Mode)

The command returns 30 values for the selected channel in the following order:

<FERRor>, <FERPpm>, <CERRor>, <TFRame>, <RHOPilot>, <RHO1>, <RHO2>, <PPILot>, <PMAC>, <PDATa>, <PPReamble>, <MACCuracy>, <DMTYpe>, <MACTive>, <DACTive>, <PLENGth>, <RHO>, <PCDerror>, <IQIMbalance>, <IQOFFset>, <SRATe>, <CHANnel>, <SFACTor> <TOFFset>, <POFFset>, <CDPRelative>, <CDPabsolute>, <EVMRms>, <EVMPeak>, <MTYPE>

| Value         | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Range   | Unit |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------|
| <FERRor>      | Frequency error                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |         | Hz   |
| <FERPpm>      | Frequency error                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |         | ppm  |
| <CERRor>      | Chip rate error                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |         | ppm  |
| <TFRame>      | Trigger to frame<br><b>Note:</b><br><i>The Trigger to Frame value (TFRame) supplies a '9' if the trigger is at FREE RUN. The Timing/Phase Offset values (TOFFset/POFFset) supply a '9' if timing and phase measurement is disabled (refer to CDP:TPM) or the number of active channels is higher than 50</i> |         |      |
| <RHOPilot>    | RHO over all slots for the pilot area                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | {0...1} |      |
| <RHO1>        | RHOoverall-1 over all slots over all chips with start of averaging at the half-slot limit                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | {0...1} |      |
| <RHO2>        | RHOoverall-2 over all slots over all chips with start of averaging at the quarter-slot limit                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | {0...1} |      |
| <PPILot>      | Absolute power in the PILOT channel type                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |         | dBm  |
| <PMAC>        | Absolute power in the MAC channel type                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |         | dBm  |
| <PDATa>       | Absolute power in the DATA channel type                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |         | dBm  |
| <PPReamble>   | Absolute power in the PREAMBLE channel type                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |         | dBm  |
| <MACCuracy>   | Composit EVM                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |         | %    |
| <DMTYpe>      | Modulation type in the DATA channel type:<br>2 = QPSK,<br>3 = 8-PSK,<br>4 = 16-QAM<br>10 = 64 QAM                                                                                                                                                                                                            |         |      |
| <MACTive>     | Number of active MAC channels                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |         |      |
| <DACTive>     | Number of active DATA channels                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |         |      |
| <PLENGth>     | Length of preamble in chips                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |         |      |
| <RHO>         | RHO value for the selected channel type/slot                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |         |      |
| <PCDerror>    | Peak Code Domain error                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |         | dB   |
| <IQIMbalance> | IQ imbalance                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |         | %    |



| Value         | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Range      | Unit |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------|
| <IQOFFset>    | IQ offset                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            | %    |
| <SRATe>       | Symbol rate                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |            | ksps |
| <CHANnel>     | Channel number                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |            |      |
| <SFACtor>     | Spreading factor of the channel                                                                                                                                                                                                     |            |      |
| <TOFFset>     | If the evaluation of the timing and phase offset is not active (see [SENSe:]CDPower:TPMeas on page 264) or more than 50 active channels are in the signal, the value 9 is returned. For inactive channels, the value 9 is returned. |            | S    |
| <POFFset>     | If the evaluation of the timing and phase offset is not active (see [SENSe:]CDPower:TPMeas on page 264) or more than 50 active channels are in the signal, the value 9 is returned. For inactive channels, the value 9 is returned. |            |      |
| <CDPRelative> | relative level of the channel referenced to total power in the channel type                                                                                                                                                         | {-∞ ... ∞} | dB   |
| <CDPAbsolute> | absolute level of the code channel at the selected channel slot                                                                                                                                                                     | {-∞ ... ∞} | dBm  |
| <EVMRms>      | Error vector magnitude rms                                                                                                                                                                                                          |            | %    |
| <EVMPeak>     | Error vector magnitude peak                                                                                                                                                                                                         |            | %    |
| <MTYPe>       | Modulation type:<br>0 = BPSK-I,<br>1 = BPSK-Q,<br>2 = QPSK,<br>3 = 8- PSK,<br>4 = 16-QAM,<br>5 = 2BPSK (if complex analysis selected for PILOT, PREAMBLE or MAC)                                                                    |            |      |

### 7.9.4 Result Summary (MS Mode)

The command returns 25 values in the following order:

<SLOT>, <PTOTal>, <PPICH>, <PRRI>, <RHO>, <MACCuracy>, <PCDerror>, <ACTive>, <FERRor>, <FERPpm>, <DRPich>, <RHOverall>, <TFRame>, <CERRor>, <IQOFFset>, <IQIMbalance>, <SRATe>, <CHANnel>, <SFACtor>, <TOFFset>, <POFFset>, <CDPRelative>, <CDPAbsolute>, <EVMRms>, <EVMPeak>

| Value                                       | Description      | Range | Unit |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------|-------|------|
| <b>Global results of selected half slot</b> |                  |       |      |
| <SLOT>                                      | Half-slot number |       |      |
| <PTOTal>                                    | Total power      |       | dBm  |
| <PPICH>                                     | Pilot power      |       | dBm  |

| Value                                   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Range      | Unit |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------|
| <PRRI>                                  | RRI power<br>If the RRI is not active, its displayed PRRI value is –200 dBm. In this case, the DRPich is set to –200 dB.                                                                                                                                                                                     |            | dBm  |
| <RHO>                                   | RHO value for the selected channel type/slot                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |            |      |
| <MACCuracy>                             | Composite EVM                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |            | %    |
| <PCDerror>                              | Peak Code Domain error                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |            | dB   |
| <IQOffset>                              | IQ offset                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |            | %    |
| <IQIMbalance>                           | IQ imbalance                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |            | %    |
| <b>Global results of all half slots</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |            |      |
| <FERror>                                | Frequency error                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |            | Hz   |
| <FERPpm>                                | Frequency error                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |            | ppm  |
| <DRPich>                                | Delta RRI/PICH                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |            | dB   |
| <CERror>                                | Chip rate error                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |            | ppm  |
| <TFRame>                                | Trigger to frame<br><b>Note:</b><br><i>The Trigger to Frame value (TFRame) supplies a '9' if the trigger is at FREE RUN. The Timing/Phase Offset values (TOFFset/POFFset) supply a '9' if timing and phase measurement is disabled (refer to CDP:TPM) or the number of active channels is higher than 50</i> |            |      |
| <b>Channel results</b>                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |            |      |
| <SRATe>                                 | Symbol rate                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |            | ksps |
| <CHANnel>                               | Channel number                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |            |      |
| <SFACtor>                               | Spreading factor of the channel                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |            |      |
| <TOFFset>                               | If the evaluation of the timing and phase offset is not active (see [SENSe:]CDPower:TPMeas on page 264) or more than 50 active channels are in the signal, the value 9 is returned. For inactive channels, the value 9 is returned.                                                                          |            | S    |
| <POFFset>                               | If the evaluation of the timing and phase offset is not active (see [SENSe:]CDPower:TPMeas on page 264) or more than 50 active channels are in the signal, the value 9 is returned. For inactive channels, the value 9 is returned.                                                                          |            |      |
| <CDPRelative>                           | relative level of the channel referenced to total power in the channel type                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | {-∞ ... ∞} | dB   |
| <CDPAbsolute>                           | absolute level of the code channel at the selected channel slot                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | {-∞ ... ∞} | dBm  |
| <EVMRms>                                | Error vector magnitude rms                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |            | %    |
| <EVMPeak>                               | Error vector magnitude peak                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |            | %    |

### 7.9.5 Power vs Chip (BTS Mode)

The command returns one value for each chip:

<level value in dBm>

The number of results that are displayed is always 2048, one power level for each chip.

### 7.9.6 Power vs Halfslot (MS Mode)

The command returns one value pair for each half-slot:

<half-slot number>, <level value in dB>

The number of returned value pairs corresponds to the IQ capture length.

### 7.9.7 Power vs Symbol

The command returns one value for each symbol:

<value in dBm>

In BTS mode, the number of results depends on the number of symbols and is between 2 and 100.

In MS mode, the number of values depends on the spreading factor:

Spreading factor 16 : 64 values

Spreading factor 8 : 128 values

Spreading factor 4 : 256 values

### 7.9.8 Composite EVM

The command returns two values for each (half-)slot in the following order:

<(Half-)Slot number>, <value in %>

The number of value pairs that is displayed corresponds to the IQ capture length. Therefore the number of results is between 2 and 12.

### 7.9.9 Composite Data EVM (MS Mode)

The command returns the error vector magnitude for each despread chip of the composite data channel. The number of returned values is 1024.

### 7.9.10 Composite Data Constellation (MS Mode)

The command returns the real and imaginary parts from each despreaded chip of the composite data channel.

### 7.9.11 Composite Data Bitstream (MS Mode)

The command returns the bitstream of one half slot for the composite data channel. The number of returned bits depends on the modulation type of the composite data channel:

| Modulation Type | Number of returned bits |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Q4Q2            | 1536                    |
| E4E2            | 2304                    |

### 7.9.12 Channel Table (Trace, BTS mode)

The command returns 8 values for all active channels in the following order:

<channel type>, <code class>, <code number>, <modulation>, <absolute level>, <relative level>, <timing offset>, <phase offset>

The channels are listed in the following channel type order: PILOT, MAC, PREAMBLE, DATA. Within the channel types, the channels are sorted in ascending code number order.

| Value          | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Range                    | Unit           |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| <channel type> | channel type indication<br>The channel type is coded with numbers as follows:<br>0 = PILOT,<br>1 = MAC,<br>2 = PREAMBLE with 64chip,<br>3 = PREAMBLE with 128chip,<br>4 = PREAMBLE with 256chip,<br>5 = PREAMBLE with 512chip,<br>6 = PREAMBLE with 1024chip,<br>7 = DATA | {0 ... 7}                | <channel type> |
| <code class>   | code class of the channel.<br>Code class depends on channel type:<br>PILOT:5<br>MAC:6<br>PREAMBLE:5<br>DATA:4 (spreading factor = $2^{\text{code class}}$ )                                                                                                               | {2 ... 7}                |                |
| <code number>  | code number of the channel                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | {0...spreading factor-1} |                |

| Value            | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Range      | Unit |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------|
| <modulation>     | Modulation type including mapping:<br>0 = BPSK-I<br>1 = BPSK-Q<br>2 = QPSK<br>3 = 8-PSK<br>4 = 16-QAM<br>10 = 64-QAM                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |            |      |
| <absolute level> | absolute level of the code channel at the selected channel slot                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | {-∞ ... ∞} | dBm  |
| <relative level> | relative level of the channel referenced to total power in the channel type                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | {-∞ ... ∞} | dB   |
| <timing offset>  | Timing offset of the channel to the frame start. Referred to the first active channel in seconds. If the evaluation of the timing and phase offset is not active (see <a href="#">[SENSe:]CDPower:TPMeas</a> on page 264) or more than 50 active channels are in the signal, the value 9 is returned. For inactive channels, the value 9 is returned. |            | s    |
| <phase offset>   | Phase offset Referred to the first active channel in rad. If the evaluation of the timing and phase offset is not active (see <a href="#">[SENSe:]CDPower:TPMeas</a> on page 264) or more than 50 active channels are in the signal, the value 9 is returned. For inactive channels, the value 9 is returned.                                         |            | rad  |

### 7.9.13 Channel Table (Trace, MS mode)

The command returns 8 values for each channel in the following order:

<channel type>, <code class>, <code number>, <mapping>, <absolute level>, <relative level>, <timing offset>, <phase offset>

| Value            | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Range                    | Unit           |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| <channel type>   | The channel type is coded with numbers as follows:<br>0 = PICH<br>1 = RRI<br>2 = DATA<br>3 = ACK<br>4 = DRC<br>5 = INACTIVE<br>6 = DSC<br>7 = Auxiliary Pilot                                                                                                                                  | {0 ... 7}                | <channel type> |
| <code class>     | code class of the channel; specifies the spreading factor of the channel:<br><br>Class 4 corresponds to spreading factor 16 (symbol rate 76.8 ksps), class 2 to the lowest permissible spreading factor 4 (symbol rate 307.2 ksps)                                                             | {2 ... 4}                |                |
| <code number>    | code number of the channel                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | {0...spreading factor-1} |                |
| <mapping>        | Modulation type including mapping:<br>0 = I branch<br>1 = Q branch<br>2 = I and Q branch                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                          |                |
| <absolute level> | absolute level of the channel                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | {-∞ ... ∞}               | dBm            |
| <relative level> | relative level of the channel referred to the total or pilot power (see <a href="#">[SENSe:]CDPower:PREference</a> on page 262)                                                                                                                                                                | {-∞ ... ∞}               | dB             |
| <timing offset>  | Timing offset of the channel referred to the pilot in seconds                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                          | s              |
| <phase offset>   | Phase offset referred to the pilot in rad. If the evaluation of the timing and phase offset is not active (see <a href="#">[SENSe:]CDPower:TPMeas</a> on page 264) or more than 50 active channels are in the signal, the value 9 is returned. For inactive channels, the value 9 is returned. |                          | rad            |

All detected active channels are output first, followed by the inactive or quasi-active channels. The channels are sorted in ascending code number order (with identical code numbers: the I branch first, followed by the Q branch). The unassigned codes are displayed together with code class 4.

#### 7.9.14 Channel Table (CTABLE, BTS Mode)

The command returns 12 values (including 4 reserved values) for maximum timing and phase offsets in the following order:

<max. time offset in s>, <channel type>, <code number for max. time>, <code class for max. time>, <max. phase offset in rad>, <channel type>, <code number for max. phase>, <code class for max. phase>, <reserved 1>, ..., <reserved 4>

**Table 7-2: Return values for parameter "CTABLE"**

| Value                        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Range     | Unit |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------|
| <max. time offset>           | Max timing offset value of all channels                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |           | s    |
| <channel type>               | channel type indication<br>The channel type is coded with numbers as follows:<br>0 = PILOT<br>1 = MAC<br>2 = PREAMBLE with 64chip<br>3 = PREAMBLE with 128chip<br>4 = PREAMBLE with 256chip<br>5 = PREAMBLE with 512chip<br>6 = PREAMBLE with 1024chip<br>7 = DATA | {0 ... 7} |      |
| <code number for max. time>  | The code number which has max timing offset value                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |           |      |
| <code class for max. time>   | The code class which has max timing offset value                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |           |      |
| <max. phase off-set>         | Max phase offset value of all channels                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |           | rad  |
| <code number for max. phase> | The code number which has max phase offset value                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |           |      |
| <code class for max. phase>  | The code class which has max phase offset value                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |           |      |
| <reserved>                   | reserved for future functionality                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | {0}       |      |

### 7.9.15 Channel Table (CTABLE, MS Mode)

In addition to the results of the channel table which are output using the TRACE parameter, the CTABLE parameter provides the maximum values of the TIMING and PHASE OFFSET together with the associated channel.

The command returns 12 values (including 6 reserved values) for maximum timing and phase offsets in the following order:

<max. time offset>, <code number for max. time>, <code class for max. time>, <max. phase offset in rad>, <code number for max. phase>, <code class for max. phase>, <reserved 1>, ..., <reserved 6>

**Table 7-3: Return values for parameter "CTABle"**

| Value                        | Description                                       | Range | Unit |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------|------|
| <max. time offset>           | Max timing offset value of all channels           |       | s    |
| <code number for max. time>  | The code number which has max timing offset value |       |      |
| <code class for max. time>   | The code class which has max timing offset value  |       |      |
| <max. phase off-set>         | Max phase offset value of all channels            |       | rad  |
| <code number for max. phase> | The code number which has max phase offset value  |       |      |
| <code class for max. phase>  | The code class which has max phase offset value   |       |      |
| <reserved>                   | reserved for future functionality                 | {0}   |      |

### 7.9.16 Channel Bitstream

The command returns the bitstream of one slot, i.e. it returns one value for each bit (either 0 or 1) in a symbol:

<bit 1>, <bit 2>, ..., <bit n>

The number of returned bits depends on the modulation type. For BPSK modulated signals there is one bit per symbol, for 2BPSK and QPSK signals there are 2 bits per symbol, for 8-PSK modulated signals there are 3 bits per symbol and for 16QAM modulated signal there are 4 bits per symbol. Accordingly, the bitstream per slot is of different lengths. The number of results is between 2 and 400.

If a channel is detected as being inactive, the invalid bits in the bit stream are identified by "9".

### 7.9.17 Peak Code Domain Error

The command returns two values for each (half-)slot in the following order:

<(half-)slot number>, <level value in dB>

The number of results corresponds to the IQ capture length. The number of results is between 2 and 12.

#### Code Domain Error

### 7.9.18 Code Domain Error (BTS Mode)

The command returns three values for each code in a channel in the following order:

<code number>, <error power >, < power ID>



| Value         | Description                                                     | Range | Unit |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|
| <code number> | number of the code                                              |       |      |
| <error power> | value of the composite EVM                                      |       | %    |
| <power ID>    | power indication<br>0 – inactive channel,<br>1 – active channel | {0,1} |      |

The number of results corresponds to the spreading factor. The spreading factor in turn depends on the selected channel types. Therefore, 32 value triplets are returned for PILOT and PREAMBLE channels, 16 value triplets for DATA channels and 64 value triplets for MAC channels (see [chapter 6.4.2, "Working with Channel Tables"](#), on page 171).

In addition, the output depends on the mapping settings. The output is either the I branch, the Q branch or the complex signal.

### 7.9.19 Code Domain Error (MS Mode)

The command returns four values for each channel in the following order:

<code class>, <code number>, <error power >, < power ID>

| Value         | Description                                                                                                                                                                                          | Range                     | Unit |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------|
| <code class>  | Code class of the channel; usually 4 since the CDEP is displayed in base                                                                                                                             |                           |      |
| <code number> | code number of the channel                                                                                                                                                                           | {0... spreading factor-1} |      |
| <error power> | absolute level of the error power; no difference of power between the Hadamard and BitReverse order                                                                                                  | {-∞ ... ∞}                | dB   |
| <power ID>    | power indication<br>0 – inactive channel<br>1 – active channel<br>3 - Quasi-inactive channel (on the analyzed branch, the channel is not occupied, but an active channel exists on the other branch) | {0,1,3}                   |      |

The Hadamard or BitReverse order is important for sorting the channels (see the [\[SENSe:\]CDPower:ORDer](#) command). With Hadamard order, the individual codes are output in ascending order. With BitReverse order, codes which belong to a particular channel are adjacent to each other. Since an error power is output for the code domain error power, consolidation of the power values is not appropriate. The number of codes that are output therefore generally corresponds to the base spreading factor 16.

### 7.9.20 Symbol Constellation

The command returns two values, the real and imaginary parts, for each symbol in the following order:

<re 0>, <im 0>, <re 1>, <im 1>, ..., <re n>, <im n>

In BTS mode, the number of results depends on the number of symbols and is between 2 and 100.

In MS mode, the number of values depends on the spreading factor:

Spreading factor 16 : 64 values

Spreading factor 8 : 128 values

Spreading factor 4 : 256 values

### 7.9.21 EVM vs Symbol

The command returns one value for each symbol:

<value in % symbol 0>

In BTS mode, the number of results depends on the number of symbols and is between 2 and 100.

In MS mode, the number of values depends on the spreading factor:

Spreading factor 16 : 64 values

Spreading factor 8 : 128 values

Spreading factor 4 : 256 values

### 7.9.22 Composite Constellation

The command returns two values, the real and imaginary parts, for each chip in the following order:

<re chip 0>, <im chip 0>, <re chip 1>, <im chip 1>, ..., <re chip n>, <im chip n>

The number of results corresponds to the number of chips from the 1024 chips in a half slot.

## 7.10 Other Commands Referenced in this Manual

The following commands are identical to those in the base unit and are included in this manual only because they are specifically referenced to here.

See also [chapter 7.6, "SENSe Subsystem"](#), on page 256 and [chapter 7.2, "CALCulate Subsystem"](#), on page 198

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## 7.10.1 INPut commands

---

### 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 R&S Digital I/Q Interface (R&S FSV-B17) is active.

#### Parameters:

<Value>                    \*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 R&S Digital I/Q 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 R&S FSV between AC and DC coupling.

This function is not available if the R&S Digital I/Q 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 R&S Digital I/Q Interface (option R&S FSV-B17).

For details see the section "Interface Status Information" for the R&S Digital I/Q 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.<br><b>Not Started</b><br><b>Has to be Started</b><br><b>Started</b><br><b>Passed</b><br><b>Failed</b><br><b>Done</b> |
| <SampleRateType> | <b>0</b><br>Maximum sampling rate is displayed<br><b>1</b><br>Current sampling rate is displayed                                             |
| <Placeholder>    | for future use; currently "0"                                                                                                                |
| <b>Example:</b>  | INP:DIQ:CDEV?<br>Result:<br>1, SMU200A, 103634, Out<br>A, 70000000, 100000000, Passed, Not Started, 0, 0                                     |
| <b>Mode:</b>     | IQ, VSA, EVDO, CDMA, WCDMA, GSM, ADEMOD, TDS                                                                                                 |

---

**INPut:DIQ:RANGe:AUTO <State>**

If enabled, the digital input fullscale level is automatically set to the value provided by the connected device (if available).

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:AUTO ON

**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 R&S Digital I/Q Interface (option R&S FSV-B17) is installed.

For details see the R&S Digital I/Q 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 or queries the "Full Scale Level", i.e. 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 114).

This command is only available if the optional R&S Digital I/Q Interface (option R&S FSV-B17) is installed.

For details see the R&S Digital I/Q 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 114). The availability of units depends on the measurement application you are using.

This command is only available if the optional R&S Digital I/Q Interface (option R&S FSV-B17) is installed.

For details see the R&S Digital I/Q 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 or queries the sample rate of the input signal from the R&S Digital I/Q Interface (see "[Input Sample Rate](#)" on page 113).

This command is only available if the optional R&S Digital I/Q Interface (option R&S FSV-B17) is installed.

For details see the R&S Digital I/Q 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:DIQ:SRATe:AUTO <State>**

If enabled, the sample rate of the digital baseband IQ input signal is set automatically by the connected device, if the currently used sample rate is provided (indicated by the <SampleRateType> parameter in the result of the [INPut:DIQ:CDEvice](#) command.

This command is only available if the optional R&S Digital I/Q Interface (option R&S FSV-B17) is installed.

For details see the R&S Digital I/Q Interface (B17) description of the base unit.

**Parameters:**

<State>                ON | OFF  
                          \*RST:      OFF

**Example:**            INP:DIQ:SRAT:AUTO ON

**Mode:**                IQ, VSA, EVDO, CDMA, WCDMA, GSM, ADEMOD, TDS

**INPut:EATT <Attenuation>**

This command defines the electronic attenuation.

If necessary, the command also turns the electronic attenuator on.

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>

This command 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:EATT:STATe** <State>

Switches the electronic attenuator on or off.

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:                    OFF

**Example:**                INP:EATT:STAT ON  
Switches the electronic attenuator into the signal path.

**Mode:**                    all

**INPut:GAIN:STATe** <State>

This command switches the preamplifier on or off.

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 R&S Digital I/Q 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 R&S Digital I/Q 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**  
Digital IQ (only available with R&S Digital I/Q 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

## 7.10.2 TRIGger Commands

**TRIGger**<n>[:SEquence]:LEVel:BBPower <Level>

This command sets the level of the baseband power trigger source (for digital input via the R&S Digital I/Q Interface, R&S FSV-B17).

**Suffix:**

<n> irrelevant

**Parameters:**

<Level> Range: -50 dBm to +20 dBm  
\*RST: -20 DBM

**Example:** TRIG:LEV:BB -30DBM

**Mode:** All

---

**TRIGger<n>[:SEQuence]:BBPower:HOLDoff <Value>**

This command sets the holding time before the next BB power trigger event (for digital input via the R&S Digital I/Q Interface, R&S FSV-B17).

**Suffix:**  
<n> irrelevant

**Parameters:**  
<Value> \*RST: 150 ns

**Example:**  
TRIG:SOUR BBP  
Sets the baseband power trigger source.  
TRIG:BBP:HOLD 200 ns  
Sets the holding time to 200 ns.

**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> \*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, WLAN

---

**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> \*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]: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]:LEVel[:EXTernal] <TriggerLevel>**

This command sets the level of the external trigger source in Volt.

**Suffix:**

<n> irrelevant

**Parameters:**

<TriggerLevel> Range: 0.5 V to 3.5 V  
\*RST: 1.4 V

**Example:** TRIG:LEV 2V

**Mode:** All

---

**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 details on trigger modes refer to the "Trg/Gate Source" softkey in the base unit description.

**Suffix:**

<n> irrelevant

**Parameters:**

<Source> **IMMediate**  
Free Run

**EXTErn**  
External trigger

**IFPower**  
Second intermediate frequency

**RFPower**  
First intermediate frequency

**TIME**  
Time interval

**PSEN**  
External power sensor (requires R&S FSV-K9 option)

\*RST: IMMEDIATE

**Example:**

TRIG:SOUR EXT  
Selects the external trigger input as source of the trigger signal

**Mode:** ALL

### 7.10.3 Other Referenced Commands

---

#### ABORt

This command aborts a current measurement and resets the trigger system.

**Example:** ABOR; INIT: IMM

**Mode:** all

---

#### DIAGnostic<n>:SERVice:NSOource <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

**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.

**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

**INITiate<n>:CONMeas**

This command restarts a measurement that has been stopped in single sweep mode. The measurement is restarted at the first sweep point.

As opposed to `INITiate<n>[:IMMEDIATE]`, this command does not reset traces in maxhold, minhold or average mode. Therefore it can be used to continue measurements using max hold or averaging functions.

In single sweep mode, you can synchronize to the end of the measurement with \*OPC, \*OPC? or \*WAI. In continuous sweep mode, synchronization to the end of the measurement is not possible. Thus, it is not recommended that you use continuous sweep mode in remote control, as results like trace data or markers are only valid after a single sweep end synchronization.

**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).

The sweep is started immediately.

**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

**INITiate<n>:ESpectrum**

This command starts a Spectrum Emission Mask measurement.

**Suffix:**

<n> irrelevant

**Example:**

INIT:ESP

Starts a Spectrum Emission Mask measurement.

**Mode:** A, CDMA, EVDO, TDS, WCDMA

**INITiate<n>:[IMMediate]**

The command initiates a new measurement sequence.

With sweep count > 0 or average count > 0, this means a restart of the indicated number of measurements. With trace functions MAXHold, MINHold and AVERage, the previous results are reset on restarting the measurement.

In single sweep mode, you can synchronize to the end of the measurement with \*OPC, \*OPC? or \*WAI. In continuous sweep mode, synchronization to the end of the measurement is not possible. Thus, it is not recommended that you use continuous sweep mode in remote control, as results like trace data or markers are only valid after a single sweep end synchronization.

**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.

**Mode:** all

**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

**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 6.4.8, "ASCII File Export Format"](#), on page 178

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 325).

**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

**OUTPut:IF[:SOURce]** <Source>

This command switches the source of the IF output between the demodulated signal and the IF signal.

**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

**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

**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

## 7.11 Programming Examples

This chapter provides some examples for typical remote control programs.



### 7.11.1 Retrieving Trace Results

The example shows the results of a TRACE : DATA query for 2 channels with the following configuration:

```
PICH      0.16      (CC 4)   I      -7.0  dB
DATA      2.4      (CC 2)   Q      -10.0 dB

"INST:SEL MDO"      'Activate 1xEV-DO MS, implicitly, CDP relative is
                    'displayed on Screen A and Result Summary is active
                    'on Screen B; Mapping is set to I
"INIT:CONT OFF"     'Select single sweep
"CDP:MAPP Q"        'Select Q branch
"CDP:ORD HAD"       'Set order to Hadamard
"INIT;*WAI"         'Start measurement with synchronization
"TRAC? TRACE1"     'Read out CDP relative/Hadamard/Q
4, 0,-53.3,3,      4, 1,-52.3,0, 'Code 0 is quasi-inactive as PICH is set to I
4, 2,-16.1,1,      4, 3,-54.6,0, 'The DATA channel is distributed between
4, 4,-51.2,0,      4, 5,-55.1,0, 'the active codes 2.16, 6.16, 10.16, 14.16
4, 6,-16.4,1,      4, 7,-51.3,0, 'each with one quarter of the power, i.e.
4, 8,-52.4,0,      4, 9,-55.5,0, '10 dB - 6 dB = -16 dB.
4,10,-15.8,1,      4,11,-54.3,0,
4,12,-51.8,0,      4,13,-57.6,0,
4,14,-15.9,1,      4,15,-52.5,0

"CDP:ORD BITR"     'Set order to BitReverse
"TRAC? TRACE1"     'Read out CDP relative/BitReverse/Q
                    'Sorting is changed in accordance with BitReverse.
4, 0,-53.3,3,      4, 8,-52.4,0, 'PICH is quasi-inactive
4, 4,-51.2,0,      4,12,-51.8,0,
2, 2,-10.0,1,      'Channel 2.4 is now consolidated and
4, 1,-52.3,0,      4, 9,-55.5,0, 'displayed with accumulated power.
4, 5,-55.1,0,      4,13,-57.6,0,
4, 3,-54.6,0,      4,11,-54.3,0,
4, 7,-51.3,0,      4,15,-52.5,0

"CDP:OVER ON"     'Activate Overview mode
                    'CDP relative on Screen A I branch
                    'CDP relative on Screen B Q branch
"TRAC? TRACE1"     'Read out CDP relative of I branch
4, 0, -7.0,1,      4, 8,-54.2,0, 'PICH is active
4, 4,-56.7,0,      4,12,-55.3,0,
4, 2,-48.3,3,      4,10,-48.1,3, 'DATA 2.4 is quasi-inactive
4, 6,-49.0,3,      4,14,-48.5,3,
4, 1,-54.4,0,      4, 9,-55.2,0,
4, 5,-51.2,0,      4,13,-54.3,0,
4, 3,-54.5,0,      4,11,-55.7,0,
4, 7,-56.6,0,      4,15,-52.3,0

"TRAC? TRACE2"     'Read out CDP relative of Q branch
4, 0,-53.3,3,      4, 8,-52.4,0, 'PICH is quasi-inactive
```

```

4, 4,-51.2,0      4,12,-51.8,0,
2, 2,-10.0,1,          'Channel 2.4 is now consolidated and
4, 1,-52.3,0,      4, 9,-55.5,0,      'displayed with accumulated power.
4, 5,-55.1,0,      4,13,-57.6,0,
4, 3,-54.6,0,      4,11,-54.3,0,
4, 7,-51.3,0,      4,15,-52.5,0

"INST:SEL MDO"
'Activate 1xEV-DO MS; implicitly, CDP relative is
      'displayed on Screen A and Result Summary is active
      'on Screen B; Mapping is set to I
"INIT:CONT OFF"      'Select single sweep
"CDP:MAPP Q"         'Select Q branch
"CDP:ORD HAD"        'Set order to Hadamard
"INIT;*WAI"          'Start measurement with synchronization
"TRAC? TRACE1"       'Read out CDP relative/Hadamard/Q
4, 0,-53.3,3,      4, 1,-52.3,0, 'Code 0 is quasi-inactive as PICH is set to I
4, 2,-16.1,1,      4, 3,-54.6,0, 'The DATA channel is distributed between
4, 4,-51.2,0,      4, 5,-55.1,0, 'the active codes 2.16, 6.16, 10.16, 14.16
4, 6,-16.4,1,      4, 7,-51.3,0, 'each with one quarter of the power, i.e.
4, 8,-52.4,0,      4, 9,-55.5,0, '10 dB - 6 dB = -16 dB.
4,10,-15.8,1,      4,11,-54.3,0,
4,12,-51.8,0,      4,13,-57.6,0,
4,14,-15.9,1,      4,15,-52.5,0

"CDP:ORD BITR"       'Set order to BitReverse
"TRAC? TRACE1"       'Read out CDP relative/BitReverse/Q
      'Sorting is changed in accordance with BitReverse.
4, 0,-53.3,3,      4, 8,-52.4,0, 'PICH is quasi-inactive
4, 4,-51.2,0      4,12,-51.8,0,
2, 2,-10.0,1,          'Channel 2.4 is now consolidated and
4, 1,-52.3,0,      4, 9,-55.5,0,      'displayed with accumulated power.
4, 5,-55.1,0,      4,13,-57.6,0,
4, 3,-54.6,0,      4,11,-54.3,0,
4, 7,-51.3,0,      4,15,-52.5,0

"CDP:OVER ON"        'Activate Overview mode
      'CDP relative on Screen A I branch
      'CDP relative on Screen B Q branch
"TRAC? TRACE1"       'Read out CDP relative of I branch
4, 0, -7.0,1,      4, 8,-54.2,0,      'PICH is active
4, 4,-56.7,0      4,12,-55.3,0,
4, 2,-48.3,3,      4,10,-48.1,3,      'DATA 2.4 is quasi-inactive
4, 6,-49.0,3,      4,14,-48.5,3,
4, 1,-54.4,0,      4, 9,-55.2,0,
4, 5,-51.2,0,      4,13,-54.3,0,
4, 3,-54.5,0,      4,11,-55.7,0,
4, 7,-56.6,0,      4,15,-52.3,0

"TRAC? TRACE2"       'Read out CDP relative of Q branch

```

```
4, 0,-53.3,3,    4, 8,-52.4,0,    'PICH is quasi-inactive
4, 4,-51.2,0    4,12,-51.8,0,
2, 2,-10.0,1,    'Channel 2.4 is now consolidated and
4, 1,-52.3,0,    4, 9,-55.5,0,    'displayed with accumulated power.
4, 5,-55.1,0,    4,13,-57.6,0,
4, 3,-54.6,0,    4,11,-54.3,0,
4, 7,-51.3,0,    4,15,-52.5,0
```

## 8 Status Reporting System of the 1xEV-DO Analysis

Detailed information on the status registers of the base system is given in the base unit description. In this section, only the new and altered status registers for the 1xEV-DO Analysis options (K84 and K85) are described.

The R&S FSV-K84/-K85 use the `STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:SYNC` register.

Although this register is provided by the base system, the 1xEV-DO Analysis options use different bits and definitions.

The `STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:SYNC` Register contains information on the error situation in the code domain analysis of the 1xEV-DO Analysis options. The bits can be queried with commands `STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:SYNC:CONDITION` and `STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:SYNC[:EVENT]` on page 300.

| Bit No  | Meaning                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 0       | This bit is not used.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 1       | Frame Sync failed.<br>This bit is set when synchronization is not possible within the application. Possible reasons: Incorrectly set frequency Incorrectly set level Incorrectly set PN Offset Incorrectly set values for Swap IQ Invalid signal at input                                                                                                                                           |
| 2 to 3  | These bits are not used.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 4       | K84 Preamble Current Slot missing<br>This bit is set when the Preamble channel type is being investigated within the application, and there is no preamble in the current slot. The measurement results that can be read out for the Preamble channel type are not valid!                                                                                                                           |
| 5       | K84 Preamble Overall missing<br>This bit is set when the Preamble channel type is being investigated within the application, and there is no preamble in at least one of the slots being examined. The measurement results that can be read out for the Preamble channel type are not valid if the analysis takes all slots into account. (CDP with Average, Peak Code Domain Error, Composite EVM) |
| 6 to 14 | These bits are not used                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 15      | This bit is always 0.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

## List of Commands

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