R&S®FSWP-K70
Vector Signal Analysis
User Manual



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Test & Measurement

User Manual

ROHDE&SCHWARZ

This manual describes the following R&S®FSWP models with firmware version 1.10 or higher:

- R&S®FSWP8 (1322.8003K08)
- R&S®FSWP26 (1322.8003K26)

The following firmware options are described:

- R&S FSWP-K70 (1325.4280.02) (requires R&S FSWP-B1)

The software contained in this product makes use of several valuable open source software packages. For information, see the "Open Source Acknowledgment" 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®FSWP is abbreviated as R&S FSWP. R&S®SMW200A is abbreviated as R&S SMW200A.

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1 Preface

1.1 About this Manual

This R&S FSWP Vector Signal Analysis User Manual provides all the information **specific to the application**. All general instrument functions and settings common to all applications and operating modes are described in the main R&S FSWP User Manual.

The main focus in this manual is on the measurement results and the tasks required to obtain them. The following topics are included:

- **Welcome to the VSA Application**
  Introduction to and getting familiar with the application
- **Typical applications**
  Example measurement scenarios in which the application is frequently used.
- **Measurements and Result Displays**
  Details on supported measurements and their result types
- **Measurement Basics**
  Background information on basic terms and principles in the context of the measurement
- **Configuration + Analysis**
  A concise description of all functions and settings available to configure measurements and analyze results with their corresponding remote control command
- **I/Q Data Import and Export**
  Description of general functions to import and export raw I/Q (measurement) data
- **How to Perform Measurements in VSA**
  The basic procedure to perform each measurement and step-by-step instructions for more complex tasks or alternative methods
- **Measurement Examples**
  Detailed measurement examples to guide you through typical measurement scenarios and allow you to try out the application immediately
- **Optimizing and Troubleshooting the Measurement**
  Hints and tips on how to handle errors and optimize the test setup
- **Remote Commands for VSA**
  Remote commands required to configure and perform VSA measurements in a remote environment, sorted by tasks
  (Commands required to set up the environment or to perform common tasks on the instrument are provided in the main R&S FSWP User Manual)
  Programming examples demonstrate the use of many commands and can usually be executed directly for test purposes
- **Annex**
  Reference material
- **List of remote commands**
  Alphahabetical list of all remote commands described in the manual

- **Index**

1.2 Documentation Overview

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

- Printed Getting Started manual
- Online Help system on the instrument
- Documentation DVD with:
  - Getting Started
  - User Manuals for base unit and firmware applications
  - Service Manual
  - Release Notes
  - Data sheet and product brochures

Online Help

The Online Help is embedded in the instrument's firmware. It offers quick, context-sensitive access to the complete information needed for operation and programming. Online help is available using the icon on the toolbar of the R&S FSWP.

Getting Started

This manual is delivered with the instrument in printed form and in PDF format on the DVD. It provides the information needed to set up and start working with the instrument. Basic operations and handling are described. Safety information is also included.

User Manuals

User manuals are provided for the base unit and each additional (firmware) application.

The user manuals are available in PDF format - in printable form - on the Documentation DVD delivered with the instrument. In the user manuals, all instrument functions are described in detail. Furthermore, they provide a complete description of the remote control commands with programming examples.

The user manual for the base unit provides basic information on operating the R&S FSWP in general, and the Spectrum application in particular. Furthermore, the software functions that enhance the basic functionality for various applications are described here. An introduction to remote control is provided, as well as information on maintenance, instrument interfaces and troubleshooting.

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

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.

Application Notes

Application notes, application cards, white papers and educational notes are further publications that provide more comprehensive descriptions and background information. The latest versions are available for download from the Rohde & Schwarz website, at www.rohde-schwarz.com/appnote/.

1.3 Conventions Used in the Documentation

1.3.1 Typographical Conventions

The following text markers are used throughout this documentation:

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

1.3.2 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 touchscreen 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.

1.3.3 Notes on Screenshots

When describing the functions of the product, we use sample screenshots. These screenshots are meant to illustrate as much as possible of the provided functions and possible interdependencies between parameters.

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

2 Welcome to the Vector Signal Analysis Application

The R&S FSWP-K70 is a firmware application that adds functionality to perform Vector Signal Analysis (VSA) to the R&S FSWP.

The R&S FSWP VSA application performs vector and scalar measurements on digitally modulated single-carrier signals. To perform the measurements it converts RF signals into the complex baseband.

The R&S FSWP VSA application features:

- Flexible modulation analysis from MSK to 1024QAM
- Numerous standard-specific default settings
- Various graphical, numerical and statistical evaluations and result displays
- Spectrum analyses of the measurement and error signal
- Flexible burst search for the analysis of complex signal combinations, short bursts or signal mix



Availability of Vector Signal Analysis

The Vector Signal Analysis application becomes available when you equip the R&S FSWP with the optional Spectrum Analyzer hardware (R&S FSWP-B1) and firmware application R&S FSWP-K70.

This user manual contains a description of the functionality that the application provides, including remote control operation.

Functions that are not discussed in this manual are the same as in the Spectrum application and are described in the R&S FSWP User Manual. The latest version is available for download at the product homepage

Installation

You can find detailed installation instructions in the R&S FSWP Getting Started manual or in the Release Notes.

2.1 Starting the VSA Application

The VSA application adds a new application to the R&S FSWP.

To activate the VSA application

1. Select the MODE key.

   A dialog box opens that contains all operating modes and applications currently available on your R&S FSWP.

2. Select the "VSA" item.



The R&S FSWP opens a new measurement channel for the VSA application.

The measurement is started immediately with the default settings. It can be configured in the VSA "Overview" dialog box, which is displayed when you select the "Overview" softkey from any menu (see chapter 5.3, "Configuration Overview", on page 135).

Multiple Measurement Channels and Sequencer Function

When you activate an application, a new measurement channel is created which determines the measurement settings for that application. The same application can be activated with different measurement settings by creating several channels for the same application.

The number of channels that can be configured at the same time depends on the available memory on the instrument.

Only one measurement can be performed at any time, namely the one in the currently active channel. However, in order to perform the configured measurements consecutively, a Sequencer function is provided.

If activated, the measurements configured in the currently active channels are performed one after the other in the order of the tabs. The currently active measurement is indicated by a ⚙ symbol in the tab label. The result displays of the individual channels are updated in the tabs (as well as the "MultiView") as the measurements are performed. Sequential operation itself is independent of the currently *displayed* tab.

For details on the Sequencer function see the R&S FSWP User Manual.

2.2 Understanding the Display Information

The following figure shows a measurement diagram during analyzer operation. All different information areas are labeled. They are explained in more detail in the following sections.



1 = Channel bar for firmware and measurement settings
2+3 = Window title bar with diagram-specific (trace) information
4 = Diagram area
5 = Diagram footer with diagram-specific information, depending on measurement application
6 = Instrument status bar with error messages, progress bar and date/time display

Channel bar information

In VSA application, the R&S FSWP shows the following settings:

Table 2-1: Information displayed in the channel bar in VSA application

Ref Level	Reference level
Offset	Reference level offset (if not 0)
Freq	Center frequency for the RF signal
Std	Selected measurement standard or modulation type (if no standard selected)
Res Len	Result Length
Cap Len	Capture Length (instead of result length for capture buffer display), see "Capture Length Settings" on page 160
SR	Symbol Rate
Att	Mechanical and electronic RF attenuation
Input	Input type of the signal source, see chapter 5.5.1, "Input Settings", on page 145
Burst	Burst search active (see "Enabling Burst Searches" on page 169)
Pattern	Pattern search active (see "Enabling Pattern Searches" on page 171)
Stat Count	Statistics count for averaging and other statistical operations, see "Statistic Count" on page 167; cannot be edited directly

Capt Count	Capture count; the current number of captures performed if several captures are necessary to obtain the number of results defined by "Statistics Count"; cannot be edited directly
SGL	The sweep is set to single sweep mode.

In addition, the channel bar also displays information on instrument settings that affect the measurement results even though this is not immediately apparent from the display of the measured values (e.g. transducer or trigger settings). This information is displayed only when applicable for the current measurement. For details see the R&S FSWP Getting Started manual.

Window title bar information

For each diagram, the header provides the following information:

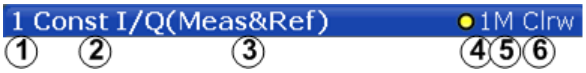


Fig. 2-1: Window title bar information in VSA application

1 = Window name
2 = Result type
3 = Data source type
4 = Trace color
5 = Displayed signal for Meas&Ref or multi data source: M (Meas), R (Ref), C (Capture buffer), E (Error)
6 = Trace mode

Diagram area

The diagram area displays the results according to the selected result displays (see chapter 3, "Measurements and Result Displays", on page 15).

Diagram footer information

The diagram footer (beneath the diagram) contains the start and stop symbols or time of the evaluation range.

Status bar information

Global instrument settings, the instrument status and any irregularities are indicated in the status bar beneath the diagram. Furthermore, the progress of the current operation is displayed in the status bar.

3 Measurements and Result Displays

Various different result displays for VSA measurements are available. Which result types are available depends on the selected data source. You can define which part of the measured signal is to be evaluated and displayed.

The determined result and evaluation ranges are included in the result displays (where useful) to visualize the basis of the displayed values and traces.

For background information on the result and evaluation ranges see chapter 4.6, "Measurement Ranges", on page 122.)

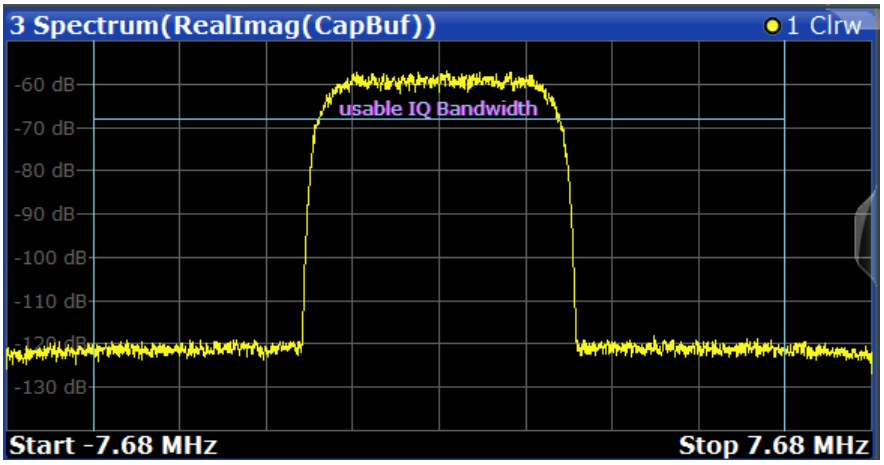
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3.1 Evaluation Data Sources in VSA

All data sources for evaluation available for VSA are displayed in the evaluation bar in SmartGrid mode.

The data source determines which result types are available (see table 3-1). For details on selecting the data source for evaluation see chapter 6.5, "Display and Window Configuration", on page 204.

In diagrams in the frequency domain (Spectrum transformation, see "Result Type Transformation" on page 206) the usable I/Q bandwidth is indicated by vertical blue lines.



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Capture Buffer
The captured I/Q data

In capture buffer result diagrams the result ranges are indicated by green bars along the time axis. The currently displayed result range is indicated by a blue bar.

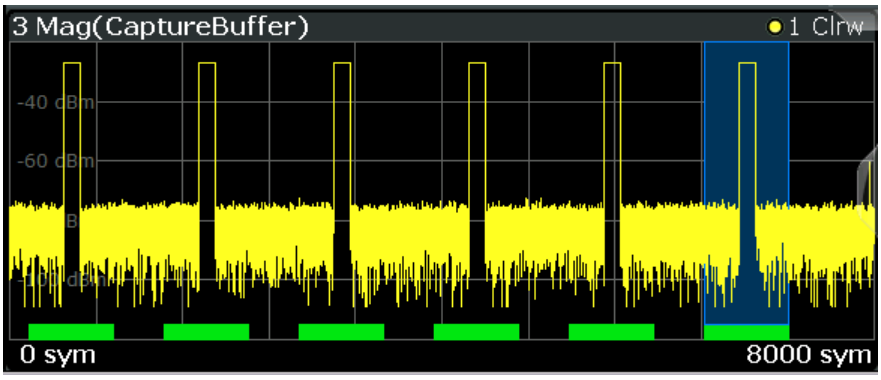


Fig. 3-1: Result ranges for a burst signal

Note: You can use the capture buffer display to navigate through the available result ranges (using Select Result Rng function), and analyze the individual result ranges in separate windows.
You can change the position of the result range quickly and easily by dragging the blue bar representing the result range to a different position in the capture buffer.

The default result type is "Magnitude Absolute".

The following result types are available:
- chapter 3.2.21, "Magnitude Absolute", on page 40
- chapter 3.2.22, "Magnitude Overview Absolute", on page 41
- chapter 3.2.28, "Real/Imag (I/Q)", on page 47
- chapter 3.2.11, "Frequency Absolute", on page 30
- chapter 3.2.34, "Vector I/Q", on page 56

Remote command:
`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,TCAP`(see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

Measurement & Reference Signal
The measurement signal or the ideal reference signal (or both)

The default result type is "Magnitude Relative".

The following result types are available:
- chapter 3.2.21, "Magnitude Absolute", on page 40
- chapter 3.2.23, "Magnitude Relative", on page 43
- chapter 3.2.26, "Phase Wrap", on page 45
- chapter 3.2.27, "Phase Unwrap", on page 46
- chapter 3.2.11, "Frequency Absolute", on page 30
- chapter 3.2.12, "Frequency Relative", on page 32
- chapter 3.2.28, "Real/Imag (I/Q)", on page 47

- chapter 3.2.10, "Eye Diagram Real (I)", on page 30
- chapter 3.2.9, "Eye Diagram Imag (Q)", on page 29
- chapter 3.2.8, "Eye Diagram Frequency", on page 28
- chapter 3.2.5, "Constellation I/Q", on page 25
- chapter 3.2.34, "Vector I/Q", on page 56
- chapter 3.2.4, "Constellation Frequency", on page 24
- chapter 3.2.33, "Vector Frequency", on page 56

Remote command:
`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,REF`(see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

Symbols
The detected symbols (i.e. the detected bits) displayed in a table;

The default result type is a hexadecimal symbol table.

Other formats for the symbol table are available, but no other result types (see chapter 3.2.32, "Symbol Table", on page 54).

Remote command:
`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL, SYMB`(see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

Error Vector
The modulated difference between the complex measurement signal and the complex reference signal:

Modulation (measurement signal - reference signal)

For example: EVM = Mag(meas - ref)

The default result type is "EVM".

The following result types are available:
- chapter 3.2.7, "Error Vector Magnitude (EVM)", on page 27
- chapter 3.2.28, "Real/Imag (I/Q)", on page 47
- chapter 3.2.34, "Vector I/Q", on page 56

Remote command:
`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,EVEC`(see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

Modulation Errors
The difference between the modulated complex samples in the measurement and the modulated reference signal:

Modulation (measurement signal) - Modulation (reference signal)

For example: Magnitude Error = Mag(meas) - Mag(ref)

The default result type is "Magnitude Error".

The following result types are available:
- chapter 3.2.21, "Magnitude Absolute", on page 40
- chapter 3.2.25, "Phase Error", on page 44
- chapter 3.2.13, "Frequency Error Absolute", on page 33
- chapter 3.2.14, "Frequency Error Relative", on page 34

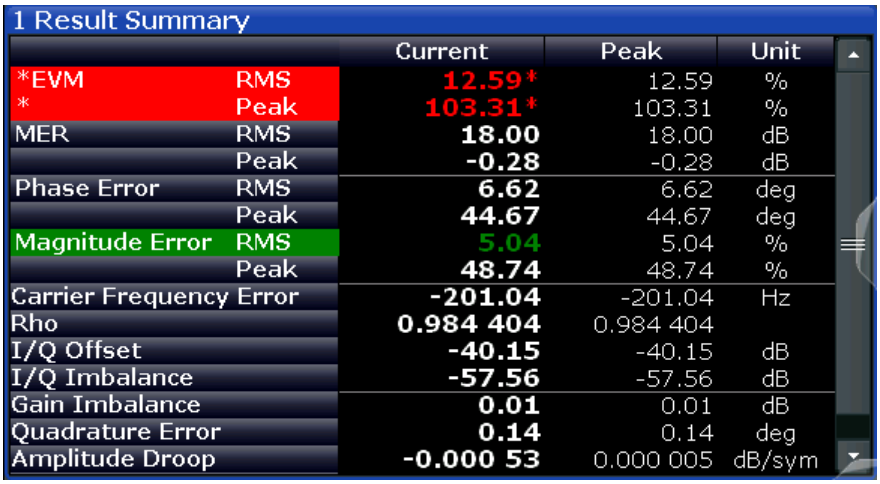
Remote command:
`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,MERR`(see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

Modulation Accuracy
Paraeters that characterize the accuracy of modulation.

The default result type is "Result Summary".

The following result types are available:
- chapter 3.2.29, "Result Summary", on page 48
- chapter 3.2.1, "Bit Error Rate (BER)", on page 21

The results of a modulation accuracy measurement can be checked for violation of defined limits automatically. If limit check is activated and the measured values exceed the limits, those values are indicated in red in the result summary table. If limit check is activated and no values exceed the limits, the checked values are indicated in green.



		Current	Peak	Unit
*EVM	RMS	12.59*	12.59	%
*	Peak	103.31*	103.31	%
MER	RMS	18.00	18.00	dB
	Peak	-0.28	-0.28	dB
Phase Error	RMS	6.62	6.62	deg
	Peak	44.67	44.67	deg
Magnitude Error	RMS	5.04	5.04	%
	Peak	48.74	48.74	%
Carrier Frequency Error		-201.04	-201.04	Hz
Rho		0.984 404	0.984 404	
I/Q Offset		-40.15	-40.15	dB
I/Q Imbalance		-57.56	-57.56	dB
Gain Imbalance		0.01	0.01	dB
Quadrature Error		0.14	0.14	deg
Amplitude Droop		-0.000 53	0.000 005	dB/sym

Remote command:
`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,MACC`(see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

Equalizer
Filter characteristics of the equalizer used to compensate for channel distortion and parameters of the distortion itself.

The following result types are available:
- chapter 3.2.18, "Impulse Response Magnitude", on page 38
- chapter 3.2.19, "Impulse Response Phase", on page 39
- chapter 3.2.20, "Impulse Response Real/Imag", on page 39
- chapter 3.2.16, "Frequency Response Magnitude", on page 36
- chapter 3.2.17, "Frequency Response Phase", on page 37
- chapter 3.2.15, "Frequency Response Group Delay", on page 35
- chapter 3.2.3, "Channel Frequency Response Magnitude", on page 23
- chapter 3.2.2, "Channel Frequency Response Group Delay", on page 23

The default result type is "Frequency Response Magnitude".

Remote command:
`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,EQU`(see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

Multi Source
Combines two data sources in one diagram, with (initially) one trace for each data source. This allows you to compare the errors to the captured or measured data directly in the diagram.

The default result type is "Spec (Meas+Error)".

The following result types are available:

- chapter 3.2.30, "Spectrum (Capture Buffer + Error)", on page 53
- chapter 3.2.31, "Spectrum (Measurement + Error)", on page 53

Remote command:
`LAY:ADD? '1',RIGH,MCOM`, see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365

3.2 Result Types in VSA

The available result types for a window depend on the selected evaluation data source.



The SCPI parameters in the following table refer to the `CALC:FORM` command, see `CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373.

Table 3-1: Available result types depending on data source

Evaluation Data Source	Result Type	SCPI Parameter
Capture Buffer	Magnitude Absolute	MAGNitude
	Real/Imag (I/Q)	RIMag
	Frequency Absolute	FREQuency
	Vector I/Q	COMP
	Magnitude Overview Absolute	MOVerview
Meas & Ref Signal	Magnitude Absolute	MAGNitude
	Magnitude Relative	MAGNitude
	Phase Wrap	PHASe
	Phase Unwrap	UPHase
	Frequency Absolute	FREQuency
	Frequency Relative	FREQuency
	Real/Imag (I/Q)	RIMag
	Eye Diagram Real (I)	IEYE
	Eye Diagram Imag (Q)	QEYE
	Eye Diagram Frequency	FEYE
	Constellation I/Q	CONS
	Constellation I/Q (Rotated)	RCON
	Vector I/Q	COMP
	Constellation Frequency	CONF
	Vector Frequency	COVF

Evaluation Data Source	Result Type	SCPI Parameter
Symbols	Binary	-
	Octal	-
	Decimal	-
	Hexadecimal	-
Error Vector	EVM	MAGNitude
	Real/Imag (I/Q)	RIMag
	Vector I/Q	COMP
Modulation Errors	Magnitude Error	MAGNitude
	Phase Error	PHASe
	Frequency Error Absolute	FREQuency
	Frequency Error Relative	FREQuency
Modulation Accuracy	Bit Error Rate	BERate
	Result Summary	RSUM
Equalizer	Impulse Response Magnitude	MAGNitude
	Impulse Response Phase	UPHase
	Impulse Response Real/Image	RIMag
	Frequency Response Magnitude	MAGNitude
	Frequency Response Phase	UPHase
	Frequency Response Group Delay	GDELay
	Channel Frquency Response Magnitude	MAGNitude
	Channel Frequency Response Group Delay	GDELay
Multi Source	Spectrum (Real/Imag) (Capture buffer + Error)	RIMag (query only)
	Spectrum (Real/Imag) (Measurement + Error)	RIMag (query only)

For details on selecting the data source and result types for evaluation see chapter 6.5, "Display and Window Configuration", on page 204.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373

- Bit Error Rate (BER)....21
- Channel Frequency Response Group Delay....23
- Channel Frequency Response Magnitude....23
- Constellation Frequency....24

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- Frequency Relative....32
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- Frequency Error Relative....34
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- Frequency Response Magnitude....36
- Frequency Response Phase....37
- Impulse Response Magnitude....38
- Impulse Response Phase....39
- Impulse Response Real/Imag....39
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3.2.1 Bit Error Rate (BER)

A bit error rate (BER) measurement compares the transmitted bits with the determined symbol decision bits:

BER = error bits / number of analyzed bits

As a prerequisite for this measurement, the VSA application must know which bit sequences are correct, i.e. which bit sequences may occur. This knowledge must be provided as a list of possible data sequences in xml format, which is loaded in the VSA application (see chapter 4.9, "Known Data Files - Dependencies and Restrictions", on page 129).



Auxiliary tool to create Known Data files

An auxiliary tool to create Known Data files from data that is already available in the R&S FSWP VSA application is provided in the instrument free of charge.

See chapter 8.2.3.2, "How to Create Known Data Files", on page 224.

If such a file is loaded in the application, the BER result display is available.

Available for source types:

- Modulation Accuracy

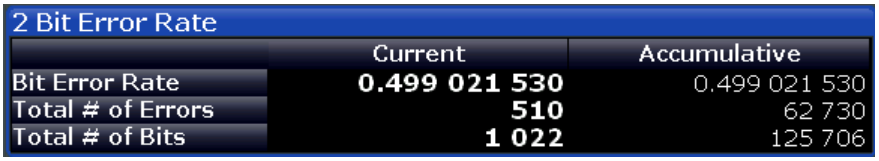
Note that this measurement may take some time, as each symbol decision must be compared to the possible data sequences one by one.

The BER measurement is an indicator for the quality of the demodulated signal. High BER values indicate problems such as:

- inadequate demodulation settings
- poor quality in the source data
- false or missing sequences in the Known Data file
- result range alignment leads to a mismatch of the input data with the defined sequences

A BER value of 0.5 means that for at least one measurement no matching sequence was found.

See also chapter 4.4.3, "Demodulation and Symbol Decisions", on page 97



The following information is provided in the BER result display:

- **Bit Error Rate**: error bits / number of analyzed bits
- **Total # of Errors**: number of detected bit errors (known data compared to symbol decisions)
- **Total # of Bits**: number of analyzed bits

For each of these results, the following values are provided:

BER Result	Description
Current	Value for current result range
Minimum	Minimum "Current" value during the current measurement
Maximum	Maximum "Current" value during the current measurement
Accumulative	Total value over several measurements; for BER: Total # of Errors / Total # of Bits (similar to average function)

Remote commands:

```
LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,MACC
```

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

```
CALC:FORM BER
```

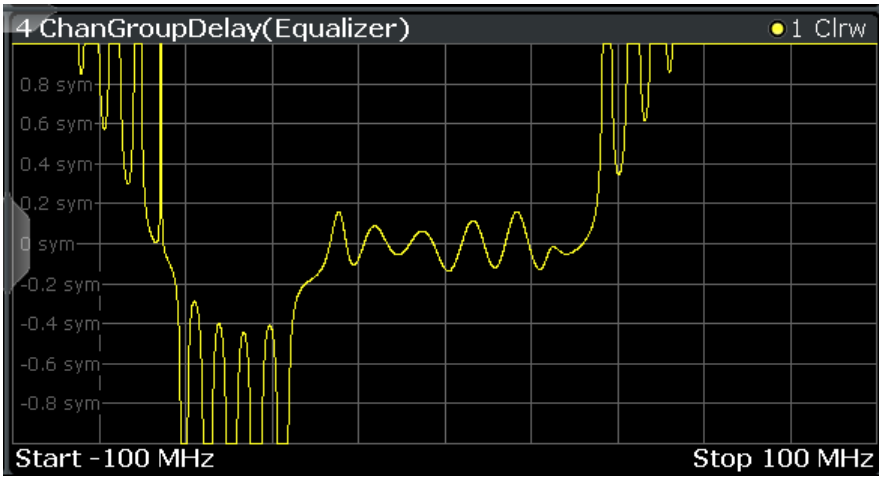
to define the result type (see CALCulate<n>:FORMat on page 373)

```
CALC:BER?
```

to query the results (see CALCulate<n>:BERate on page 385)

3.2.2 Channel Frequency Response Group Delay

The Frequency Response Group Delay of the channel is the derivation of phase over frequency for the original input signal. It is a measure of phase distortion.



Remote commands:

```
LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,EQU
```

to define the required source type (see LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]? on page 365)

```
CALC:FEED 'XFR:DDEM:IRAT'
```

to define the channel frequency response result type (see CALCulate<n>:FEED on page 372)

```
CALC:FORM GDEL
```

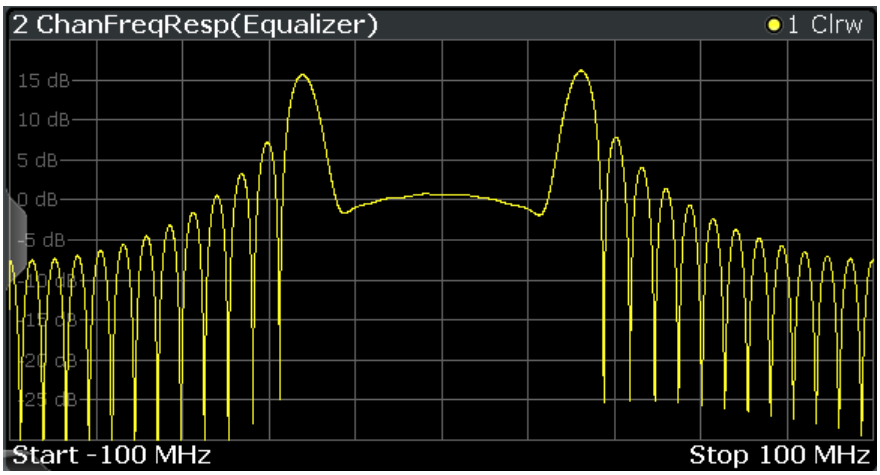
to define the group delay result type (see CALCulate<n>:FORMat on page 373)

```
TRAC:DATA? TRACE1
```

to query the trace results (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.6, "Equalizer", on page 384)

3.2.3 Channel Frequency Response Magnitude

The frequency response magnitude of the channel indicates which distortions occurred during transmission of the input signal. It is only determined if the equalizer is activated.



The bandwidth for which the channel transfer function can be estimated is not only limited by the usable I/Q bandwidth, but also by the bandwidth of the analyzed input signal. Areas with low reception power, e.g. at the filter edges, may suffer from less accurate estimation results.

Remote commands:

`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,EQU`

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

`CALC:FEED 'XFR:DDEM:IRAT'`

to define the channel frequency response result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 372)

`CALC:FORM MAGN`

to define the magnitude result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373)

`TRAC:DATA? TRACE1`

to query the trace results (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.6, "Equalizer", on page 384)

3.2.4 Constellation Frequency

The instantaneous frequency of the source signal (without inter-symbol interference) as an X/Y plot; only the symbol decision instants are drawn and not connected.

Available for source types:

- Meas & Ref Signal

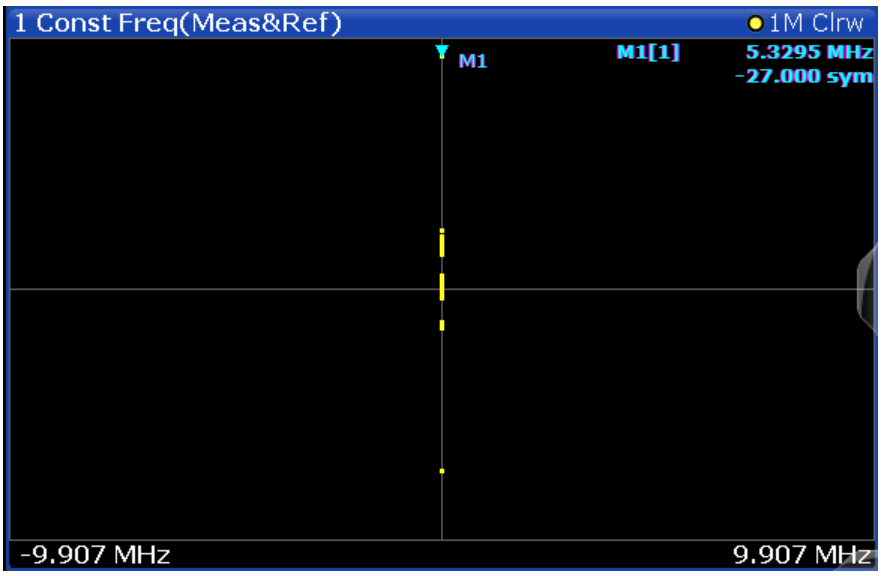


Fig. 3-2: Result display "Constellation Frequency"

Remote commands:

`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,MEAS`

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

`CALC:FORM CONF`

to define the result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373)

`TRAC:DATA? TRACE1`

to query the trace results (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.3, "Polar Diagrams", on page 383)

3.2.5 Constellation I/Q

The complex source signal (without inter-symbol interference) as an X/Y plot; only the (de-rotated) symbol decision instants are drawn and not connected

Available for source types:

- Meas & Ref Signal

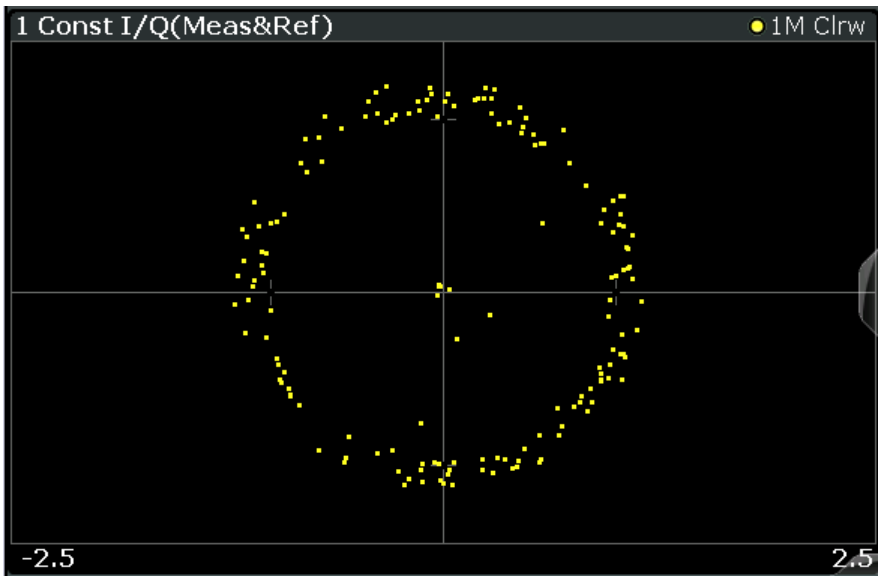


Fig. 3-3: Constellation I/Q diagram for QPSK modulated signal

Remote commands:

`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,MEAS`

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

`CALC:FORM CONS`

to define the result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373)

`TRAC:DATA? TRACE1`

to query the trace results (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.3, "Polar Diagrams", on page 383)

3.2.6 Constellation I/Q (Rotated)

The complex source signal as an X/Y plot; As opposed to the common Constellation I/Q display, the symbol decision instants, *including the rotated ones*, are drawn and not connected.

Available for source types:

- Meas & Ref Signal
  This result type is only available for signals with a rotating modulation.



Fig. 3-4: Result display "Constellation I/Q (Rotated)" vs. common "Constellation I/Q" for 3π/8-8PSK modulation

Remote commands:

`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,MEAS`

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

`CALC:FORM RCON`

to define the result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373)

`TRAC:DATA? TRACE1`

to query the trace results (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.3, "Polar Diagrams", on page 383)

3.2.7 Error Vector Magnitude (EVM)

Displays the error vector magnitude as a function of symbols or time.

$$EVM(t) = \frac{|EV(t)|}{C}$$

with $t=n \cdot T_D$ and T_D=the duration of one sampling period at the sample rate defined by the display points per symbol parameter (see "Display Points/Sym" on page 207).

The normalization constant C is chosen according to the EVM normalization. By default C^2 is the mean power of the reference signal.

$$C = \sqrt{\frac{1}{K}\sum_{k}|REF(k \cdot T)|^2}$$

and

$$T = \text{duration of symbol periods}$$

Note that $k=0.5 \cdot n \cdot T$ for Offset QPSK with inactive Offset EVM.

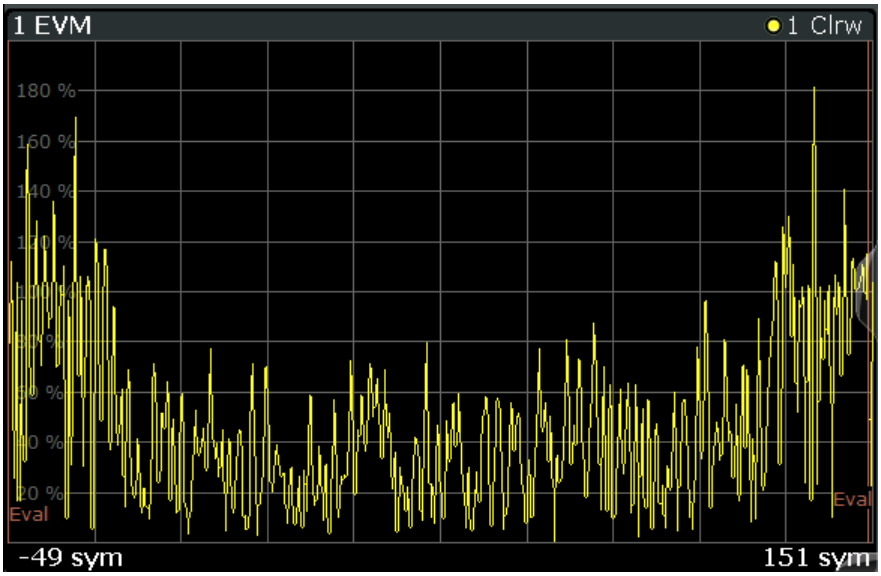


Fig. 3-5: Result display "Error Vector Magnitude"

Available for source types:

- Error Vector

Remote commands:

`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,EVEC`

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

`CALC:FORM MAGN`

to define the result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373)

`TRAC:DATA? TRACE1`

to query the trace results (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.2, "Cartesian Diagrams", on page 383)

3.2.8 Eye Diagram Frequency

The eye diagram of the currently measured frequencies and/or the reference signal. The time span of the data depends on the evaluation range (capture buffer).

Available for source types:

- Meas & Ref Signal

Remote commands:

`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,MEAS`

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

`CALC:FORM FEYE`

to define the result type (see CALCulate<n>:FORMat on page 373)

```
TRAC:DATA? TRACE1
```

to query the trace results (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.2, "Cartesian Diagrams", on page 383)

3.2.9 Eye Diagram Imag (Q)

The eye pattern of the quadrature (Q) channel; the x-axis range is from -1 to +1 symbols (MSK: -2 to +2)

Available for source types:

- Meas & Ref Signal

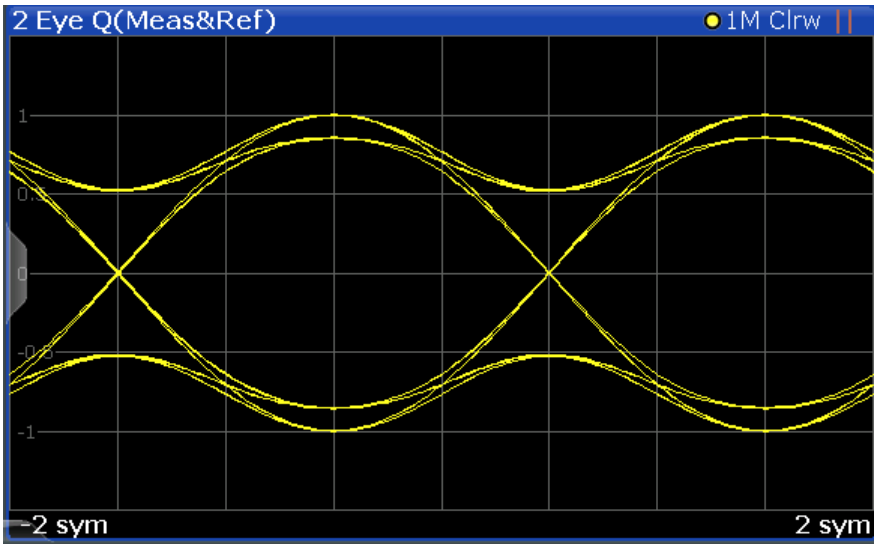


Fig. 3-6: Result display "Eye Diagram Imag (Q)"

Remote commands:

```
LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,MEAS
```

to define the required source type (see LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]? on page 365)

```
CALC:FORM QEYE
```

to define the result type (see CALCulate<n>:FORMat on page 373)

```
TRAC:DATA? TRACE1
```

to query the trace results (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.2, "Cartesian Diagrams", on page 383)

3.2.10 Eye Diagram Real (I)

The eye pattern of the inphase (I) channel; the x-axis value range is from -1 to +1 symbols (MSK: -2 to +2)

Available for source types:

- Meas & Ref Signal

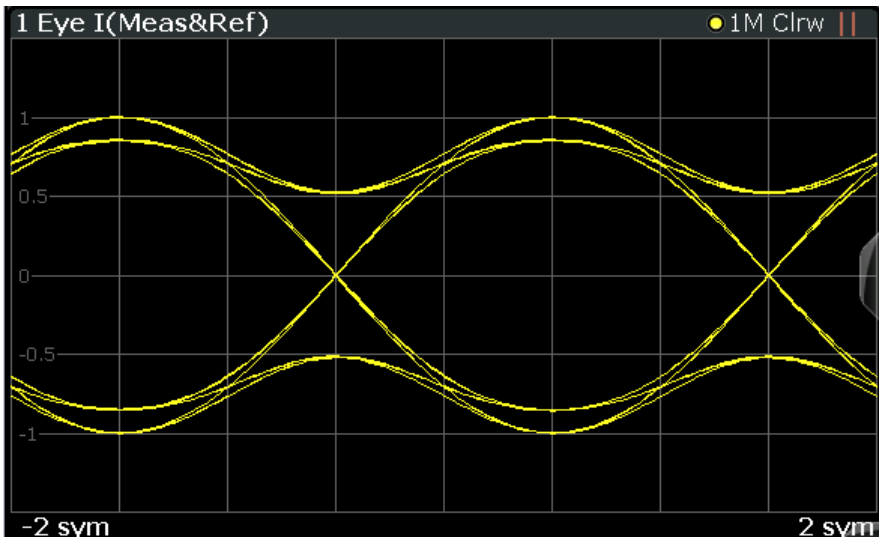


Fig. 3-7: Result display "Eye Diagram Real (I)"

Remote commands:

`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,MEAS`

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

`CALC:FORM IEYE`

to define the result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373)

`TRAC:DATA? TRACE1`

to query the trace results (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.2, "Cartesian Diagrams", on page 383)

3.2.11 Frequency Absolute

The instantaneous frequency of the signal source; the absolute value is displayed in Hz.

Available for source types:

- Meas & Ref Signal
- Capture Buffer

Meas&Ref signal:

$$FREQ_{MEAS}(t) = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi} \frac{d}{dt} \angle MEAS(t)$$

with t=n·T_D and T_D=the duration of one sampling period at the sample rate defined by the display points per symbol parameter (see "Display Points/Sym" on page 207).

Capture buffer:

$$FREQ_{CAPT.}(t) = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi} \frac{d}{dt} \angle Capt(t)$$

When evaluating the capture buffer, the absolute frequency is derived from the measured phase, with T_D=the duration of one sampling period at the sample rate (see "Sample Rate" on page 161).

Note that this result display is based on an individual capture buffer *range*. If more than 256,000 samples are captured, overlapping ranges with a size of 256,000 each are created. Only one range at a time can be displayed in the Frequency Absolute result display. For details see chapter 4.8, "Capture Buffer Display", on page 128.

This measurement is mainly of interest when using the MSK or FSK modulation, but can also be used for the PSK/QAM modulations. However, since these modulations can have transitions through zero in the I/Q plane, in this case you might notice uncritical spikes. This is due to the fact that the phase of zero (or a complex value close to zero) is of limited significance, but still influences the result of the instantaneous frequency measurement.

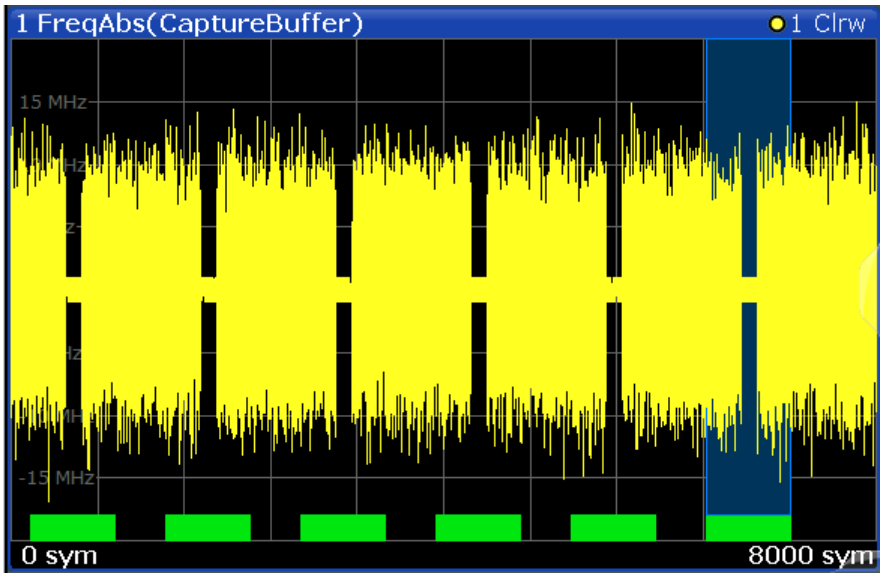


Fig. 3-8: Result display "Frequency Absolute"

Remote commands:

`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,MEAS`

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

`CALC:FORM FREQ`

to define the result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373)

`TRAC:DATA? TRACE1`

to query the trace results (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.1, "Capture Buffer Results", on page 382/chapter 11.9.2.2, "Cartesian Diagrams", on page 383)

3.2.12 Frequency Relative

The instantaneous frequency of the signal source.

The results are normalized to the symbol rate (PSK and QAM modulated signals), the estimated FSK deviation (FSK modulated signals) or one quarter of the symbol rate (MSK modulated signals).

$$FREQ_{MEAS}(t) = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi} \frac{d}{dt} \angle MEAS(t)$$

with $t=n \cdot T_D$ and T_D=the duration of one sampling period at the sample rate defined by the display points per symbol parameter (see "Display Points/Sym" on page 207).

This measurement is mainly of interest when using the MSK or FSK modulation, but can also be used for the PSK/QAM modulations. See also the note for chapter 3.2.11, "Frequency Absolute", on page 30.

Available for source types:

- Meas & Ref Signal

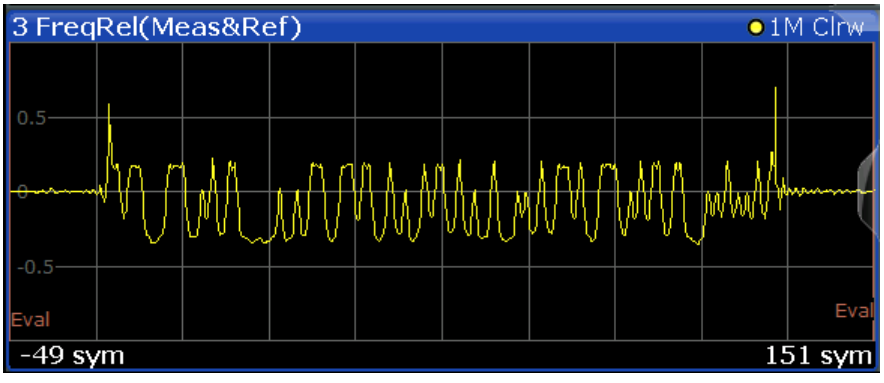


Fig. 3-9: Result display "Frequency Relative"

Remote commands:

`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,MEAS`

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

`CALC:FORM FREQ`

to define the result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373)

`DISP:TRAC:Y:MODE REL`

to define relative values (see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:MODE` on page 377)

`TRAC:DATA? TRACE1`

to query the trace results (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.2, "Cartesian Diagrams", on page 383)

3.2.13 Frequency Error Absolute

Displays the error of the instantaneous frequency in Hz of the measurement signal with respect to the reference signal as a function of symbols over time.

$$FREQ\_ERR(t) = FREQ_{MEAS}(t) - FREQ_{REF}(t)$$

with $t=n \cdot T_D$ and T_D=the duration of one sampling period at the sample rate defined by the display points per symbol parameter (see "Display Points/Sym" on page 207).

Note that this measurement does not consider a possible carrier frequency offset. This has already been compensated for in the measurement signal.



This measurement is mainly of interest when using the MSK or FSK modulation, but can also be used for the PSK/QAM modulations. However, since these modulations can have transitions through zero in the I/Q plane, in this case you might notice uncritical spikes. This is due to the fact that the phase of zero (or a complex value close to zero) has in fact limited significance, but still influences the result of the current frequency measurement.

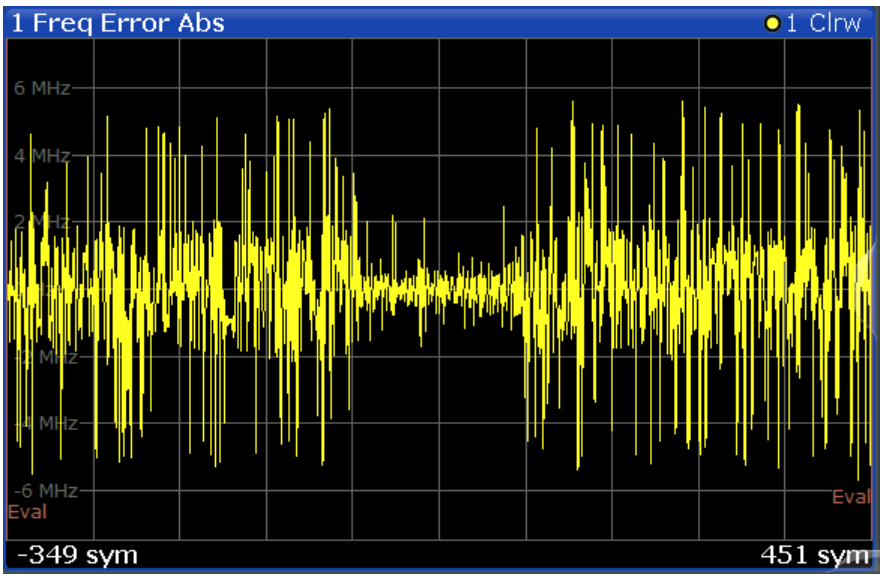


Fig. 3-10: Result display "Frequency Error Absolute"

Available for source types:

- Modulation Errors

Remote commands:

`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,MERR`

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

`CALC:FORM FREQ`

to define the result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373)

`TRAC:DATA? TRACE1`

to query the trace results (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.2, "Cartesian Diagrams", on page 383)

3.2.14 Frequency Error Relative

Displays the error of the instantaneous frequency of the measurement signal with respect to the reference signal as a function of symbols over time.

The results are normalized to the symbol rate (PSK and QAM modulated signals), the estimated FSK deviation (FSK modulated signals) or one quarter of the symbol rate (MSK modulated signals).

$$FREQ\_ERR(t) = FREQ_{MEAS}(t) - FREQ_{REF}(t)$$

with $t=n \cdot T_D$ and T_D=the duration of one sampling period at the sample rate defined by the display points per symbol parameter (see "Display Points/Sym" on page 207).

This measurement is mainly of interest when using the MSK or FSK modulation, but can also be used for the PSK/QAM modulations. See also the note for chapter 3.2.13, "Frequency Error Absolute", on page 33.

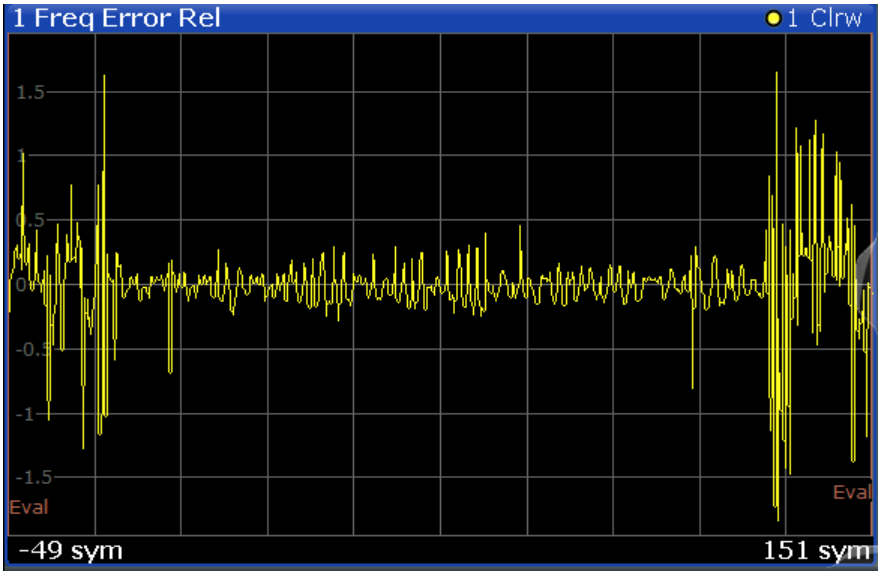


Fig. 3-11: Result display "Frequency Error Relative"

Available for source types:

- Modulation Errors

Remote commands:

`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,MERR`

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

`CALC:FORM FREQ`

to define the result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373)

`DISP:TRAC:Y:MODE REL`

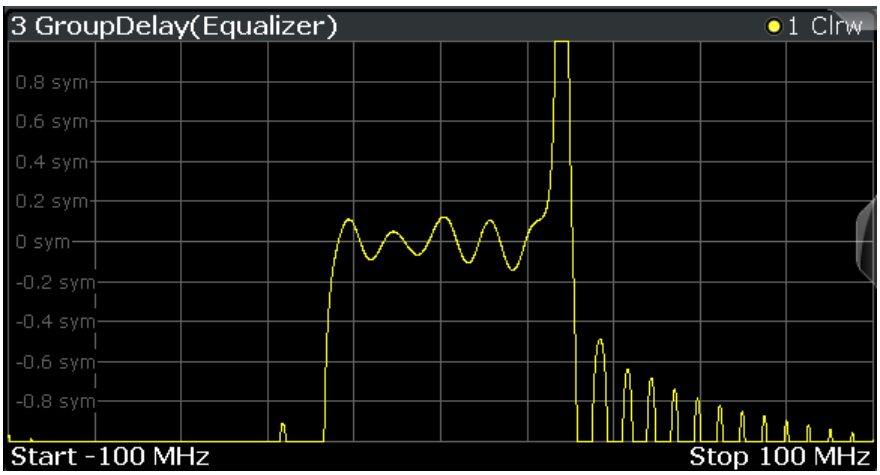
to define relative values (see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:MODE` on page 377)

`TRAC:DATA? TRACE1`

to query the trace results (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.2, "Cartesian Diagrams", on page 383)

3.2.15 Frequency Response Group Delay

The Frequency Response Group Delay of the equalizer is the derivation of phase over frequency. It is a measure of phase distortion.



Available for source types:

- Equalizer

Remote commands:

`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,EQU`

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

`CALC:FEED 'XFR:DDEM:RAT'`

to define the frequency response result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 372)

`CALC:FORM GDEL`

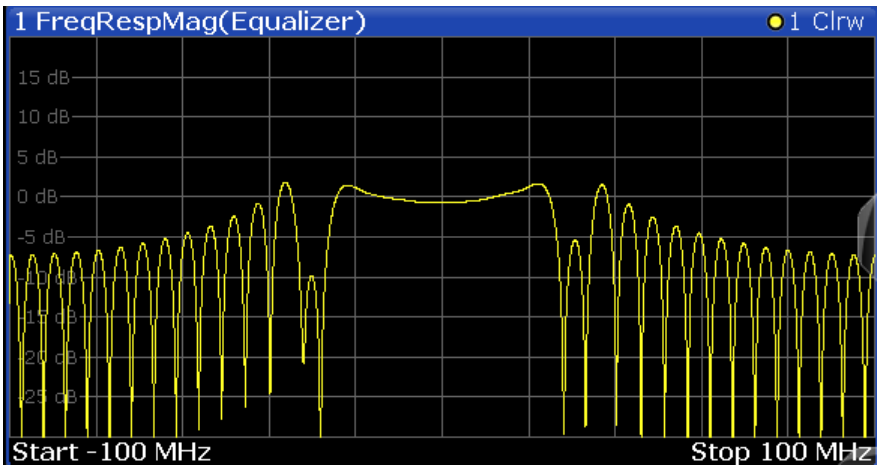
to define the group delay result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373)

`TRAC:DATA? TRACE1`

to query the trace results (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.6, "Equalizer", on page 384)

3.2.16 Frequency Response Magnitude

Magnitude of the frequency response of the current equalizer. Note that the frequency response of the equalizer is not a pure inverted function of the channel response, as both functions are calculated independantly. The frequency response is calculated by determining an optimal EVM for the input signal.



Available for source types:

- Equalizer

Remote commands:

`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,EQU`

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

`CALC:FEED 'XFR:DDEM:RAT'`

to define the frequency response result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 372)

`CALC:FORM MAGN`

to define the magnitude result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373)

`TRAC:DATA? TRACE1`

to query the trace results (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.6, "Equalizer", on page 384)

3.2.17 Frequency Response Phase

Phase of the frequency response of the current equalizer.

Available for source types:

- Equalizer

Remote commands:

`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,EQU`

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

`CALC:FEED 'XFR:DDEM:RAT'`

to define the frequency response result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 372)

```
CALC:FORM UPH
```

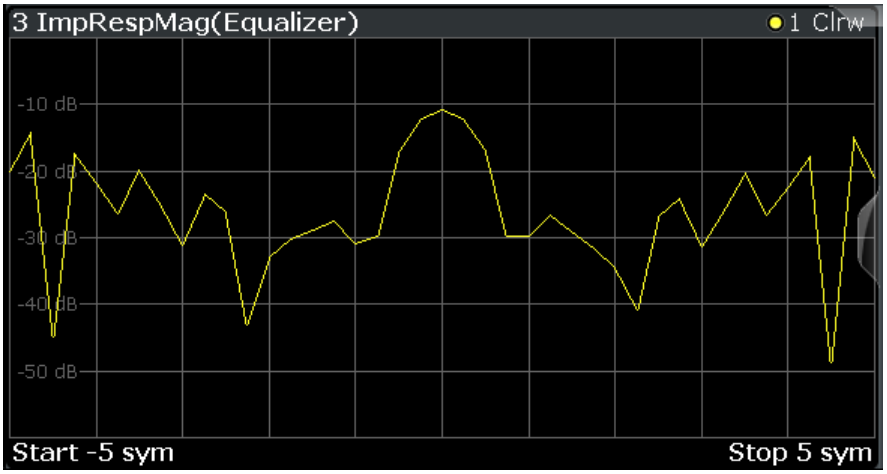
to define the unwrapped phase result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373)

```
TRAC:DATA? TRACE1
```

to query the trace results (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.6, "Equalizer", on page 384)

3.2.18 Impulse Response Magnitude

The Impulse Response Magnitude shows the magnitude of the equalizer filter in the time domain.



Available for source types:

- Equalizer

Remote commands:

```
LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,EQU
```

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

```
CALC:FEED 'XTIM:DDEM:IMP'
```

to define the impulse response result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 372)

```
CALC:FORM MAGN
```

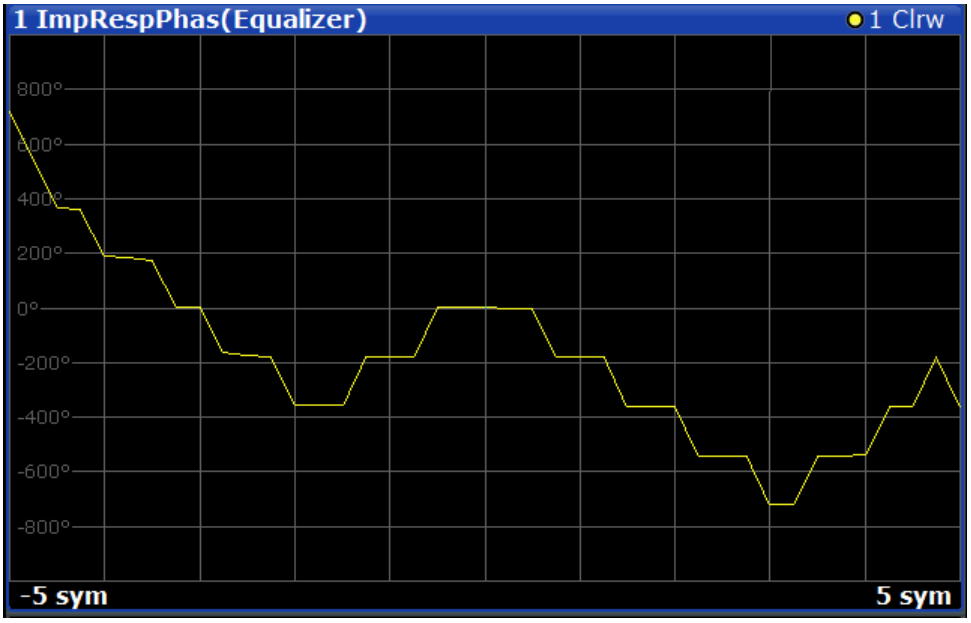
to define the magnitude result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373)

```
TRAC:DATA? TRACE1
```

to query the trace results (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.6, "Equalizer", on page 384)

3.2.19 Impulse Response Phase

The Impulse Response Phase shows the phase of the equalizer coefficients in the time domain.



Available for source types:

- Equalizer

Remote commands:

`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,EQU`

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:DDEM:IMP'`

to define the impulse response result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 372)

`CALC:FORM UPH`

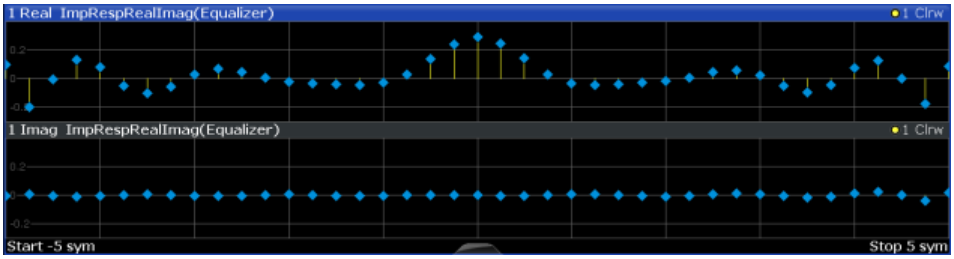
to define the phase result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373)

`TRAC:DATA? TRACE1`

to query the trace results (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.6, "Equalizer", on page 384)

3.2.20 Impulse Response Real/Imag

The Real/Imag diagram of the impulse response is a stem diagram. It displays the filter characteristics in the time domain for both the I and the Q branches individually. Using this information the equalizer is uniquely characterized and can be recreated by other applications.



Available for source types:

- Equalizer

Remote commands:

`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,EQU`

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:DDEM:IMP'`

to define the impulse response result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 372)

`CALC:FORM RIM`

to define the real/image result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373)

`TRAC:DATA? TRACE1`

to query the trace results (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.6, "Equalizer", on page 384)

3.2.21 Magnitude Absolute

Magnitude of the source signal in an individual capture buffer *range* (max. 256,000 samples).

If more than 256,000 samples are captured, overlapping result ranges with a size of 256,000 samples each are created. Only one range at a time can be displayed in the Magnitude Absolute result display.

To scroll through the samples in different ranges, use the "Sweep > Select Result Rng" function or - directly after a sweep - turn the rotary knob. When you scroll in the diagram, the right edge of the current range or the selected result range is displayed in the center of the next range, if possible.

To display the entire capture buffer with all ranges in one diagram, use the Magnitude Overview Absolute result display.

Note that trace modes that calculate results for several sweeps (Average, MinHold, MaxHold) are applied to the individual ranges and thus may not provide useful results in this result display.

For more information on result ranges see chapter 4.8, "Capture Buffer Display", on page 128.

In the Magnitude Absolute result display, the actual signal amplitude is displayed:

$$Mag_{MEAS}(t) = |MEAS(t)|$$

with t=n·T_D and

T_D=the duration of one sampling period at the defined sample rate defined by the display points per symbol parameter (see "Display Points/Sym" on page 207)

Available for source types:

- Capture Buffer
- Meas & Ref Signal
  (Displays the actual signal amplitude for the selected evaluation range)

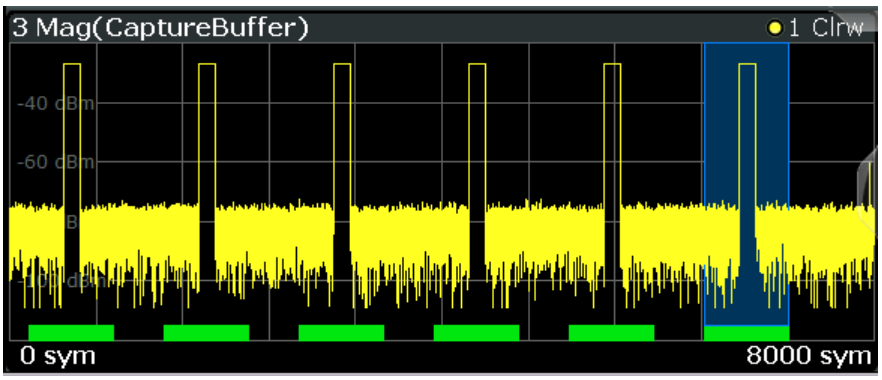


Fig. 3-12: Result display "Magnitude Absolute" for capture buffer data

Remote commands:

`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,CBUF`

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

`CALC:FORM MAGN`

to define the result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373)

`TRAC:DATA? TRACE1`

to query the trace results (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.1, "Capture Buffer Results", on page 382)

3.2.22 Magnitude Overview Absolute

Magnitude of the source signal in the *entire* capture buffer; the actual signal amplitude is displayed:

$$Mag_{MEAS}(t) = |MEAS(t)|$$

with t=n·T_D and

T_D=the duration of one sampling period at the sample rate defined by the display points per symbol parameter (see "Display Points/Sym" on page 207)

Note that for very large numbers of samples (>25,000), the samples are mapped to 25,000 trace points using an autopeak detector for display. Thus, this result display is not suitable to detect transient effects or analyze individual symbols closely. For these purposes, use the Magnitude Absolute result display instead.

The Magnitude Overview Absolute is only available for the source type:

- Capture Buffer

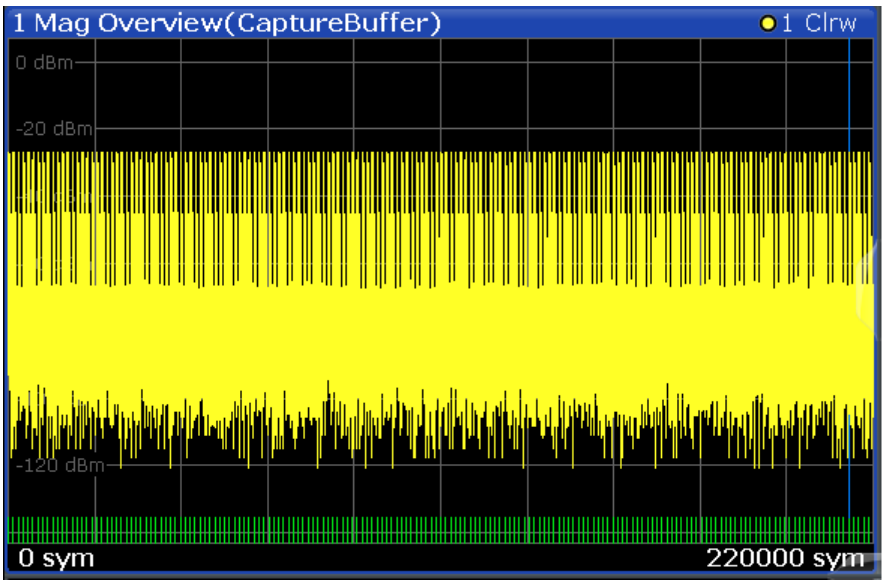


Fig. 3-13: Result display "Magnitude Overview Absolute" for capture buffer data

Restrictions

Note the following restrictions that apply to this result display:

- Only one trace is available
- Only the trace modes "Clear/Write" and "View" are available.
  See also chapter 6.1, "Trace Settings", on page 193.

Remote commands:

```
LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,CBUF
```

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

```
CALC:FORM MOV
```

to define the result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373)

```
TRAC:DATA? TRACE1
```

to query the trace results (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.1, "Capture Buffer Results", on page 382)

3.2.23 Magnitude Relative

Magnitude of the source signal; the signal amplitude is scaled to the ideal reference signal

Available for source types:

- Meas & Ref Signal

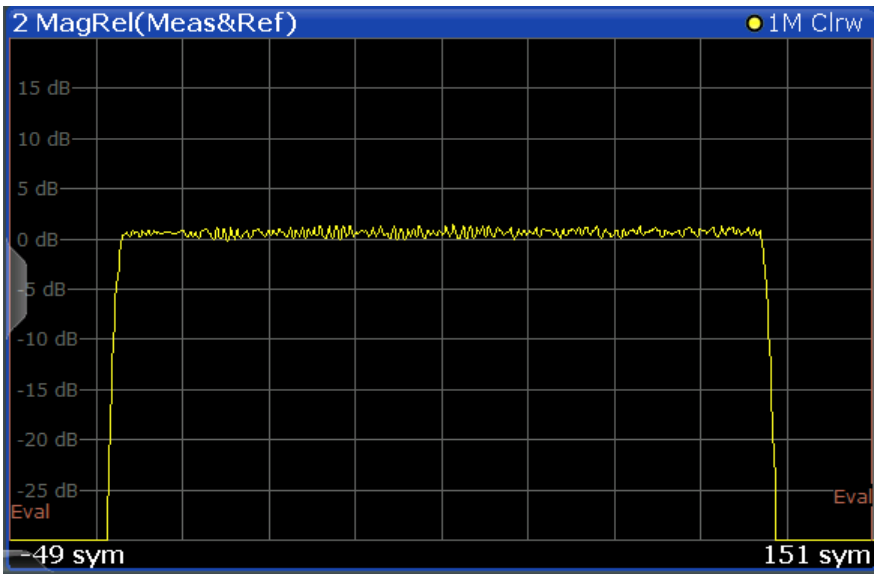


Fig. 3-14: Result display "Magnitude Relative"

Remote commands:

`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,MEAS`

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

`CALC:FORM MAGN`

to define the result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373)

`DISP:TRAC:Y:MODE REL`

to define relative values (see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:MODE` on page 377)

`TRAC:DATA? TRACE1`

to query the trace results (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.2, "Cartesian Diagrams", on page 383)

3.2.24 Magnitude Error

Displays the magnitude error of the measurement signal with respect to the reference signal (as a function of symbols over time)

$$MAG\_ERR(t) = MAG_{MEAS}(t) - MAG_{REF}(t)$$

with t=n·T_D and T_D=the duration of one sampling period at the sample rate defined by the display points per symbol parameter (see "Display Points/Sym" on page 207).

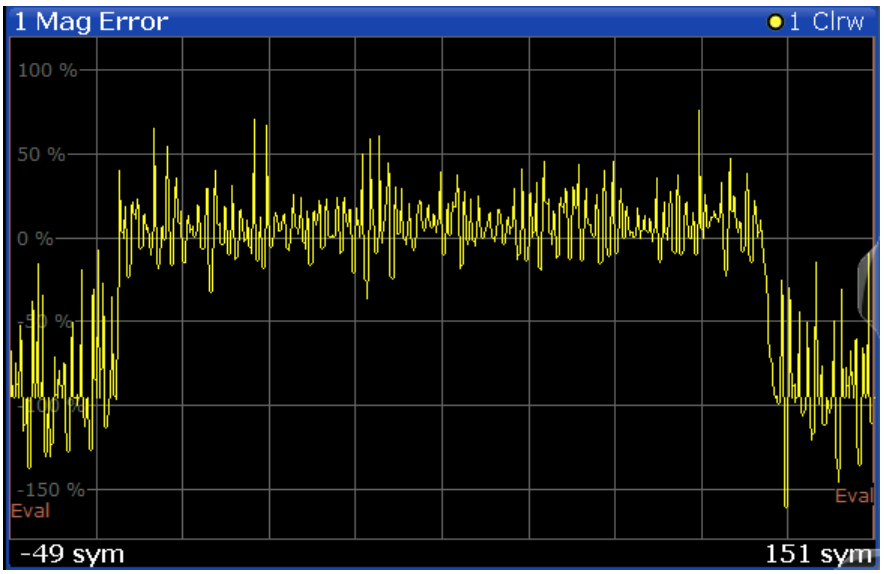


Fig. 3-15: Result display "Magnitude Error"

Available for source types:

- Modulation Errors

Remote commands:

`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,MERR`

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

`CALC:FORM MAGN`

to define the result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373)

`TRAC:DATA? TRACE1`

to query the trace results (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.2, "Cartesian Diagrams", on page 383)

3.2.25 Phase Error

Displays the phase error of the measuremente signal with respect to the reference signal as a function of symbols over time.

$$PHASE\_ERR(t) = PHASE_{MEAS}(t) - PHASE_{REF}(t)$$

with t=n·T_D and T_D=the duration of one sampling period at the sample rate defined by the display points per symbol parameter (see "Display Points/Sym" on page 207).

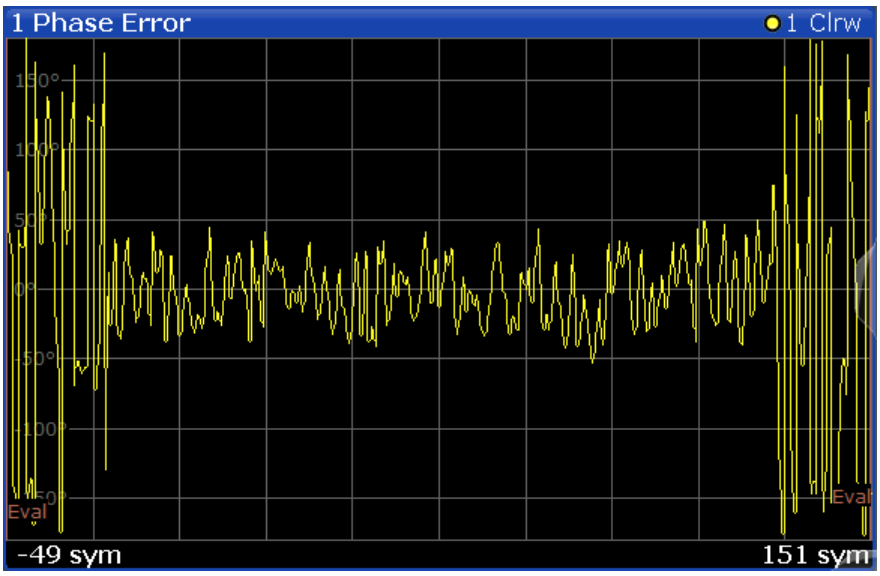


Fig. 3-16: Result display "Phase Error"

Available for source types:

- Modulation Errors

Remote commands:

`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,MERR`

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

`CALC:FORM PHAS`

to define the result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373)

`TRAC:DATA? TRACE1`

to query the trace results (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.2, "Cartesian Diagrams", on page 383)

3.2.26 Phase Wrap

The phase or argument of the signal; the display is limited to the phase value range of [-180°, 180°]

$$Phase_{MEAS}(t) = \angle(MEAS(t))$$

with t=n·T_D and T_D=the duration of one sampling period at the sample rate defined by the display points per symbol parameter (see "Display Points/Sym" on page 207).

Available for source types:

- Meas & Ref Signal

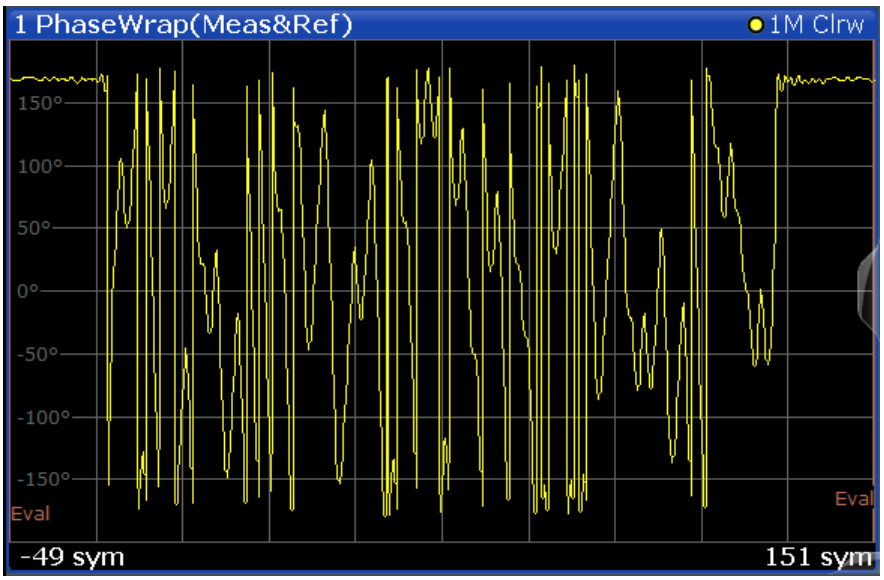


Fig. 3-17: Result display "Phase Wrap"

Remote commands:

`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,REF`

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

`CALC:FORM PHASe`

to define the result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373)

`TRAC:DATA? TRACE1`

to query the trace results (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.2, "Cartesian Diagrams", on page 383)

3.2.27 Phase Unwrap

The phase of the signal; the display is not limited to [-180°, 180°].

Available for source types:

- Meas & Ref Signal

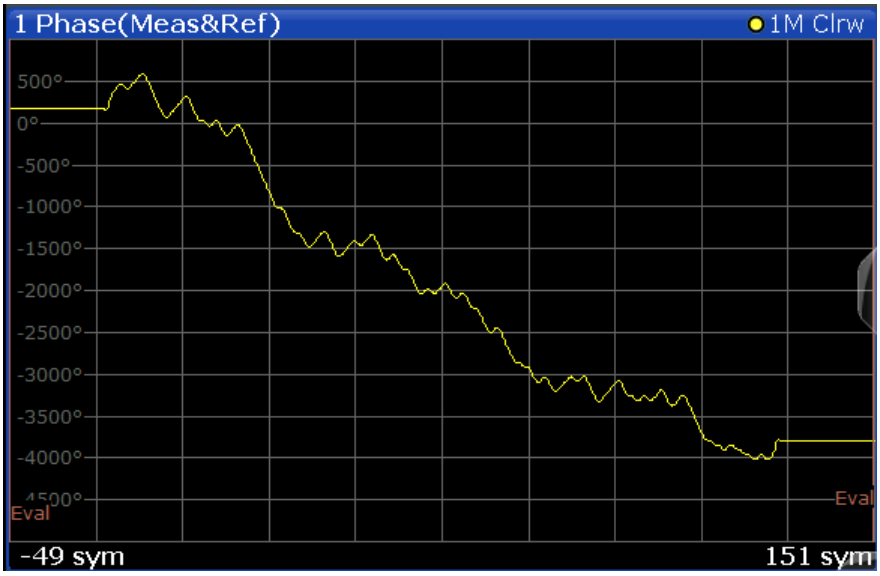


Fig. 3-18: Result display "Phase Unwrap"

Remote commands:

`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,MEAS`

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

`CALC:FORM UPHase`

to define the result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373)

`TRAC:DATA? TRACE1`

to query the trace results (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.2, "Cartesian Diagrams", on page 383)

3.2.28 Real/Imag (I/Q)

Real and imaginary part of the measurement or reference signal in separate measurement diagrams; the x-axis (scaled in time units or symbols) is identical for both diagrams.

Available for source types:

- Capture Buffer
- Meas & Ref Signal
- Error Vector

Capture buffer display

Note that this result display is based on an individual capture buffer *range*. If more than 256,000 samples are captured, overlapping ranges with a size of 256,000 each are created. Only one range at a time can be displayed in the Real/Imag result display. For details see chapter 4.8, "Capture Buffer Display", on page 128.

The scaling of the capture buffer depends on the input source:

- Scaling is relative to the current reference level for RF input.
- Scaling is relative to the full scale level for I/Q input.

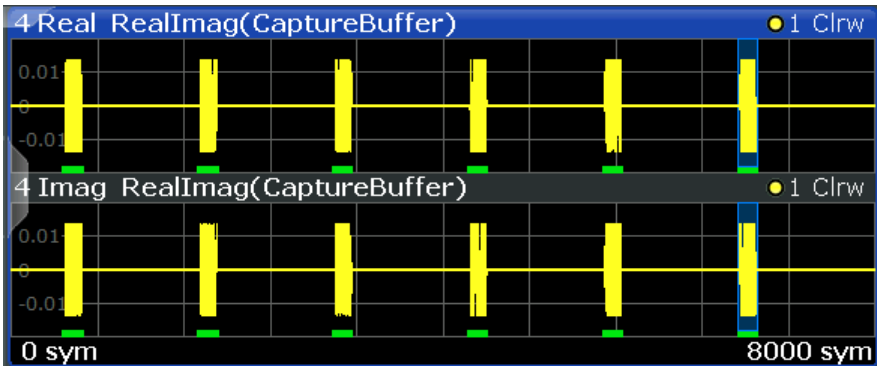


Fig. 3-19: Result display "Real/Imag (I/Q)"

Remote commands:

`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,MEAS`

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

`CALC:FORM RIMag`

to define the result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373)

`TRAC:DATA? TRACE1`

to query the trace results (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.2, "Cartesian Diagrams", on page 383)

3.2.29 Result Summary

The Modulation Accuracy results in a table. For details on the parameters see chapter 3.3, "Common Parameters in VSA", on page 57.

Basis of evaluation

The majority of the values that are displayed in the Result Summary are calculated over the "Evaluation Range" (see chapter 5.11, "Evaluation Range Configuration", on page 189). They are evaluated according to the setting of the Display Points/Sym parameter. For example, if "Display Points/Symbol" is "1", only the symbol instants contribute to the result displayed in the result summary.

Table 3-2: Results calculated over the evaluation range

PSK, MSK, QAM	FSK
EVM	Frequency Error
MER	Magnitude Error
Phase Error	Power

PSK, MSK, QAM	FSK
Magnitude Error	
Rho	
Power	

The following results that are based on internal estimation algorithms (see chapter 4.5, "Signal Model, Estimation and Modulation Errors", on page 106) are calculated over the "Estimation range" (see also chapter 4.5.1.2, "Estimation", on page 107).

Table 3-3: Results calculated over the estimation range

PSK, MSK, QAM	FSK
Carrier Frequency Error	FSK Deviation Error
Symbol Rate Error	Symbol Rate Error
I/Q Offset	FSK Measurement Deviation
I/Q Imbalance	Carrier Frequency Error
Gain Imbalance	Carrier Frequency Drift
Quadrature Error	
Amplitude Droop	

Current value

In the "Current" column, the value evaluation for the current evaluation is displayed. For example, the EVM Peak value in the current sweep corresponds to the peak of the trace values within the evaluation range for the current sweep (as indicated by marker 1 in figure 3-20).

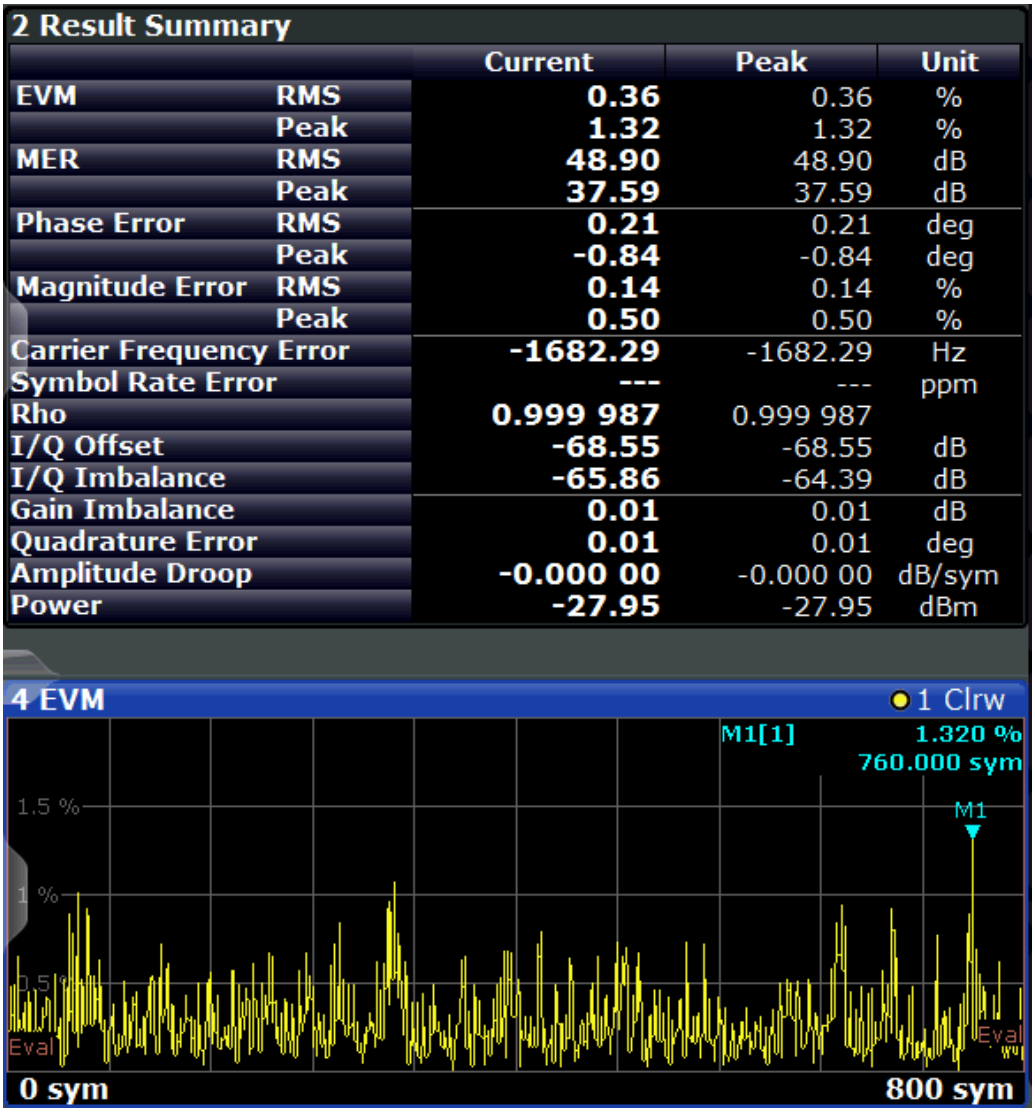


Fig. 3-20: Example for result summary with current EVM peak value marked

If you want to compare the trace values to the results of the Result Summary, make sure to match the displayed points per symbol of the trace and of the Result Summary. Refer to "Display Points/Sym" on page 207 for details.

Mean value

In the "Mean" column, the linear mean of the values that are in the "Current" column is displayed. Note that if the values are in a logarithmic representation, e.g. the I/Q Offset, the linear values are averaged.

Peak value

In the "Peak" column, the maximum value that occurred during several evaluations is displayed. Note that when the value can be positive and negative, e.g. the phase error, the maximum absolute value (maintaining its sign) is displayed. The peak value of Rho

is handled differently, since its minimum value represents the worst case. In that case, the minimum value is displayed.

Standard Deviation

The value for the standard deviation is calculated on the linear values and then converted to the displayed unit.

95-percentile

The 95-percentile value is based on the distribution of the current values. Since the phase error and the magnitude error can usually be assumed to be distributed around zero, the 95-Percentile for these values is calculated based on their absolute values. Again, the Rho value is handled differently. Here, the 5-Percentile is displayed, since the lowest Rho value represents the worst case.

Remote commands:

`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL, MACC`

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

`CALC:FORM RSUM`

to define the result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373)

`TRAC:DATA? TRACE1`

to query the trace results (see `TRACe<n>[:DATA]` on page 381 and chapter 11.9.2.5, "Result Summary", on page 383)

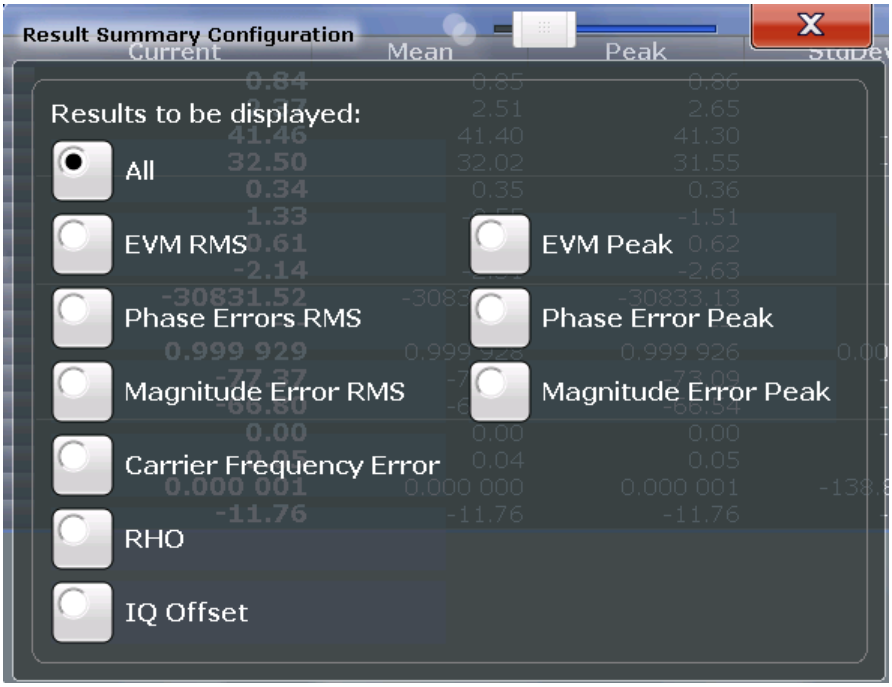
`CALC:MARK:FUNC:DDEM:STAT:<parameter>`

to query individual parameter values (see chapter 11.9.3, "Retrieving Parameter Values", on page 384

Result Summary - Individual Results

The Result Summary can display either all or only a single modulation accuracy parameter. Only the most important parameters can be displayed individually, namely those for which modulation accuracy limits can be defined (see "Limit Value" on page 203).

Individual results are selected for display by tapping the Result Summary table header (only once - a double-tap maximizes the result summary window). A "Table Configuration" dialog box is displayed in which you can select the parameter to be displayed.



By default, all parameters are displayed. If you select a specific parameter, the Result Summary display is replaced by the individual result display.

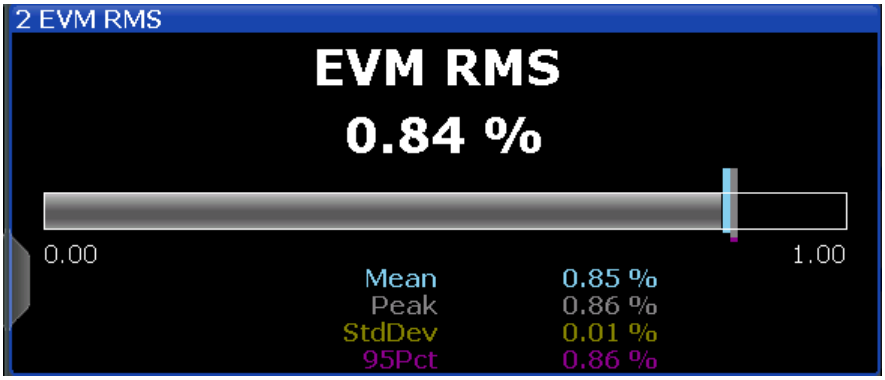


Fig. 3-21: Result display for individual value in Result Summary

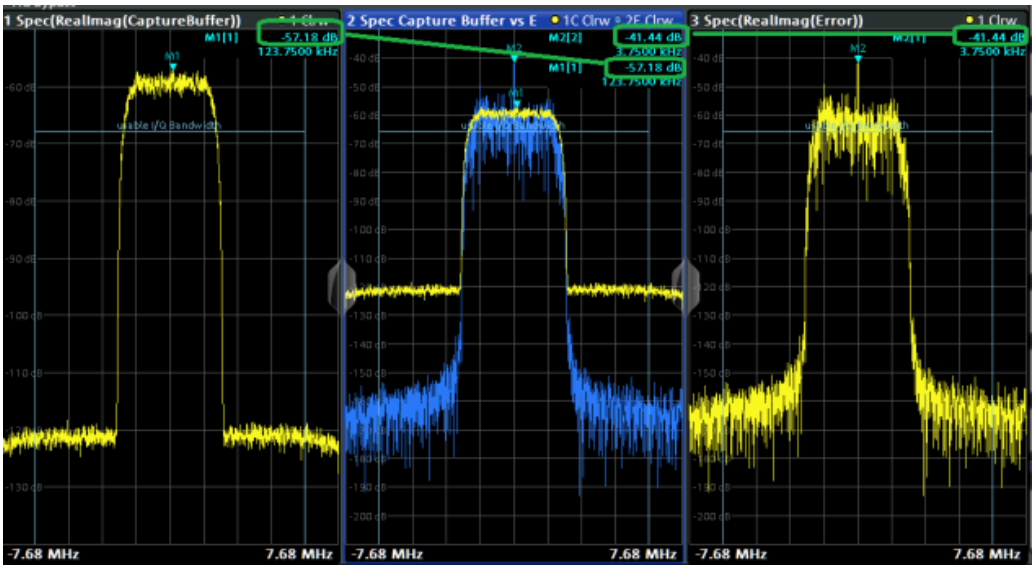
In addition to the current measurement value, the statistical results (see chapter 3.2.29, "Result Summary", on page 48) and the peak limit value (see "Limit Value" on page 203) for the selected parameter are displayed.

For details on the displayed results see chapter 3.3, "Common Parameters in VSA", on page 57.

Remote command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ITEM[:LINE][:VALue]` on page 375

3.2.30 Spectrum (Capture Buffer + Error)

This display combines two diagrams in one. The first trace displays the spectrum of the real/image data in the capture buffer. The second trace displays the spectrum of the real/image data of the error. Optionally, the data source of the traces can be switched. Which source is currently displayed for which trace is indicated in the window title bar (see also figure 2-1).



Remote commands:

`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,MCOM`

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:DDEM:TCAP:ERR'`

to define the result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 372)

`CALC:TRAC TCAP; CALC:TRAC2:ERR`

to define trace1 to be based on the capture buffer data and trace 2 on the error (default, see `CALCulate<n>:TRACe<t>[:VALue]` on page 344)

`TRAC:DATA? TRACE1`

to query the trace results for capture buffer data (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.4, "Symbols", on page 383)

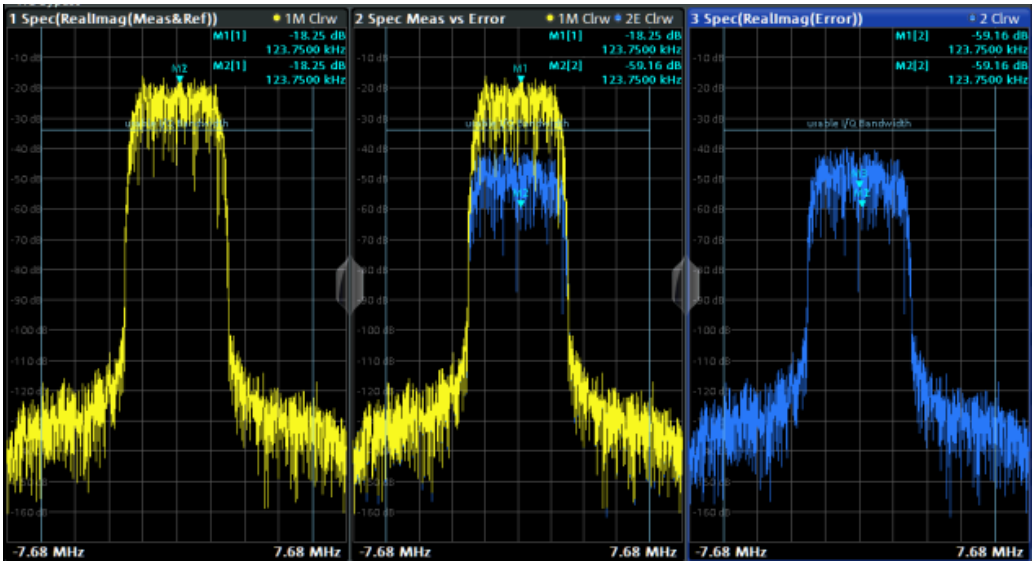
`TRAC:DATA? TRACE2`

to query the trace results for error data

3.2.31 Spectrum (Measurement + Error)

This display combines two diagrams in one. The first trace displays the spectrum of the real/image data from the measured signal. The second trace displays the spectrum of

the real/image data of the error. Optionally, the data source of the traces can be switched. Which source is currently displayed for which trace is indicated in the window title bar (see also figure 2-1).



Remote commands:

`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,MCOM`

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

`CALC:FEED 'XTIM:DDEM:MEAS:ERR'`

to define the result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FEED` on page 372)

`CALC:TRAC MEAS; CALC:TRAC2:ERR`

to define trace1 to be based on the measurement data and trace 2 on the error (default, see `CALCulate<n>:TRACe<t>[:VALue]` on page 344)

`TRAC:DATA? TRACE1`

to query the trace results for measurement data (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.4, "Symbols", on page 383)

`TRAC:DATA? TRACE2`

to query the trace results for error data

3.2.32 Symbol Table

Symbol numbers are displayed as a table. Each symbol is represented by an entry in the table. The symbols can be displayed in binary, octal, hexadecimal or decimal format. Selected symbols (using markers) are highlighted by a blue frame.

Example:

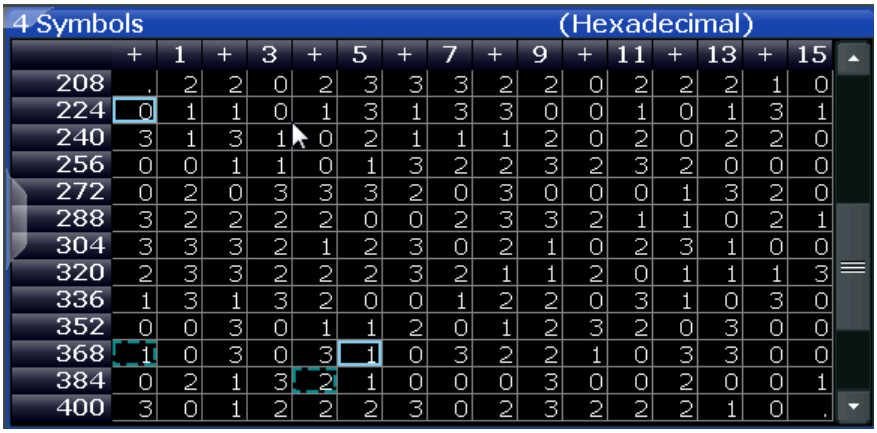
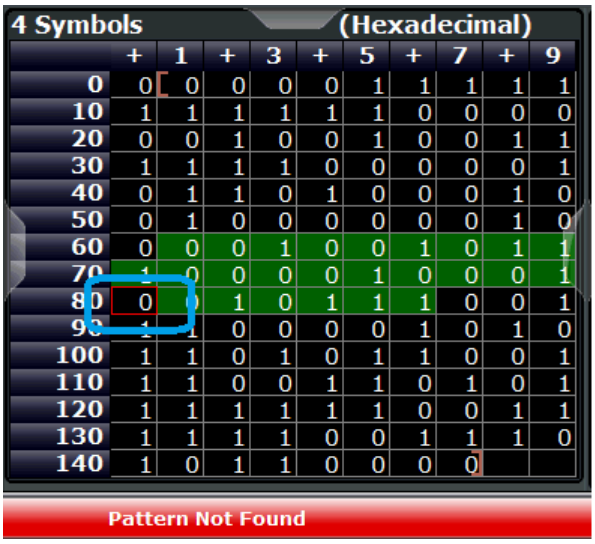


Fig. 3-22: Result display for "Symbols" in hexadecimal mode

If a pattern search is active, a found pattern is indicated by a green background in the symbol table. If, during demodulation, individual symbols do not match the pattern after all, these symbols are indicated by a red frame.



Remote commands:

`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL, 'XTIM:DDEM:SYMB'`

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

`CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373

to define the symbol format

`TRAC:DATA? TRACE1`

to query the trace results (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.4, "Symbols", on page 383)

3.2.33 Vector Frequency

The instantenous frequency of the source signal as an X/Y plot; all available samples (as defined by the display points per symbol parameter (see "Display Points/Sym" on page 207)) are drawn and connected.

Available for source types:

- Meas & Ref Signal



Fig. 3-23: Result display for "Vector Frequency"

Remote commands:

`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,MEAS`

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

`CALC:FORM COVF`

to define the result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373)

`TRAC:DATA? TRACE1`

to query the trace results (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.3, "Polar Diagrams", on page 383)

3.2.34 Vector I/Q

The complex source signal as an X/Y plot; all available samples (as defined by the display points per symbol parameter, see "Display Points/Sym" on page 207) are drawn and connected.

The scaling of the capture buffer depends on the input source:

- Scaling is relative to the current reference level for RF input.
- Scaling is relative to the full scale level for I/Q input.

Available for source types:

- Capture Buffer

- Meas & Ref Signal
- Error Vector

Capture buffer display

Note that this result display is based on an individual capture buffer *range*. If more than 256,000 samples are captured, overlapping ranges with a size of 256,000 each are created. Only one range at a time can be displayed in the Vector I/Q result display. For details see chapter 4.8, "Capture Buffer Display", on page 128.



Fig. 3-24: Result display for "Vector I/Q"

Remote commands:

`LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,MEAS`

to define the required source type (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365)

`CALC:FORM COMP`

to define the result type (see `CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373)

`TRAC:DATA? TRACE1`

to query the trace results (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> and chapter 11.9.2.3, "Polar Diagrams", on page 383)

3.3 Common Parameters in VSA

Depending on the modulation type you are using, different signal parameters are determined during vector signal analysis.

Details concerning the calculation of individual parameters can be found in chapter 4.5, "Signal Model, Estimation and Modulation Errors", on page 106 and chapter A.6, "Formulae", on page 433.

Table 3-4: Parameters for PSK, QAM and MSK modulation

Parameter	Description	SCPI Parameter
EVM - RMS/Peak	Error Vector Magnitude, normalized to mean reference power by default (see "Normalize EVM to" on page 184)	EVM
MER - RMS/Peak	Modulation Error Ratio	SNR
Phase Error - RMS/ Peak	The phase difference between the measurement vector and the reference vector	PERR
Magnitude Error - RMS/Peak	The average (RMS) and peak magnitude error in %. The magnitude error is the difference of the measured magnitude to the magnitude of the reference signal. The magnitude error is normalized to the mean magnitude of the reference signal.	MERRor
Carrier Frequency Error	The mean carrier frequency offset in Hz	CFERror
Symbol Rate Error	Difference between the currently measured symbol rate and the defined symbol rate in ppm. (Only for PSK, QAM or UserQAM modulation and only if compensation for SRE is activated, see chapter 5.9.1, "Demodulation - Compensation", on page 179)	SRER
Rho		RHO
I/Q Offset	Offset in the original input	OOFFset
I/Q Imbalance	Not for BPSK.	IQIMbalance
Gain Imbalance	Not for BPSK.	GIMBalance
Quadrature Error	Not for BPSK.	QERRor
Amplitude Droop	The decrease of the signal power over time in the transmitter	ADRoop
Power	The power of the measured signal	MPOWer

Table 3-5: Parameters for FSK modulation only

Parameter	Description	SCPI parameter
Frequency Error - RMS/ Peak	The average (RMS) and peak frequency error in %. The frequency error is thedifference of the measured frequency and the reference frequency.The frequency error is normalized to the estimated FSK deviation.	FSK:DERRor
FSK Deviation Error	The deviation error of FSK modulated signals in Hz. The FSK deviation erroris the difference of the FSK deviation of the measured signal and the FSK referencedeviation you have set.	FDERror
FSK Meas Deviation	The estimated deviation of FSK modulated signals in Hz.	FSK:MDEViation
FSK Ref Deviation	The reference deviation you have set in Hz.	FSK:RDEViation
Carrier Frequency Drift	The mean carrier frequency drift in Hz per symbol.	FSK:CFDRift

Remote command:

```
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:<Parameter>?
```

4 Measurement Basics

Some background knowledge on basic terms and principles used in VSA is provided here for a better understanding of the required configuration settings.

For information on the basic processing of I/Q data in the R&S FSWP see the R&S FSWP I/Q Analyzer User Manual.

- Filters and Bandwidths During Signal Processing 60
- Sample Rate, Symbol Rate and I/Q Bandwidth 67
- Symbol Mapping 70
- Overview of the Demodulation Process 91
- Signal Model, Estimation and Modulation Errors 106
- Measurement Ranges 122
- Display Points vs Estimation Points per Symbol 127
- Capture Buffer Display 128
- Known Data Files - Dependencies and Restrictions 129

4.1 Filters and Bandwidths During Signal Processing

This section describes the used filters in vector signal analysis with an R&S FSWP, as well as the bandwidth after each filter.

The relevant filters for vector signal analysis are shown in figure 4-1.

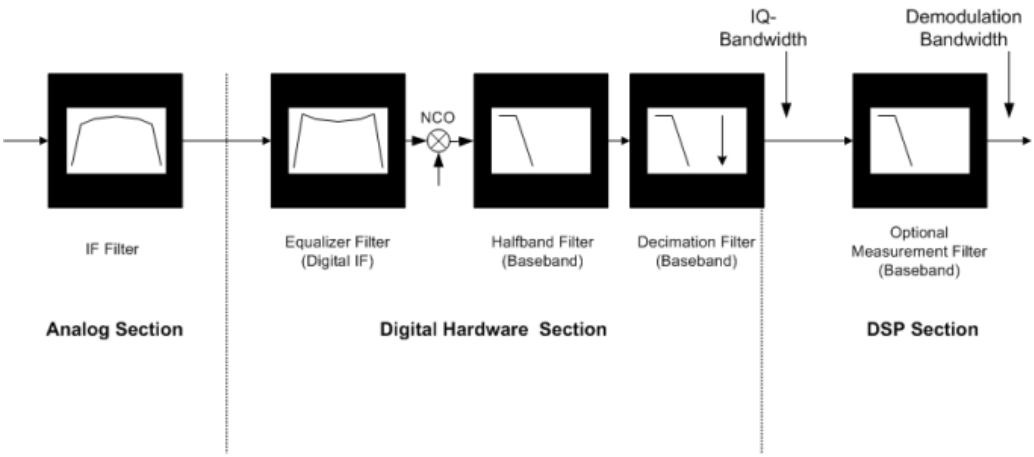


Fig. 4-1: Block diagram of bandwidth-relevant filters for vector signal analysis

- After the IF Filter (only for RF input operation): bandwidth = 40 MHz
- After the digital hardware section:
  The phase and amplitude distortions of the IF filter have been compensated for.
  Usually, the I/Q data has a usable bandwidth of about:
  0.8 * sample rate
  For details refer to chapter 4.1.1, "I/Q Bandwidth", on page 61.
  The I/Q data's sample rate and bandwidth are automatically adjusted to the set symbol rate. For most modulated signals even the smallest allowed value for the

sample rate leads to a sufficient I/Q data bandwidth. The whole spectrum of the input signal is captured, but most adjacent channels and interferers are effectively suppressed. Only for very wide signals (FSK, no TX-filter used) it can be necessary to try higher values for the sample rate (see chapter 4.2, "Sample Rate, Symbol Rate and I/Q Bandwidth", on page 67), increasing the I/Q bandwidth. The I/Q data delivered to the DSP section has no considerable amplitude or phase distortion and a suitable bandwidth.

The "Signal Capture" dialog box ("Data Acquisition" tab) shows the sample rate and the usable I/Q bandwidth achieved for the current settings (see "Usable I/Q Bandwidth" on page 161).

- After the optional measurement filter:
  The measurement signal and the reference signal can be filtered by various measurement filters which have different bandwidths.

The filters described above are the ones that directly affect the bandwidth of the captured I/Q data and the final measurement signal and reference signal. Note, however, that several other filters are also involved in the DSP section but are not mentioned above:

- Receive filter to prevent ISI (intersymbol-interference)
- filters necessary for various estimators
- others

4.1.1 I/Q Bandwidth

The bandwidth of the I/Q data used as input for the vector signal analysis is filtered as described in chapter 4.1, "Filters and Bandwidths During Signal Processing", on page 60. Its flat, usable bandwidth (no considerable amplitude or phase distortion) depends on:

- the used sample rate, which depends on:
  – the defined "Symbol Rate" (see "Symbol Rate" on page 140)
  – the defined "Sample Rate" parameter (see "Sample Rate" on page 161

For details on the maximum usable bandwidth see chapter 4.2, "Sample Rate, Symbol Rate and I/Q Bandwidth", on page 67.

The sample rate and the usable I/Q bandwidth achieved for the current settings is displayed in the "Signal Capture" dialog, see chapter 5.6.1, "Data Acquisition", on page 159.

4.1.2 Demodulation Bandwidth (Measurement Bandwidth)

Some modulation systems do not use a receive filter. In these cases special care should be taken that no interference or adjacent channels occur within the demodula-

tion bandwidth. The "Sample rate" parameter should be set to a low value (see "Sample Rate" on page 161).

Typical communication systems demand special receive or measurement filters (e.g. root-raised cosine receive filter or EDGE measurement filter).

If no such filtering is performed, care should be taken that neither interfering signals nor adjacent channels fall within the demodulation bandwidth.

4.1.3 Modulation and Demodulation Filters

Sample points are required for demodulation in the analyzer, where only information of the current symbol and none of neighbouring symbols is present (symbol points). These points are also called ISI-free points (ISI = intersymbol interference). If the transmitter does not provide an ISI-free signal after the transmit filter (**TX filter**), this condition can be fulfilled by signal-specific filtering of the analyzer input signal (**receive filter** or **Rx filter**). If an RRC (root-raised cosine) filter is used in the transmitter, an RRC filter is also required in the analyzer to obtain ISI-free points.

In many PSK systems, RRC filters are used as transmit, receive and measurement filters. To determine the I/Q modulation error, the measurement signal must be compared with the corresponding ideal signal. For this purpose a **reference filter** is required which is calculated by the analyzer by convolving the coefficient of the transmit filter (**Tx filter**) and the **meas filter** (see figure 4-2).

If unfiltered signals have to be measured as well (e.g. to determine nonlinear signal distortions), no measurement filter is switched into the signal path and the **reference filter** is identical to the **transmit filter** (see figure 4-2).

In the baseband block diagrams (see figure 4-2), the system-theoretical transmitter and analyzer filters are shown for PSK and QAM demodulation. For the sake of clearness, RF stages, IF filters and the filter stages of the **digital hardware section** are not shown.

For a correct demodulation, the following filters have to be accurately specified for the analyzer:

- Transmit filter: filter characteristic of transmitter
- Meas filter:
  - PSK, QAM, UserQAM, MSK:
    The I and the Q part of the measurement and the reference signal are filtered with this filter.
  - FSK:
    The instantaneous frequency of the measurement reference signal are filtered.

  In many applications, the measurement filter is identical to the receive filter.

The receive filter (also referred to as an *ISI filter*) is configured internally depending on the transmit filter. The goal is to produce intersymbol-interference-free points for the demodulation.

The reference filter synthesizes the ideal transmitted signal (after meas filtering). It is calculated by the analyzer from the above filters (convolution operation **transmit filter * meas filter**).

Typical combinations of Tx and Meas filters are shown in table 1-4; they can be set in the VSA application using "Meas filter = AUTO" (see "Using the Transmit Filter as a Measurement Filter (Auto)" on page 188). If RC (raised cosine), RRC (root-raised cosine) and Gaussian filters are used, the Alpha (RC, RRC filters) or BT (Gaussian filters) parameters must be set in addition to the filter characteristic (roll-off factor). Typically the Alpha/BT value of the measurement filter should be the same as that of the transmission filter.

4.1.4 Measurement Filters

The measurement filter can be used to filter the following two signals in the same way:

- the measurement signal (after coarse frequency, phase and timing synchronization have been achieved)
- the reference signal, i.e the I/Q symbols that have been determined in the demodulator and have already been filtered with the Transmit filter;

For FSK, the measurement filter filters the instantaneous frequency of the signal, not the I/Q signal.

For MSK, PSK, QAM and User QAM the measurement filter filters the real part and imaginary part of these signals (i.e. not the instantaneous frequency or magnitude of the signal).

The VSA application defines the error signal as the difference between the reference signal and the measurement signal. Thus, the measurement filter also shapes the spectrum of the error signal, which is used to calculate the EVM, for example.

In many applications the measurement filter is the same as the RX filter. However, unlike the measurement filter, the RX filter is not relevant for the measurement, but is only required to create the reference signal optimally.

The RX filter and the transmit filter are usually chosen such that their combination results in an **I**nter-**S**ymbol **I**nterference (ISI) free system (see figure 4-2 and figure 4-3).

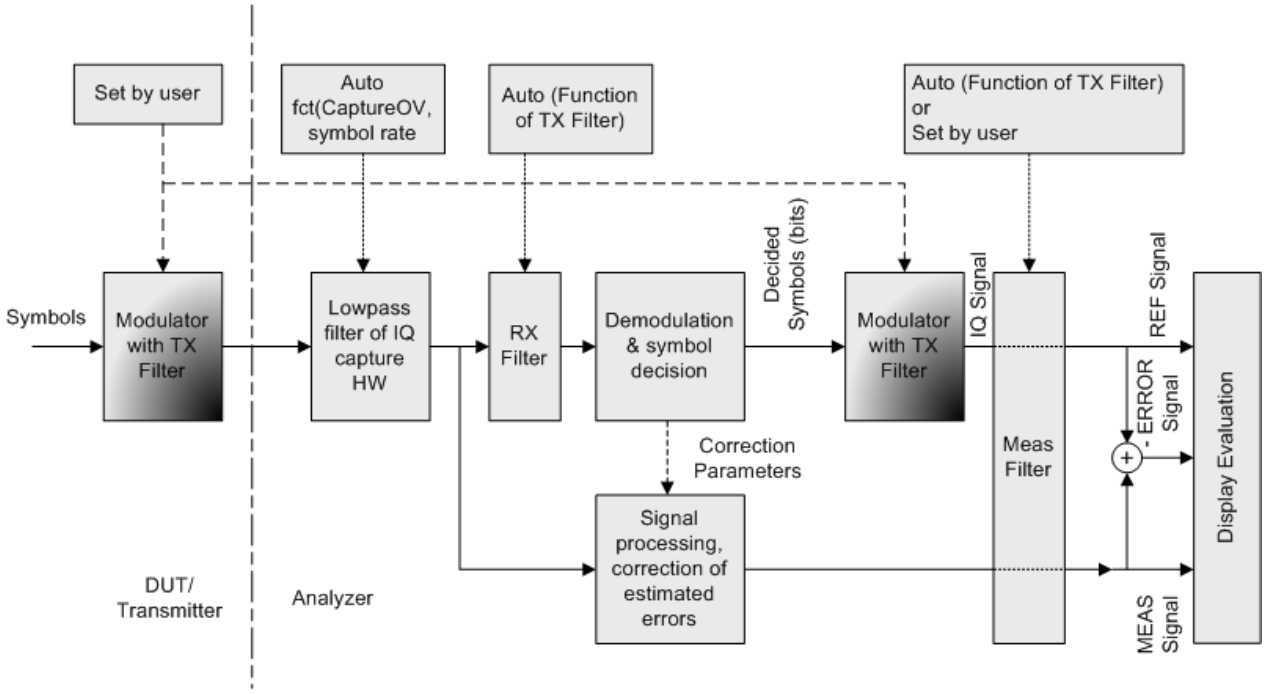


Fig. 4-2: Measurement filter in the block diagram (MSK, PSK, QAM and UserQAM)

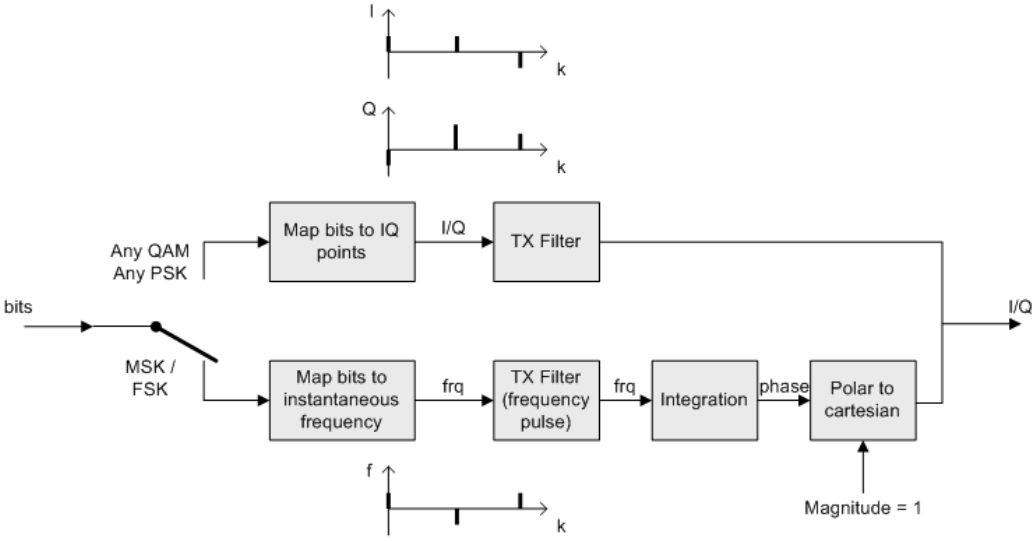


Fig. 4-3: Modulator with Transmit filter in detail

As the measurement filters of the VSA application have low-pass characteristics, they suppress high frequency distortion components in the Meas/Ref/Error signal. The errors are weighted spectrally. Thus, turning off the measurement filter can have an influence on the numeric and graphical error values. However, the measurement filter should be switched off if non-linear distortions have to be measured (they usually produce high frequency components).

Predefined measurement filters

The most frequently required measurement filters are provided by the VSA application (see chapter A.3.2, "Measurement Filters", on page 428).

The frequency response of the available standard-specific measurement filters is shown in chapter A.6.6.2, "Measurement Filter", on page 441.

4.1.5 Customized Filters

The analytical filter types RC (raised cosine), RRC (root-raised cosine) and GAUSSIAN as well as the most important standard-specific filters are already integrated in the VSA application. In addition, it is possible to use user-defined measurement and transmit filters. Customized filters may be useful for the following purposes:

- Development of new networks and modulation methods for which no filters are defined yet.
- Measurements of transmitter characteristics with slightly modified (e.g. shortened) transmitter filters.

An external program ("FILTWIZ") is offered to convert user-defined filters. This program generates filter files (*.vaf) which can be transferred to the analyzer with a USB device, for example. The program can be downloaded together with a detailed description as a precompiled MATLAB® file (MATLAB pcode) on the Internet, at http://www.rohde-schwarz.com (search term "FILTWIZ").

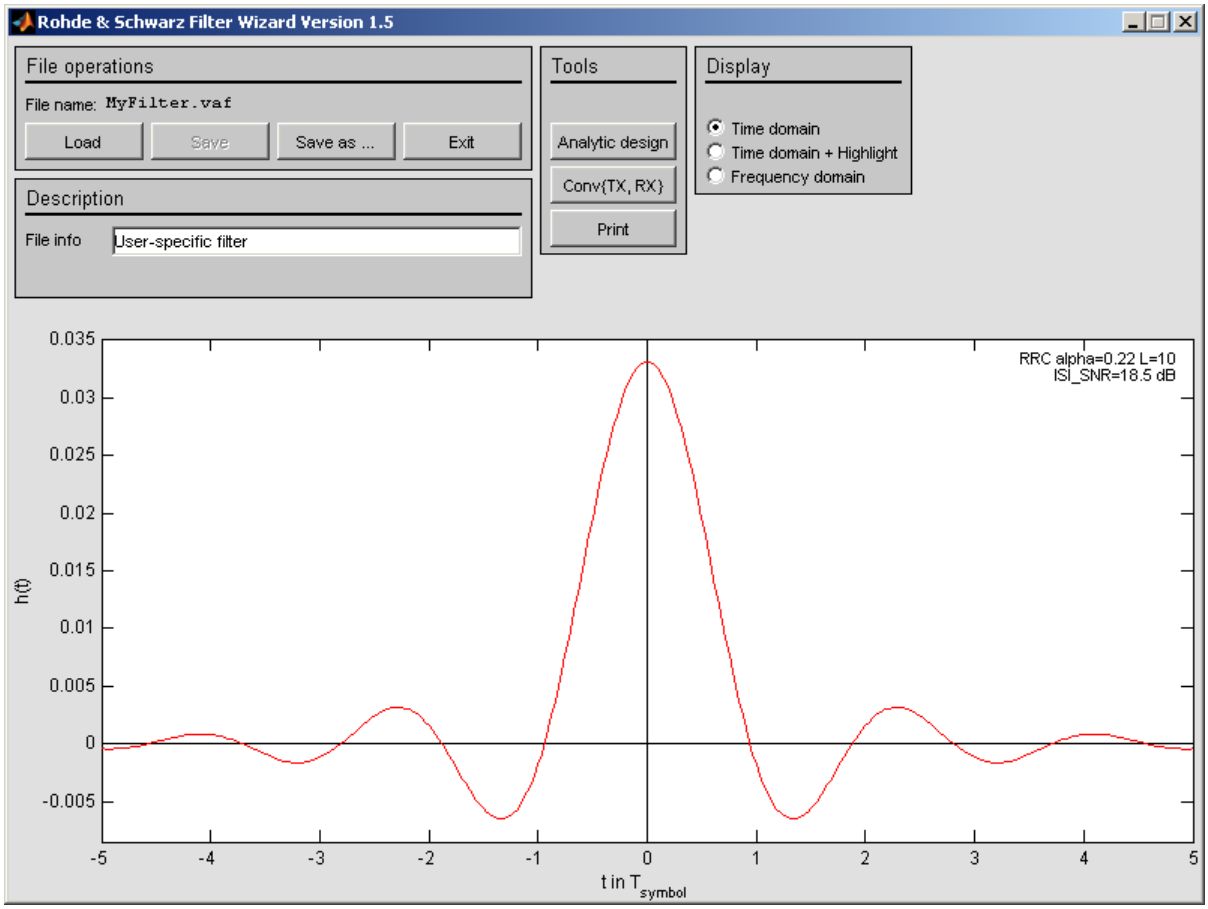


Fig. 4-4: FILTWIZ - filter tool for VSA

It is possible to load customized transmit filters and customized measurement filters. If a customized transmit filter is selected, the internal receive filter coefficients are calculated automatically on the fly.

Note that this is different to the R&S FSQ-K70, where it is necessary to also transfer a user receive filter.

If you upload a customized transmit filter and leave the measurement filter set to "automatic", the internally calculated receive filter will be used as measurement filter. Note that this filter is not necessarily suitable for your specific signal. The filter is optimized such that the intersymbol interference is low. Hence, you will probably be able to see a clear eye diagram and an Vector I/Q diagram with a recognizable constellation. However, a filter that has low intersymbol interference *might* lead to noise enhancement, which is commonly undesirable for a measurement filter. In order to avoid noise enhancement, it is recommended that you:

- a) design your own measurement filter and upload it as a user filter
- b) select a suitable measurement filter from the list

Transferring filter files to the R&S FSWP

You can transfer the (`.vaf`) filter files to the R&S FSWP using a USB memory device.

4.2 Sample Rate, Symbol Rate and I/Q Bandwidth

The "Symbol Rate" defined in the "Signal Description" settings determines how many symbols are captured and demodulated during a certain measurement time. However, for each symbol more than one sample may be captured, so that the sample rate may be higher than the symbol rate.

The "Sample Rate" parameter in the "Data Acquisition" settings defines the **number of samples to capture per symbol** (not to be confused with the estimation points per symbol or display points per symbol, see chapter 4.7, "Display Points vs Estimation Points per Symbol", on page 127). The resulting sample rate (depending on the "Symbol Rate") is indicated behind the parameter.

The number of samples to capture per symbol was referred to as the **"Capture Oversampling"** value in previous R&S signal and spectrum analyzers.

The resulting sample rate, also referred to as the user or output sample rate, is the rate at which the I/Q data is demodulated and analyzed. The sample rate also affects the demodulation (measurement) bandwidth. If the bandwidth is too narrow, the signal is not displayed completely. If the bandwidth is too wide, interference from outside the actual signal to be measured can distort the result. Thus, for signals with a large frequency spectrum (e.g. FSK modulated signals), a higher sample rate may be necessary.

(For further details, see chapter 4.1, "Filters and Bandwidths During Signal Processing", on page 60.)

For an indication of the required sample rate, view the "Real/Imag (I/Q)" display of the capture buffer with a "Spectrum" transformation. If the complete signal is displayed within the usable I/Q bandwidth, the selected value is suitable.

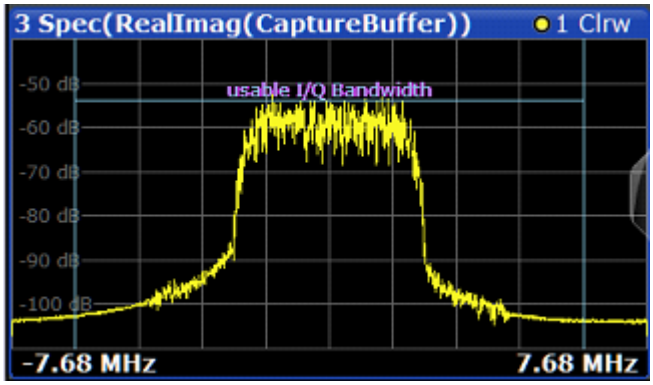


Fig. 4-5: Determining the I/Q bandwidth: Real/Imag (I/Q) display of the capture buffer with a spectrum transformation

If the signal is cut off, increase the sample rate; if it is too small, decrease the sample rate (by changing the "Symbol Rate" defined in the "Signal Description" settings, or the "Sample Rate" parameter in the "Data Acquisition" settings).

As described above, the sample rate is determined by the number of samples to capture per symbol. Thus, the maximum sample rate depends on the maximum number of symbols to be captured (the **symbol rate**) and vice versa. The maximum sample rate for the R&S FSWP is 10 GHz (see below). Thus, the maximum symbol rate is:

Table 4-1: Maximum symbol rate depending on sample rate parameter

Sample rate parameter	Max. symbol rate
4* symbol rate	2500 MSymbols
8* symbol rate	1250 MSymbols
16* symbol rate	625 MSymbols
32* symbol rate	312.5 MSymbols

4.2.1 Sample Rate and Maximum Usable I/Q Bandwidth for RF Input

Definitions

- **Input sample rate (ISR)**: the sample rate of the useful data provided by the device connected to the input of the R&S FSWP
- (User, Output) **Sample rate (SR)**: the sample rate that is defined by the user (e.g. in the "Data Aquisition" dialog box in the "I/Q Analyzer" application) and which is used as the basis for analysis or output
- **Usable I/Q (Analysis) bandwidth**: the bandwidth range in which the signal remains undistorted in regard to amplitude characteristic and group delay; this range can be used for accurate analysis by the R&S FSWP
- **Record length**: Number of I/Q samples to capture during the specified measurement time; calculated as the measurement time multiplied by the sample rate

For the I/Q data acquisition, digital decimation filters are used internally in the R&S FSWP. The passband of these digital filters determines the *maximum usable I/Q bandwidth*. In consequence, signals within the usable I/Q bandwidth (passband) remain unchanged, while signals outside the usable I/Q bandwidth (passband) are suppressed. Usually, the suppressed signals are noise, artifacts, and the second IF side band. If frequencies of interest to you are also suppressed, you should try to increase the output sample rate, since this increases the maximum usable I/Q bandwidth.

As a rule, the usable I/Q bandwidth is proportional to the output sample rate. Yet, when the I/Q bandwidth reaches the bandwidth of the analog IF filter (at very high output sample rates), the curve breaks.

- Bandwidth Extension Options 69
- Relationship Between Sample Rate, Record Length and Usable I/Q Bandwidth ... 69
- R&S FSWP without additional bandwidth extension options 70
- R&S FSWP with option B80 (I/Q Bandwidth Extension): 70

4.2.1.1 Bandwidth Extension Options

Max. usable I/Q BW	Required B-option
80 MHz	B80

4.2.1.2 Relationship Between Sample Rate, Record Length and Usable I/Q Bandwidth

Up to the maximum bandwidth, the following rule applies:

*Usable I/Q bandwidth = 0.8 * Output sample rate*

Regarding the record length, the following rule applies:

*Record length = Measurement time * sample rate*

Maximum record length for RF input

The maximum record length, that is, the maximum number of samples that can be captured, depends on the sample rate.

Table 4-2: Maximum record length

Sample rate	Maximum record length
100 Hz to 200 MHz	440 MSamples (precisely: 461373440 (= 440*1024*1024) samples)
200 MHz to 10 GHz (upsampling) MSRA master: 200 MHz to 600 MHz	220 MSamples

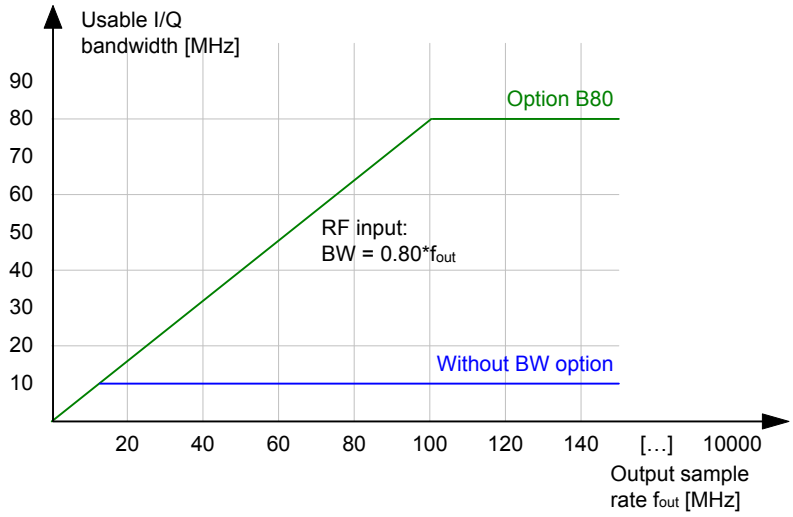


Fig. 4-6: Relationship between maximum usable I/Q bandwidth and output sample rate with and without bandwidth extensions

4.2.1.3 R&S FSWP without additional bandwidth extension options

sample rate: 100 Hz - 10 GHz

maximum I/Q bandwidth: 10 MHz

MSRA operating mode
In MSRA operating mode, the MSRA Master is restricted to a sample rate of 600 MHz.

Table 4-3: Maximum I/Q bandwidth

Sample rate	Maximum I/Q bandwidth
100 Hz to 10 MHz	proportional up to maximum 10 MHz
10 MHz to 10 GHz MSRA master: 10 MHz to 600 MHz	10 MHz

4.2.1.4 R&S FSWP with option B80 (I/Q Bandwidth Extension):

sample rate: 100 Hz - 10 GHz

maximum bandwidth: 80 MHz

MSRA operating mode
In MSRA operating mode, the MSRA Master is restricted to a sample rate of 600 MHz.

Sample rate	Maximum I/Q bandwidth
100 Hz to 100 MHz	proportional up to maximum 80 MHz
100 MHz to 10 GHz MSRA master: 100 MHz to 600 MHz	80 MHz

4.3 Symbol Mapping

Mapping or symbol mapping means that symbol numbers are assigned to constellation points or transitions in the I/Q plane (e.g. PSK and QAM).

In the analyzer, the mapping is required to decode the transmitted symbols from the sampled I/Q or frequency/time data records.

The mappings for all standards used in the analyzer and for all employed modulation modes are described in the following. Unless indicated otherwise, symbol numbers are specified in hexadecimal form (MSB at the left).

4.3.1 Phase Shift Keying (PSK)

With this type of modulation, the information is represented by the absolute phase position of the received signal at the decision points. All transitions in the I/Q diagram are possible. The complex constellation diagram is shown. The symbol numbers are entered in the diagram according to the mapping rule.

BPSK (NATURAL)

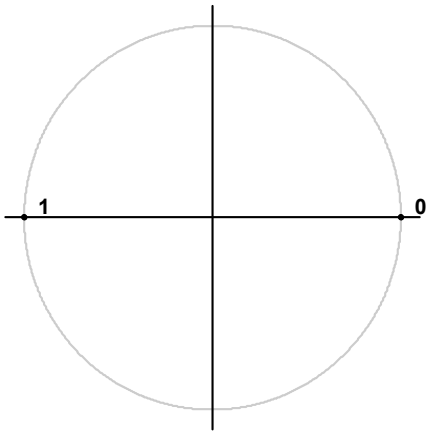


Fig. 4-7: Constellation diagram for BPSK including the symbol mapping

QPSK

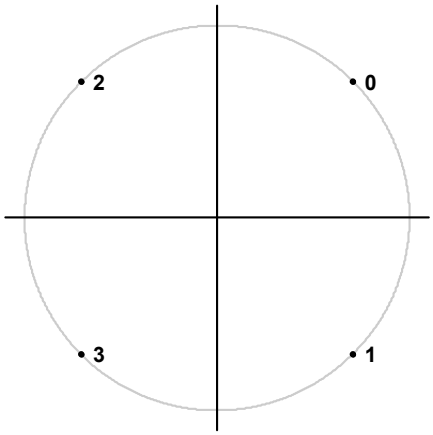


Fig. 4-8: Constellation diagram for QPSK including the symbol mapping for CDMA2000 FWD and DVB S2

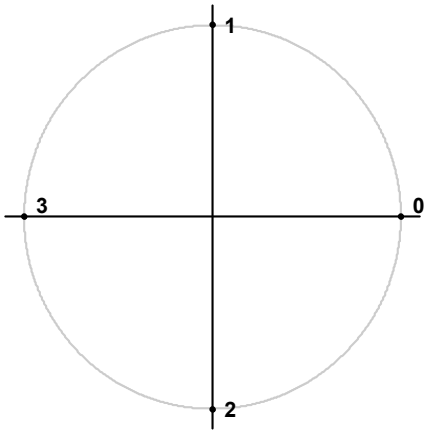


Fig. 4-9: Constellation diagram for QPSK (GRAY) including the symbol mapping

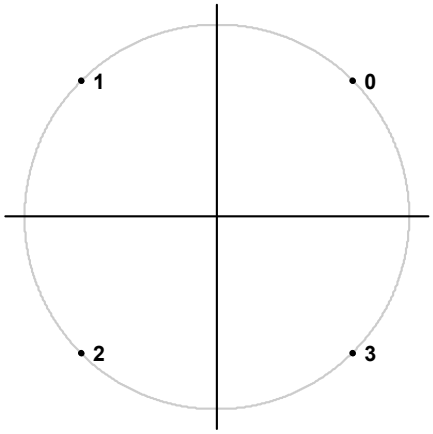


Fig. 4-10: Constellation diagram for QPSK (NATURAL) including the symbol mapping

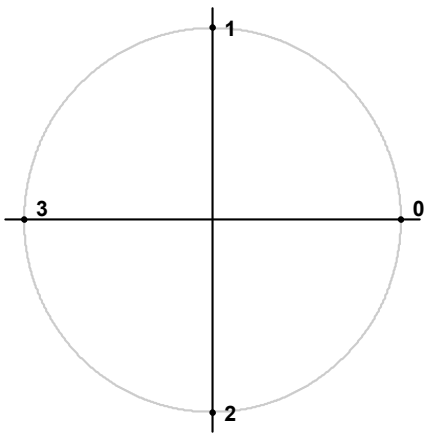


Fig. 4-11: Constellation diagram for QPSK including the symbol mapping for WCDMA

8PSK

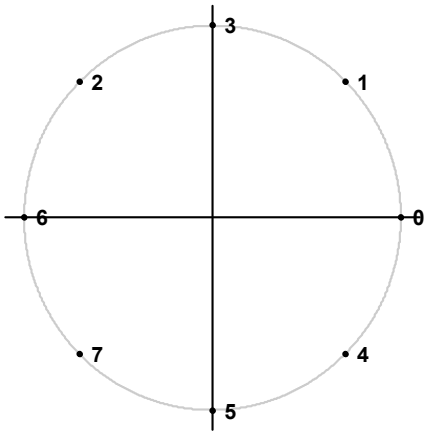


Fig. 4-12: Constellation diagram for 8PSK (GRAY) including the symbol mapping

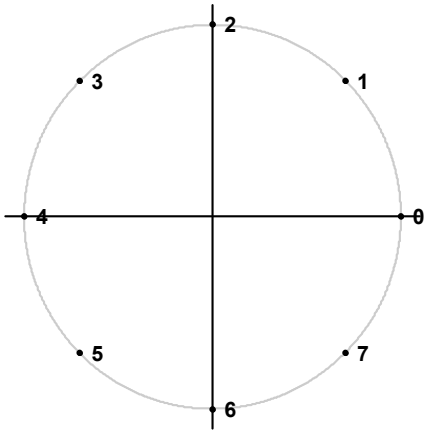


Fig. 4-13: Constellation diagram for 8PSK (NATURAL) including the symbol mapping

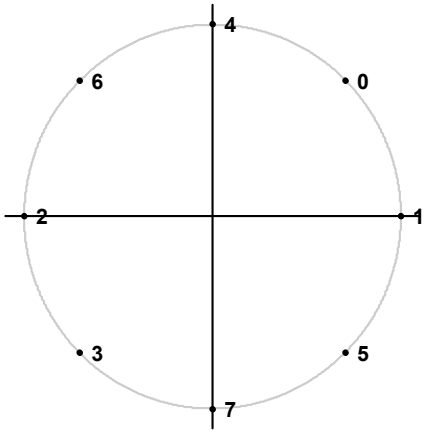


Fig. 4-14: Constellation diagram for 8PSK including the symbol mapping for DVB S2

4.3.2 Rotating PSK

A rotating PSK modulation is basically a PSK modulation in which additional phase shifts occur. These phase shifts depend on the symbol number, e.g. for a π/4-QPSK, the third symbol has an additional phase offset of (3-1)*π/4. This offset has the same effect as a rotation of the basic system of coordinates by the offset angle after each symbol.

The method is highly important in practical applications because it prevents signal transitions through the zeros in the I/Q plane. This reduces the dynamic range of the modulated signal and the linearity requirements for the amplifier.

In practice, the method is used for 3π/8-8PSK, for example, and (in conjunction with phase-differential coding) for π/4-DQPSK.

Symbol mapping

The logical constellation diagram for 3π/8-8PSK comprises 8 points that correspond to the modulation level (see figure 4-15). A counter-clockwise offset (rotation) of 3π/8 is inserted after each symbol transition.

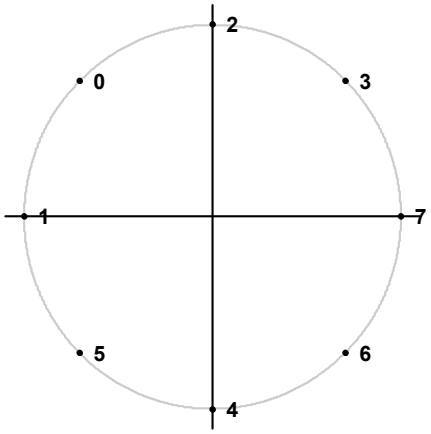


Fig. 4-15: Constellation diagram for 3π/8 8PSK before rotation including the symbol mapping for EDGE

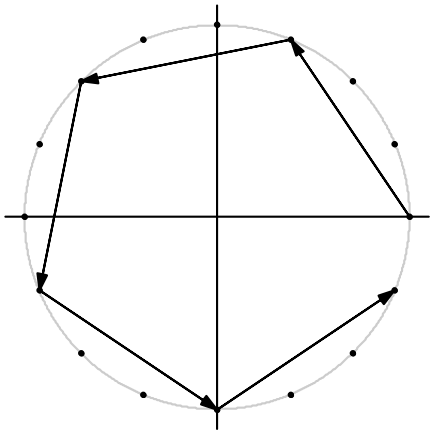


Fig. 4-16: I/Q symbol stream after 3π/8 rotation in I/Q plane if the symbol number "7" is transmitted six times in a row

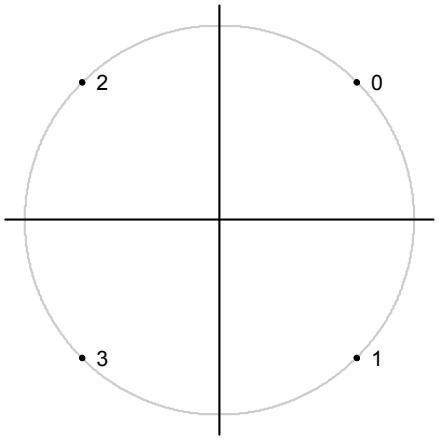


Fig. 4-17: Constellation diagram for 3π/4 QPSK including the symbol mapping for EDGE

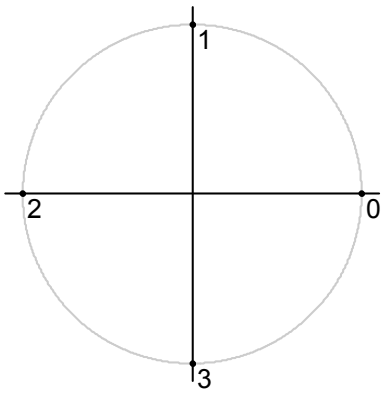


Fig. 4-18: Constellation diagram for π/4 QPSK (Natural) including the symbol mapping

4.3.3 Differential PSK

With differential PSK, the information is represented in the phase shift between two consecutive decision points. The absolute position of the complex sample value at the decision point does not carry information.

In the physical constellation diagram, the constellation points at the symbol decision points obtained after ISI-free demodulation are shown (as with common PSK methods). This diagram corresponds to the display on the analyzer. The position of the constellation points is standard-specific. For example, some QPSK standards define the constellation points on the diagonals, while other standards define the coordinate axes.

In table 4-4, the symbols are assigned to phase shifts. The QPSK (INMARSAT) mapping corresponds to simple QPSK with phase-differential coding.

Tables table 4-5 and table 4-6 show two types of differential 8PSK modulation.

Differential coding according to VDL is shown in table 4-7. It can be used for modulation types with 3 bits/symbol, e.g. 8PSK.

Other types of modulation using differential coding method are described in chapter 4.3.4, "Rotating Differential PSK Modulation", on page 77.

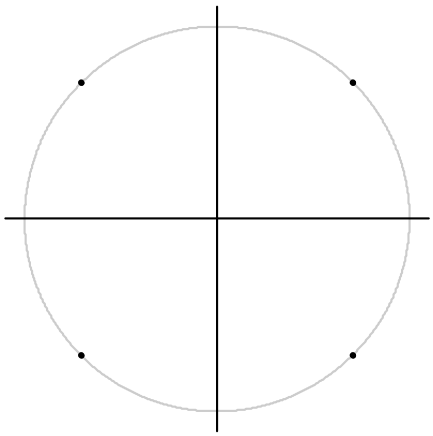


Fig. 4-19: Constellation diagram for DQPSK (INMARSAT and NATURAL) including the symbol mapping

Table 4-4: DQPSK (INMARSAT)

Logical symbol mapping				
Modulation symbol (binary indication: MSB, LSB)	00	01	10	11
Phase shift	0°	-90°	+90°	180°

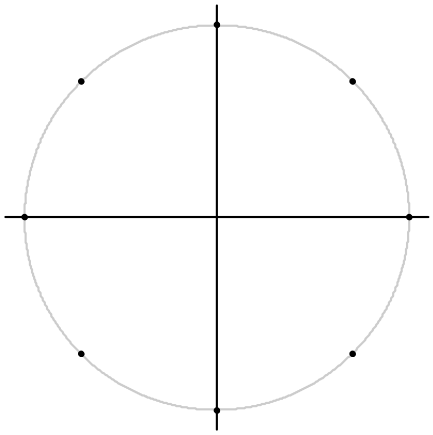


Fig. 4-20: Constellation diagram for D8PSK including the symbol mapping for APCO25, APCO25 Phase 2, GRAY, NATURAL and TETRA

Table 4-5: D8PSK (NATURAL)

Logical symbol mapping								
Modulation symbol (binary indication: MSB, LSB)	000	001	010	011	100	101	110	111
Phase shift	0°	45°	90°	135°	180°	225°	270°	315°

Table 4-6: D8PSK (GRAY)

Logical symbol mapping								
Modulation symbol (binary indication: MSB, LSB)	000	001	010	011	100	101	110	111
Phase shift	0°	45°	135°	90°	270°	315°	225°	180°

Table 4-7: D8PSK (VDL)

Logical symbol mapping								
Modulation symbol (binary indication: MSB, LSB)	000	001	010	011	100	101	110	111
Phase shift	0°	45°	135°	90°	315°	270°	180°	225°

4.3.4 Rotating Differential PSK Modulation

Phase-differential modulation is frequently combined with an additional phase shift (e.g. π/4 DQPSK = π/4 phase shift modulation + differential modulated 4PSK).

The logical mapping diagram corresponds to the diagram for DPSK.

The physical constellation diagram shows the symbol decision points obtained after ISI-free demodulation.

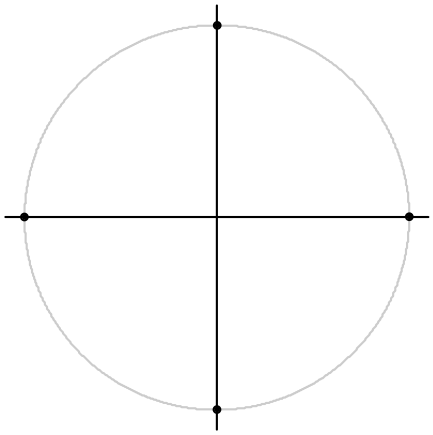


Fig. 4-21: Constellation diagram for π/4 DQPSK including the symbol mapping for APCO25 Phase 2, NADC, NATURAL, PDC, PHS, TETRA and TFTS; the π/4 rotation is already compensated for

Table 4-8: π/4 DQPSK (NADC, PDC, PHS, TETRA)

Logical symbol mapping				
Modulation symbol (binary indication: MSB, LSB)	00	01	10	11
Phase shift	0°+45°	90°+45°	-90°+45°	-180°+45°

Table 4-9: π/4 DQPSK (TFTS)

Logical symbol mapping				
Modulation symbol (binary indication: MSB, LSB)	00	01	10	11
Phase shift	-180°+45°	90°+45°	-90°+45°	0°+45°

Table 4-10: π/4 DQPSK (Natural)

Logical symbol mapping				
Modulation symbol (binary indication: MSB, LSB)	00	01	10	11
Phase shift	0°+45°	90°+45°	-180°+45°	-90°+45°

Table 4-11: π/4 DQPSK (APCO25 and APCO25Phase2)

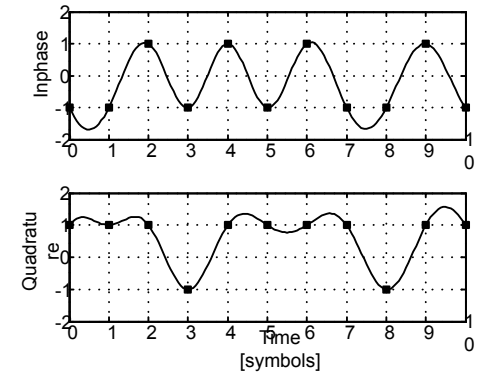
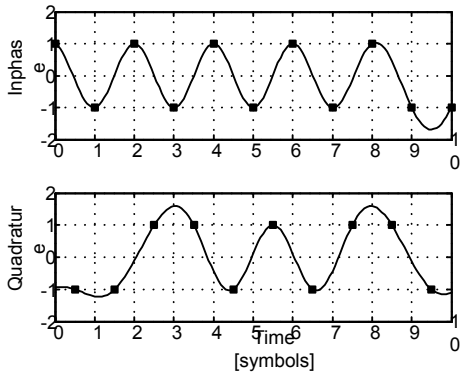
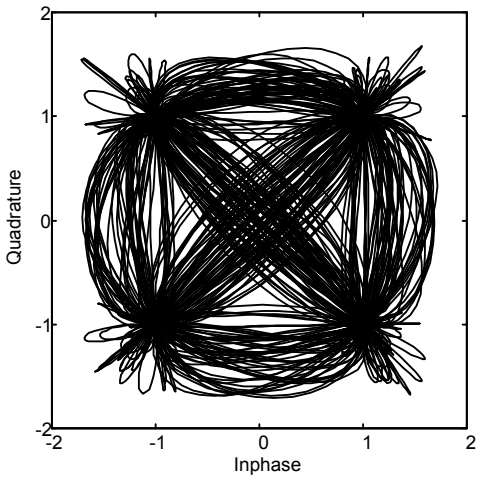
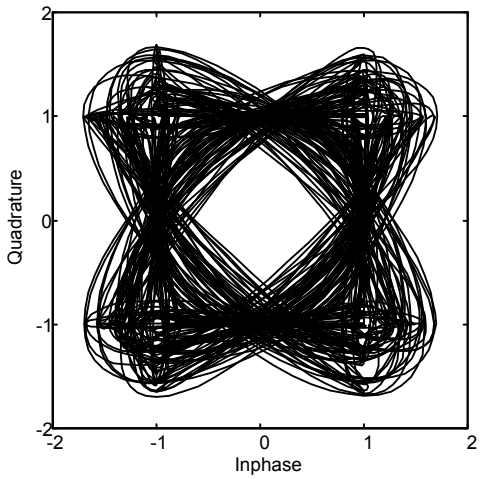
Logical symbol mapping				
Modulation symbol (binary indication: MSB, LSB)	00	01	10	11
Phase shift	0°+45°	90°+45°	-90°+45°	-180°+45°

4.3.5 Offset QPSK

Offset QPSK differs from "normal" QPSK in the fact that the Q component is delayed by half a symbol period against the I component in the time domain. Hence, the symbol time instants of the I and the Q component do not coincide. The concept of Offset QPSK is illustrated in the diagrams below.

Derivation of OQPSK

Table 4-12: I/Q diagram and constellation diagram

QPSK	OQPSK (delayed Q component)
	
PSK vector diagram with alpha = 0.35	OQPSK vector diagram with alpha = 0.35
	

Offset QPSK reduces the dynamic range of the modulated signal (with respect to "normal" QPSK) and, therefore, the demands on amplifier linearity by avoiding zero crossings.

A distinction is made in the analyzer display:

In the Vector I/Q result display of the measurement (or reference) signal, the time delay is not compensated for. The display corresponds to the physical diagram shown in (table 4-12)

In the Constellation I/Q result display of the measurement (or reference) signal, the time delay is compensated for. The display corresponds to the logical mapping as in figure 4-22.

OQPSK

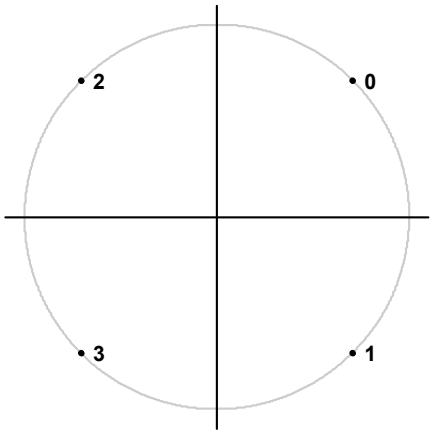


Fig. 4-22: Constellation diagram for OQSK (GRAY) including the symbol mapping

4.3.6 Frequency Shift Keying (FSK)

To illustrate symbol mappings for FSK modulations, the symbol numbers are marked in the logical mapping diagram versus the instantaneous frequency. An instantaneous frequency of zero in the baseband corresponds to the input frequency of the analyzer.

2FSK (NATURAL)

With 2FSK, the symbol decision is made by a simple frequency discriminator:

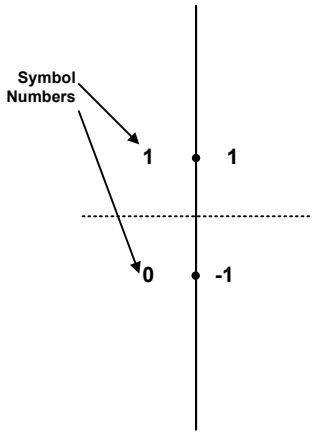


Fig. 4-23: Constellation diagram for 2FSK (NATURAL) including the logical symbol mapping

4FSK

With 4FSK, the symbol decision is made by a frequency discriminator with 3 decision thresholds (-2/3; 0; +2/3) normalized to the FSK reference deviation.

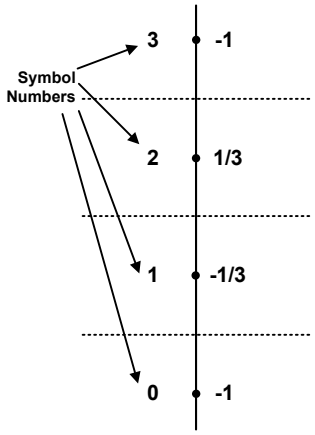


Fig. 4-24: Constellation diagram for 4FSK (NATURAL) including the logical symbol mapping

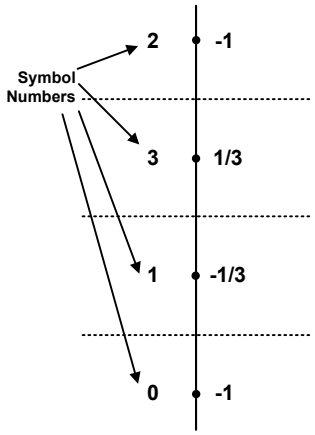


Fig. 4-25: Constellation diagram for 4FSK (GRAY) including the logical symbol mapping

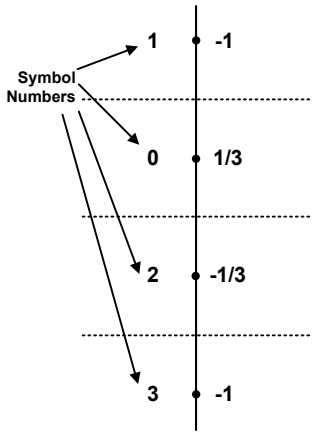


Fig. 4-26: Constellation diagram for 4FSK for APCO C4FM and APCO Phase 2 including the logical symbol mapping

8FSK (NATURAL)

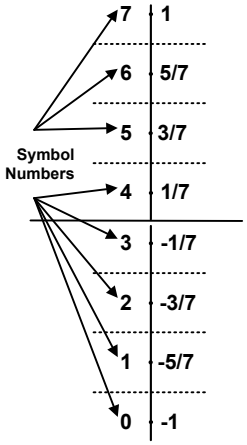


Fig. 4-27: Constellation diagram for 8FSK (NATURAL) including the logical symbol mapping

4.3.7 Minimum Shift Keying (MSK)

MSK modulation causes modulation-dependent phase shifts of +/- 90° which can be shown in an Constellation I/Q diagram. As with PSK, demodulation is performed by evaluation of the phase positions.

Table 4-13: MSK (NATURAL)

Logical symbol mapping		
Modulation symbol (binary indication: MSB, LSB)	0	1
Phase shift	-90°	+90°

Table 4-14: MSK (GSM)

Logical symbol mapping		
Modulation symbol (binary indication: MSB, LSB)	0	1
Phase shift	+90°	-90°

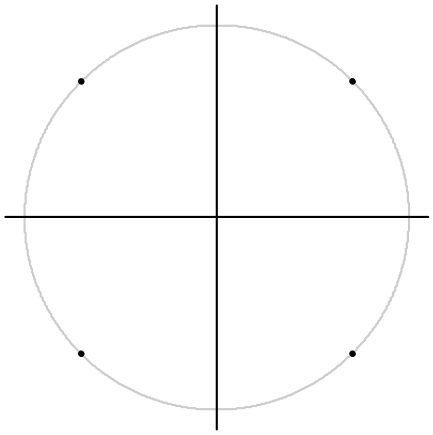


Fig. 4-28: MSK (for GSM and NATURAL) and DMSK Constellation Diagram including the symbol mapping

Similar to PSK, differential coding can also be used with MSK. In this case, too, the information is represented by the transition of two consecutive symbols. The block diagram of the coder is shown below.

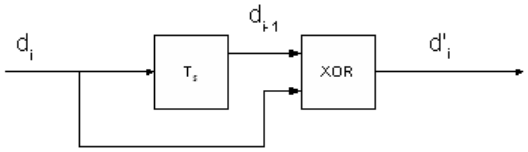


Fig. 4-29: DMSK: differential encoder in the transmitter

d_i input symbol {0;1} of differential encoder

d_{i-1} input symbol delayed by the symbol period Ts

d'_i output symbol {0;1} of differential encoder

The logical symbol mapping is then performed on the XOR-coded bitstream d'.

4.3.8 Quadrature Amplitude Modulation (QAM)

In the case of QAM the information is represented by the signal amplitude and phase.

The symbols are arranged in a square constellation in the I/Q plane.

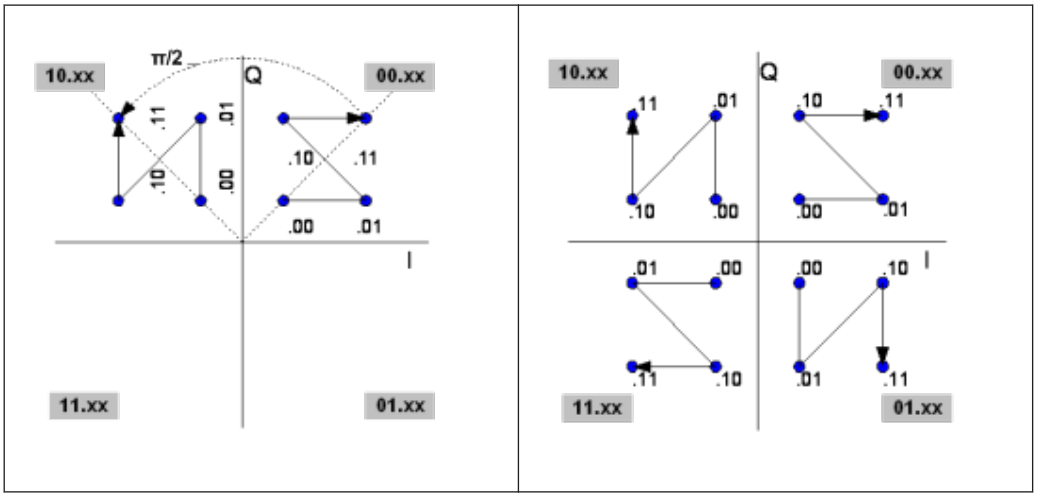
To ensure reliable demodulation, symbol numbers should be distributed evenly with respect to the symbol alphabet.

As a rule of thumb, the **result length** should correspond to at least 8 times the modulation order. For example, with 64 QAM, a result length of at least 8*64 = 512 symbols should be used.

QAM Mappings

The following QAM mappings are obtained from the mapping of the 1st quadrant, which is always rotated by π/2 for the subsequent quadrants and supplemented by a (GRAY-coded) prefix for each quadrant.

Table 4-15: Derivation of QAM mappings



In the following diagrams, the symbol mappings are indicated in hexadecimal and binary form.

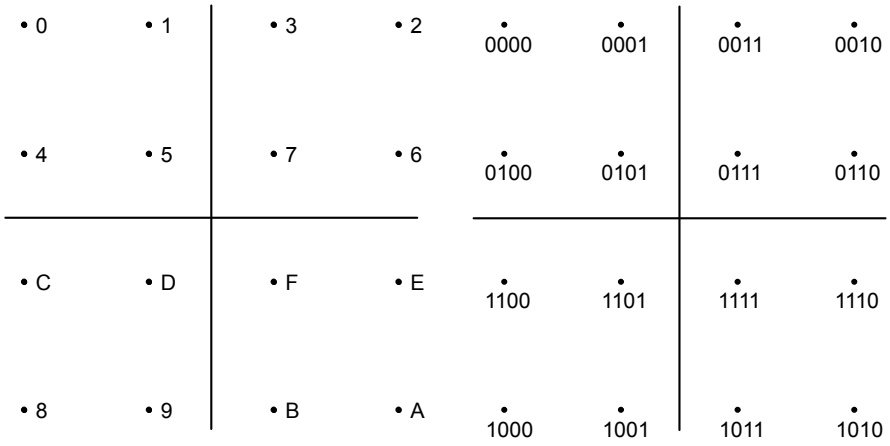


Fig. 4-30: Constellation diagram for 16QAM (GRAY) including the logical symbol mapping (hexadecimal and binary)

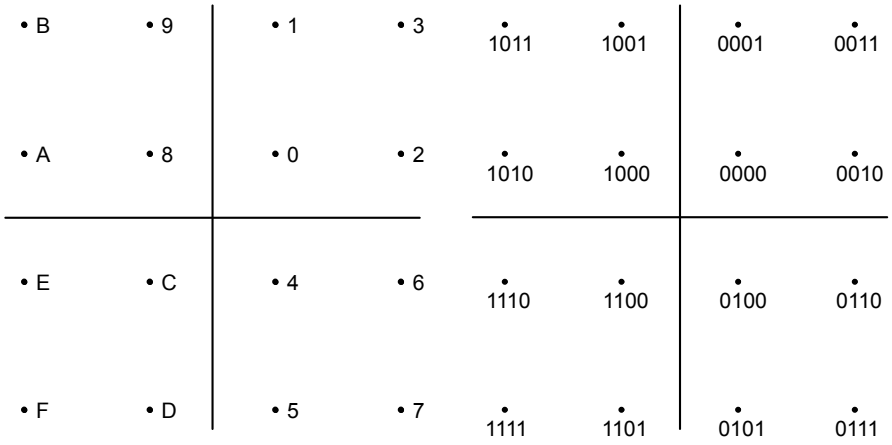


Fig. 4-31: Constellation diagram for 16QAM including the logical symbol mapping for EDGE (hexadecimal and binary)

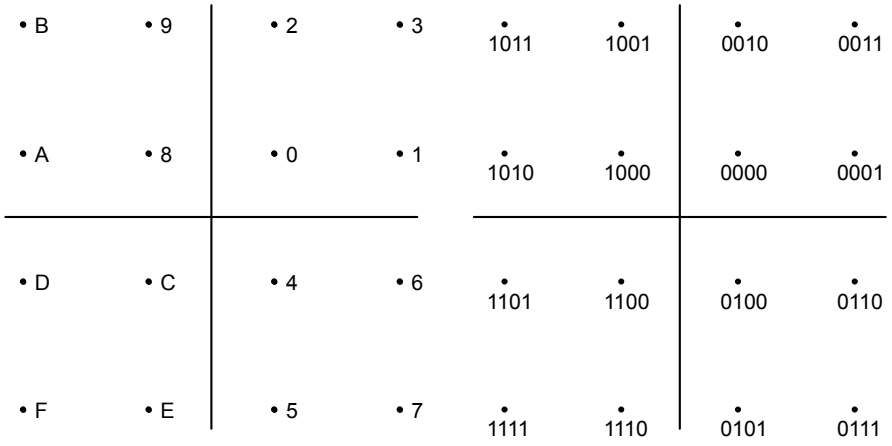


Fig. 4-32: Constellation diagram for 16QAM including the logical symbol mapping for DVB-C (hexadecimal and binary)

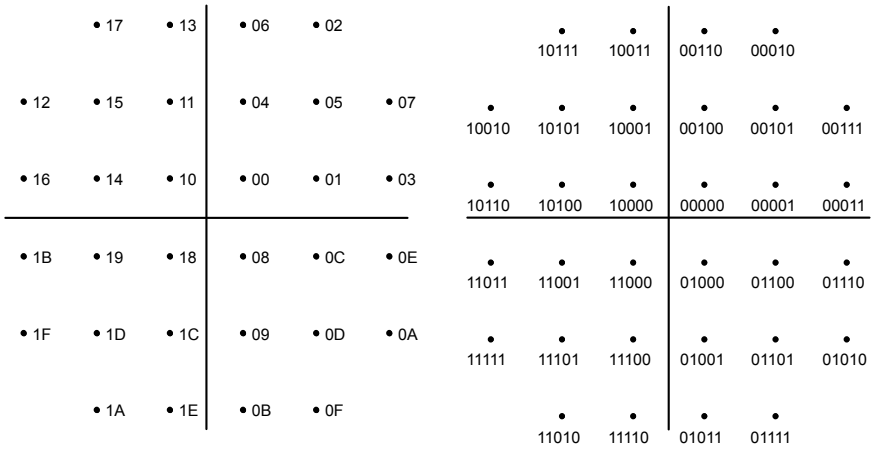


Fig. 4-33: Constellation diagram for 32QAM including the logical symbol mapping for DVB-C (hexadecimal and binary)

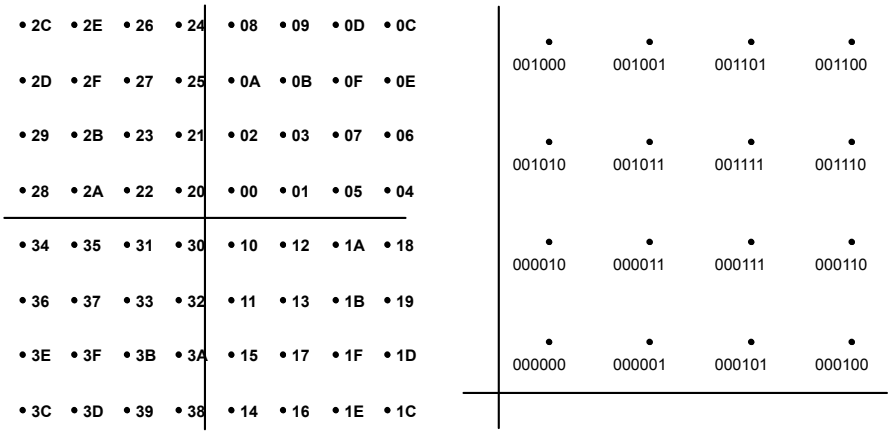


Fig. 4-34: Constellation diagram for 64QAM including the logical symbol mapping for DVB-C (hexadecimal and binary); the binary form shows the upper right section of the diagram only.

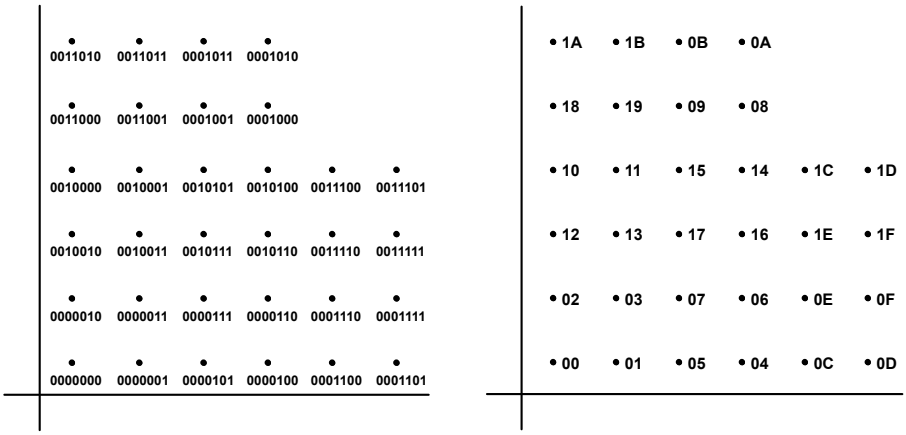


Fig. 4-35: Constellation diagram for 128QAM including the logical symbol mapping (hexadecimal and binary); the figure shows the upper right sections of the diagram only

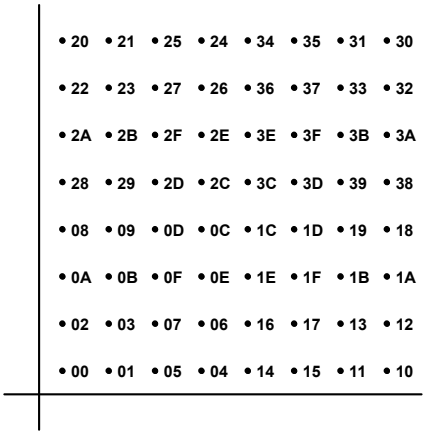


Fig. 4-36: Constellation diagram for 256QAM including the logical symbol mapping (hexadecimal); the figure shows the upper right section of the diagram only

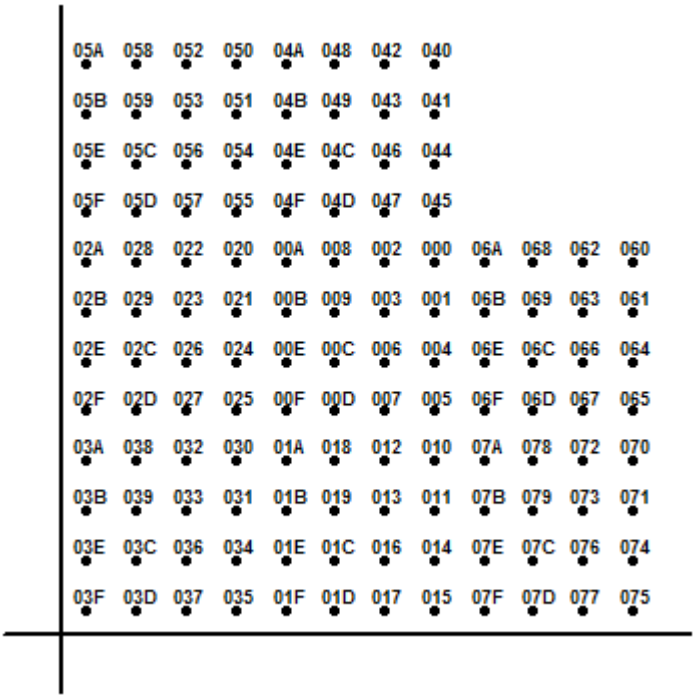


Fig. 4-37: Constellation diagram for 512QAM including the logical symbol mapping (hexadecimal); the figure shows the upper right section of the diagram only

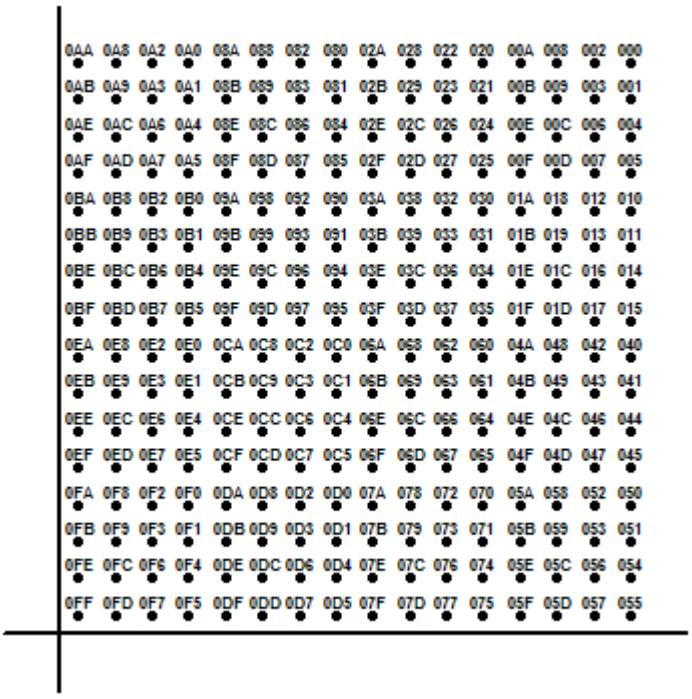


Fig. 4-38: Constellation diagram for 1024QAM including the logical symbol mapping (hexadecimal); the figure shows the upper right section of the diagram only

4.3.9 ASK

2ASK (OOK)

ASK stands for Amplitude Shift Keying, 2ASK (binary) is often also referred to as "On Off Keying" (OOK). With this type of modulation, the information is solely represented by the absolute amplitude of the received signal at the decision points.

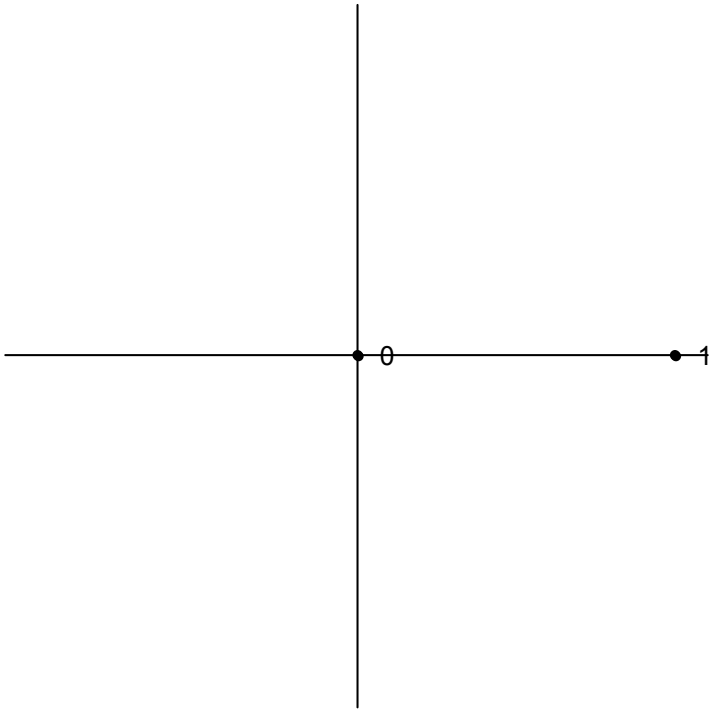


Fig. 4-39: Constellation diagram for 2ASK

4ASK

4ASK is a 4-ary Amplitude Shift Keying mapping type. With this type of modulation, the information is solely represented by the absolute amplitude of the received signal at the decision points.

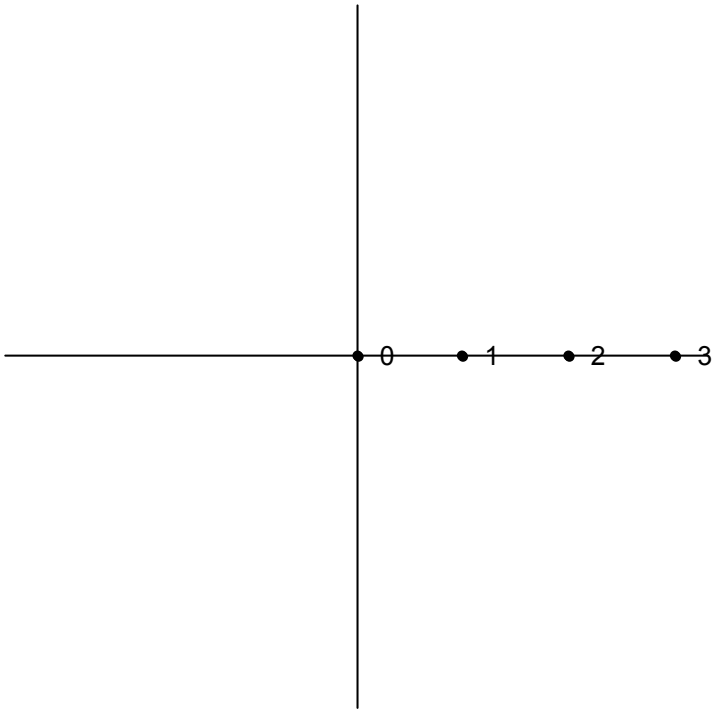


Fig. 4-40: Constellation diagram for 4ASK

4.3.10 APSK

With Amplitude Phase Shift Keying (APSK) modulation, the information is represented by the signal amplitude and the signal phase.

16APSK

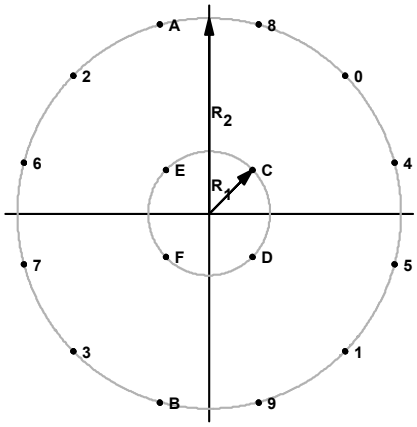


Fig. 4-41: Constellation diagram for 16APSK including the logical symbol mapping for DVB-S2

For DVB-S2 16APSK mappings, the ratio of the outer circle radius to the inner circle radius (γ = R2/R1) depends on the utilized code rate and complies with figure 4-41.

Table 4-16: Optimum constellation radius ratio γ (linear channel) for 16APSK

Code Rate	Modulation / coding spectral efficiency	γ
2/3	2.66	3.15
3/4	2.99	2.85
4/5	3.19	2.75
5/6	3.32	2.70
8/9	3.55	2.60
9/10	3.59	2.57

32APSK

For DVB-S2 32APSK mappings, the ratio of the middle circle radius to the inner circle radius (γ_1 = R2/R1) and the ratio of the outer circle radius to the inner circle radius (γ_2 depend on the utilized code rate and comply with table 4-17.

Table 4-17: Optimum constellation radius ratios γ_1 and γ_2 (linear channel) for 32APSK

Code Rate	Modulation / coding spectral efficiency	γ_1	γ_2
2/3	3.74	2.84	5.27
3/4	3.99	2.72	4.87
4/5	4.15	2.64	4.64
5/6	4.43	2.54	4.33
8/9	4.49	2.53	4.30

4.3.11 User-defined Modulation

In addition to the modulation types defined by the standards, modulation (including symbol mappings) can also be defined according to user requirements. In this case, the mapping is defined and stored in a specific format (`*.vam` file format) and then loaded to the VSA application. Modulation files in `.vam` format can be defined using a mapping wizard ("mapwiz"), an auxiliary tool provided by R&S via Internet free of charge. This tool is a precompiled MATLAB® file (MATLAB pcode). To download the tool together with a detailed description see http://www.rohde-schwarz.com (search term "mapwiz").

4.4 Overview of the Demodulation Process

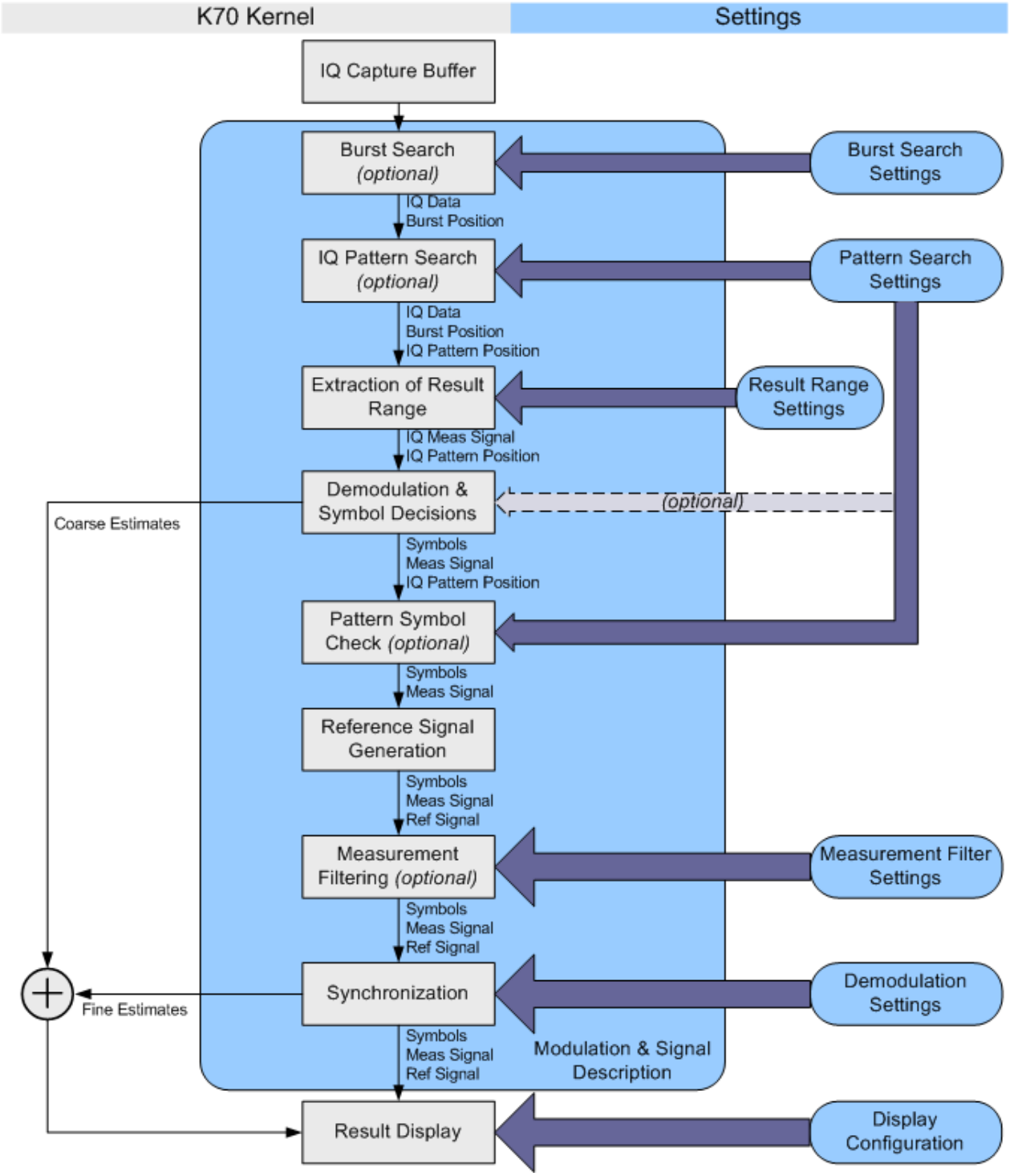


Fig. 4-42: Demodulation stages of the vector signal analysis option

The figure 4-42 provides an overview of the demodulation stages of the vector signal analysis option. The function blocks of the signal processing kernel can be found at the left (in grey) and their appropriate settings at the right (in blue).

A more detailed description of the most important stages is given in the following sections.

Burst Search

In this stage, the capture buffer is searched for bursts that comply with the signal description. The search itself can be switched on or off via the "Burst Search" dialog (see "Enabling Burst Searches" on page 169). A list of the detected bursts is passed on to the next processing stage.

I/Q Pattern Search

The "I/Q Pattern Search" is performed on the capture buffer. This means the VSA application modulates the selected pattern according to the transmit filter (Tx filter) and the modulation scheme. Subsequently, it searches the capture buffer for this I/Q pattern, i.e. the I/Q waveform of the pattern. It is assumed that patterns can only appear within bursts, i.e. the I/Q pattern search range is limited to the bursts detected by the burst search stage. If the burst search is switched off, the whole capture buffer is searched for the I/Q pattern. A list of all detected I/Q patterns is passed on to the next processing stage. It is important to note that the VSA application can only search for one pattern at a time.

The pattern search can be switched on or off via the "Pattern Search" dialog (see "Enabling Pattern Searches" on page 171).

Detected patterns are indicated by a green background in the symbol table. (If, during demodulation, individual symbols do not match the pattern after all, these symbols are indicated by a red frame.)

Extraction of Result Range

The result range can be aligned to a burst, a pattern or simply the start of the capture buffer (see "Reference" on page 178). Within this stage, the result range is cut from the capture buffer starting at a point that is specified by the user, e.g. the start of a detected burst. The VSA application automatically takes into account filter settling times by making the internal buffers sufficiently longer than the selected result range.

Demodulation & Symbol Decisions

This stage operates on the extracted result range and aims at making the correct symbol decisions. Within this stage, a coarse synchronization of the carrier frequency offset, the carrier phase, the scaling and the timing takes place. Furthermore, an automatically selected internal receive filter (Rx filter) is used in order to remove the intersymbol interference as effectively as possible. The outputs of this stage are the (coarsely) synchronized measurement signal and the symbol decisions (bits). The symbol decisions are later used for the "Pattern Symbol Check" stage and for the "Reference Signal Generation" stage.

Pattern Symbol Check

The "I/Q Pattern Search" stage can only detect whether the similarity between the I/Q pattern and the capture buffer exceeds a certain threshold and, in this way, find the most likely positions where a pattern can be found.

Within this stage, the VSA application checks whether the pattern symbols (bits) really coincide with the symbol decisions at the pre-detected position. For example, if one out of 20 symbols does not coincide, the "I/Q Pattern Search" stage might detect this I/Q pattern, but the "Pattern Symbol Check" stage will decline it.

Note that this stage is only active if the pattern search is switched on.

If individual symbols do not match the pattern, these symbols are indicated by a red frame in the symbol table.

Reference Signal Generation

The ideal reference signal is generated based on the detected symbols and the specifications of the signal model, i.e. the modulation scheme and the transmit filter (Tx filter). Optionally, a predefined known data sequence or pattern can be used to generate the reference signal (see chapter 4.4.5, "Synchronization and the Reference Signal", on page 101).

Measurement Filtering

Both the measurement signal and the reference signal are filtered with the specified measurement filter.

Synchronization

In this stage, the measurement signal and the reference signal are correlated. For PSK, QAM and MSK modulated signals, an estimation algorithm is used in order to obtain estimates for the signal amplitude, signal timing, carrier frequency error, phase error, I/Q offset, gain imbalance, quadrature error and the amplitude droop. Alternatively, it is possible to disable the estimation algorithm.

For FSK modulated signals, estimates for the signal amplitude, signal timing, carrier frequency error, FSK deviation error and the carrier frequency drift are calculated. The measurement signal is subsequently corrected with these estimates. Compensation for FSK deviation error and carrier frequency drift can be enabled or disabled.

For more information on synchronization see

- chapter 4.4.5, "Synchronization and the Reference Signal", on page 101
- chapter 4.5.1.2, "Estimation", on page 107
- chapter 5.9.2, "Advanced Demodulation (Synchronization)", on page 183

Result Display

The selected measurement results are displayed in the window(s). Configuration of the windows can be performed via the result window configuration dialog (see chapter 6.5, "Display and Window Configuration", on page 204).

- Burst Search 94
- I/Q Pattern Search 96
- Demodulation and Symbol Decisions 97
- Pattern Symbol Check 100
- Synchronization and the Reference Signal 101
- The Equalizer 103

4.4.1 Burst Search

The burst search is performed only if it is switched on. Otherwise, this stage is skipped. It is recommended that you switch the burst search on if the signal is bursted. This ensures that all internal estimators are operated in time ranges where the burst power ramping is up.

In order to eliminate amplitude variations caused by noise or the modulation itself, the instantaneous power of the whole capture buffer is computed and then a moving average filter is applied. The length of this filter is automatically determined with the help of the user settings.

The filtered power of the capture buffer is subsequently compared to an automatically chosen threshold and the rising and falling edges of bursts are identified. With the help of the detected edges and some further processing, it is possible to decide whether the burst "candidates" comply with the user settings.

All bursts must have a length between ("Min Burst Length" – "Search Tolerance") and ("Max Burst Length" + "Search Tolerance") to be accepted. See "Burst Settings" on page 142 and chapter 5.7.1, "Burst Search", on page 168 for a more detailed description of these parameters.

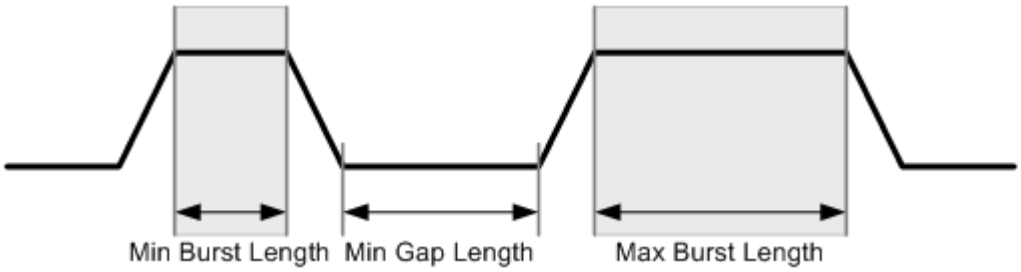
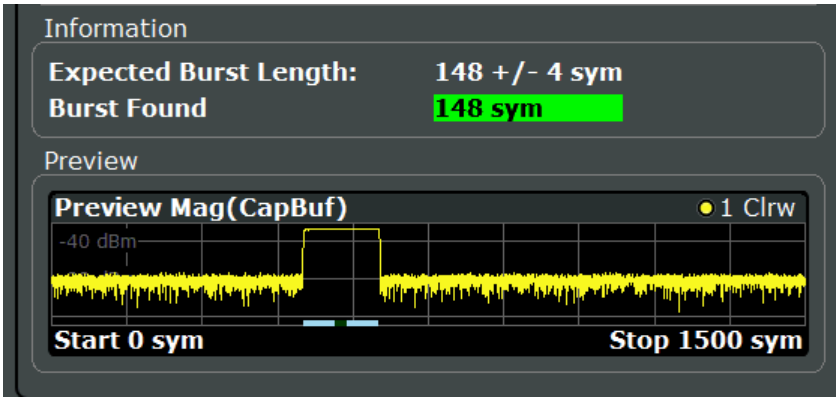


Fig. 4-43: Burst Search parameters

You can influence the robustness of the burst search directly by entering the correct minimum gap length, minimum burst length and maximum burst length (see "Burst Settings" on page 142 and "Min Gap Length" on page 170). Refer to figure 4-43 for an illustration of the three parameters.

The detected bursts in the capture buffer for the current burst search settings are indicated by blue lines in the preview area of the "Burst Search" configuration dialog box (see chapter 5.7.1, "Burst Search", on page 168).



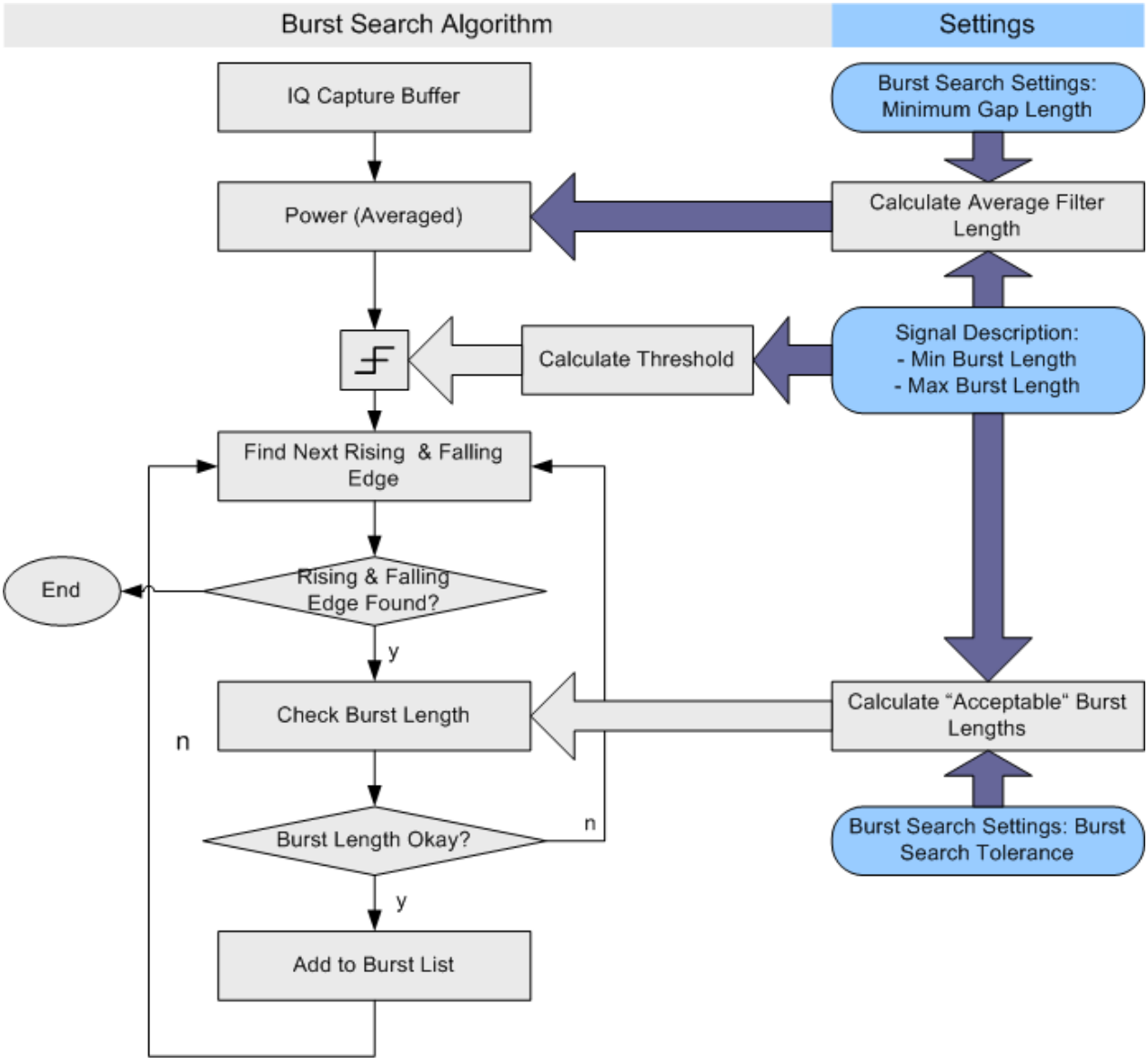


Fig. 4-44: Burst search algorithm

4.4.2 I/Q Pattern Search

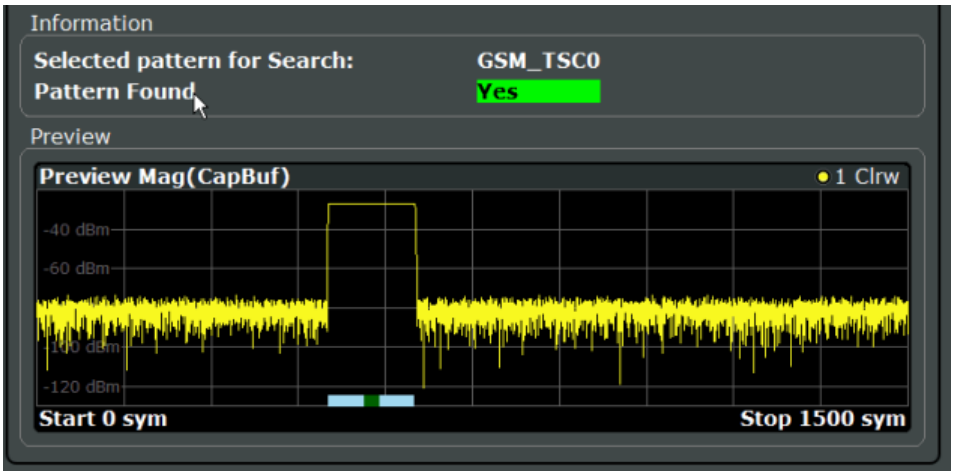
The I/Q pattern search is performed only if it is switched on. Otherwise, this stage is skipped. The main benefit of the I/Q pattern search is that it enables an alignment of the result range to the pattern. Furthermore, this stage can function as a filter: If the burst search and I/Q pattern search are switched on, and the parameter "Meas Only If Pattern Symbols Correct" is set to true, only bursts with the correct pattern are demodulated (see "Meas only if Pattern Symbols Correct" on page 172).

During the I/Q pattern search stage, the capture buffer is searched for an I/Q pattern by trying different time and frequency hypotheses. The I/Q pattern is generated internally, based on the specified symbol number of the pattern and the signal description

(i.e. modulation scheme and transmit filter). The I/Q pattern search can also be referred to as the I/Q waveform. An I/Q pattern is considered detected if the correlation metric, i.e. the correlation value between the ideal I/Q pattern and capture buffer, exceeds a specified "I/Q Correlation Threshold" (see "I/Q Correlation Threshold" on page 171.)

If the burst search is switched on, the I/Q pattern search only searches the I/Q pattern in bursts previously detected by the burst search. Furthermore, it only finds the first I/Q pattern within each burst. If the burst search is switched off, the I/Q pattern search searches for the I/Q pattern in the entire capture buffer.

The first detected pattern in the capture buffer for the current pattern search settings is indicated by a green line in the preview area of the "Pattern Search" configuration dialog box (see chapter 5.7.2, "Pattern Search", on page 170).



Predefined Patterns

Common standards usually have predefined pattern lists with standard-specific patterns. Patterns required for the current measurement can be selected from this list. This list can be extended by patterns that are already available in the R&S FSWP. Newly created patterns can also be added to the list.

4.4.3 Demodulation and Symbol Decisions

This stage operates on the result range and aims to make the correct symbol decisions. The algorithm is illustrated in figure 4-45 using the example of a QPSK modulation. After timing and scaling recovery, a frequency offset and phase offset estimator is employed.

After this coarse synchronization, the VSA application makes symbol decisions, i.e. recovers which symbols were transmitted by the device under test (DUT).

Typically, the employed estimators are "non-data-aided" (NDA) estimators. This means that they operate on an unknown data sequence. Since the local oscillators (LO) of the transmitter (device under test) and the receiver (R&S FSWP) are normally not coupled,

their phase offset with respect to each other is unknown. The unknown transmission delay between DUT and R&S FSWP adds a further unknown phase offset.

Due to this unknown phase offset, the result of the demodulation can be ambiguous with respect to the absolute phase position because of the rotational symmetry of e.g. a PSK constellation. For example, in the case of non-differential QPSK modulation, the measurement signal, the reference signal and the decided I/Q symbols may have a constant phase offset of {0, π/2, π, or 3π/2}. This offset can only be detected and eliminated if a pattern was successfully detected at symbol level (see also chapter 4.4.4, "Pattern Symbol Check", on page 100).

If modulation types are used where the information is represented by the phase transition, e.g. differential PSK or MSK, the absolute phase position is not an issue. Thus, the ambiguity of the starting phase does not have an influence on the symbol decisions.

If the measurement signal contains a known pattern, it is also possible to use a "data-aided" (DA) estimator at this stage. This means that the estimator operates on a known data sequence, i.e. the pattern. If the signal contains a pattern, it is possible to choose between the above-described non-data-aided estimator and the data-aided estimator with the setting "Coarse Synchronization: Pattern". If the data-aided estimator is employed, the phase ambiguitiy can be resolved at this stage.

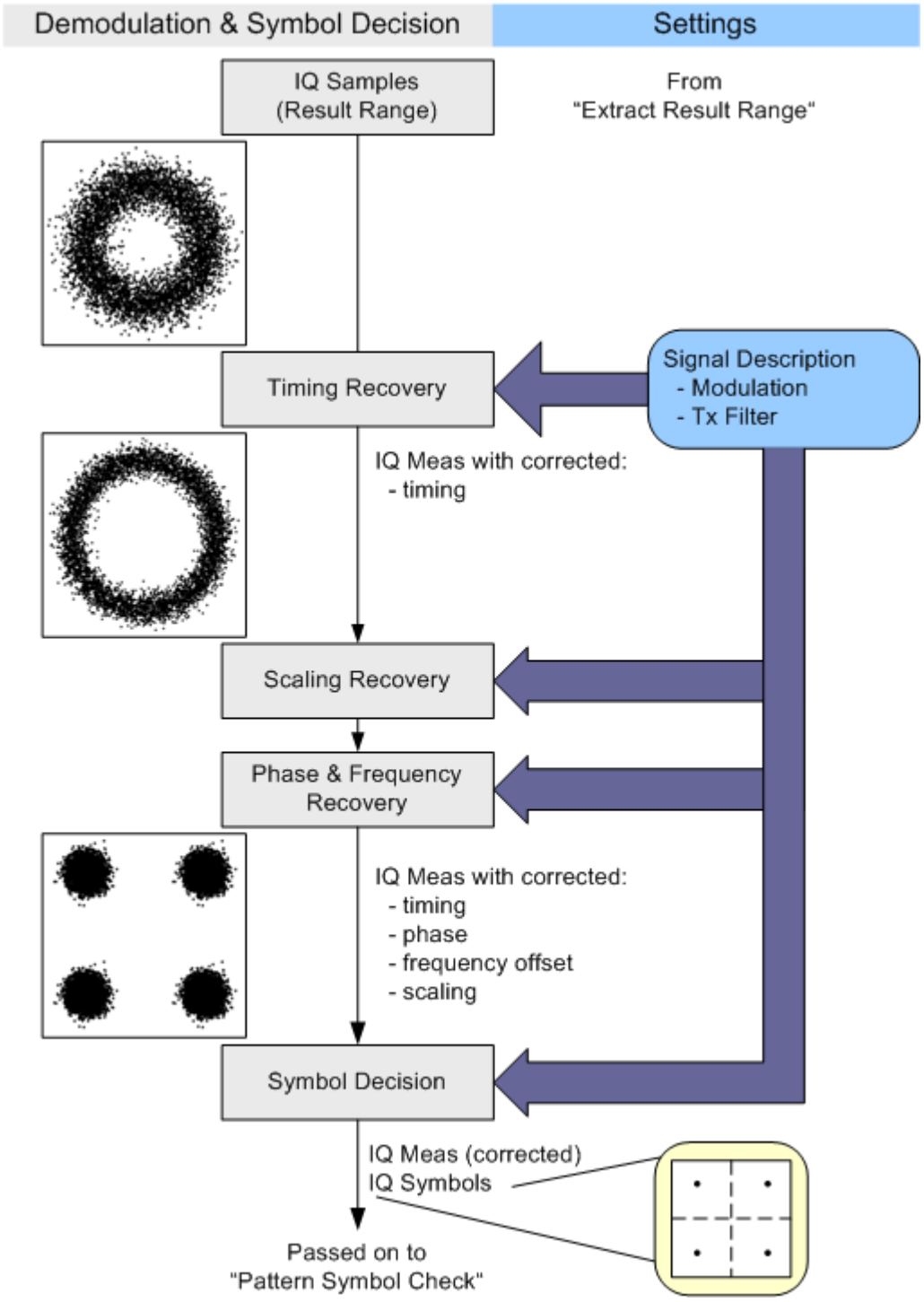


Fig. 4-45: Demodulation and Symbol Decision algorithm

4.4.4 Pattern Symbol Check

This stage performs a bit-by-bit comparison between the selected pattern and the demodulated bits. It is important to note that this comparison is only performed at positions that have been identified by the I/Q pattern search as possible pattern positions. The algorithm and a simple example are illustrated in figure 4-46.

First, the pattern candidate bits are extracted from the whole bitstream calculated by the "Demodulation & Symbol Decisions" stage. This means that the symbol stream is cut at the position that has been detected by the I/Q Pattern Search as the start of the pattern. The extracted sequence is then compared to the selected pattern.

If the demodulation has been ambiguous with respect to the absolute phase position, the extracted sequence needs to be compared to all possible rotated versions of the selected pattern. For example, in the case of QPSK modulation, the rotational symmetry has the order four, i.e. there are four pattern hypotheses. If the extracted sequence coincides with one of the hypotheses, the pattern is declared as "found" and the absolute phase corresponding to the appropriate hypothesis is passed on. Both the symbol decisions and the I/Q measurement signal are then rotated with this pattern phase (for the whole result range), thus resolving the phase ambiguity.

For more information refer to:

- chapter 4.4.3, "Demodulation and Symbol Decisions", on page 97
- chapter 4.4.2, "I/Q Pattern Search", on page 96

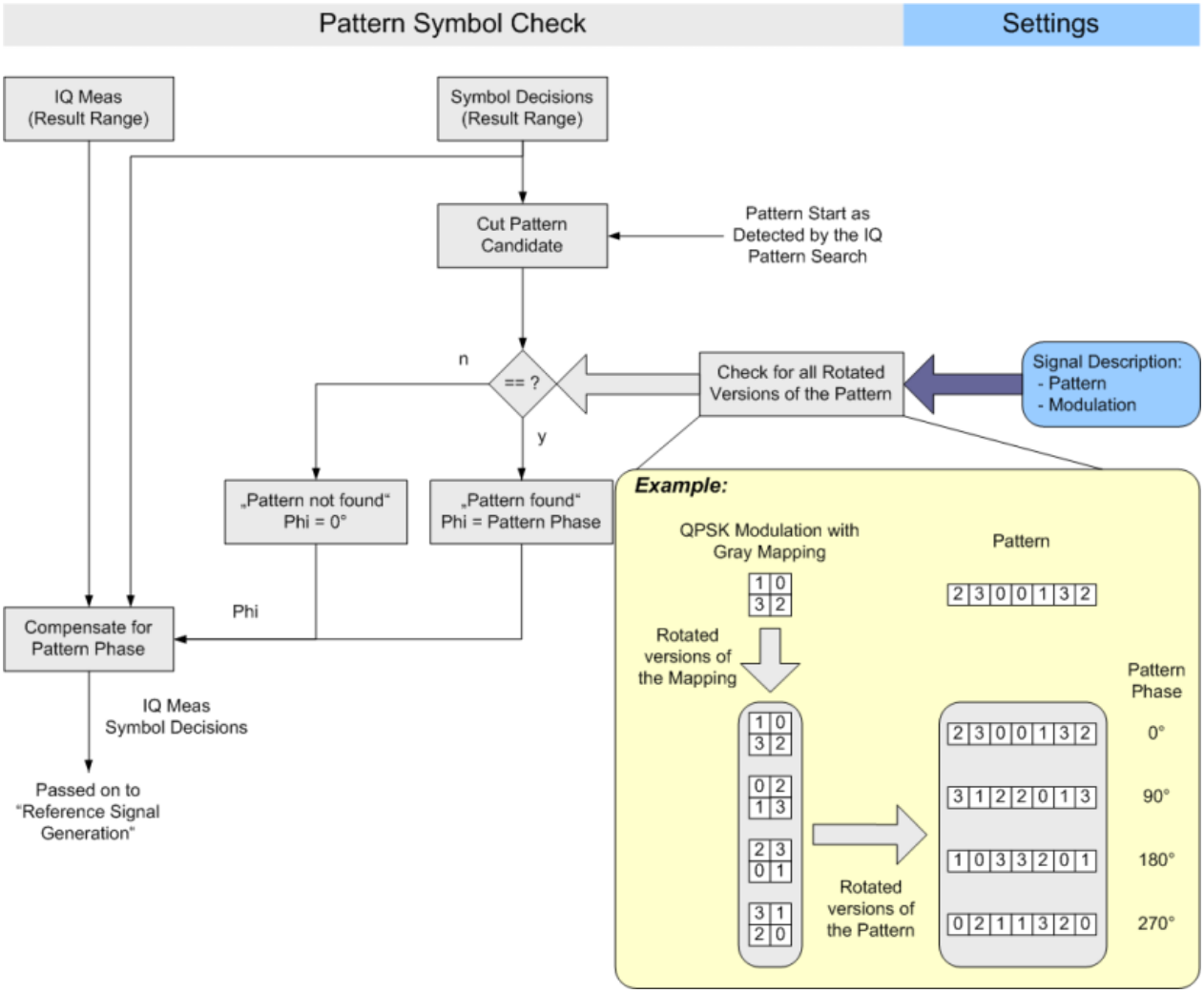


Fig. 4-46: Pattern Symbol Check algorithm

4.4.5 Synchronization and the Reference Signal

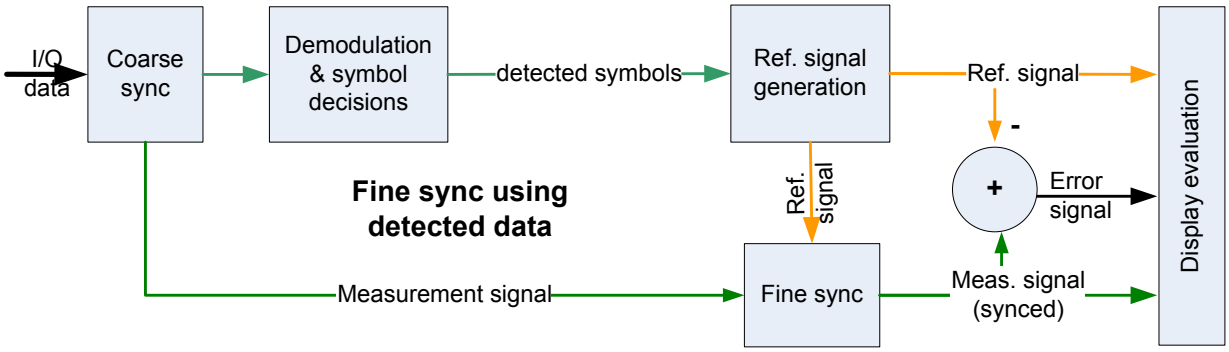
The ideal reference signal is generated based on the detected symbols and the specifications of the signal model, i.e. the modulation scheme, known data (if available) and the transmit filter (Tx filter). In the fine synchronization stage, the measurement signal and the reference signal are correlated to obtain a more precisely synchronized reference signal.

The results of the correlation are used to calculate various results, e.g. the EVM and BER. Various methods are available to determine the reference signal and perform fine sychronization.

Fine synchronization using detected data

By default, the reference signal is estimated from the detected data. However, if the signal has a poor transmission quality or a high noise level, false symbol decisions are

more frequent, which may cause spikes in the EVM results and lead to a false reference signal.



To improve the symbol decisions in poor signals, in particular when multiple detection errors occur, the reference signal can be estimated from a smaller area that includes a known symbol sequence in the input signal. In this case, the results for the limited reference area are more precise, at the cost of less accurate results outside this area. The reference area can be defined either using a pattern or using a known data sequence from a Known Data file. If no predefined data sequences are available for the signal, the detected data is used by default.

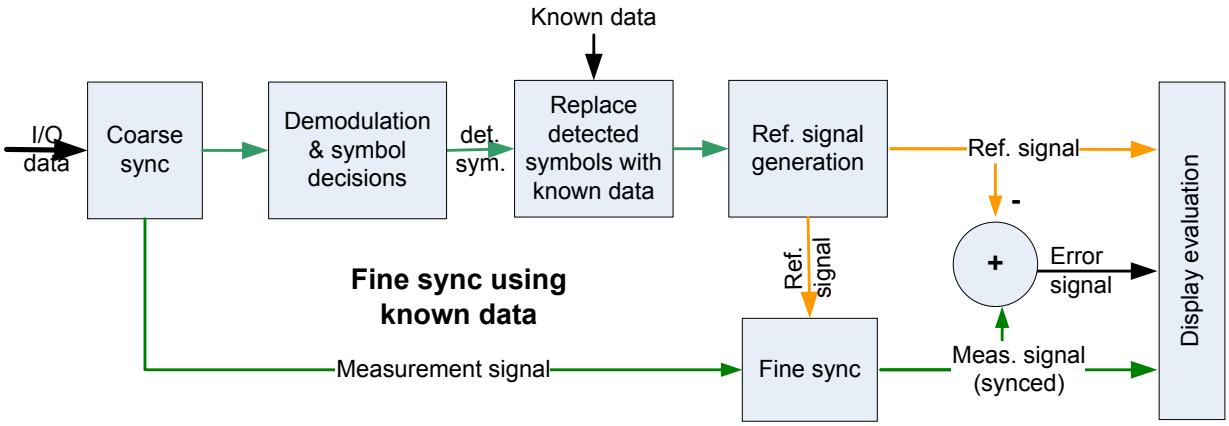
Fine synchronization using known data

If the data sequences to be expected in the signal are known in advance, they can be loaded to the R&S FSWP VSA application and used for comparison with the measured signal. The reference signal is then defined as the data sequence from the file that most closely matches the measured data.

Additionally, you can define a maximum symbol error rate (SER) for the known sequence in reference to the measured data. If the SER of the known sequence exceeds this limit, the default synchronization using the detected data is performed.

Thus, assuming a perfect match exists in the known data, which is just as long as the reference range, this sequence is the ideal reference signal, with no detection errors. The EVM is calculated correctly and fine synchronization is very precise.

If the known data sequence is shorter than the reference range, it is recommended that you reduce the reference range to the length of the data sequence. Otherwise, the EVM and synchronization results outside the known data sequence are less accurate.

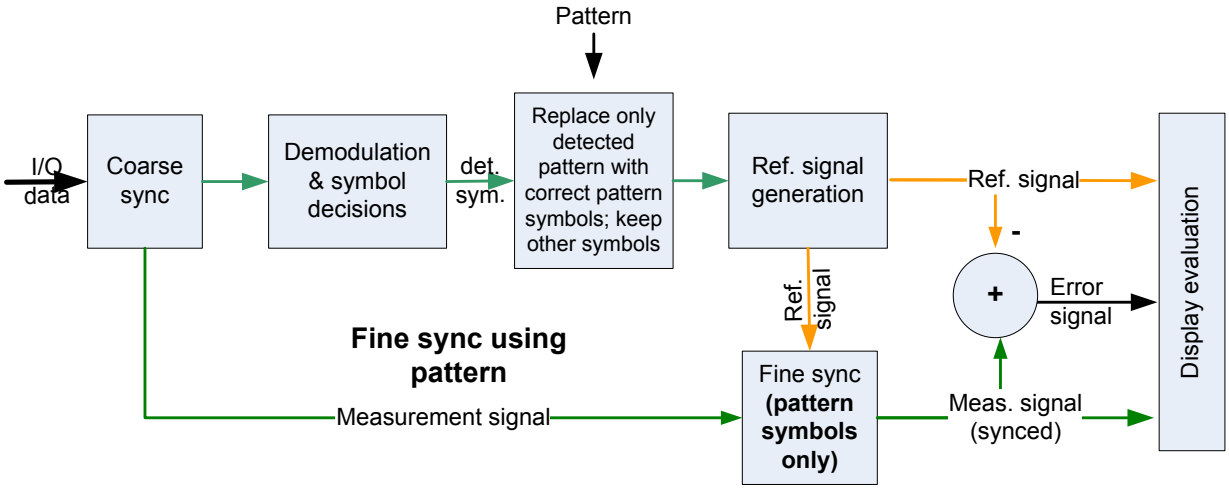


Fine synchronization using a pattern

In some cases, the data sequence to be expected in the entire result range is not known in advance; however, a specific symbol pattern that will always occur is know. In this case, the reference signal can be estimated from the defined pattern where available, while all data outside the pattern is estimated using the detected symbols. Detection errors within the pattern are corrected. The EVM is calculated using the complete reference range; it is correct only within the pattern.

Fine synchronization, on the other hand, is performed only within the pattern range, which is usually much shorter than the result range. The fewer the symbols on which synchronization is based, the less accurate it becomes.

To obtain correct results for all evaluated data, it is recommended that you reduce the reference range to the length of the pattern.



4.4.6 The Equalizer

A possible source of high modulation errors of the DUT with PSK and QAM signals is a non-flat frequency response or ripple in frequency response within the modulation bandwidth.

This could be caused by the DUT's:

- Analog filter sections
- Digital filter sections, if a shortened filter length is used
- Digital arithmetic sections, if a shortened bit-length is used

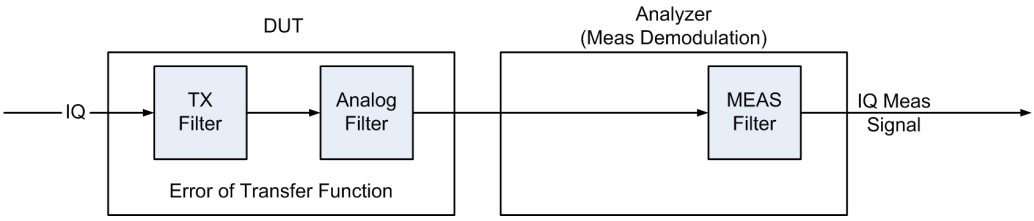


Fig. 4-47: General processing in the modulation- and demodulation stages

An equalizer filter with a reverse frequency response characteristic is able to compensate less distorted frequency responses in order to improve the modulation analysis results (see figure 4-48).

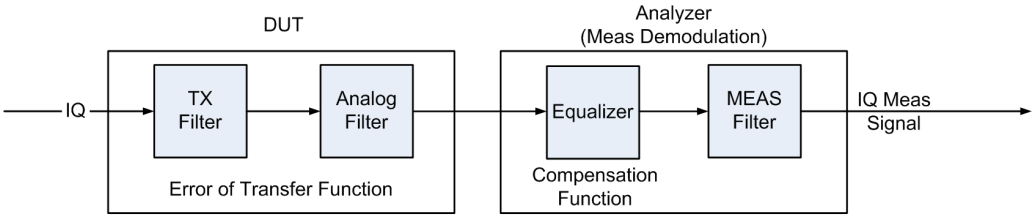


Fig. 4-48: Compensation of the transfer function's error by inserting an equalizer in the receive path

For small distortions the reference signal can be determined correctly without pre-equalization. The equalizer can be calculated by comparing the reference signal and the measured signal and is only applied to the measured signal. This is referred to as **normal equalizer mode**. Note that the resulting equalizer function is not simply the inverted distortion function.

For more complex distortions the reference signal might not be determined correctly due to wrong symbol decisions. Despite the resulting imperfect equalizer calculation, the estimated equalizer is often good enough to improve the reference signal creation in the succeeding sweep. Thus, the new equalizer is improved successively. This processing mode of the equalizer is called **tracking mode**. After only a few sweeps, the results are sufficiently accurate and the learning phase is completed. Then the equalizer can be used without additional calculations as long as the input signal remains stable. If an unstable input has led to an unusable equalizer filter, reset the equalizer with the "Reset" button.

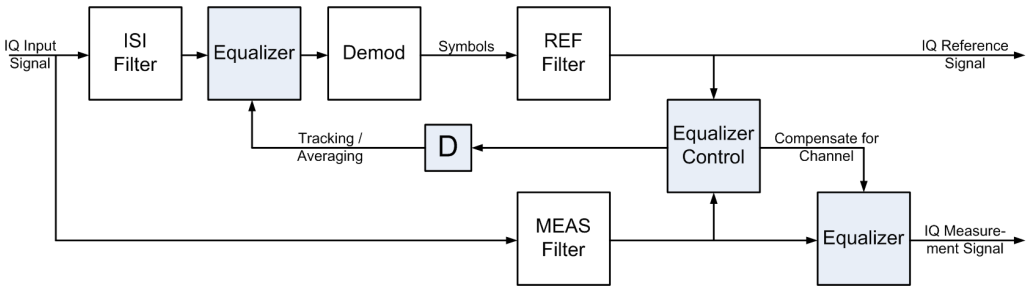


Fig. 4-49: An equalizer filter can be activated in the reference and measurement signal path. The filter coefficients are determined in such a way that the error vector magnitude (EVM) is minimized.

The result range used for equalizer calculation might be quite short leading to unstable equalizer impulse responses. For time-invariant channels the estimation length can be extended using **Averaging mode**. In this case, the statistics from *all* previously determined reference signals and measurement signals are averaged to determine the current equalizer function. Thus, the results of previous sweeps are continuously considered to calculate the current equalizer values. Averaging is only restarted when the R&S FSWP is switched off or when the user manually resets the equalizer. Obviously, this method requires a stable input signal for the entire duration of the measurement, as otherwise the current equalizer is distorted by previous results.

This process requires extended calculation time so that the measurement update rate of the R&S FSWP decreases distinctly. When the distortions are compensated sufficiently, this averaging process can be stopped. The current filter is **frozen**, that means it is no longer changed.

Keep in mind that in Tracking and Averaging mode for sweep counts > 1 repeated analysis of past result ranges might lead to differing readings.

The equalizer algorithm is limited to PSK and QAM modulation schemes, as the optimization criterion of the algorithm is based on minimizing the mean square error vector magnitude. Thus it cannot be used for FSK modulation.

User-defined equalizers

Instead of tracking equalizer values repeatedly for different input signals, you can store existing values to a file and load them again later. This is useful if signals from the same input source are measured frequently. In this case, you only have to perform a calculation once and can use the same equalizer filter again and again.

Filter length

The length of the equalizer can be defined in symbols. The longer the equalizer the higher the resolution in the frequency domain is and the more distortion can be compensated. The shorter the filter length, the less calculation time is required during the equalizer's tracking or averaging phase.

Estimation points per symbol

You can define how many sample points are used for the equalizer calculation at each symbol ("Estimation points per symbol", see chapter 4.7, "Display Points vs Estimation

Points per Symbol", on page 127). Typically, this is one point per symbol (= **symbol rate**) or a factor of 2.

Channel EVM

The equalizer not only compensates for distortions in the measurement signal, but also improves the accuracy of the estimated ideal reference signal. Thus, it is usually recommendable to enable the equalizer once you have analyzed the original input signal on the R&S FSWP. By default, the error results are calculated using the compensated values if the equalizer is enabled. However, you can disable the compensation for channel results in order to analyze the actual error values obtained from the distorted channel.

4.5 Signal Model, Estimation and Modulation Errors

This section describes the signal and error models used within the VSA application. The estimation algorithms used to quantify specific modulation errors are then outlined. The descriptions vary depending on the modulation type.

- PSK, QAM and MSK Modulation..... 106
- FSK Modulation.....117

4.5.1 PSK, QAM and MSK Modulation

4.5.1.1 Error Model

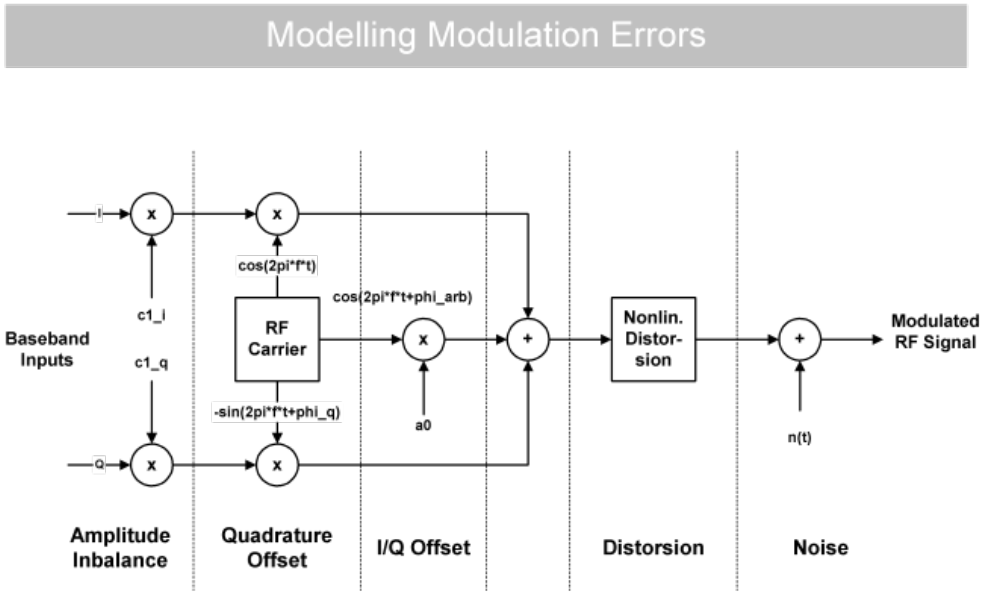


Fig. 4-50: Modelling Modulation Errors

The measured signal model for PSK, QAM and MSK modulation is shown in figure 4-50 and can be expressed as:

$$MEAS(t) = \left(g_I \cdot REF_I(t-\tau) + c_I + j \cdot \left(g_Q \cdot REF_Q(t-\tau) + c_Q\right) e^{j\cdot\vartheta}\right) e^{j\cdot(2\pi f_0 t+\varphi)-\alpha t} + n(t)$$

where:

$REF_I(t)$ and $REF_Q(t)$: the inphase and quadrature component of the reference signal

g_I and g_Q: the effects of the gain imbalance

c_I and c_Q: the effects of an I/Q offset

ϑ: the quadrature error

α: the amplitude droop

f_0: the carrier frequency offset

φ: the carrier phase offset

τ: the timing offset

n(t): a disturbing additive noise process of unknown power

4.5.1.2 Estimation

The VSA application includes two synchronization stages. The first stage has already been described in the context of the "Demodulation & Symbol Decisions" block (see chapter 4.4.3, "Demodulation and Symbol Decisions", on page 97).

The second stage is realized within the "Synchronization" block. Here, the measurement signal is matched to the reference signal by minimizing the mean square of the error vector magnitude. This is done by selecting the optimum parameter vector $\hat{x}$:

$$\hat{x} = \arg\min_{\tilde{x}} \left\{ \sum_t \left| MEAS(t) - REF(t, \tilde{x}) \right|^2 \right\}$$

The minimization takes place at the sample instants specified by the Estimation Points/Sym parameter, i.e.

$$t = n \cdot T_E$$

with T_E: the sampling period used for estimation

Subsequently, the measurement signal is corrected with the determined parameter vector. Note that with a subset of the parameters, you can enable or disable correction (see chapter 5.9.1, "Demodulation - Compensation", on page 179).

Estimation ranges

The "estimation ranges" are determined internally according to the signal description:

- For continuous signals, the estimation range corresponds to the entire result range, since it can then be assumed that the signal consists of valid modulated symbols at all time instants.
- For bursted signals, the estimation range corresponds to the overlapping area of the detected burst and the "Result Range". Furthermore, the Run-In/Run-Out ranges (see "Burst Settings" on page 142) are explicitly excluded from the estimation range.

In the special case that the signal is indicated as a "burst signal", but is so highly distorted that the burst search cannot detect a burst, the estimation range corresponds to the pattern and (if an offset of the pattern is indicated) the useful part of the burst from its start to the pattern start.

4.5.1.3 Modulation Errors

Error vector (EV)

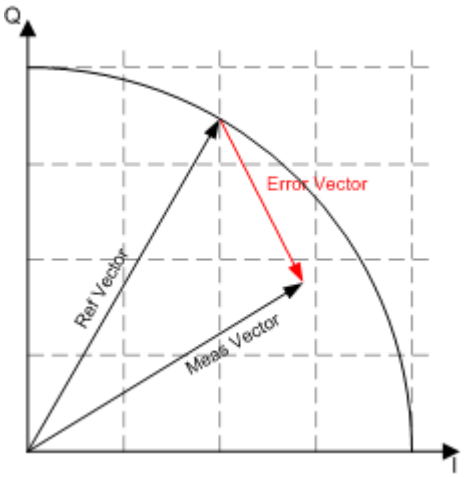


Fig. 4-51: Modulation error: error vector

The error vector is the difference between the measurement signal vector (Meas vector) and the reference signal vector (Ref vector).

Error Vector Magnitude (EVM)

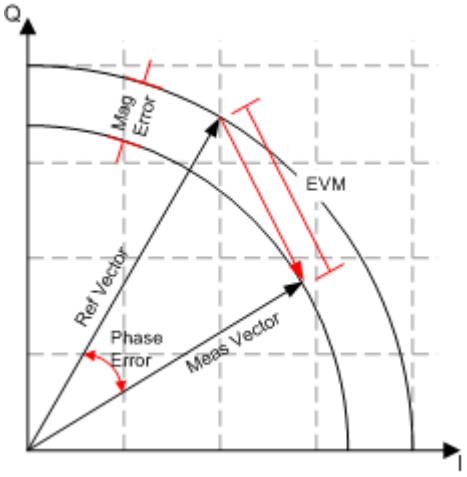


Fig. 4-52: Modulation error: EVM, magnitude error, phase error

The magnitude of the error vector in the diagram is specified as the error vector magnitude (EVM). It is commonly normalized to the mean reference power, or alternatively to the maximum reference power or the mean or maximum constellation power (power at the symbol instants, see "Normalize EVM to" on page 184). The EVM should not be confused with the magnitude error, see below.

Magnitude Error

The magnitude error is defined as the difference between the measurement vector magnitude and the reference vector magnitude (see figure 4-52).

Phase Error

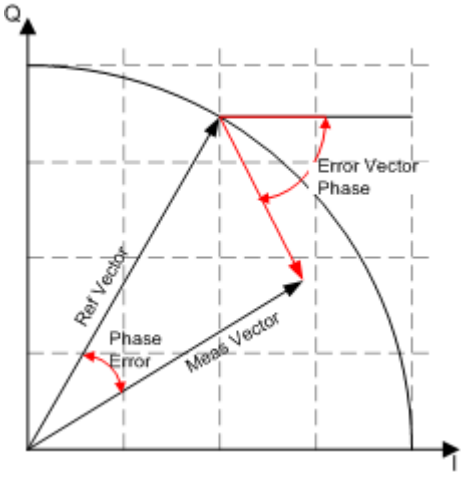


Fig. 4-53: Modulation error: Phase error, error vector phase

The phase error is the phase difference between the measurement vector and the reference vector.

$$PHASE\_ERR(t) = PHASE_{MEAS}(t) - PHASE_{REF}(t)$$

This measurement parameter is of great importance for MSK modulation measurements.

The phase error should not be confused with the error vector phase. The error vector phase is the absolute phase of the error vector (see figure 4-53).

The effects of the different modulation errors in the transmitter on the result display of the analyzer are described in the next topics. All diagrams show the equivalent, complex baseband signal.

Modulation Error Ratio (MER)

The modulation error ratio (MER) is closely related to EVM:

$$MER = -20 \cdot \log_{10}(EVM)\ dB$$

where the EVM is normalized to the mean reference power.

Symbol Rate Error (SRE)

The symbol rate error (SRE) describes the difference between the defined (reference) symbol rate and the currently measured symbol rate in relation to the reference symbol rate. The value is given in parts per million (ppm).

$$SRE = \frac{SR_{Meas} - SR_{Ref}}{SR_{Ref}}$$

Currently, the SRE is only calculated for PSK, QAM and User QAM modulation, and only if compensation for SRE is activated (see chapter 5.9.1, "Demodulation - Compensation", on page 179).

Example:

For a defined symbol rate of SR_{Ref} = *1 MHz*, and a measured symbol rate of SR_{Meas} = 999.9 kHz, the symbol rate error is:

SRE = [(999.9-1000) / 1000] * 1 000 000 ppm = -100 ppm

I/Q Offset (Origin Offset)

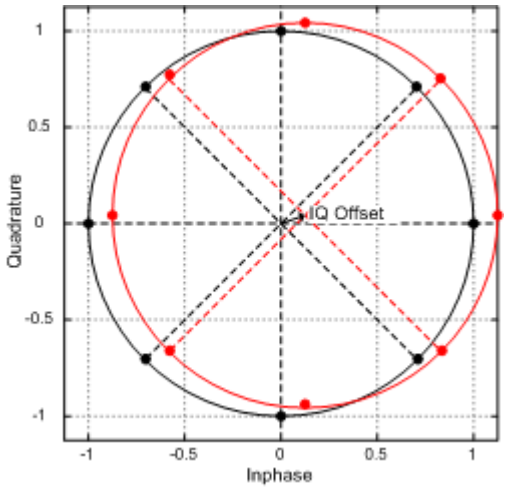


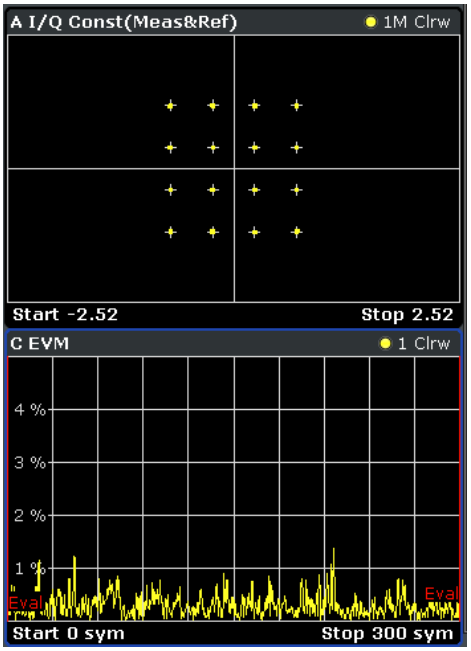
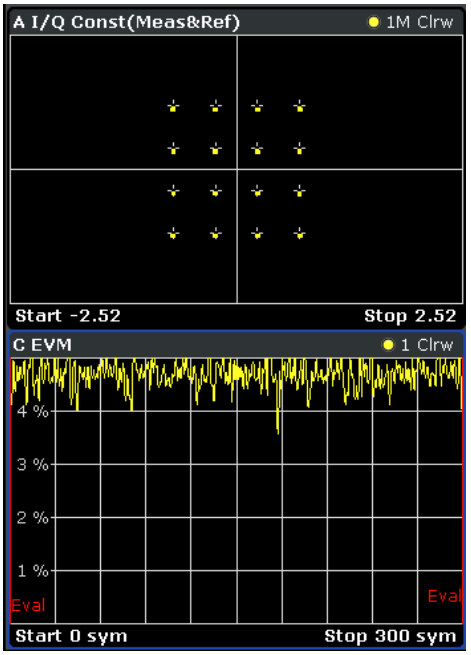
Fig. 4-54: Effect of an I/Q or origin offset after demodulation and error compensation

The effect of an I/Q offset in the transmitter is shown in figure 4-54.

The I/Q offset can be compensated for if the corresponding option is selected in the demodulation settings. In this case, the offset does not affect the EVM.

Example:

The following figures compare the results for a compensated I/Q offset of 2.5% and a non-compensated offset.

I/Q Offset compensated for	I/Q Offset NOT compensated for
	

Gain Imbalance

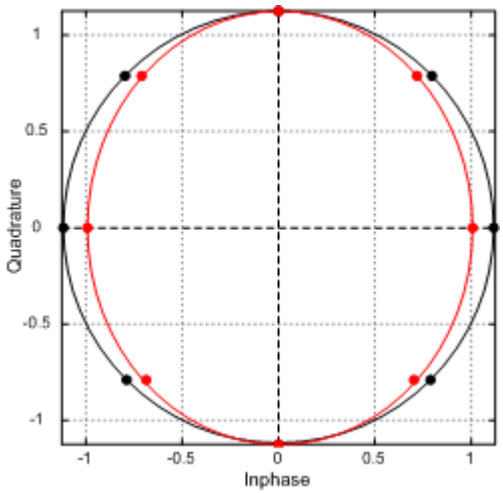


Fig. 4-55: Effect of gain imbalance

The gain difference in the I and Q channels during signal generation in the transmitter is referred to as gain imbalance. The effect of this error on the constellation diagram and the unit circle are shown in figure 4-55. In the example, the gain in the I channel is slightly reduced which causes a distortion of coordinates in the I direction. The unit circle of the ideal constellation points has an elliptic shape.

The gain imbalance can be compensated for if the corresponding option is selected in the demodulation settings. In this case, the imbalance does not affect the EVM.

Note that the gain imbalance is not estimated (and cannot be compensated for) in a BPSK signal.

Preconditions for Gain Imbalance and Quadrature Error measurements

The distortions "gain imbalance" and "quadrature error" can only be measured without ambiguity, if the following two conditions are fullfilled:

- a pattern is detected
- the modulation is a non-differential, non-rotating QAM or PSK

Otherwise, only the measurement parameter "I/Q Imbalance", which is a combination of the gain imbalance and the quadrature error, is significant.

Quadrature Error

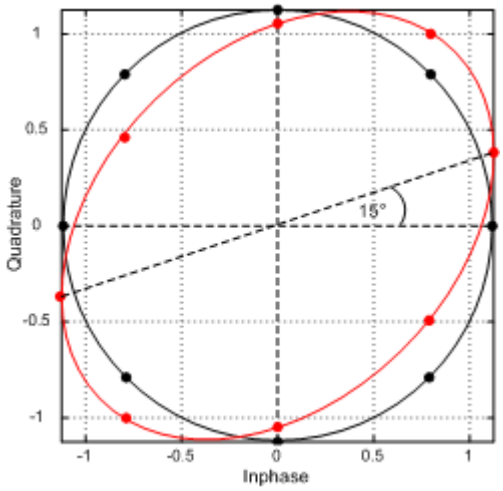


Fig. 4-56: Effect of Quadrature Error

The quadrature error is another modulation error which is shown in figure 4-56.

In this diagram, the I and Q components of the modulated carrier are of identical amplitude but the phase between the two components deviates from 90°.

This error also distorts the coordinates. In the example in figure 4-56, the Q-axis is shifted.

Note that the quadrature error is not estimated (and cannot be compensated for) in a BPSK signal.

I/Q Imbalance

The effect of quadrature error and gain imbalance are combined to form the error parameter I/Q imbalance.

$$B_{[lin]} = \frac{\left| g_I - g_Q \cdot e^{j\theta} \right|}{\left| g_I + g_Q \cdot e^{j\theta} \right|}$$

where g_I and g_Q are the gain of the inphase and the quadrature component and θ represents the quadrature error.

The I/Q imbalance can be compensated for if the corresponding option is selected in the demodulation settings. In this case, the I/Q imbalance does not affect the EVM.

Note that the I/Q imbalance is not estimated (and cannot be compensated for) in a BPSK signal.

Amplitude Droop

The decrease of the signal power over time in the transmitter is referred to amplitude droop.

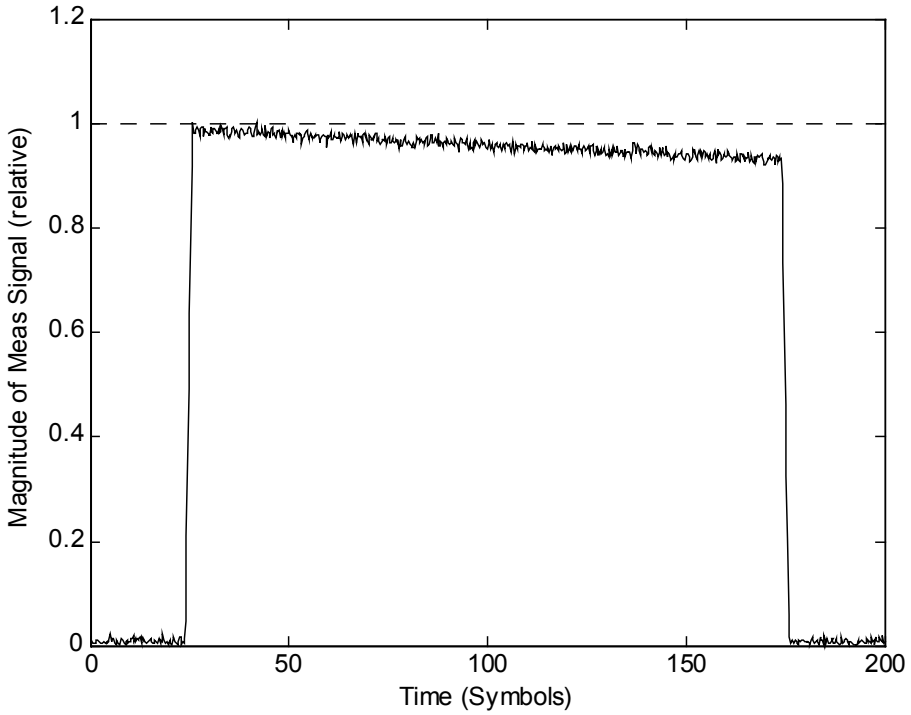
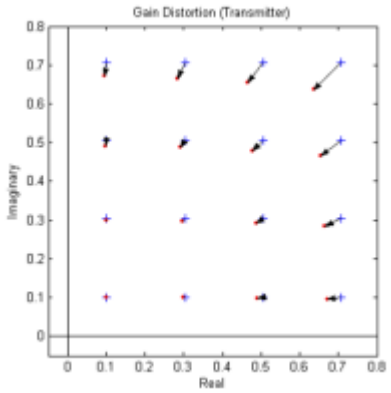
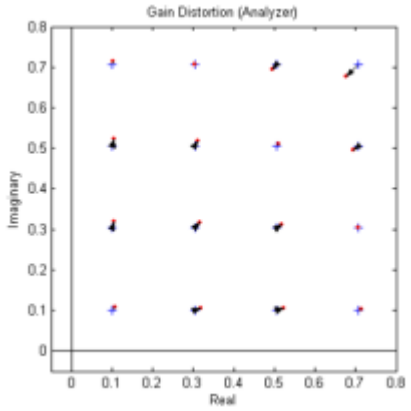


Fig. 4-57: Effect of amplitude droop

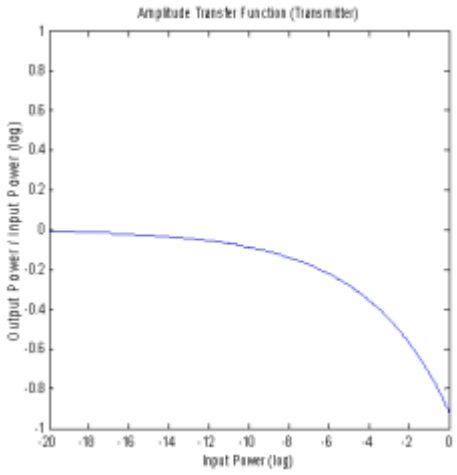
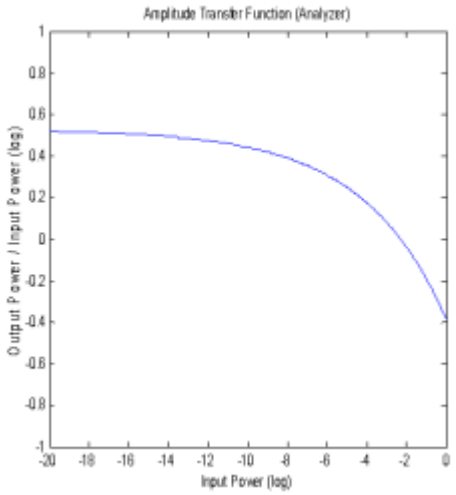
Gain Distortion

Table 4-18: Effect of nonlinear amplitude distortions

Nonlinear distortions: amplitude distortion (transmitter)	Amplitude distortion (analyzer)
	

The effect of nonlinear amplitude distortions on a 64QAM signal are illustrated in table 4-18 (only the first quadrant is shown). The transfer function is level-dependent: the highest effects occur at high input levels while low signal levels are hardly affected. The signal is scaled in the analyzer so that the average square magnitude of the error vector is minimized. The second column shows the signal after scaling.

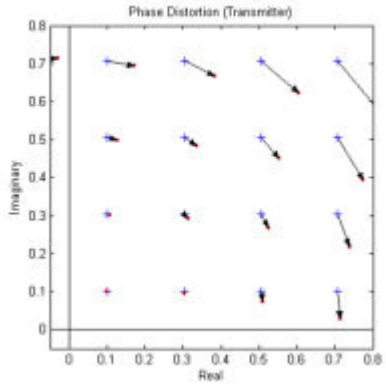
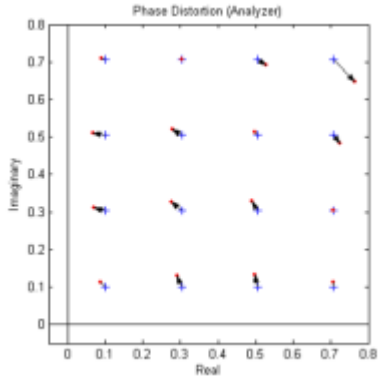
Table 4-19: Amplitude transfer functions

Amplitude transfer function (transmitter)	Amplitude transfer function (analyzer)
	

A logarithmic display of the amplitude transfer functions is shown in table 4-19. The analyzer trace is shifted against the transmitter trace by this scale factor.

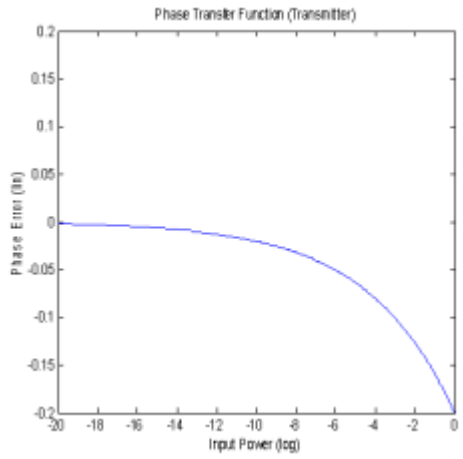
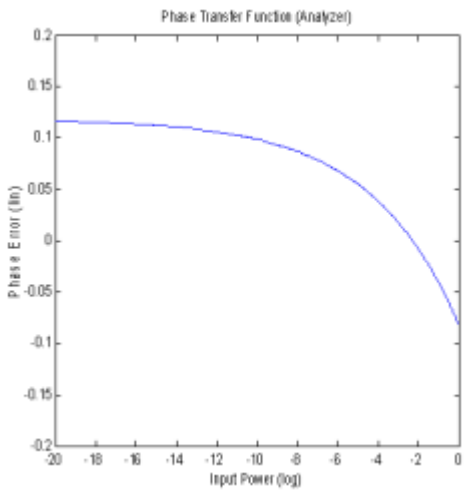
Phase Distortion

Table 4-20: Effect of nonlinear phase distortions

Nonlinear distortions: phase distortion (transmitter)	Phase distortion (analyzer)
	

The effect of nonlinear phase distortions on a 64QAM signal is illustrated in table 4-20 (only the first quadrant is shown). The transfer function is level-dependent: the highest effects occur at high input levels while low signal levels are hardly affected. These effects are caused, for instance, by saturation in the transmitter output stages. The signal is scaled in the analyzer so that the average square magnitude of the error vector is minimized. The second column shows the signal after scaling.

Table 4-21: Phase transfer functions

Nonlinear distortions: phase distortion (transmitter)	Phase distortions (analyzer)
	

A logarithmic display of the phase transfer functions is shown in table 4-21. The analyzer trace is shifted by the phase described above as against the transmitter trace.

Noise

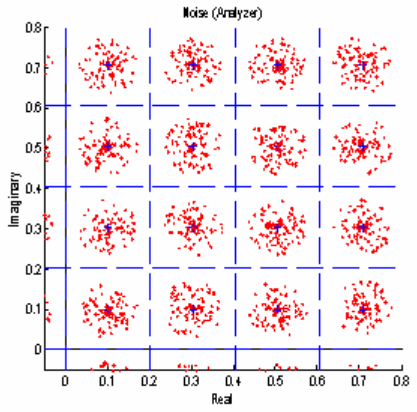


Fig. 4-58: Additive noise

A 64QAM signal with additive noise is shown in figure 4-58 (only the first quadrant is shown). The symbol decision thresholds are also shown.

The noise signal forms a "cloud" around the ideal symbol point in the constellation diagram. Exceeding the symbol decision boundaries leads to wrong symbol decisions and increases the bit error rate.

Similar displays are obtained in case of incorrect transmitter filter settings. When an incorrect filter is selected, crosstalk occurs between neighbouring symbol decision points instead of the ISI-free points. The effect increases the more the filtering deviates from actual requirements.

The two effects described cannot be distinguished in the Constellation I/Q diagram but in statistical and spectral analyses of the error signal.

Channel (transmission) distortion

During transmission, disturbances in the transmission channel may cause distortions in the input signal at the R&S FSWP. Such influences are included in the EVM calculation. However, if the ideal (reference) signal can be estimated with sufficent accuracy by the R&S FSWP (e.g. using the equalizer), the channel distortions can be compensated for and deducted from the EVM.

4.5.2 FSK Modulation

Signal Model

Frequency shift keying (FSK) involves the encoding of information in the frequency of a transmitted signal. As opposed to other modulation formats such as PSK and QAM, the FSK process is a non-linear transformation of the transmitted data into the transmitted waveform.

A sequence of symbols $\{s_i\}$ are modulated using a "frequency pulse" *g(t)* to form the instantaneous frequency of the transmitted complex baseband waveform, denoted by $f_{REF}(t)$ and defined as:

$$f_{REF}(t) = h \cdot \sum_i s_i g(t - i \cdot T)$$

where $f_{Symb}=1/T$ is the symbol rate and *h* is a scaling factor, termed the modulation index. The transmitted (or reference) FSK signal is formed by frequency modulation of the instantaneous frequency:

$$REF(t) = e^{j \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \int_{\infty}^{t} f_{REF}(u) du} = e^{j \cdot \varphi_{REF}(t)}$$

where $\varphi_{REF}(t)$ denotes the phase of the transmitted waveform. In the VSA application a continuous phase FSK signal is assumed, which is ensured by the integral in the expression for *REF(t)*. A graphical depiction of the reference waveform generation is shown below in figure 4-59.

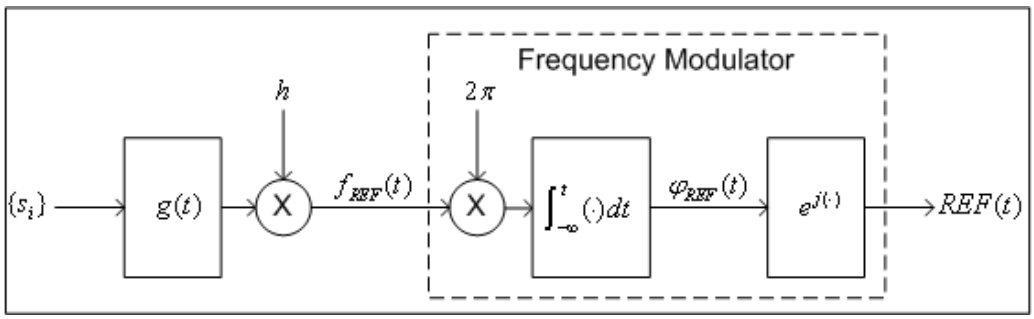


Fig. 4-59: Reference complex baseband FSK signal generation

Reference Deviation

The transmitted symbols $\{s_i\}$ are assumed to be chosen from a finite and real-valued constellation of *M* values; $\{\varsigma_1, \varsigma_2, ..., \varsigma_M\}$. The maximum absolute constellation point is denoted by ς_{MAX}. The maximum phase contribution of a data symbol is given by:

$$\phi_{MAX} = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot h \cdot \varsigma_{MAX} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) \cdot dt$$

The reference deviation of the FSK signal is defined as:

$$\Lambda_{REF} = \frac{\phi_{MAX}}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot T} = \frac{1}{T} h \cdot \varsigma_{MAX} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) \cdot dt$$

In the VSA application the frequency pulse filter is normalized such that:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) \cdot dt = \frac{1}{2}$$

The constellation for *M* FSK is assumed to be *{±1, ±3, ..., ±(M-1)}*, which implies ς_{MAX} = M-1. The expression for the reference deviation in terms of the modulation index is therefore given by:

$$\Lambda_{REF} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot h \cdot (M - 1) \cdot f_{Symb}$$

The above formula provides the necessary calculation for measurement of an FSK signal with known symbol rate and modulation index.

Calculation examples:

The GSM standard describes the transmission of binary data using MSK (i.e. 2FSK) modulation with a modulation index of *h=1/2* at a symbol rate of 270.8333 KHz. The reference deviation is therefore given by:

$$\Lambda_{REF} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot (2 - 1) \cdot (270.8333\,\text{kHz}) = 67.7083\,\text{kHz}$$

The APCO Project 25 standard (phase 2) defines a H-CPM signal (i.e. 4FSK) with a modulation index of *h=1/3* and a symbol rate of 6 KHz. The reference deviation is:

$$\Lambda_{REF} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot (4 - 1) \cdot (6\,\text{kHz}) = 3\,\text{kHz}$$

4.5.2.1 Error Model

The FSK measurement model used assumes that signal distortions in both the magnitude and phase/frequency are present, as well as additive noise. The measured signal model is expressed as:

$$MEAS(t) = A_{DIST}(t) \cdot e^{j \cdot \varphi_{DIST}(t)} + n(t)$$

with

n(t) is a disturbing additive noise process of unknown power,

$A_{DIST}(t)$ is the distorted magnitude model and

$\varphi^{DIST(t)}$ is the distorted phase model.

The magnitude model is given by:

$$A_{DIST}(t) = K \cdot e^{-\alpha \cdot t}$$

with

K is a constant scaling factor which can be interpreted as the system gain and

α is the amplitude droop in Nepers per second.

The phase model is given by:

$$\varphi_{DIST}(t) = B \cdot \varphi_{REF}(t - \tau) + C \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} D \cdot t^2 + \phi$$

with

B is a scaling factor which results in a reference deviation error,

C is a carrier frequency offset in radians per second,

D is a frequency drift in radians per second per second,

τ is a timing offset in seconds and

ϕ is a phase offset in radians.

For the above phase model, an equivalent frequency distortion model may be expressed as:

$$f_{DIST}(t) = B \cdot f_{REF}(t - \tau) + f_0 + f_d \cdot t$$

with

B is the scaling factor which results in a reference deviation error,

$f_0 = C/(2 \cdot \pi)$ is a carrier frequency offset in Hz,

$f_0 = D/(2 \cdot \pi)$ is a frequency drift in Hz per second and

τ is the timing offset in seconds.

The measured signal model in terms of the instantaneous frequency and all distortion parameters is given by:

$$MEAS(t) = K \cdot e^{-\alpha \cdot t} \cdot e^{j \cdot \phi} \cdot e^{j \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \left[B \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{t} f_{REF}(u - \tau) du + f_0 \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} f_d \cdot t^2 \right]} + n(t)$$

4.5.2.2 Estimation

The estimation of the distortion parameters listed previously is performed separately for the magnitude and phase/frequency distortions, as illustrated in figure 4-60. It is noted that the estimation of the timing offset is performed only on the frequency of the signal, as the reference magnitude is assumed to be constant over the estimation range. For details on the estimation range, see "Estimation ranges" on page 107.

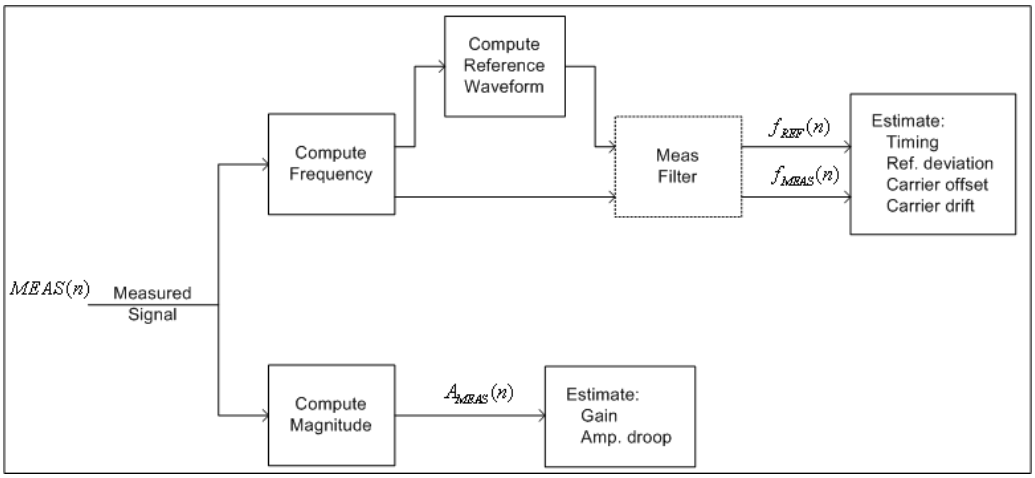


Fig. 4-60: FSK Estimation Strategy

In figure 4-60 *MEAS(n)* denotes the sampled (complex baseband) measured signal waveform. The magnitude samples are denoted $A_{MEAS}(n)$, while the instantaneous frequency samples of the measured and reference signals are denoted by $f_{MEAS}(n)$ and $f_{REF}(n)$ respectively. The dashed outline of the "Meas Filter" block indicates that this operation is optionally (de-) activated based on the corresponding user settings (see "Type" on page 188).

For the estimation of the magnitude parameters, the following least-squares criterion is minimized:

$$C_{MAG}(K,\alpha)=\sum_{n}\left|A_{MEAS}(n)-K\cdot e^{-\alpha\cdot n\cdot T_E}\right|^2$$

with respect to the model parameters *K* and α, where T_E denotes the sampling period used for estimation (see "Estimation Points/Sym" on page 185).

For estimation of the frequency parameters, the following least-squares criterion is minimized:

$$C_{FREQ}(B,f_0,f_d,\tau)=\sum_{n}\left|f_{MEAS}(n)-\left[B\cdot f_{REF}(n;\tau)+f_0+f_d\cdot n\cdot T_E\right]\right|^2$$

with respect to the model parameters *B*, f_0, f_d and τ. The term denotes the reference instantaneous frequency with a (possibly fractional) delay of samples.

For FSK modulation the default sampling period used for estimation is the capture sampling period.

4.5.2.3 Modulation Errors

A 2FSK signal is generated using a GMSK frequency pulse. Examples of carrier drift and reference deviation are shown in figure 4-61 and figure 4-62, respectively.

Carrier frequency drift

A carrier frequency drift is modeled as a linear change in the carrier frequency with respect to time. The effect of carrier drift on the instantaneous frequency of an FSK signal is illustrated in figure 4-61.

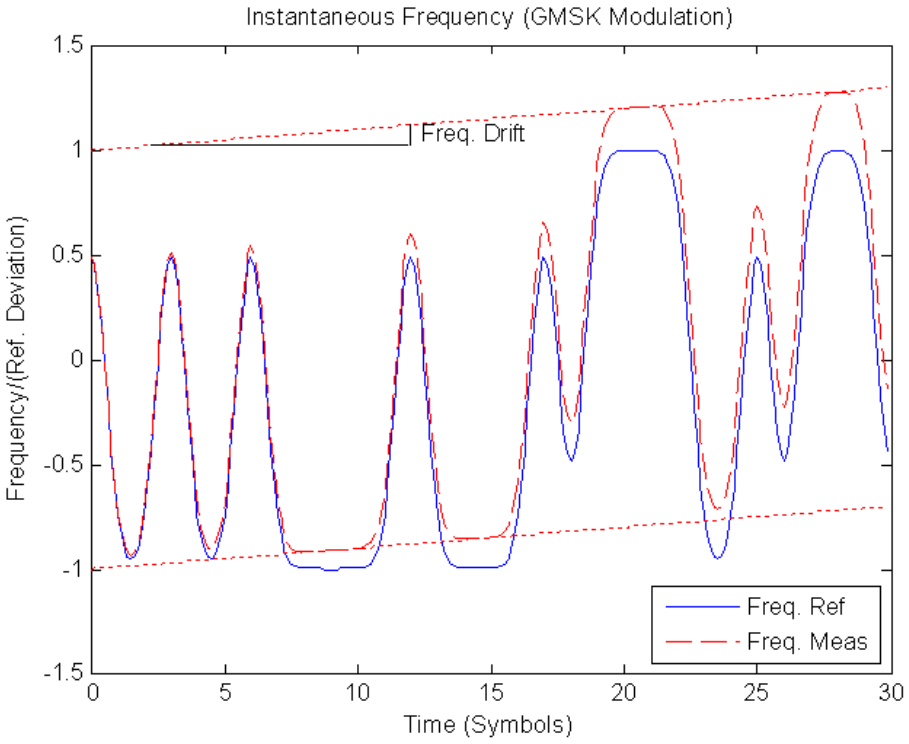


Fig. 4-61: The reference and distorted instantaneous frequency of a GMSK signal with a carrier frequency drift

FSK deviation error

The FSK deviation error is the difference between the measured frequency deviation and the reference frequency deviation as entered by the user (see "FSK Ref Deviation (FSK only)" on page 140). The evidence of a deviation error in the instantaneous frequency of an FSK signal is demonstrated in figure 4-62.

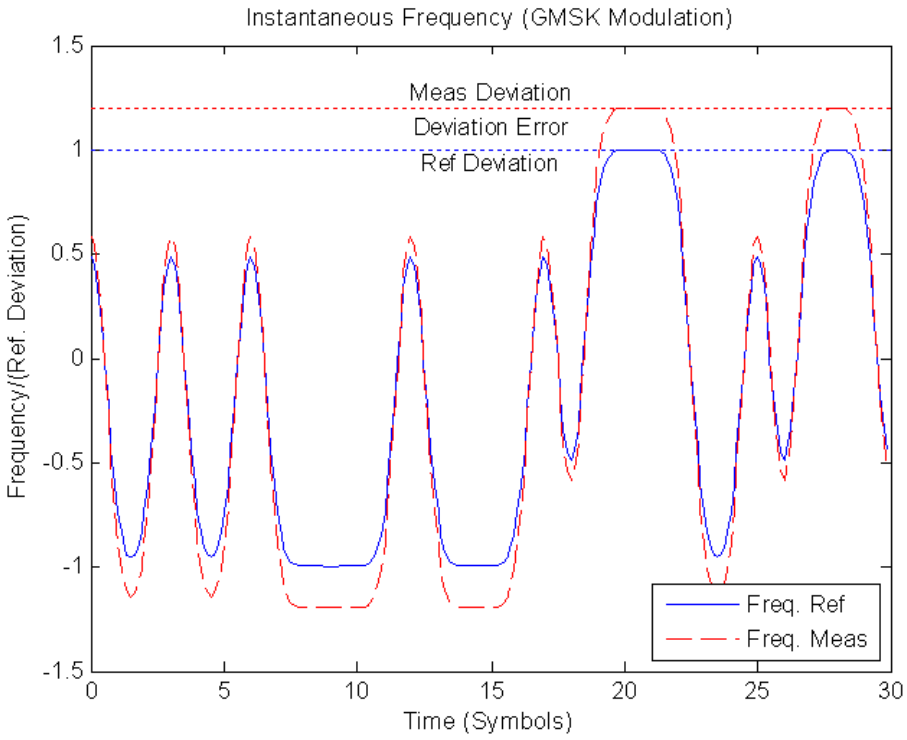


Fig. 4-62: The reference and measured instantaneous frequency of a GMSK signal with reference deviation error

4.6 Measurement Ranges

The VSA application contains three measurement ranges that need to be set by the user:

- **Capture Buffer Length**
  The length of the capture buffer specifies how many data points are captured during a single VSA measurement.
  For example, if you want to measure a bursted signal, it is recommended that you make the capture length long enough to ensure that in each capture buffer at least one entire burst is included.
  The maximum capture buffer length is 50 Msymbols (for a sample rate of 4) or 200 million samples.
- **Result Range**
  The result range defines the symbols from the capture buffer that are to be demodulated and analyzed together.
  For example, bursted signals have intervals between the bursts that are not of interest when analyzing peaks or overshoots. Thus, the result range usually coincides with the range of the capture buffer in which the burst is located.
  The maximum result range length is 64 000 symbols (for a sample rate of 4) or 256 000 samples.

- **Evaluation Range**
  The evaluation range defines the symbols from the result range that are to be included in the evaluation of specific parameters, e.g. error vectors.
  For example, while you may want to display the ramps of a burst and thus include them in the result range, they do not contribute to the error vectors or power levels. Thus, you would not include them in the evaluation range.

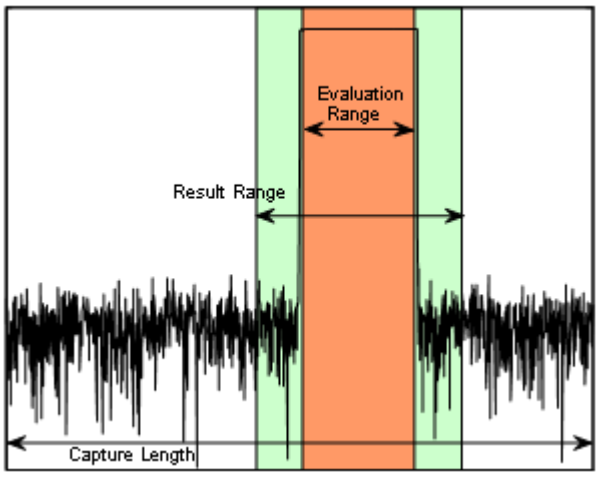


Fig. 4-63: Schematic overview of Capture Length, Result Range, and Evaluation Range

The determined result and evaluation ranges are included in the result displays (where useful) to visualize the basis of the displayed values and traces.

4.6.1 Result Range

The result range defines the symbols from the capture buffer that are to be demodulated and analyzed together.

In some cases, the data in the capture buffer contains parts that are not relevant for the evaluation task at hand. Thus, you can exclude them from the result range (see chapter 5.8, "Result Range Configuration", on page 177).

Result range display

The result ranges are indicated by green bars along the time axis of the capture buffer result diagrams.

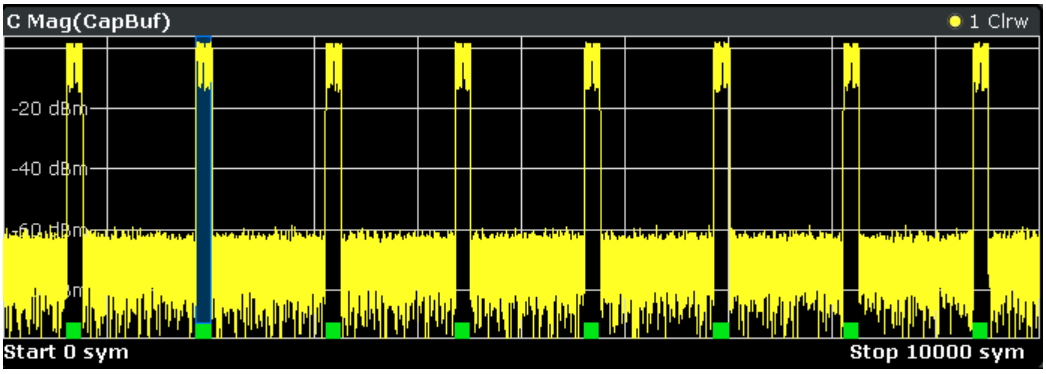


Fig. 4-64: Result ranges for a burst signal

Result displays whose source is not the capture buffer are based on a single result range, such as the "EVM vs. Time" display or the data in the "Current" column of the Result Summary. In this case, you can use the capture buffer display to navigate through the available result ranges (Select Result Rng function), and analyze the individual result ranges in separate windows. The currently displayed result range is indicated by a blue bar in the capture buffer display.

You can change the position of the result range quickly and easily by dragging the blue bar representing the result range to a different position in the capture buffer.

Continuous and discrete result ranges

Depending on the type of signal and your result range definition, the result ranges may be continuous or discrete. Bursted signals commonly have several discrete result ranges at the bursts, with intervals during the noise periods which should not be included in the results (see figure 4-64).

Continuous signals, on the other hand, have result ranges that cover the entire or a specific part of the capture buffer without intervals.

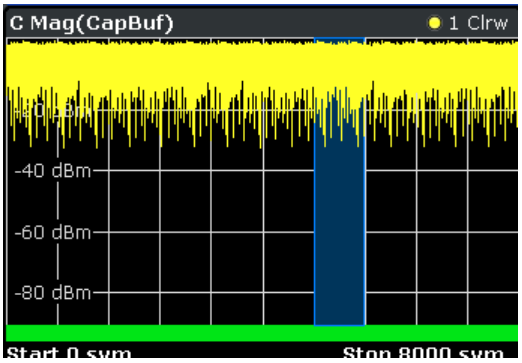


Fig. 4-65: Result ranges for a continuous signal

Result Range Length

The result range length is defined by the number of symbols that are to be demodulated. All traces over time are displayed over the result range. For example, if you have a

burst of 100 symbols and you define the result length as 200 symbols, you can examine the burst ramps in detail (by selecting the alignment "Burst - Center").

The maximum result length is 64 000 symbols (for a sample rate of 4) or 256 000 samples.

Result Range Alignment

By defining the number of the symbol which marks the beginning of the alignment reference source (burst, capture buffer or pattern), you can define an offset of the x-axis (in addition to the one defined for the signal structure, see "Offset" on page 143).

For example, if you align the result to the center of the pattern and set the "Symbol Number at Pattern Start" to "0", you can easily find the pattern start in the EVM measurement simply by moving a marker to the symbol number "0".



When you define the "Symbol Number at <Reference> Start" remember to take the offset defined for the signal structure into consideration (see "Offset" on page 143). If you define an offset of the pattern with respect to the useful part of the burst in the signal description and align the result to the pattern, the "Symbol Number at Pattern Start" refers to the first symbol of the useful part of the burst, not the first symbol of the pattern.

Run-In / Run-Out Time

The parameter Run-In/-Out can be used to influence the range over which the EVM is minimized. The (internal) synchronization range is the overlapping area of the result range and the burst excluding its Run-In/-Out areas. Hence, this parameter also allows for demodulation of bursts with mixed modulations, e.g. Bluetooth, because it can be used to explicitely exclude symbols from influencing the synchronization.

Useful length

The burst excluding its Run-In/-Out areas is sometimes referrred to as the "useful part". The minimum length of the useful part (= Min Length - Run-In - Run-Out) must be ≧10.

Remote commands:

A remote command is provided to determine the position of the current result range within the capture buffer:

`[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:MBURst:STARt?` on page 381

4.6.2 Evaluation Range

In some scenarios, the result range contains symbols that are not supposed to be considered for the EVM or other calculated parameters that are displayed in the Result Summary.

For example, while you may want to display the ramps of a burst and thus include them in the result range, they do not contribute to the error vectors or power levels. Thus, you would not include them in the evaluation range.

(See also chapter 9.3.5, "Setting the Evaluation Range", on page 247.)

The evaluation range is always equal to or smaller than the result range and defines:

- The range over which traces that do not have a time axis are displayed, e.g. polar diagrams
- The range over which the following parameters are calculated for the Result Summary: EVM, MER, Phase Error, Magnitude Error, Power

Evaluation range display

In all displays over time, except for capture buffer displays, the evaluation range is indicated by red lines.

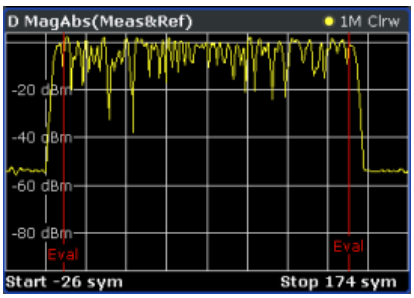
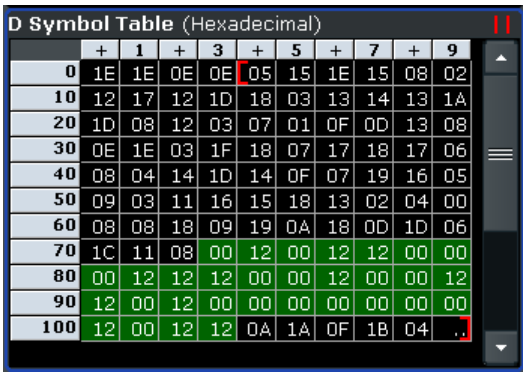


Fig. 4-66: Evaluation lines in absolute magnitude diagram

In symbol tables, the evaluated symbols are indicated by red square brackets.



	+	1	+	3	+	5	+	7	+	9
0	1E	1E	0E	0E	05	15	1E	15	08	02
10	12	17	12	1D	18	03	13	14	13	1A
20	1D	08	12	03	07	01	0F	0D	13	08
30	0E	1E	03	1F	18	07	17	18	17	06
40	08	04	14	1D	14	0F	07	19	16	05
50	09	03	11	16	15	18	13	02	04	00
60	08	08	18	09	19	0A	18	0D	1D	06
70	1C	11	08	00	12	00	12	12	00	00
80	00	12	12	12	00	00	12	00	00	12
90	12	00	12	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
100	12	00	12	12	0A	1A	0F	1B	04	..

In other result displays that are based on the evaluation range only, two red vertical lines are displayed in the diagram header to indicate a limited evaluation basis.



4.7 Display Points vs Estimation Points per Symbol

Estimation points per symbol

During synchronization, the measurement signal is matched to the reference signal and various signal parameters are calculated, as well as the optional equalizer. You can define how many sample points are used for this calculation at each symbol. Typically, this is one point per symbol (= **symbol rate**) or a factor of 4 (= **sample rate**).

Display points per symbol

The number of points per symbol used for calculation may vary from the number of points used to display the results of the calculation. If more points per symbol are selected than the defined sample rate, the additional points are interpolated for the display. The more points are displayed per symbol, the more detailed the trace becomes, as illustrated in figure 4-67.

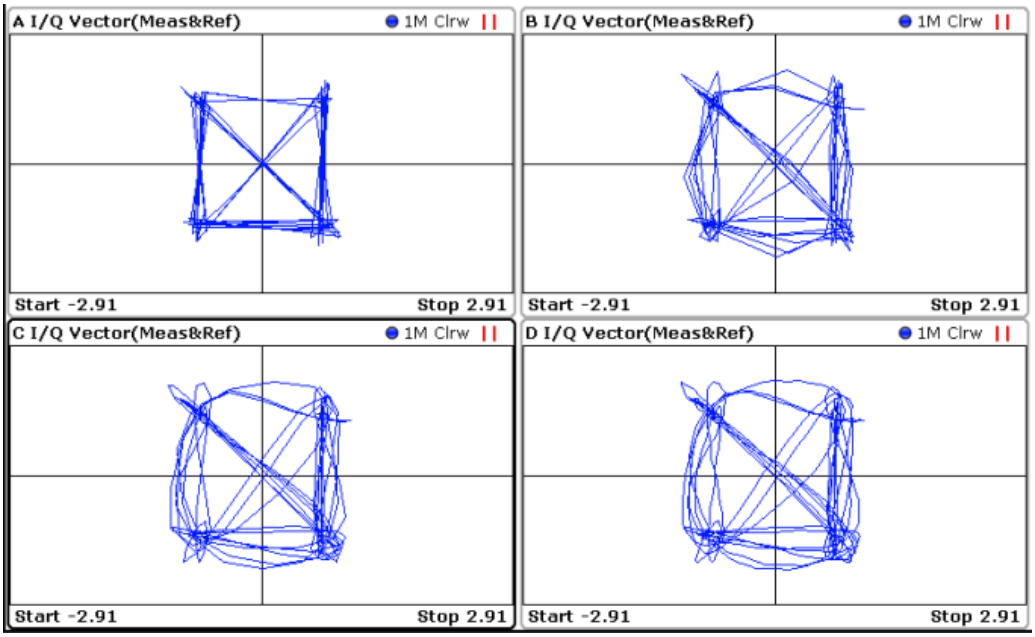


Fig. 4-67: Result display with different numbers of points per symbol: window A = 1; window B = 2; window C = 4; window D = 16;

The displayed points per symbol also determine how many values are returned when the trace data is queried by a remote command (see `TRACe<n>[:DATA]` on page 381).

For results based on the **capture buffer**, one display point is displayed for each sample taken, i.e. the display points per symbol are always identical to the sample rate.

For the "Result Summary", the number of display points corresponds to the estimation points per symbol. (By default, 1 for QAM and PSK modulated signals and the sample

rate for MSK and FSK modulated signals.) This value also controls which samples are considered for the peak and RMS values and the power result.

For all other result displays, the default number of displayed points per symbol is identical to the sample rate.

4.8 Capture Buffer Display

Up to 200 million symbols can be captured and processed at a time.

Processing large numbers of samples

If more than 256,000 samples are captured, overlapping capture ranges with a size of 256,000 samples each are created.



The maximum number of *symbols* that can be captured depends on the specified number of samples per symbol; for example, for the default sample rate of 4*symbol rate, the maximum number of symbols to be captured is 50,000,000 (see also chapter 4.2, "Sample Rate, Symbol Rate and I/Q Bandwidth", on page 67).

Only one capture range at a time can be displayed in the result displays based on the capture buffer (except for the Magnitude Overview Absolute). You can scroll through the different ranges using the Select Result Rng function. When the selected result range moves outside the current capture range, the right edge of the current result range is displayed in the center of the next capture range.

Overview vs. details

While the Magnitude Absolute and other result displays based on the capture buffer (Real/Imag (I/Q), Vector I/Q, chapter 3.2.11, "Frequency Absolute", on page 30) can only display a single capture range at a time, the Magnitude Overview Absolute displays the entire capture buffer at once. However, the overview trace is restricted to 25,000 points. If necessary, the captured samples are mapped to 25,000 display points using an autopeak detector for display in the Magnitude Overview Absolute diagram. Thus, this result display is not suitable to detect transient effects or analyze individual symbols closely. For these purposes, the Magnitude Absolute result display is suited better, where one display point can be displayed for each sample taken.

Restrictions

Trace modes that calculate results for several sweeps (Average, MinHold, MaxHold) are applied to the individual ranges in the capture buffer diagrams and thus may not provide useful results. For the Magnitude Overview Absolute result display, these trace modes are not available at all. Furthermore, only one trace can be configured in the Magnitude Overview Absolute result display.

Remote commands:

Remote commands are provided to determine the first and last values currently displayed in a particular window:

`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:X[:SCALe]:STARt?` on page 379

`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:X[:SCALe]:STOP?` on page 379

And to determine the position of the current result range within the capture buffer:

`[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:MBURst:STARt?` on page 381

4.9 Known Data Files - Dependencies and Restrictions

For various vector signal analysis functions the measured signal is compared to a defined ideal reference signal. The more precise the reference signal, the more precise the results become. In the best case, the possible data sequences within the signal to analyze are known in advance and can be used to compare the measured data to. This is similar to defining a pattern for the entire result range. Thus, a falsely estimated reference signal (due to false symbol decisions) is avoided and does not influence the error calculation.

You can load xml files containing the possible sequences to the VSA application and use them to compare the measured data to. In particular, you can use known data for the following functions:

- Fine synchronization during the demodulation process (see figure 4-42 and "Fine Synchronization" on page 186)
- Calculation of the Bit Error Rate (BER), see chapter 3.2.1, "Bit Error Rate (BER)", on page 21



Auxiliary tool to create Known Data files

An auxiliary tool to create Known Data files from data that is already available in the VSA application is provided with the R&S FSWP free of charge.

The syntax for Known Data files is described in chapter A.5, "Known Data File Syntax Description", on page 431.

When you use Known Data files as a reference, some dependencies to other settings and restrictions for other functions apply.

Modulation Order

The "Modulation Order" selected in the "Modulation" settings in the VSA application must correspond to the modulation order value specified in the xml file (<ModulationOrder> element).

Demodulation

Demodulation using synchronization to the Known Data may increase the measurement duration, as each detected symbol must be compared to each possible sequence in the data file.

Result Length

The "Result Length" specified in the "Result Range" dialog box in the VSA application must be identical to the length of the specified symbol sequences in the xml file (<ResultLength> element).

Result Range Alignment

- **Bursted signals**
  When you align the result range to a bursted signal, due to the uncertainty of the burst search, the determined result range might start up to 2 symbols before or after the actual burst. However, an offset of only one symbol has the effect that none of the predefined symbol sequences in the Known Data file will be found. To avoid this, try one of the following:
  – Align the result range to a pattern instead of the burst.
  – Use a precise external trigger and align the result range to the capture buffer. This requires a very precise trigger timing, otherwise the result range start may be incorrect again.
- **Continuous signals**
  For continuous signals without a pattern, the result range is aligned randomly. Thus, a very large number of possible sequences must be predefined.
  Use a precise external trigger and align the result range to the capture buffer. This requires a very precise trigger timing, otherwise the result range start may be incorrect again.

5 Configuration

Using the VSA application you can perform vector signal analysis measurements using predefined standard setting files, or independently of digital standards using user-defined measurement settings. Such settings can be stored for recurrent use.

Thus, configuring VSA measurements requires one of the following tasks:

- Selecting an existing standard settings file and, if necessary, adapting the measurement settings to your specific requirements.
- Configuring the measurement settings and, if necessary, storing the settings in a file.

VSA application

When you switch the application of a measurement channel to VSA the first time, a set of parameters is passed on from the currently active application. After initial setup, the parameters for the measurement channel are stored upon exiting and restored upon re-entering the channel. Thus, you can switch between applications quickly and easily.



Automatic refresh of preview and visualization in dialog boxes after configuration changes

The R&S FSWP supports you in finding the correct measurement settings quickly and easily - after each change in settings in dialog boxes, the preview and visualization areas are updated immediately and automatically to reflect the changes. Thus, you can see if the setting is appropriate or not before accepting the changes.



Importing and Exporting I/Q Data

The I/Q data to be evaluated in VSA can not only be measured by the VSA application itself, it can also be imported to the application, provided it has the correct format. Furthermore, the evaluated I/Q data from the VSA application can be exported for further analysis in external applications.

The import and export functions are available in the "Save/Recall" menu which is displayed when you select the "Save" or "Open" icon in the toolbar.

For details on importing and exporting I/Q data see the R&S FSWP User Manual.

- Restoring Factory Settings for Vector Signal Analysis 132
- Configuration According to Digital Standards 132
- Configuration Overview 135
- Signal Description 137
- Input, Output and Frontend Settings 145
- Signal Capture 159
- Burst and Pattern Configuration 168
- Result Range Configuration 177
- Demodulation Settings 179

- Measurement Filter Settings 187
- Evaluation Range Configuration 189
- Adjusting Settings Automatically 191

5.1 Restoring Factory Settings for Vector Signal Analysis

Access: MEAS

Apart from the "Preset Channel" function (see "Preset Channel" on page 136), the following functions are available to restore factory settings to the VSA application:

Restore Factory Settings 132
└ Restore Standard Files 132
└ Restore Pattern Files 132

Restore Factory Settings
Opens a submenu that allows you to restore all standards and pattern settings on the instrument to the values predefined by Rohde & Schwarz available at the time of delivery.

Restore Standard Files ← Restore Factory Settings
Restores the standards predefined by Rohde & Schwarz available at the time of delivery.

Note that this function will overwrite customized standards that have the same name as predefined standards.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:FACTory[:VALue]` on page 279

Restore Pattern Files ← Restore Factory Settings
Restores the pattern files predefined by Rohde&Schwarz available at the time of delivery.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:FACTory[:VALue]` on page 279

5.2 Configuration According to Digital Standards

Access: "Meas Config" > "Overview" > "Digital Standards"

Various predefined settings files for common digital standards are provided for use with the VSA application. In addition, you can create your own settings files for user-specific measurements.

For an overview of predefined standards and settings see chapter A.2, "Predefined Standards and Settings", on page 420. For detailed instructions see chapter 8.1, "How to Perform VSA According to Digital Standards", on page 215

Digital Standards 133

└ Selecting the Storage Location - Drive/ Path/ Files 133
└ New Folder 133
└ File Name 133
└ Comment 134
└ Load Standard 134
└ Save Standard 134
└ Delete Standard 134
└ Restore Standard Files 134

Digital Standards
Opens a file selection dialog to manage predefined measurement settings for conventional mobile radio standards.

Selecting the Storage Location - Drive/ Path/ Files ← Digital Standards
Select the storage location of the settings file on the instrument or an external drive.

The "Drive" indicates the internal (C:) or any connected external drives (e.g. a USB storage device).

The "Path" contains the drive and the complete file path to the currently selected folder.

The "Files" list contains all subfolders and files of the currently selected path.

The default storage location for the standards files is:
`C:\R_S\Instr\user\vsa\Standards`.

Note: Saving instrument settings in secure user mode.
In secure user mode, settings that are to be stored on the instrument are stored to volatile memory, which is restricted to 256 MB. Thus, a "Memory full" error may occur although the hard disk indicates that storage space is still available.

To store data permanently, select an external storage location such as a USB memory device.

For details see "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode" in the "Data Management" section of the R&S FSWP User Manual.

New Folder ← Digital Standards
Creates a new folder in the file system in which you can save the settings file.

File Name ← Digital Standards
Contains the name of the data file without the path or extension.

By default, the name of a settings file consists of a base name followed by an underscore. Multiple files with the same base name are extended by three numbers, e.g. `limit_lines_005`.

For details on the file name and location see the "Data Management" topic in the R&S FSWP User Manual.

Note: Saving instrument settings in secure user mode.
In secure user mode, settings that are to be stored on the instrument are stored to volatile memory, which is restricted to 256 MB. Thus, a "Memory full" error may occur although the hard disk indicates that storage space is still available.

To store data permanently, select an external storage location such as a USB memory device.

For details see "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode" in the "Data Management" section of the R&S FSWP User Manual.

Comment ← Digital Standards
An optional description for the data file. A maximum of 60 characters can be displayed.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:STANdard:COMMent` on page 280

Load Standard ← Digital Standards
Loads the selected measurement settings file.

Note: When you load a standard, the usage of a known data file, if available, is automatically deactivated.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:PRESet[:STANdard]` on page 279

Save Standard ← Digital Standards
Saves the current measurement settings for a specific standard as a file with the defined name.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:STANdard:SAVE` on page 280

Delete Standard ← Digital Standards
Deletes the selected standard. Standards predefined by Rohde & Schwarz can also be deleted. A confirmation query is displayed to avoid unintentional deletion of the standard.

Note: Restoring predefined standard files. The standards predefined by Rohde & Schwarz available at the time of delivery can be restored using the "Restore Standards" function (see "Restore Standard Files" on page 132).

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:STANdard:DELete` on page 280

Restore Standard Files ← Digital Standards
Restores the standards predefined by Rohde & Schwarz available at the time of delivery.

Note that this function will overwrite customized standards that have the same name as predefined standards.

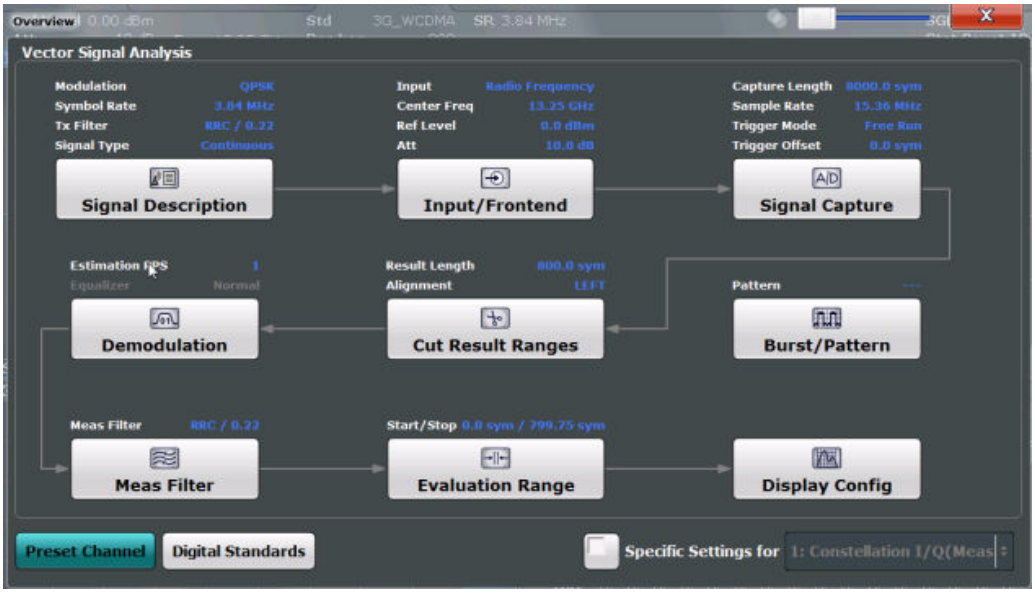
Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:FACTory[:VALue]` on page 279

5.3 Configuration Overview



Access: "Meas Config" > "Overview"

Throughout the measurement channel configuration, an overview of the most important currently defined settings is provided in the "Overview".



In addition to the main measurement settings, the "Overview" provides quick access to the main settings dialog boxes. The individual configuration steps are displayed in the order of the data flow. Thus, you can easily configure an entire measurement channel from input over processing to output and analysis by stepping through the dialog boxes as indicated in the "Overview".

In particular, the "Overview" provides quick access to the following configuration dialog boxes (listed in the recommended order of processing):

1. Signal Description
   See chapter 5.4, "Signal Description", on page 137
2. Input and Frontend Settings
   See chapter 5.5, "Input, Output and Frontend Settings", on page 145
3. Signal Capture (including Triggering)
   See chapter 5.6, "Signal Capture", on page 159
4. Burst/Pattern Configuration
   See chapter 5.7, "Burst and Pattern Configuration", on page 168
5. Result Range Definition
   See chapter 5.8, "Result Range Configuration", on page 177
6. Demodulation Settings
   See chapter 5.9, "Demodulation Settings", on page 179
7. Measurement Filter Settings

See chapter 5.10, "Measurement Filter Settings", on page 187

8. Evaluation Range Definition
   See chapter 5.11, "Evaluation Range Configuration", on page 189
9. Display Configuration
   The "Display Config" button is only available in the general overview, not in the window-specific overview (see "Specifics for" on page 136).
   See chapter 6.5, "Display and Window Configuration", on page 204
10. Analysis
    See chapter 6, "Analysis", on page 193

To configure settings

► Select any button in the "Overview" to open the corresponding dialog box.
Select a setting in the channel bar (at the top of the measurement channel tab) to change a specific setting.

For step-by-step instructions on configuring VSA measurements, see chapter 8, "How to Perform Vector Signal Analysis", on page 215.

Preset Channel
Select the "Preset Channel" button in the lower lefthand corner of the "Overview" to restore all measurement settings **in the current channel** to their default values.

Note that the PRESET key restores the entire instrument to its default values and thus closes **all measurement channels** on the R&S FSWP (except for the default channel)!

Remote command:
`SYSTem:PRESet:CHANnel[:EXECute]` on page 278

Specifics for
The measurement channel may contain several windows for different results. Thus, the settings indicated in the "Overview" and configured in the dialog boxes vary depending on the selected window.

Select an active window from the "Specifics for" selection list that is displayed in the "Overview" and in all window-specific configuration dialog boxes.

Enable the "Specifics for" option.

The "Overview" and dialog boxes are updated to indicate the settings for the selected window.

The indicated data flow is updated for the selected data source.

If the "Specifics for" option is not enabled, the overview displays the default data flow and the general settings independently of the selected window.

Note: The "Display Config" button is only available in the general overview, not in the window-specific overview.

Digital Standards
Opens a file selection dialog to manage predefined measurement settings for conventional mobile radio standards. See chapter 5.2, "Configuration According to Digital Standards", on page 132

5.4 Signal Description

Access: "Overview" > "Signal Description"

The signal description provides information on the expected input signal, which optimizes burst and pattern detection and allows for the application to calculate an ideal reference signal. The signal description consists of information on the used modulation and on the signal's structure.

- Modulation.....137
- Signal Structure.....141
- Known Data.....144

5.4.1 Modulation

Access: "Overview" > "Signal Description" > "Modulation"

The "Modulation" settings contain modulation and transmit filter settings. A live preview of the Constellation I/Q trace using the currently defined settings is displayed at the bottom of the dialog box to visualize the changes to the settings. The preview area is not editable directly.

The modulation settings vary depending on the selected modulation type; in particular, FSK modulation provides some additional settings.

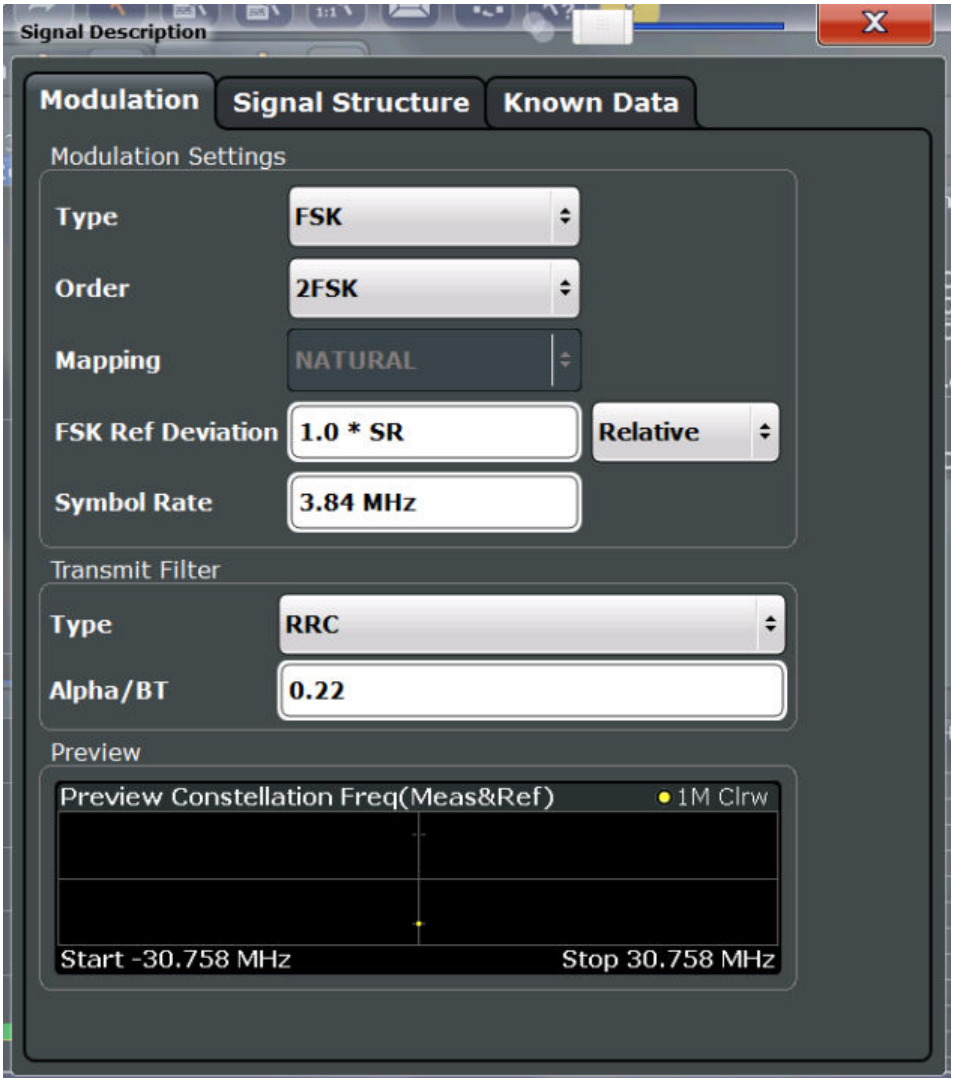


Fig. 5-1: Signal modulation settings for FSK modulation

Modulation Type....138
└ Load User Modulation....139
Modulation Order....139
FSK Ref Deviation (FSK only)....140
Modulation Mapping....140
Symbol Rate....140
Transmit Filter Type....141
└ Load User Filter....141
Alpha/BT....141

Modulation Type
Defines the modulation type of the vector signal. The following types are available:

- PSK
- MSK
- QAM

- FSK
- ASK
- APSK
- User Modulation
  Uses the selected user-defined modulation loaded from a file.

For more information on these modulation types see chapter 4.3, "Symbol Mapping", on page 70.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:FORMat` on page 283

Load User Modulation ← Modulation Type
This function is only available if the modulation type "User Modulation" is selected.

Opens a file selection dialog box to select the file that contains the user-defined modulation (`*.vam` file).

For details on user-defined modulation files see chapter 4.3.11, "User-defined Modulation", on page 90.

Remote command:
`SENS:DDEM:FORM UQAM` (see `[SENSe:]DDEMod:FORMat` on page 283)
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:USER:NAME` on page 289

Modulation Order
Depending on the Modulation Type, various orders of modulation are available:

Type	Available orders		
PSK	BPSK	3Pi/4-QPSK	Pi/8-D8PSK
	QPSK	8PSK	DQPSK
	Offset QPSK	3Pi/8-8PSK	Pi/4-DQPSK
		D8PSK	Pi/4-QPSK
MSK	MSK	DMSK	
QAM	16QAM	-Pi/4-32QAM	256QAM
	Pi/4-16QAM	64QAM	512QAM
	32QAM	128QAM	1024QAM
	2048QAM	4096QAM	
FSK	2FSK	4FSK	8FSK

Type	Available orders		
ASK	2ASK	4ASK	
APSK	16APSK	32APSK	

Remote command:
PSK:
[SENSe:]DDEMod:PSK:FORMat on page 286
[SENSe:]DDEMod:PSK:NSTate on page 286
[SENSe:]DDEMod:QPSK:FORMat on page 287
MSK: [SENSe:]DDEMod:MSK:FORMat on page 285
QAM:
[SENSe:]DDEMod:QAM:FORMat on page 286
[SENSe:]DDEMod:QAM:NSTate on page 287
FSK: [SENSe:]DDEMod:FSK:NSTate on page 284
ASK: [SENSe:]DDEMod:ASK:NSTate on page 283
APSK: [SENSe:]DDEMod:APSK:NSTate on page 283

FSK Ref Deviation (FSK only)
The FSK Reference Deviation sets the deviation to the reference frequency.

In case of 2FSK, it indicates the distance from the reference frequency to the positive / negative deviation frequency and in case of 4FSK, the distance to the outer positive/ negative deviation frequency.

To set the deviation as a multiple of the symbol rate (x*SR), select "Relative" mode. To set the deviation as an absolute value in Hz, select "Absolute" mode.

Note that this parameter is available only for FSK modulated signals.

Remote command:
CALCulate<n>:FSK:DEViation:REFerence[:VALue] on page 282
CALCulate<n>:FSK:DEViation:REFerence:RELative on page 282

Modulation Mapping
The available mapping types depend on the Modulation Type and Modulation Order.

For more information on the modulation mapping, refer to chapter 4.3, "Symbol Mapping", on page 70

Remote command:
[SENSe:]DDEMod:MAPPing[:VALue] on page 285
[SENSe:]DDEMod:MAPPing:CATalog? on page 285

Symbol Rate
The symbol rate also determines the I/Q bandwidth of the data recording and demodulation. You can change the default rate by entering a value in Hz.

The minimum symbol rate is 25 Hz. The maximum symbol rate depends on the defined Sample Rate (see chapter 4.2, "Sample Rate, Symbol Rate and I/Q Bandwidth", on page 67).

Remote command:
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SRATe on page 288

Transmit Filter Type
Defines the type of transmit filter

An overview of available transmit filters is provided in chapter A.3.1, "Transmit Filters", on page 427.

For more information on transmit filters see chapter 4.1.3, "Modulation and Demodulation Filters", on page 62.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:TFILter:NAME` on page 288
To define the name of the transmit filter to be used.
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:TFILter[:STATe]` on page 289
To switch off the transmit filter.
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:TFILter:USER` on page 289
To select a user-defined filter.

Load User Filter ← Transmit Filter Type
Opens a file-selection dialog box to select the user-defined transmit filter to be used.

Note: If a user-defined transmit filter is selected and the measurement filter is defined automatically (see "Using the Transmit Filter as a Measurement Filter (Auto)" on page 188), a Low-ISI measurement filter according to the selected user filter is calculated and used.

For details see chapter 4.1.5, "Customized Filters", on page 65.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:TFILter:USER` on page 289
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:TFILter:NAME` on page 288

Alpha/BT
Defines the roll-off factor (Alpha) or the filter bandwidth (BT).

The roll-off factor and filter bandwidth for transmit filter is available for RC, RRC, Gauss and GMSK filter.

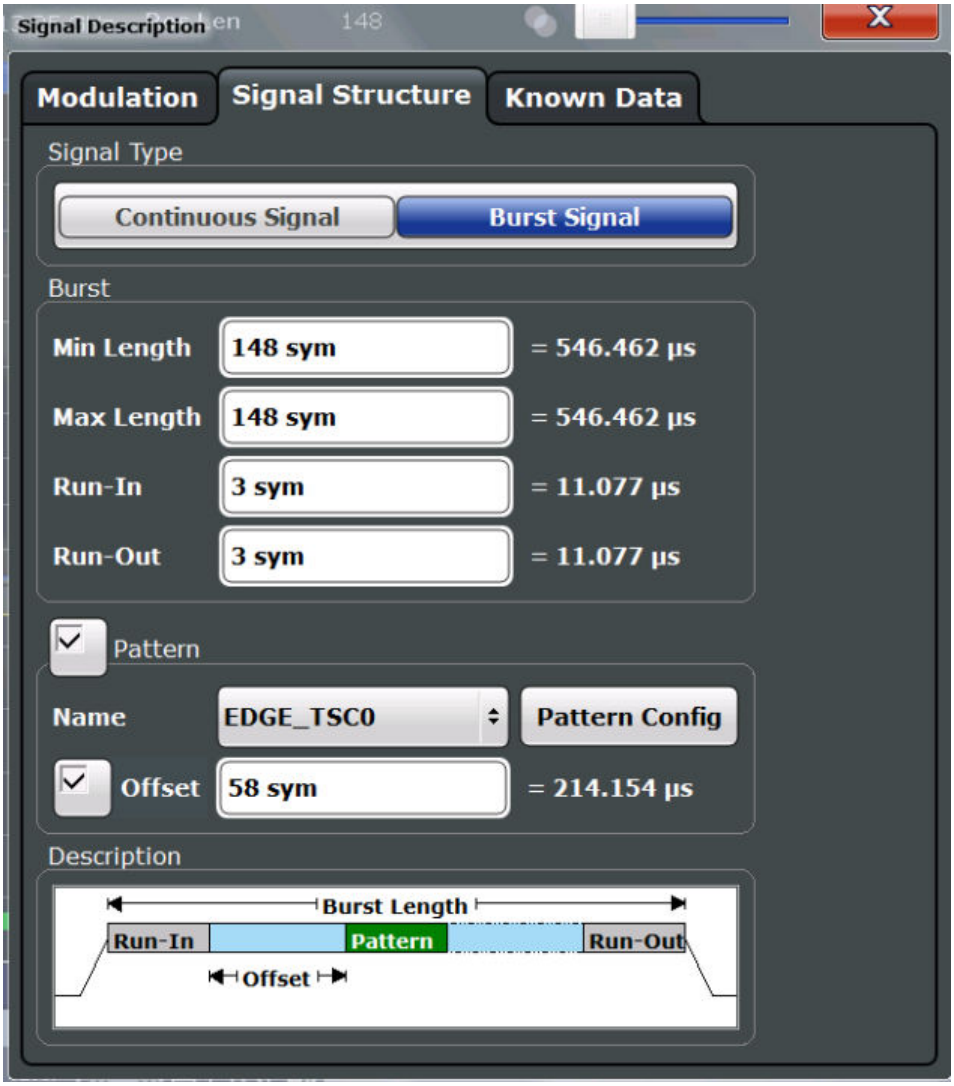
Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:TFILter:ALPHa` on page 288

5.4.2 Signal Structure

Access: "Overview" > "Signal Description" > "Signal Structure"

The "Signal Structure" settings describe the expected input signal and determine which settings are available for configuration. You can define a pattern to which the instrument can be synchronized, thus adapting the result range.

A visualization of the currently defined signal structure is displayed at the bottom of the dialog box.



Signal Type 142
Burst Settings 142
└ Min Length / Max Length 143
└ Run-In 143
└ Run-Out 143
Pattern Settings 143
└ Name 143
└ Pattern Configuration 143
└ Offset 143

Signal Type
Determines whether the signal is continuous or contains bursts.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:SIGNal[:VALue]` on page 292

Burst Settings
For bursts, further settings are available.

Min Length / Max Length ← Burst Settings
Shortest and longest expected burst length in symbols (≦32000). The symbols are converted to seconds for reference.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:LENGth:MAXimum` on page 290
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:LENGth[:MINimum]` on page 290

Run-In ← Burst Settings
The number of symbols before the signal is assumed to have valid modulated symbols.

The symbols are converted to seconds for reference.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:SKIP:RISing` on page 291

Run-Out ← Burst Settings
The number of symbols before the falling edge that do not necessarily need to have a valid modulation.

The symbols are converted to seconds for reference.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:SKIP:FALLing` on page 291

Pattern Settings
If the signal is expected to have a specific pattern, enable the "Pattern" option to define the pattern settings.

Note: The pattern search itself must be enabled separately in the "Pattern Search Settings", see "Enabling Pattern Searches" on page 171. By default, the pattern search is active if the signal description contains a pattern.

Name ← Pattern Settings
Specifies the pattern name from the list of defined patterns. You can also configure new patterns, see chapter 5.7.3, "Pattern Configuration", on page 172.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:SIGNal:PATTern` on page 292

Pattern Configuration ← Pattern Settings
Displays the "Pattern Configuration" dialog box (see chapter 5.7.3, "Pattern Configuration", on page 172).

Offset ← Pattern Settings
The offset of the pattern is defined with respect to the start of the useful part of the burst (see "Useful length" on page 125). If the position of the pattern within the burst is known, it is recommended that you define the offset. That will accelerate the pattern search and enhance the accuracy of the burst search.

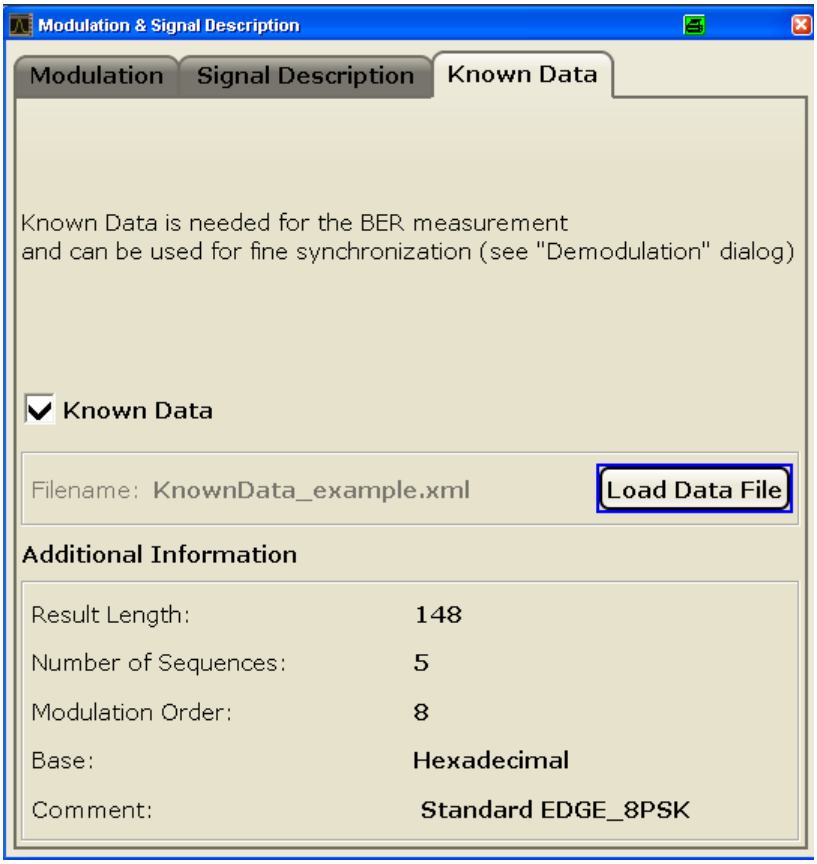
Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:STANdard:SYNC:OFFSet:STATe` on page 292
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:STANdard:SYNC:OFFSet[:VALue]` on page 292

5.4.3 Known Data

Access: "Overview" > "Signal Description" > "Known Data"

The "Known Data" settings allow you to load a file that describes the possible data sequences in the input signal.

Additional information provided by the loaded file is displayed at the bottom of the dialog box. This information is not editable directly.



Auxiliary tool to create Known Data files

An auxiliary tool to create Known Data files from data that is already available in the VSA application is provided on the instrument free of charge.

Known Data....144
Load Data File....145

Known Data

Activates or deactivates the use of the loaded data file (if available). When deactivated, the additional information from the previously loaded data file is removed. Any references to the known data in the "Demodulation" dialog box are replaced by the default parameter values (see chapter 5.9.2, "Advanced Demodulation (Synchronization)", on page 183).

Note: When a standard is loaded, the use of a Known Data file is automatically deactivated.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:KDATa:STATe` on page 329

Load Data File
If Known Data is activated, this function displays a file selection dialog box to select the xml file that contains the known data. Once a file has been selected, any additional information provided by the file is displayed at the bottom of the dialog box.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:KDATa[:NAME]` on page 330

5.5 Input, Output and Frontend Settings

Access: "Overview" > "Input/Frontend"

The R&S FSWP can evaluate signals from different input sources.

The frequency and amplitude settings represent the "frontend" of the measurement setup.

- Input Settings 145
- Output Settings 147
- Frequency Settings 150
- Amplitude and Vertical Axis Configuration 151

5.5.1 Input Settings

Access: "Overview" > "Input/Frontend" > "Input"

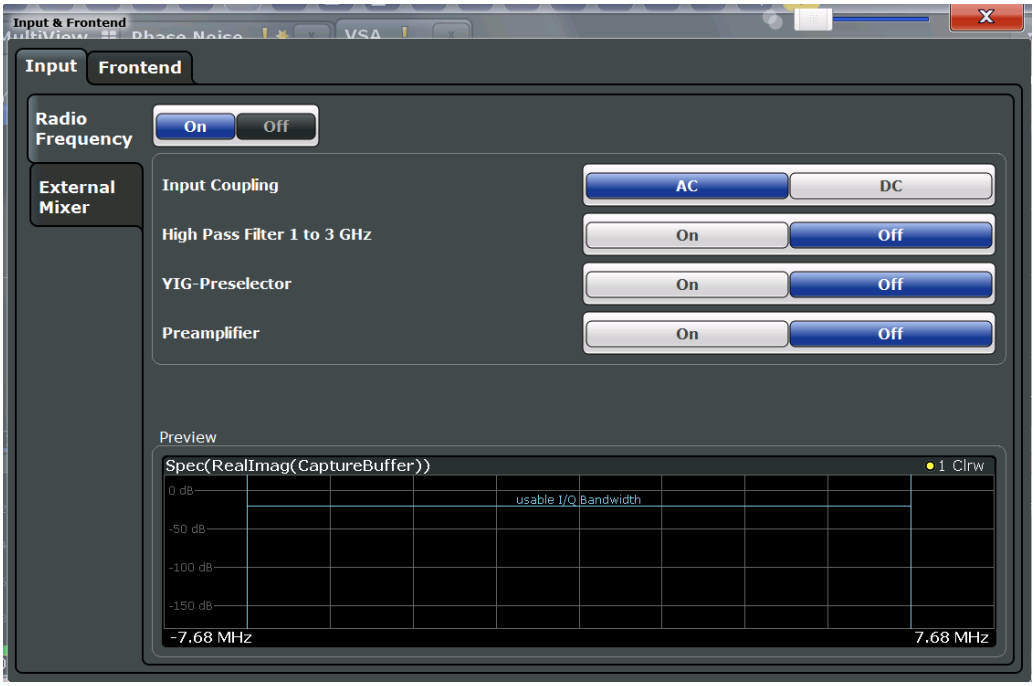
Some settings are also available in the "Amplitude" tab of the "Amplitude" dialog box.

- Radio Frequency Input 145

5.5.1.1 Radio Frequency Input

Access: "Overview" > "Input/Frontend" > "Input" > "Radio Frequency"

The default input source for the R&S FSWP is the radio frequency. If no additional options are installed, this is the only available input source.



Radio Frequency State 146
Input Coupling 146
High-Pass Filter 1...3 GHz 146
YIG-Preselector 147
Preamplifier 147

Radio Frequency State
Activates input from the RF INPUT connector.

Remote command:
`INPut:SELect` on page 294

Input Coupling
The RF input of the R&S FSWP can be coupled by alternating current (AC) or direct current (DC).

AC coupling blocks any DC voltage from the input signal. This is the default setting to prevent damage to the instrument. Very low frequencies in the input signal may be distorted.

However, some specifications require DC coupling. In this case, you must protect the instrument from damaging DC input voltages manually. For details, refer to the data sheet.

Remote command:
`INPut:COUPling` on page 293

High-Pass Filter 1...3 GHz
Activates an additional internal high-pass filter for RF input signals from 1 GHz to 3 GHz. This filter is used to remove the harmonics of the analyzer in order to measure the harmonics for a DUT, for example.

This function requires an additional hardware option.

(Note: for RF input signals outside the specified range, the high-pass filter has no effect. For signals with a frequency of approximately 4 GHz upwards, the harmonics are suppressed sufficiently by the YIG filter.)

Remote command:
`INPut:FILTer:HPASs[:STATe]` on page 294

YIG-Preselector
Activates or deactivates the YIG-preselector, if available on the R&S FSWP.

An internal YIG-preselector at the input of the R&S FSWP ensures that image frequencies are rejected. However, this is only possible for a restricted bandwidth. In order to use the maximum bandwidth for signal analysis you can deactivate the YIG-preselector at the input of the R&S FSWP, which may lead to image-frequency display.

Note that the YIG-preselector is active only on frequencies greater than 8 GHz. Therefore, switching the YIG-preselector on or off has no effect if the frequency is below that value.

Note:
For the following measurements, the YIG-Preselector is off by default (if available).
- VSA

Remote command:
`INPut:FILTer:YIG[:STATe]` on page 294

Preamplifier
If the (optional) Preamplifier hardware is installed, a preamplifier can be activated for the RF input signal.

You can use a preamplifier to analyze signals from DUTs with low input power.

For R&S FSWP26 or higher models, the input signal is amplified by 30 dB if the preamplifier is activated.

For R&S FSWP8, the following settings are available:

"Off"	Deactivates the preamplifier.
"15 dB"	The RF input signal is amplified by about 15 dB.
"30 dB"	The RF input signal is amplified by about 30 dB.

Remote command:
`INPut:GAIN:STATe` on page 300
`INPut:GAIN[:VALue]` on page 300

5.5.2 Output Settings

The R&S FSWP can provide output to special connectors for other devices.

For details on connectors refer to the R&S FSWP Getting Started manual, "Front / Rear Panel View" chapters.

- General Output Configuration....148
- DC Power Output Configuration....150
- Signal Source Output Configuration....150

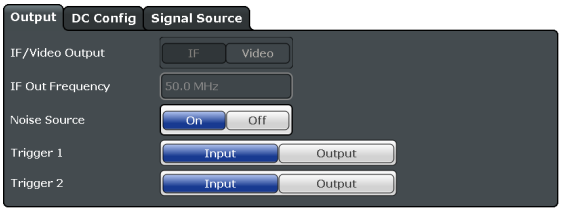
5.5.2.1 General Output Configuration

To configure general output

Output settings can be configured via the "Output" dialog box.

► To display the "Output" dialog box, do one of the following:

- Select "Output" from the "Overview".
- Select the INPUT/OUTPUT key, the "Output Config" softkey and the "Output" tab.



Providing trigger signals as output is described in the R&S FSWP Signal and Spectrum Analyzer User Manual.

Digital I/Q output settings are currently not available.

IF/Video Output....148
Trigger 1/2....149
└ Output Type....149
└ Level....149
└ Pulse Length....149
└ Send Trigger....149

IF/Video Output
Defines the type of signal available at the IF/VIDEO/DEMOD on the rear panel of the R&S FSWP.

For restrictions and additional information see the R&S FSWP I/Q Analyzer and I/Q Input User Manual.

"IF" The measured IF value is available at the IF/VIDEO/DEMOD output connector.

"VIDEO" The displayed video signal (i.e. the filtered and detected IF signal) is available at the IF/VIDEO/DEMOD output connector.
This setting is required to provide demodulated audio frequencies at the output.

Remote command:
`OUTPut:IF[:SOURce]` on page 295

Trigger 1/2
Access: "Overview" > "Signal Capture" > "Trigger In/Out"

Defines the usage of the variable TRIGGER INPUT/OUTPUT connectors, where:

"Trigger 1": TRIGGER INPUT/OUTPUT connector on the front panel

"Trigger 2": TRIGGER INPUT/OUTPUT connector on the front panel

Note: Providing trigger signals as output is described in detail in the R&S FSWP User Manual.

"Input" The signal at the connector is used as an external trigger source by the R&S FSWP. Trigger input parameters are available in the "Trigger" dialog box.

"Output" The R&S FSWP sends a trigger signal to the output connector to be used by connected devices.
Further trigger parameters are available for the connector.

Remote command:
`OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:LEVel` on page 296
`OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:DIRection` on page 295

Output Type ← Trigger 1/2
Type of signal to be sent to the output

"Device Triggered" (Default) Sends a trigger when the R&S FSWP triggers.

"Trigger Armed" Sends a (high level) trigger when the R&S FSWP is in "Ready for trigger" state.
This state is indicated by a status bit in the `STATus:OPERation` register (bit 5), as well as by a low level signal at the AUX port (pin 9).

"User Defined" Sends a trigger when user selects "Send Trigger" button.
In this case, further parameters are available for the output signal.

Remote command:
`OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:OTYPe` on page 296

Level ← Output Type ← Trigger 1/2
Defines whether a constant high (1) or low (0) signal is sent to the output connector.

Remote command:
`OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:LEVel` on page 296

Pulse Length ← Output Type ← Trigger 1/2
Defines the length of the pulse sent as a trigger to the output connector.

Remote command:
`OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:PULSe:LENGth` on page 297

Send Trigger ← Output Type ← Trigger 1/2
Sends a user-defined trigger to the output connector immediately. Note that the trigger pulse level is always opposite to the constant signal level defined by the output "Level" setting, e.g. for "Level = High", a constant high signal is output to the connector until the "Send Trigger" button is selected. Then, a low pulse is sent.

Which pulse level will be sent is indicated by a graphic on the button.

Remote command:
`OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:PULSe:IMMediate` on page 297

5.5.2.2 DC Power Output Configuration

The configuration of the DC Power supply is the same as in the Phase Noise application.

For a comprehensive description, please refer to the R&S FSWP User Manual.

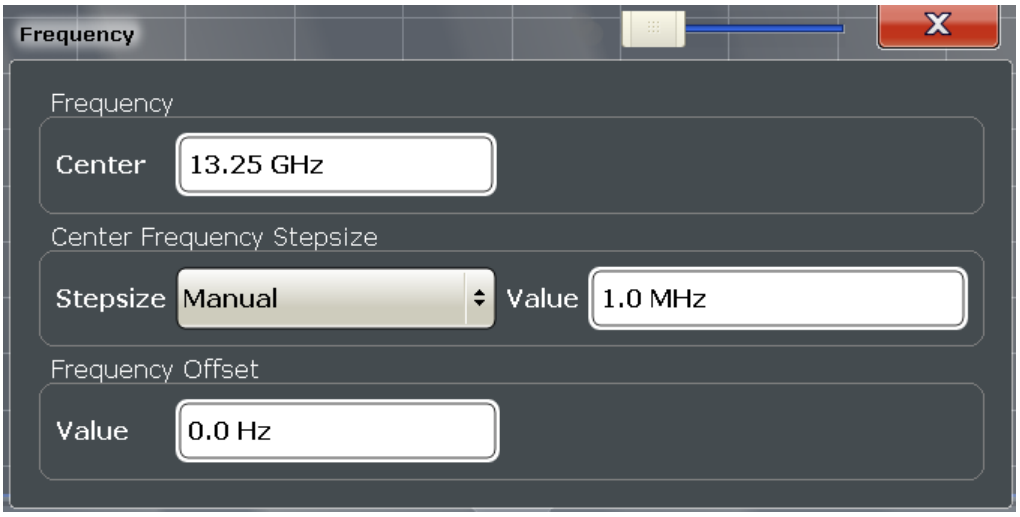
5.5.2.3 Signal Source Output Configuration

The configuration of the optional signal source is the same as in the Phase Noise application.

For a comprehensive description, please refer to the R&S FSWP User Manual.

5.5.3 Frequency Settings

Access: FREQ > "Frequency Config"



Center frequency....150
Center Frequency Stepsize....151
Frequency Offset....151

Center frequency
Defines the normal center frequency of the signal.

The allowed range of values for the center frequency depends on the frequency span.

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

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

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer` on page 297

Center Frequency Stepsize
Defines the step size of the center frequency. The step size can be set to a predefined value, or it can be manually set to a user-defined value.

"Auto" The step size is set to the default value:
- using the rotary knob: 100 kHz
- using the arrow keys: 1 MHz

"Manual" Defines a user-defined step size for the center frequency. Enter the step size in the "Value" field.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:AUTO` on page 298
`[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP` on page 298

Frequency Offset
Shifts the displayed frequency range along the x-axis by the defined offset.

This parameter has no effect on the instrument's hardware, or on the captured data or on data processing. It is simply a manipulation of the final results in which absolute frequency values are displayed. Thus, the x-axis of a spectrum display is shifted by a constant offset if it shows absolute frequencies, but not if it shows frequencies relative to the signal's center frequency.

A frequency offset can be used to correct the display of a signal that is slightly distorted by the measurement setup, for example.

The allowed values range from -100 GHz to 100 GHz. The default setting is 0 Hz.

Note: In MSRA mode, this function is only available for the MSRA Master.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]FREQuency:OFFSet` on page 298

5.5.4 Amplitude and Vertical Axis Configuration

Access: AMPT > "Amplitude Config"

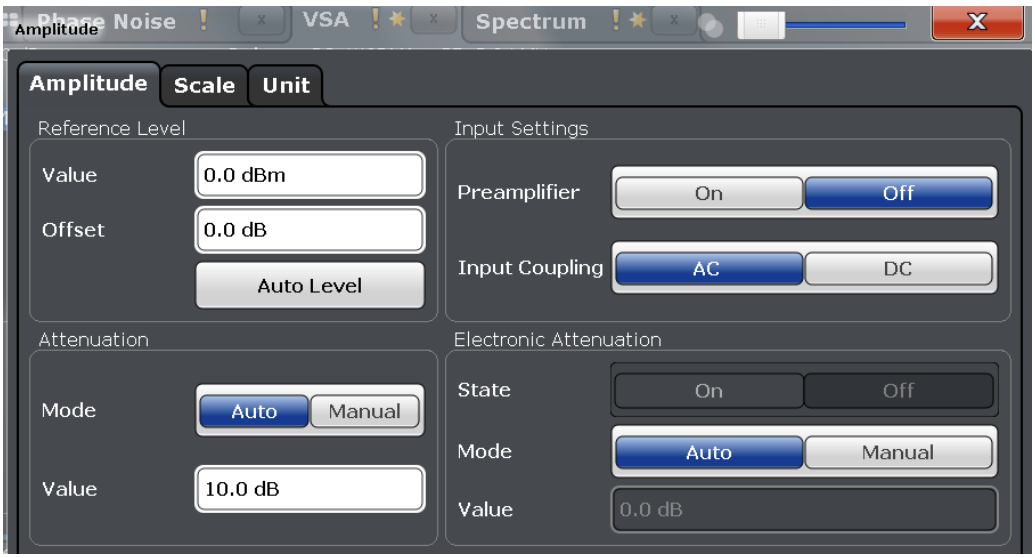
Amplitude and scaling settings allow you to configure the vertical (y-)axis display and for some result displays also the horizontal (x-)axis.

- Amplitude Settings 151
- Scaling 155
- Units 158

5.5.4.1 Amplitude Settings

Access: AMPT > "Amplitude Config"

Amplitude settings affect the signal power or error levels.



Note that amplitude settings are not window-specific, as opposed to the scaling and unit settings.

Reference Level 152
└ Shifting the Display (Offset) 152
└ Setting the Reference Level Automatically (Auto Level) 153
Input Settings 153
└ Preamplifier 153
└ Input Coupling 153
RF Attenuation 154
└ Attenuation Mode / Value 154
Using Electronic Attenuation 154

Reference Level
Defines the expected maximum reference level. Signal levels above this value may not be measured correctly. This is indicated by an "IF OVLD" status display.

The reference level is also used to scale power diagrams; the reference level is then used as the maximum on the y-axis.

Since the hardware of the R&S FSWP is adapted according to this value, it is recommended that you set the reference level close above the expected maximum signal level to ensure an optimum measurement (no compression, good signal-to-noise ratio).

Remote command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel` on page 299

Shifting the Display (Offset) ← Reference Level
Defines an arithmetic level offset. This offset is added to the measured level. In some result displays, the scaling of the y-axis is changed accordingly.

Define an offset if the signal is attenuated or amplified before it is fed into the R&S FSWP so the application shows correct power results. All displayed power level results will be shifted by this value.

The setting range is ±200 dB in 0.01 dB steps.

Note, however, that the *internal* reference level (used to adjust the hardware settings to the expected signal optimally) ignores any "Reference Level Offset". Thus, it is important to keep in mind the actual power level the R&S FSWP must handle, and not to rely on the displayed reference level (internal reference level = displayed reference level - offset).

Remote command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel:OFFSet` on page 299

Setting the Reference Level Automatically (Auto Level) ← Reference Level
Automatically determines the optimal reference level for the current input data. At the same time, the internal attenuators are adjusted so the signal-to-noise ratio is optimized, while signal compression, clipping and overload conditions are minimized.

To determine the optimal reference level, a level measurement is performed on the R&S FSWP.

You can change the measurement time for the level measurement if necessary (see "Changing the Automatic Measurement Time (Meastime Manual)" on page 192).

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]ADJust:LEVel` on page 338

Input Settings
Some input settings affect the measured amplitude of the signal, as well.

For information on other input settings see chapter 5.5.1, "Input Settings", on page 145.

Preamplifier ← Input Settings
If the (optional) Preamplifier hardware is installed, a preamplifier can be activated for the RF input signal.

You can use a preamplifier to analyze signals from DUTs with low input power.

For R&S FSWP26 or higher models, the input signal is amplified by 30 dB if the preamplifier is activated.

For R&S FSWP8, the following settings are available:

"Off"	Deactivates the preamplifier.
"15 dB"	The RF input signal is amplified by about 15 dB.
"30 dB"	The RF input signal is amplified by about 30 dB.

Remote command:
`INPut:GAIN:STATe` on page 300
`INPut:GAIN[:VALue]` on page 300

Input Coupling ← Input Settings
The RF input of the R&S FSWP can be coupled by alternating current (AC) or direct current (DC).

AC coupling blocks any DC voltage from the input signal. This is the default setting to prevent damage to the instrument. Very low frequencies in the input signal may be distorted.

However, some specifications require DC coupling. In this case, you must protect the instrument from damaging DC input voltages manually. For details, refer to the data sheet.

Remote command:
INPut:COUPling on page 293

RF Attenuation
Defines the mechanical attenuation for RF input.

Attenuation Mode / Value ← RF Attenuation
The RF attenuation can be set automatically as a function of the selected reference level (Auto mode). This ensures that the optimum RF attenuation is always used. It is the default setting.

In "Manual" mode, you can set the RF attenuation in 1 dB steps (down to 0 dB). Other entries are rounded to the next integer value. The range is specified in the data sheet. If the defined reference level cannot be set for the defined RF attenuation, the reference level is adjusted accordingly and the warning "Limit reached" is displayed.

NOTICE! Risk of hardware damage due to high power levels. When decreasing the attenuation manually, ensure that the power level does not exceed the maximum level allowed at the RF input, as an overload may lead to hardware damage.

Remote command:
INPut:ATTenuation on page 301
INPut:ATTenuation:AUTO on page 301

Using Electronic Attenuation
If the (optional) Electronic Attenuation hardware is installed on the R&S FSWP, you can also activate an electronic attenuator.

In "Auto" mode, the settings are defined automatically; in "Manual" mode, you can define the mechanical and electronic attenuation separately.

Note: In "Auto" mode, RF attenuation is provided by the electronic attenuator as much as possible to reduce the amount of mechanical switching required. Mechanical attenuation may provide a better signal-to-noise ratio, however.
When you switch off electronic attenuation, the RF attenuation is automatically set to the same mode (auto/manual) as the electronic attenuation was set to. Thus, the RF attenuation may be set to automatic mode, and the full attenuation is provided by the mechanical attenuator, if possible.

Both the electronic and the mechanical attenuation can be varied in 1 dB steps. Other entries are rounded to the next lower integer value.

If the defined reference level cannot be set for the given attenuation, the reference level is adjusted accordingly and the warning "Limit reached" is displayed in the status bar.

Remote command:
INPut:EATT:STATe on page 302
INPut:EATT:AUTO on page 302
INPut:EATT on page 301

5.5.4.2 Scaling

Access: AMPT > "Scale Config"

Depending on the type of display (time, spectrum or statistics), various scaling functions are available to adapt the result display to the current data.

Note that scaling settings are window-specific, as opposed to the amplitude settings.

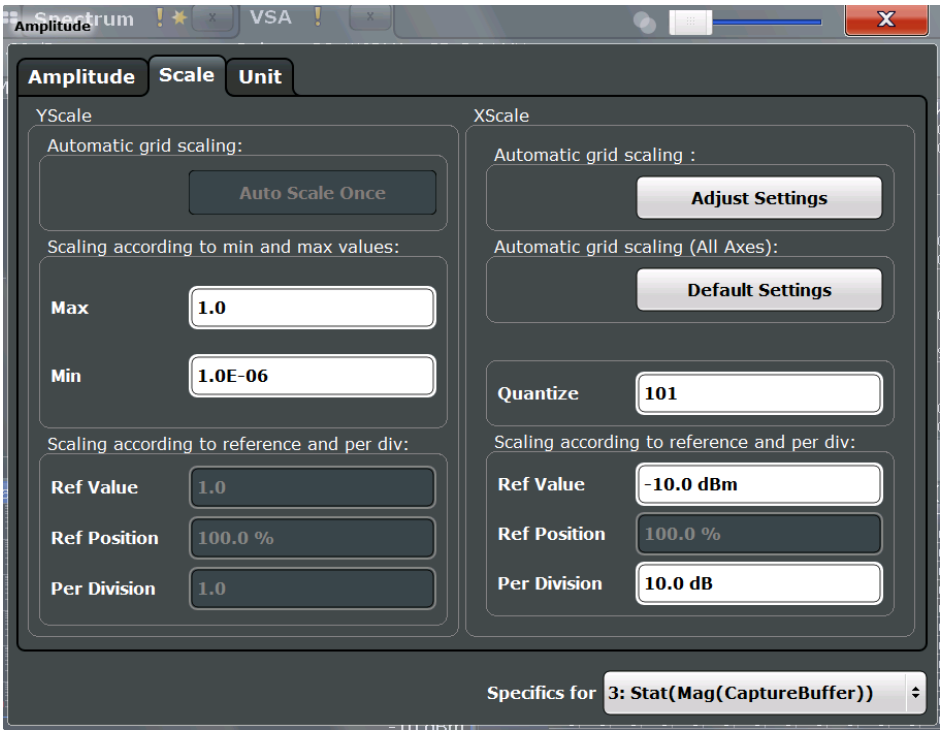


Fig. 5-2: Scaling settings for statistical evaluation

For details on the different methods to configure the scaling see chapter 8.3.1, "How to Change the Display Scaling", on page 228.

A visualization of the diagram scaling with the current settings is displayed at the right side of the dialog box.

Auto Scale Once/Auto Scale Window 156
Defining Min and Max Values 156
Configuring a Reference Point and Divisions 156
- Y-Axis Reference Value 156
- Y-Axis Reference Position 156
- Range per Division 157

X-Axis Scaling 157
- Adjust Settings 157
- Default Settings 157
- Quantize 157

└ X-Axis Reference Value....157
└ X-Axis Reference Position....158
└ Range per Division....158

Auto Scale Once/Auto Scale Window
If enabled, both the x-axis and y-axis are automatically adapted to the current measurement results (only once, not dynamically) in the selected window.

To adapt the range of all screens together, use the Auto Scale All function.

Remote command:
For statistics (result type transformation): `CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALe:AUTO ONCE` on page 303
For all other results: `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO ONCE` on page 336

Defining Min and Max Values
Indicates the current range borders according to the current settings (for information only).

For statistical evaluations only: defines the displayed range using minimum and maximum values.

Values in the range $1e^{-9} < value < 0.1$ are allowed. The y-axis unit is defined via the "Y-Axis Unit" on page 159 setting. The distance between max and min value must be at least one decade.

Remote command:
`CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALe:Y:UPPer` on page 304
`CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALe:Y:LOWer` on page 304

Configuring a Reference Point and Divisions
Defines the displayed range using a reference point and the size of the divisions.

For details on the different methods to configure the scaling see chapter 8.3.1, "How to Change the Display Scaling", on page 228.

Y-Axis Reference Value ← Configuring a Reference Point and Divisions
Defines a reference value on the y-axis in the current unit. The y-axis is adapted so that the reference value is displayed at the "Y-Axis Reference Position" on page 156.

For details on the different methods to configure the scaling see chapter 8.3.1, "How to Change the Display Scaling", on page 228.

Remote command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RVALue` on page 307

Y-Axis Reference Position ← Configuring a Reference Point and Divisions
Defines the position of the Y-Axis Reference Value on the y-axis. The position is defined as a percentage value, where 0 % refers to the bottom edge, 100 % refers to the top edge of the screen. The y-axis is adapted so that the reference value is displayed at the reference position.

For details on the different methods to configure the scaling see chapter 8.3.1, "How to Change the Display Scaling", on page 228.

Remote command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSition` on page 306

Range per Division ← Configuring a Reference Point and Divisions
Defines the value range to be displayed per division. Since the display consists of 10 divisions by default, the displayed range is:

*Range = 10 * <Range per Division>*

Note: If fewer divisions are displayed (e.g. because the window is reduced in height), the range per division is increased in order to display the same result range in the smaller window. In this case, the per division value does not correspond to the actual display.

Remote command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVision` on page 306

X-Axis Scaling
For statistics, a histogram is displayed. For these diagrams, the x-axis can be configured, as well.

Adjust Settings ← X-Axis Scaling
Adjusts the x-axis scaling to the occurring statistical values.

Remote command:
`CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALe:AUTO ONCE` on page 303

Default Settings ← X-Axis Scaling
Resets the x- and y-axis scalings to their preset values for the current measurement window.

Remote command:
`CALCulate<n>:STATistics:PRESet` on page 303

Quantize ← X-Axis Scaling
Defines the number of bars to be displayed in the graph, i.e. the granularity of classifications.

Remote command:
`CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALe:X:BCOunt` on page 304

X-Axis Reference Value ← X-Axis Scaling
Defines a reference value on the x-axis in the current unit.

Remote command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:X[:SCALe]:RVALue` on page 306

X-Axis Reference Position ← X-Axis Scaling
Defines the position of the X-Axis Reference Value on the x-axis. The position is defined as a percentage value, where 0 % refers to the beginning (left side), 100 % refers to the end (right side) of the diagram. The x-axis is adapted so that the reference value is displayed at the reference position.

Remote command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:X[:SCALe]:RPOSition` on page 305

Range per Division ← X-Axis Scaling
Defines the value range to be displayed per division on the x-axis. Since the display consists of 10 divisions by default, the displayed range is:

*Range = 10 * <Range per Division>*

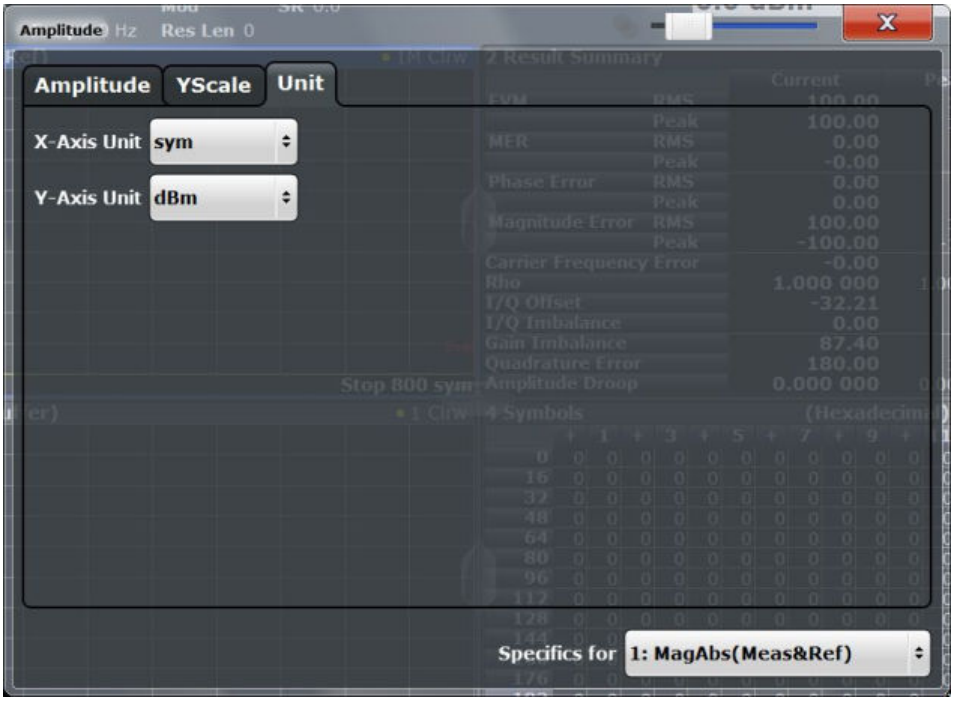
Note: If fewer divisions are displayed (e.g. because the window is reduced in width), the range per division is increased in order to display the same result range in the smaller window. In this case, the per division value does not correspond to the actual display.

Remote command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:X[:SCALe]:PDIVision` on page 305

5.5.4.3 Units

Access: AMPT > "Unit Config"

You can configure the units for both axes of the diagrams.



Note that unit settings are window-specific, as opposed to the amplitude settings.

X-Axis Unit 159
Y-Axis Unit 159

X-Axis Unit
Defines the unit of the x-axis in the current result diagram.

Remote command:
`CALCulate<n>:X:UNIT:TIME` on page 305

Y-Axis Unit
Defines the unit of the y-axis in the current result diagram.

Remote command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing` on page 307
For phase diagrams: `CALCulate<n>:UNIT:ANGLe` on page 305
For statistics: `CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALe:Y:UNIT` on page 304
For equalizer group delay diagrams: `CALCulate<n>:Y:UNIT:TIME` on page 305

5.6 Signal Capture

Access: "Overview" > "Signal Capture"

The "Signal Capture" settings define how much, how and when data is captured from the input signal.

- Data Acquisition 159
- Trigger Settings 161
- Sweep Settings 166

5.6.1 Data Acquisition

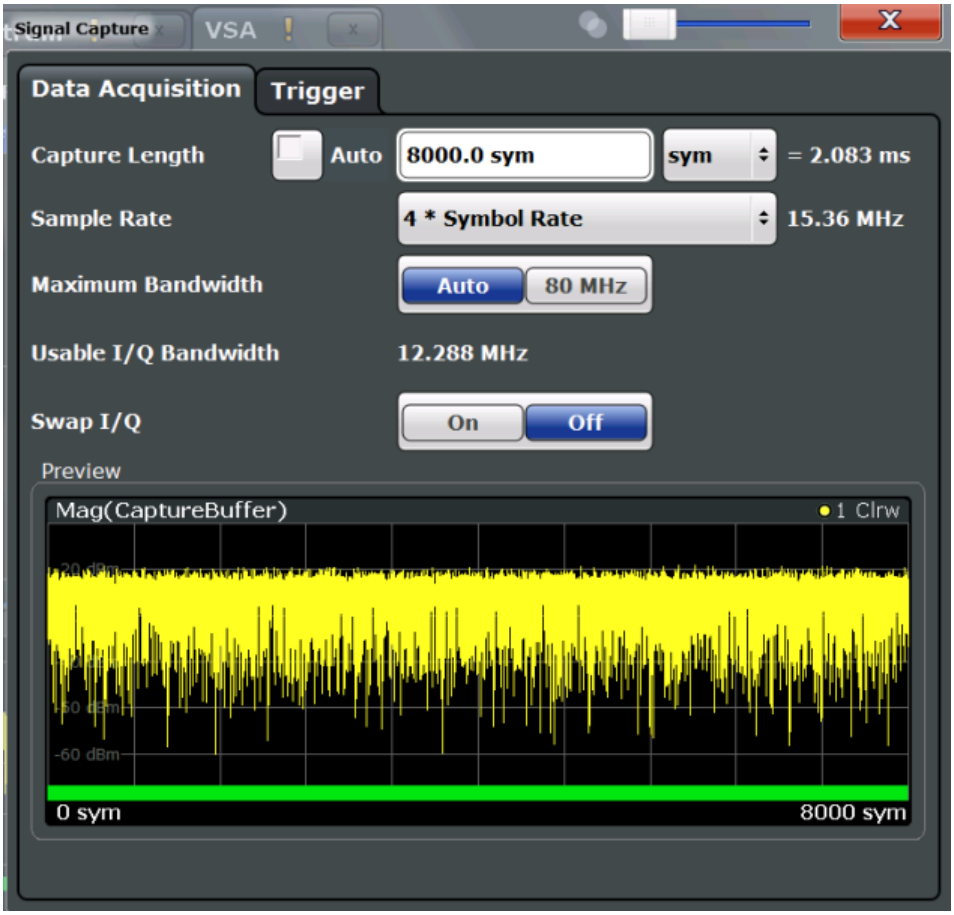
Access: "Overview" > "Signal Capture" > "Data Acquisition"

The "Data Acquisition" settings define how much and how data is captured from the input signal.

A live preview of the signal in the capture buffer with the current settings is displayed in the preview area at the bottom of the dialog box. The preview area is not editable directly.

The "Data Acquisition" settings are displayed when you do one of the following:

- Select the "Signal Capture" button from the "Overview".
- Select the "Signal Capture" softkey from the main VSA menu.



Capture Length Settings 160
Sample Rate 161
Usable I/Q Bandwidth 161
Swap I/Q 161

Capture Length Settings

The capture length defines how many symbols are captured during each measurement.

Enable the "Auto" option to define the capture length automatically according to the burst and pattern length settings and the statistics count. Thus, a minimal capture length is used, which improves performance.

If the capture length is not defined automatically, enter the number of symbols or seconds to be captured and select the used unit. The defined number is converted to the alternative unit (seconds/symbols) for reference.

Up to 64000 symbols can be captured and processed during each measurement.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]DDEMod:RLENgth:AUTO` on page 308

`[SENSe:]DDEMod:RLENgth[:VALue]` on page 308

Sample Rate
Defines the number of samples to capture per symbol. The sample rate in MHz is indicated for reference. This parameter affects the demodulation bandwidth and thus the usable I/Q bandwidth.

The maximum sample rate depends on the defined Symbol Rate (see chapter 4.2, "Sample Rate, Symbol Rate and I/Q Bandwidth", on page 67).

For details on selecting the suitable sample rate, see chapter 4.2, "Sample Rate, Symbol Rate and I/Q Bandwidth", on page 67.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:PRATe` on page 308

Usable I/Q Bandwidth
Shows the usable I/Q bandwidth which depends on the selected sample rate. For details see chapter 4.2, "Sample Rate, Symbol Rate and I/Q Bandwidth", on page 67.

This information is provided for reference only.

Note:
In diagrams in the frequency domain (Spectrum transformation, see "Result Type Transformation" on page 206) the usable I/Q bandwidth is indicated by vertical blue lines.

Remote command:
`TRACe<n>:IQ:BWIDth?` on page 309

Swap I/Q
Activates or deactivates the inverted I/Q modulation. If the I and Q parts of the signal from the DUT are interchanged, the R&S FSWP can do the same to compensate for it.

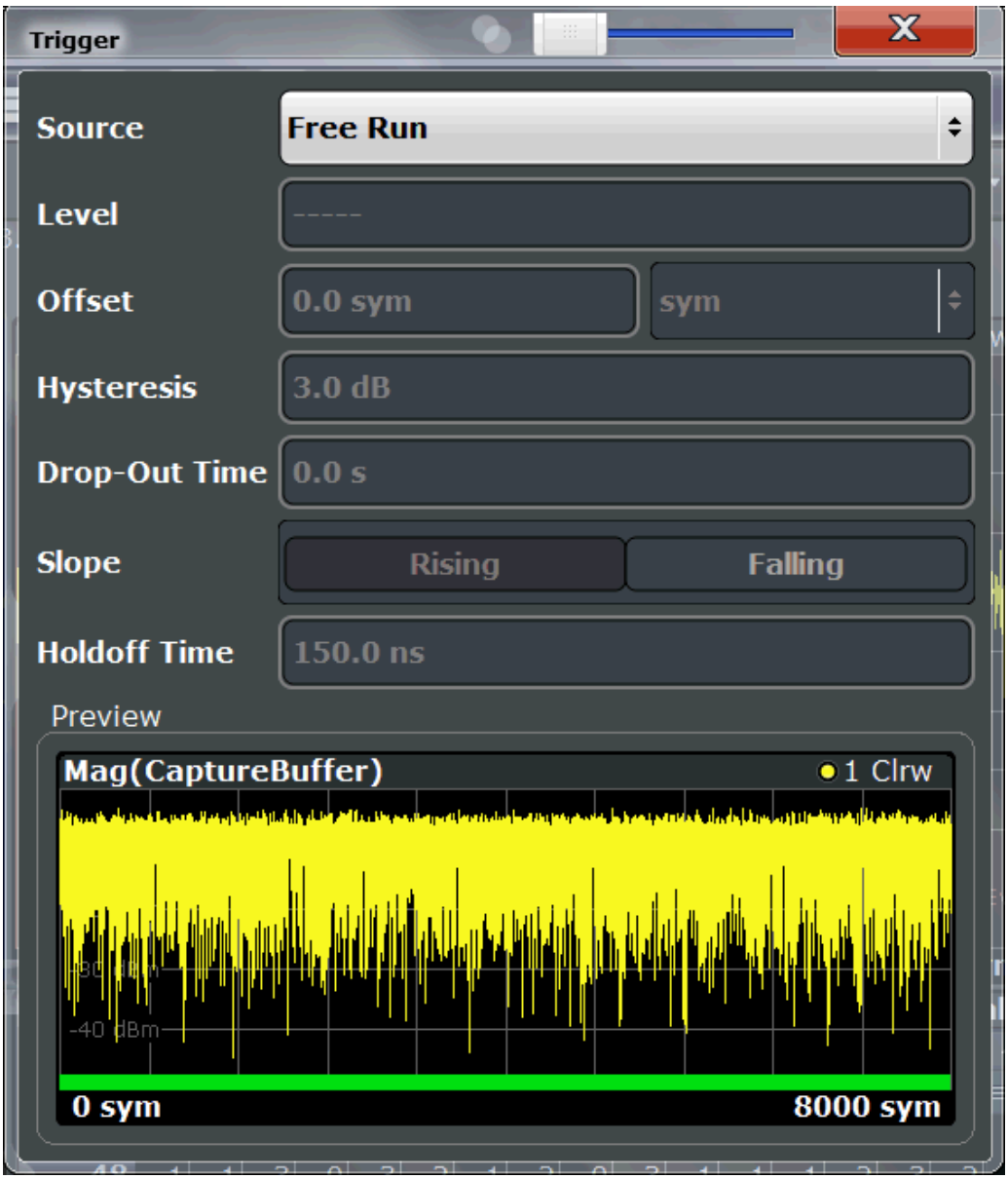
On	I and Q signals are interchanged Inverted sideband, Q+j*I
Off	I and Q signals are not interchanged Normal sideband, I+j*Q

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]SWAPiq` on page 309

5.6.2 Trigger Settings

Access: "Overview" > "Signal Capture" > "Trigger"

The trigger settings define the beginning of a measurement.



Trigger output is described in chapter 5.5.2.1, "General Output Configuration", on page 148

For step-by-step instructions on configuring triggered measurements, see the R&S FSWP User Manual.

MSRA operating mode

In MSRA operating mode, only the MSRA Master channel actually captures data from the input signal. Thus, no trigger settings are available in the R&S FSWP VSA application in MSRA operating mode. However, a **capture offset** can be defined with a similar effect as a trigger offset. It defines an offset from the start of the captured data (from the MSRA Master) to the start of the application data for vector signal analysis. (See Capture Offset.)

For details on the MSRA operating mode see the R&S FSWP MSRA User Manual.

Trigger Source 163
└ Free Run 163
└ Ext. Trigger 1/2 163
└ IF Power 164
└ I/Q Power 164
Trigger Level 164
Trigger Offset 164
Hysteresis 165
Drop-Out Time 165
Slope 165
Trigger Holdoff 165
Capture Offset 165

Trigger Source

Defines the trigger source. If a trigger source other than "Free Run" is set, "TRG" is displayed in the channel bar and the trigger source is indicated.

Remote command:
`TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SOURce` on page 312

Free Run ← Trigger Source

No trigger source is considered. Data acquisition is started manually or automatically and continues until stopped explicitely.

In its default state, the R&S FSWP performs free run measurements.

Remote command:
`TRIG:SOUR IMM`, see `TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SOURce` on page 312

Ext. Trigger 1/2 ← Trigger Source

Data acquisition starts when the TTL signal fed into the specified input connector meets or exceeds the specified trigger level.

Note: The "External Trigger 1" softkey automatically selects the trigger signal from the TRIGGER 1 INPUT / OUTPUT connector on the front panel.

For details see the "Instrument Tour" chapter in the R&S FSWP Getting Started manual.

"External Trigger 1"
Trigger signal from the TRIGGER 1 INPUT / OUTPUT connector. (front panel)

"External Trigger 2"
Trigger signal from the TRIGGER 2 INPUT / OUTPUT connector. (rear panel)

Remote command:
`TRIG:SOUR EXT`, `TRIG:SOUR EXT2`
See `TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SOURce` on page 312

IF Power ← Trigger Source
The R&S FSWP starts capturing data as soon as the trigger level is exceeded around the third intermediate frequency.

For frequency sweeps, the third IF represents the start frequency. The trigger bandwidth at the third IF depends on the RBW and sweep type.

For measurements on a fixed frequency (e.g. zero span or I/Q measurements), the third IF represents the center frequency.

This trigger source is only available for RF input.

The available trigger levels depend on the RF attenuation and preamplification. A reference level offset, if defined, is also considered.

For details on available trigger levels and trigger bandwidths see the data sheet.

Remote command:
`TRIG:SOUR IFP`, see `TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SOURce` on page 312

I/Q Power ← Trigger Source
Triggers the measurement when the magnitude of the sampled I/Q data exceeds the trigger threshold.

The trigger bandwidth corresponds to the "Usable I/Q Bandwidth" setting for data acquisition (see "Usable I/Q Bandwidth" on page 161).

Remote command:
`TRIG:SOUR IQP`, see `TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SOURce` on page 312

Trigger Level
Defines the trigger level for the specified trigger source.

For details on supported trigger levels, see the data sheet.

Remote command:
`TRIGger[:SEQuence]:LEVel:IFPower` on page 311
`TRIGger[:SEQuence]:LEVel:IQPower` on page 312
`TRIGger[:SEQuence]:LEVel[:EXTernal<port>]` on page 311

Trigger Offset
Defines the time offset between the trigger event and the start of the measurement.

The time may be entered in s or in symbols.

offset > 0:	Start of the measurement is delayed
offset < 0:	Measurement starts earlier (pre-trigger) Only possible for zero span (e.g. I/Q Analyzer application) and gated trigger switched off Maximum allowed range limited by the measurement time: $pretrigger_{max}$ = $measurement\ time_{max}$

Remote command:
`TRIGger[:SEQuence]:HOLDoff[:TIME]` on page 310

Hysteresis
Defines the distance in dB to the trigger level that the trigger source must exceed before a trigger event occurs. Settting a hysteresis avoids unwanted trigger events caused by noise oscillation around the trigger level.

This setting is only available for "IF Power" trigger sources. The range of the value is between 3 dB and 50 dB with a step width of 1 dB.

Remote command:
`TRIGger[:SEQuence]:IFPower:HYSTeresis` on page 311

Drop-Out Time
Defines the time the input signal must stay below the trigger level before triggering again.

Remote command:
`TRIGger[:SEQuence]:DTIMe` on page 310

Slope
For all trigger sources except time you can define whether triggering occurs when the signal rises to the trigger level or falls down to it.

Remote command:
`TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SLOPe` on page 312

Trigger Holdoff
Defines the minimum time (in seconds) that must pass between two trigger events. Trigger events that occur during the holdoff time are ignored.

Remote command:
`TRIGger[:SEQuence]:IFPower:HOLDoff` on page 310

Capture Offset
This setting is only available for applications in **MSRA operating mode**. It has a similar effect as the trigger offset in other measurements: it defines the time offset between the capture buffer start and the start of the extracted application data.

In MSRA mode, the offset must be a positive value, as the capture buffer starts at the trigger time = 0.

For details on the MSRA operating mode see the R&S FSWP MSRA User Manual.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]MSRA:CAPTure:OFFSet` on page 361

5.6.3 Sweep Settings

Access: SWEEP

The sweep settings define how often data from the input signal is acquired and then evaluated.

Continuous Sweep/RUN CONT 166
Single Sweep/ RUN SINGLE 166
Continue Single Sweep 167
Refresh (non-Multistandard mode) 167
Refresh (MSRA only) 167
Statistic Count 167
Select Result Rng 168

Continuous Sweep/RUN CONT
While the measurement is running, the "Continuous Sweep" softkey and the RUN CONT key are highlighted. The running measurement can be aborted by selecting the highlighted softkey or key again. The results are not deleted until a new measurement is started.

Note: Sequencer. If the Sequencer is active, the "Continuous Sweep" softkey only controls the sweep mode for the currently selected channel; however, the sweep mode only has an effect the next time the Sequencer activates that channel, and only for a channel-defined sequence. In this case, a channel in continuous sweep mode is swept repeatedly.
Furthermore, the RUN CONT key controls the Sequencer, not individual sweeps. RUN CONT starts the Sequencer in continuous mode.

For details on the Sequencer, see the R&S FSWP User Manual.

Remote command:
`INITiate<n>:CONTinuous` on page 340

Single Sweep/ RUN SINGLE
After triggering, starts the number of evaluations set in "Statistics Count". The measurement stops after the defined number of evaluations has been performed.

While the measurement is running, the "Single Sweep" softkey and the RUN SINGLE key are highlighted. The running measurement can be aborted by selecting the highlighted softkey or key again.

Note: Sequencer. If the Sequencer is active, the "Single Sweep" softkey only controls the sweep mode for the currently selected channel; however, the sweep mode only has an effect the next time the Sequencer activates that channel, and only for a channel-defined sequence. In this case, a channel in single sweep mode is swept only once by the Sequencer.
Furthermore, the RUN SINGLE key controls the Sequencer, not individual sweeps. RUN SINGLE starts the Sequencer in single mode.

If the Sequencer is off, only the evaluation for the currently displayed measurement channel is updated.

Remote command:
`INITiate<n>[:IMMediate]` on page 340

Continue Single Sweep
After triggering, repeats the number of evaluations set in "Statistics Count", without deleting the trace of the last measurement.

While the measurement is running, the "Continue Single Sweep" softkey and the RUN SINGLE key are highlighted. The running measurement can be aborted by selecting the highlighted softkey or key again.

Remote command:
`INITiate<n>:CONMeas` on page 339

Refresh (non-Multistandard mode)
Repeats the evaluation of the data currently in the capture buffer without capturing new data. This is useful after changing settings, for example filters, patterns or evaluation ranges.

Remote command:
`INITiate:REFMeas` on page 341

Refresh (MSRA only)
This function is only available if the Sequencer is deactivated and only for **MSRA applications**.

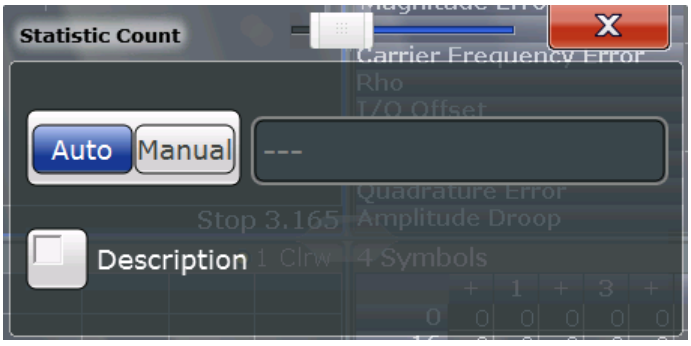
The data in the capture buffer is re-evaluated by the currently active application only. The results for any other applications remain unchanged.

This is useful, for example, after evaluation changes have been made or if a new sweep was performed from another application; in this case, only that application is updated automatically after data acquisition.

Note: To update all active applications at once, use the "Refresh all" function in the "Sequencer" menu.

Remote command:
`INITiate<n>:REFResh` on page 341

Statistic Count
Defines the number of measurements to be considered for statistical evaluations. The behavior depends on the active sweep mode.



Activate "Description" to display a visualization of the behavior of the current settings.

Note: If the "Statistic Count" is set to *1*, trace averaging is not performed; Max Hold and Min Hold, however, remain active, unlike in the Spectrum application.

"Auto" In single sweep mode: captures the I/Q data once and evaluates it
In continuous sweep mode: captures I/Q data continuously; for each evaluation, the average is calculated over the last 10 capture sets (moving average)

"Manual" In single sweep mode: captures I/Q data until the defined number of evaluations have been performed
In continuous sweep mode: captures I/Q data continuously; if trace averaging is selected, the average is calculated over the defined number of capture sets (moving average);

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]SWEep:COUNt[:VALue]` on page 314

Select Result Rng
Selects the result range from the capture buffer that you want to evaluate.

This function is available in single sweep mode only.

By default, the application shows the results over all result ranges that have been captured in the signal capturing process and are in the R&S FSWP's memory. By selecting a range number, you can evaluate a specific result range, e.g. a particular burst.

The range depends on the number of result ranges you have captured previously.

For more information refer also to chapter 4.6, "Measurement Ranges", on page 122.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:MBURst:CALC` on page 313

5.7 Burst and Pattern Configuration

Access: "Overview" > "Burst/Pattern"

Information on known patterns and bursts in the captured signal improve the accuracy of the determined ideal reference signal, and calculation of the signal parameters becomes quicker.

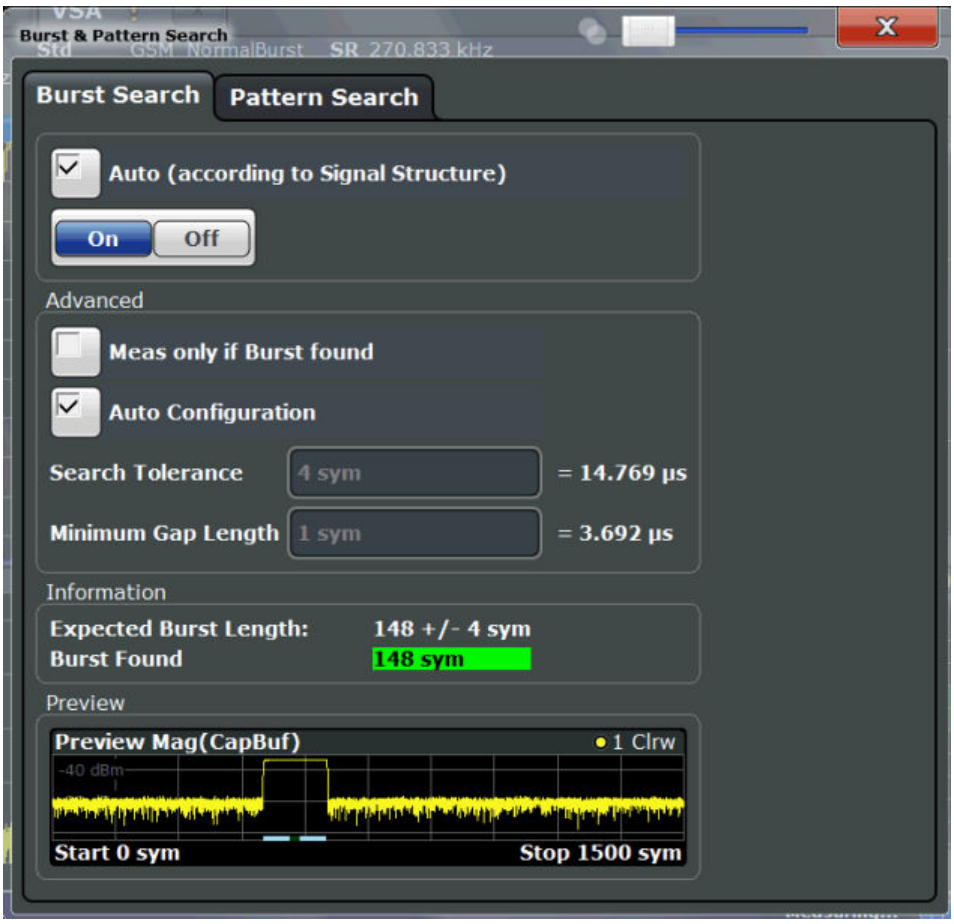
For details on burst and patterns see chapter 4.4, "Overview of the Demodulation Process", on page 91.

5.7.1 Burst Search

Access: "Overview" > "Burst/Pattern" > "Burst Search"

The "Burst Search" settings define when a burst is detected in the evaluated signal.

A live preview of the capture buffer with the current settings is displayed in the preview area at the bottom of the dialog box. The blue lines below the trace indicate the detected bursts. The preview area is not editable directly.



Enabling Burst Searches....169
Measuring only if burst was found....169
Burst Configuration....170
└ Search Tolerance....170
└ Min Gap Length....170
Expected Burst Length / Burst Found....170

Enabling Burst Searches
Enables or disables burst searches. If "Auto" is selected, burst search is enabled only if the signal structure defines a bursted signal (in the "Signal Structure" tab of the "Modulation & Signal Description" dialog box, see "Signal Type" on page 142).

Remote command:
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:AUTO on page 315

Measuring only if burst was found
If enabled, measurement results are only displayed (and are only averaged) if a valid burst has been found. When measuring bursted signals that are averaged over several measurements, it is recommended that you enable this option so that erroneous measurements do not affect the result of averaging.

Remote command:
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:MODE on page 315

Burst Configuration
The conditions under which a burst is detected in the captured data can be configured either manually or automatically according to the defined signal structure settings (see "Burst Settings" on page 142.

Remote command:
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:CONFigure:AUTO on page 315

Search Tolerance ← Burst Configuration
Defines the number of symbols that may differ from the burst length without influencing the burst detection. A search tolerance of 5, for example, with a minimum and maximum burst length of 100, will detect bursts that are 95 to 100 symbols long. (The minimum and maximum burst length is defined in the Signal Structuresettings

Note: Due to the fact that the VSA does not have knowledge of the ramp length, there is an uncertainty in the burst search algorithm. Thus, setting this parameter to "0" will result in a failed burst search for most signals.

Remote command:
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:TOLerance on page 316

Min Gap Length ← Burst Configuration
Represents the minimum distance (in symbols) between adjacent bursts. The default value is 1 symbol in order to make sure that the burst search finds bursts that are very close to each other. However, in case the capture buffer does not contain very close bursts, it is recommended that you increase the value. This makes the burst search faster and also more robust for highly distorted signals.

Note that this parameter only influences the robustness of the burst search. It should not be used to explicitly exclude certain bursts from the measurement. For example, setting the minimum gap length to 100 symbols does not ensure that the burst search does not find bursts that have a very small gap.

Remote command:
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:GLENgth[:MINimum] on page 315

Expected Burst Length / Burst Found
These fields are for information only and indicate the expected burst length as defined in the Burst Settings, and if a burst is detected, its length.

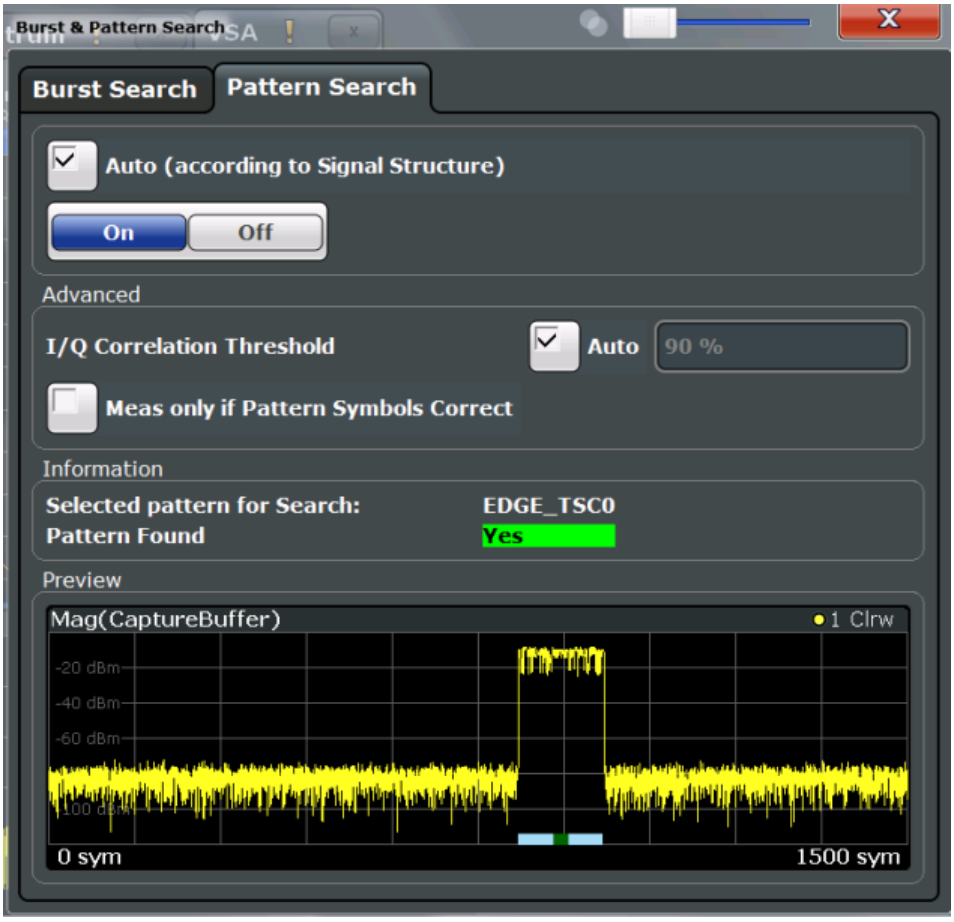
Remote command:
CALCulate<n>:DDEM:BURSt:LENGth? on page 386

5.7.2 Pattern Search

Access: "Overview" > "Burst/Pattern" > "Pattern Search"

The "Pattern Search" settings define when a pattern is detected in the evaluated signal.

A live preview of the capture buffer with the current settings is displayed in the preview area at the bottom of the dialog box. The preview area is not editable directly.



Enabling Pattern Searches 171
I/Q Correlation Threshold 171
Meas only if Pattern Symbols Correct 172
Selected Pattern for Search 172
Pattern Found 172

Enabling Pattern Searches
Enables or disables pattern searches. If "Auto" is selected, pattern search is enabled only if the signal structure defines a pattern in the signal (in the "Signal Structure" tab of the "Modulation & Signal Description" dialog box, see "Pattern Settings" on page 143).

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:STATe` on page 318
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:AUTO` on page 317

I/Q Correlation Threshold
The I/Q correlation threshold decides whether a match is accepted or not during a pattern search (see also chapter 4.4.2, "I/Q Pattern Search", on page 96). If the parameter is set to 100%, only I/Q patterns that match totally with the input signal are found. This is only the case for infinite SNR.

If the threshold "Auto" option is enabled, the default value of 90% is used. As long as the pattern is found, there is no need to change this parameter. However, if the pattern is very short (approximately < 10 symbols) or if the signal is highly distorted, tuning this parameter helps the pattern search to succeed. To define a threshold manually, disable the "Auto" option.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:IQCThreshold` on page 317
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:PATTern:CONFigure:AUTO` on page 316

Meas only if Pattern Symbols Correct
If enabled, measurement results are only displayed (and are only averaged) if a valid pattern has been found. When measuring signals that contain a pattern and are averaged over several measurements, it is recommended that you enable this option so that erroneous measurements do not affect the result of averaging.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:MODE` on page 317

Selected Pattern for Search
Indicates which of the patterns that are assigned to the current standard is selected and will be searched for.

The selected pattern is indicated for information only and cannot be edited here, only in the "Signal Structure" settings, see "Name" on page 143).

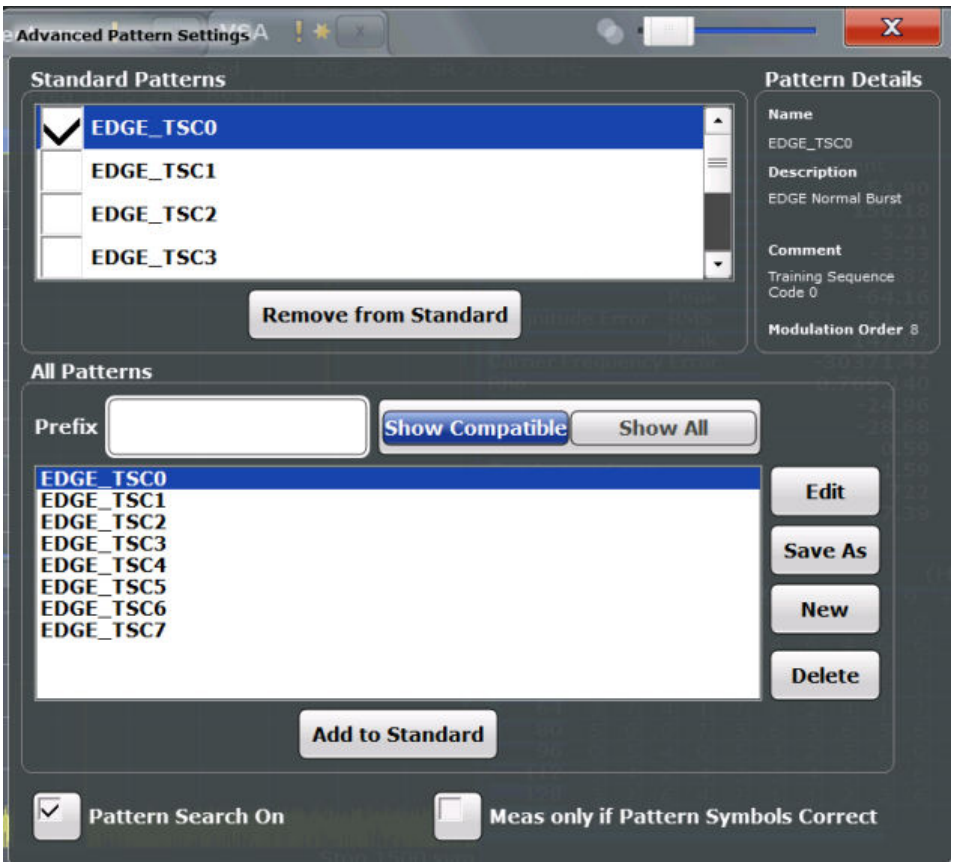
Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:SELect` on page 318

Pattern Found
Indicates whether a pattern was found in the currently captured data.

5.7.3 Pattern Configuration

Access: "Meas Config" > "Pattern Config"

For common signal standards, the patterns to be searched for in the captured signal are predefined in the VSA application. In addition, new patterns can be defined and assigned to a signal standard manually.



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Removing patterns from a standard 174
Adding patterns to a standard 174
Displaying available patterns 174
└ Prefix 174
└ Show Compatible/ Show All 174
Edit 174
Save As 174
New 174
Delete 175
Pattern details 175
Pattern Search On 175
Meas only if Pattern Symbols Correct 175

Standard Patterns - selecting an assigned pattern

The "Standard Patterns" are the patterns assigned to the currently selected standard. You can add existing patterns to the standard or remove patterns already assigned to the standard. The highlighted pattern is currently selected for pattern search.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:SELect` on page 318

Removing patterns from a standard
Removes the assignment of the selected patterns to the standard. The patterns are removed from the "Standard Patterns" list, but not deleted.

Remote command:
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:PATTern:REMove on page 321

Adding patterns to a standard
Adds the selected patterns in the list of available patterns ("All Patterns") to the list of assigned patterns ("Standard Patterns").

For details see "To add a predefined pattern to a standard" on page 219.

Remote command:
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:PATTern:ADD on page 321

Displaying available patterns
The "All Patterns" list contains the patterns available in the VSA application.

You can assign available patterns to the selected standard, edit existing or define new patterns.

For details on managing standard patterns, see chapter 8.2.2.3, "How to Manage Patterns", on page 222

The list can be filtered using the following functions:

Prefix ← Displaying available patterns
Shows only patterns that contain the specified prefix.

Show Compatible/ Show All ← Displaying available patterns
Shows only patterns that are compatible to the selected modulation mode or all patterns (regardless of the selected standard).

Edit
Opens the "Edit Pattern" dialog box to edit the pattern definition. See chapter 5.7.4, "Pattern Definition", on page 175.

For details on defining a pattern, see example "Defining a pattern" on page 221.

Remote command:
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:NAME on page 320
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:COMMent on page 318
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:DATA on page 319
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:TEXT on page 321

Save As
Saves a copy of an existing pattern under a new name.

Remote command:
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:COPY on page 319

New
Opens the "Pattern" dialog box to create a new pattern definition. See chapter 5.7.4, "Pattern Definition", on page 175.

For details on defining a pattern, see example "Defining a pattern" on page 221.

Remote command:
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:NAME on page 320
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:COMMent on page 318
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:DATA on page 319
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:TEXT on page 321

Delete
Deletes the selected patterns. Any existing assignments to other standards are removed.

Remote command:
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:DELete on page 319

Pattern details
Pattern details for the currently focussed pattern are displayed at the upper right-hand side of the dialog box. You can refer to these details, for example, when you want to add a new pattern to the standard and want to make sure you have selected the correct one.

Pattern Search On
If enabled, the VSA application searches for the selected pattern. This setting is identical to the setting in the "Pattern Search" dialog box (see "Enabling Pattern Searches" on page 171).

Remote command:
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:STATe on page 318

Meas only if Pattern Symbols Correct
If enabled, measurement results are only displayed (and are only averaged) if a valid pattern has been found. When measuring signals that contain a pattern and are averaged over several measurements, it is recommended that you enable this option so that erroneous measurements do not affect the result of averaging.

Remote command:
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:MODE on page 317

5.7.4 Pattern Definition

Access: "Meas Config" > "Pattern Config" > "New"

New patterns can be defined and then assigned to a standard.



For details on defining a pattern, see example "Defining a pattern" on page 221.

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Description....176
Mod. order....177
Symbols....177
└ Symbol format....177
└ Adding symbols....177
└ Removing symbols....177
Comment....177

Name
Pattern name that will be displayed in selection list

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:NAME` on page 320

Description
Optional description of the pattern which is displayed in the pattern details

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:TEXT` on page 321

Mod. order
The order of modulation, e.g. 8 for an 8-PSK.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:NSTate` on page 320

Symbols
The pattern definition is a symbol table consisting of one or more symbols. The number of symbols is indicated as the "Size" to the left of the symbol table.

A scrollbar beneath the input area alows you to scroll through the table for long patterns. The numbers beneath the scrollbar indicate the sequential number of the following symbols, from left to right:

- the first symbol
- the currently selected symbol
- the last symbol

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:DATA` on page 319

Symbol format ← Symbols
Defines the format in which each symbol is defined: hexadecimal, decimal or binary

Adding symbols ← Symbols
Adds a new symbol in the symbol table to the left of the currently selected symbol.

Removing symbols ← Symbols
Removes the currently selected symbol in the symbol table.

Comment
Optional comment for the pattern, displayed in the pattern details (kept for compatibility with FSQ)

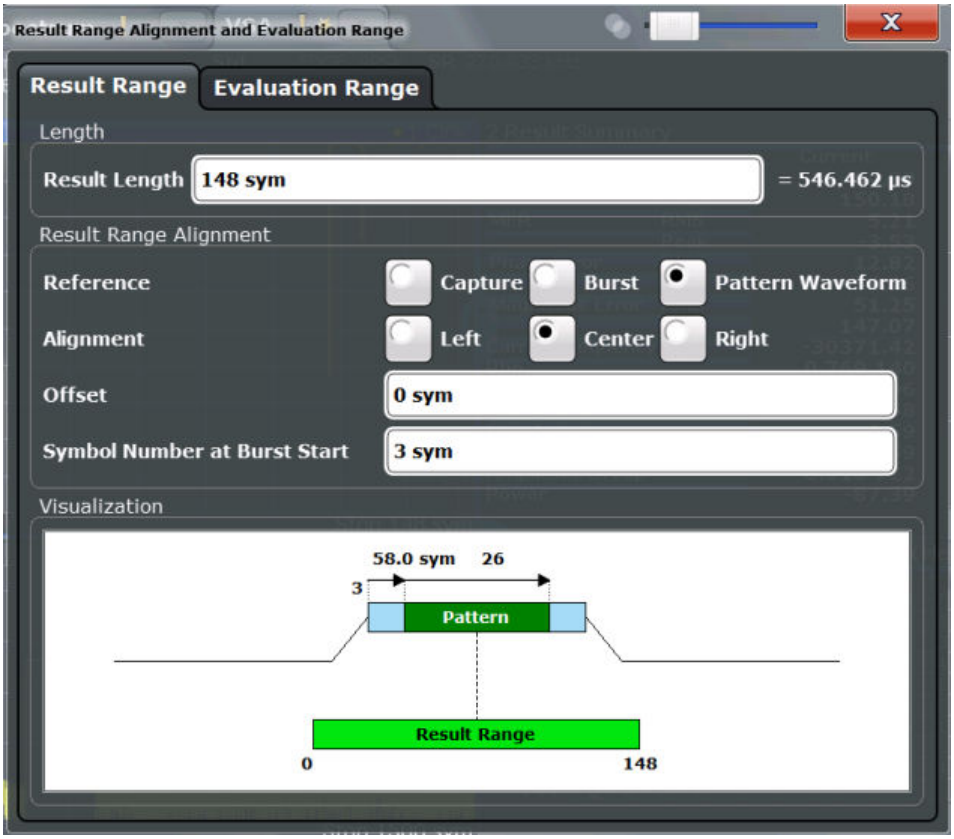
Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:COMMent` on page 318

5.8 Result Range Configuration

Access: "Overview" > "Cut Result Ranges"

The result range determines which part of the capture buffer, burst or pattern is displayed. For more information, see chapter 4.6, "Measurement Ranges", on page 122.

A visualization of the result display with the current settings is displayed in the visualization area at the bottom of the dialog box.



Result Length....178
Reference....178
Alignment....179
Offset....179
Symbol Number at <Reference> Start....179

Result Length
Defines the number of symbols that are to be demodulated. All traces over time are displayed over the result range.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:TIME` on page 323

Reference
Defines the reference for the result range alignment.

The result of the current setting is displayed in the visualization area of the dialog box.

"Capture" the capture buffer

"Burst" the detected burst

"Pattern" the detected pattern

Remote command:
`CALCulate<n>:TRACe<t>:ADJust[:VALue]` on page 323

Alignment
Defines the type of alignment of the result range to the reference source. The result of the current setting is displayed in the visualization area of the dialog box.

Remote command:
`CALCulate<n>:TRACe<t>:ADJust:ALIGnment[:DEFault]` on page 322

Offset
Defines the offset of the result range to the alignment reference. The result of the current setting is displayed in the visualization area of the dialog box.

Note: Note the following restrictions to this parameter:
- An offset < 0 is not possible if you align the result range to the left border of the capture buffer.
- An offset that moves the pattern outside the result range is not allowed. For example, if you align the result to the left border of the pattern, only offsets ≦ 0 are allowed. Otherwise, you would never be able to find the pattern within the result range.

Remote command:
`CALCulate<n>:TRACe<t>:ADJust:ALIGnment:OFFSet` on page 322

Symbol Number at <Reference> Start
Defines the number of the symbol which marks the beginning of the alignment reference source (burst, capture buffer or pattern). The result of the current setting is displayed in the visualization area of the dialog box.

In effect, this setting defines an offset of the x-axis (in addition to the one defined for the signal structure, see "Offset" on page 143).

Note: When you define the "Symbol Number at <Reference> Start" remember to take the offset defined for the signal structure into consideration (see "Offset" on page 143). The "Symbol Number at Pattern Start" refers to the first symbol of the pattern offset, not the first symbol of the pattern.

Remote command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:X[:SCALe]:VOFFset` on page 323

5.9 Demodulation Settings

Access: "Overview" > "Demodulation"

During demodulation of the vector signal some undesired effects that may occur during transmission can be compensated for. Furthermore, you can influence the synchronization process.

- Demodulation - Compensation.....179
- Advanced Demodulation (Synchronization).....183

5.9.1 Demodulation - Compensation

Access: "Overview" > "Demodulation" > "Demodulation"

Note that compensation for all the listed distortions can result in lower EVM values.

A live preview of the constellation with the current settings is displayed in the preview area at the bottom of the dialog box. The preview area is not editable directly.

Demodulation settings depend on the used modulation.

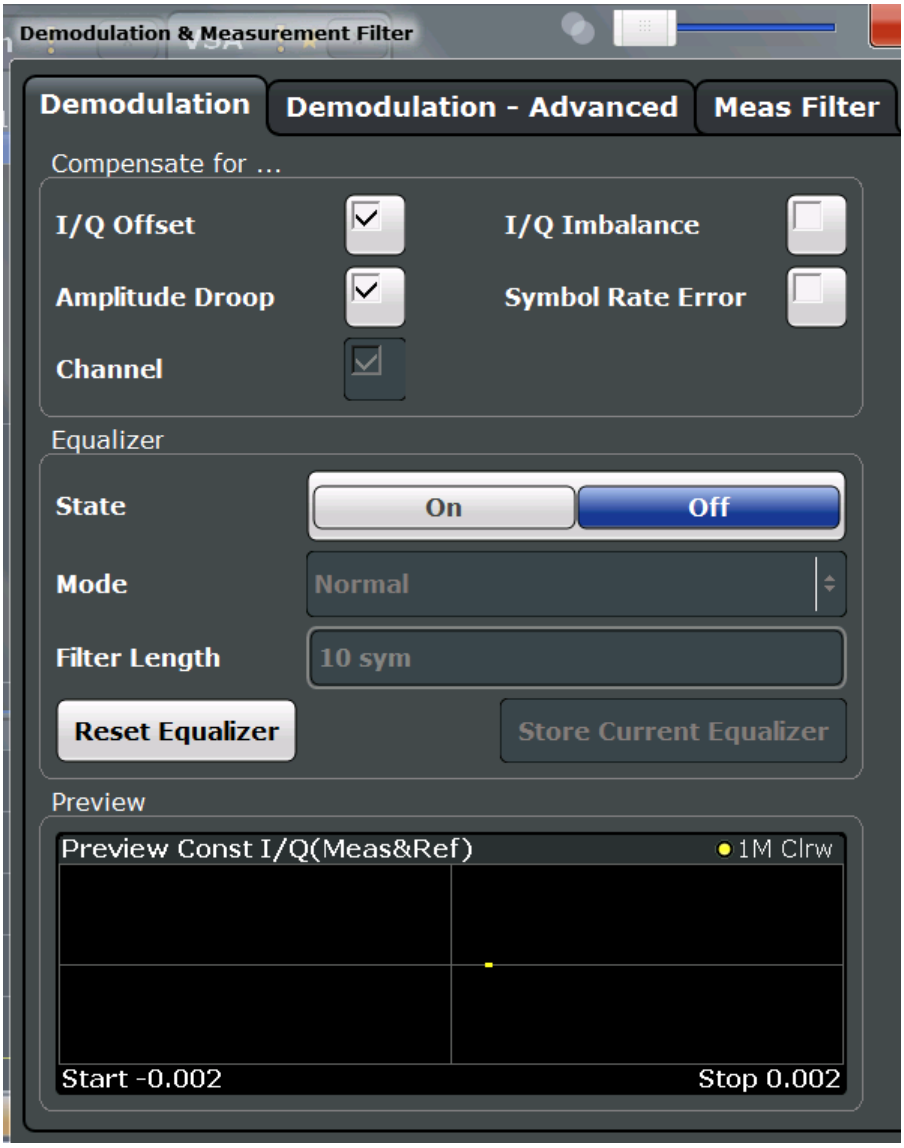


Fig. 5-3: Demodulation settings for PSK, MSK and QAM modulation

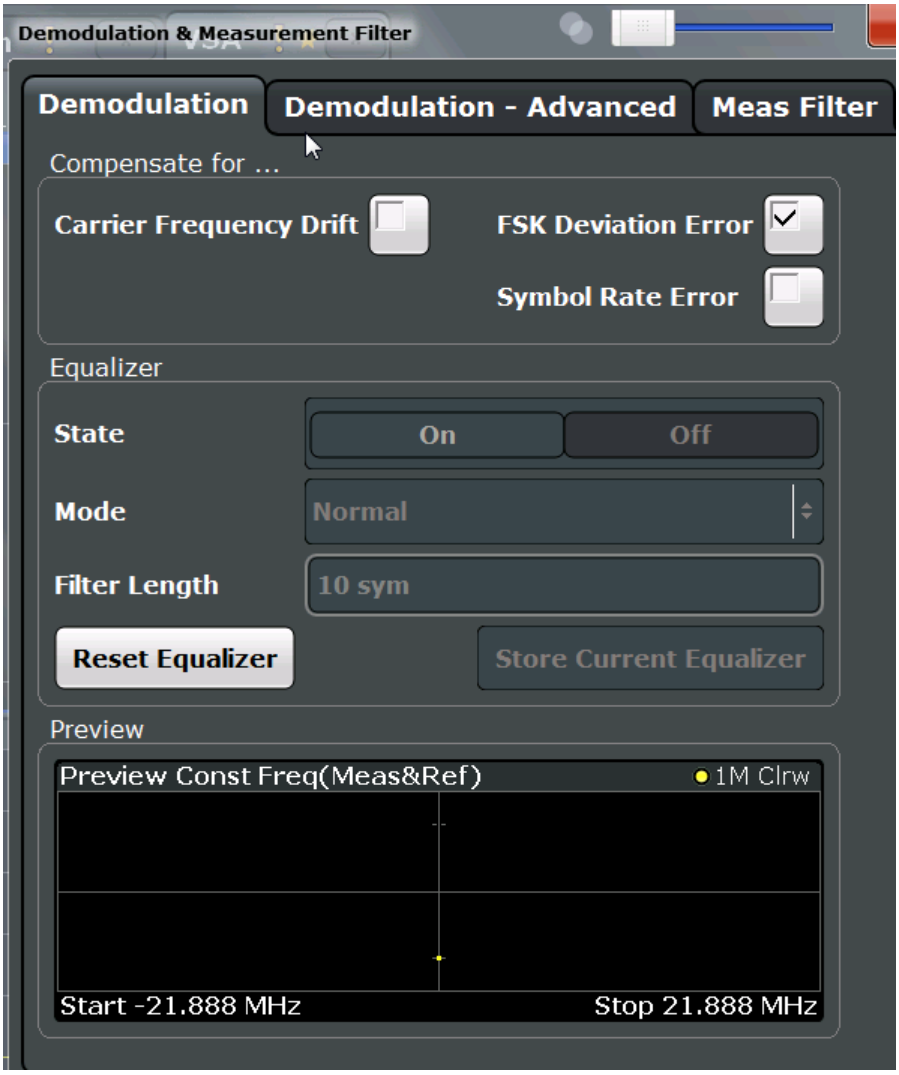


Fig. 5-4: Demodulation settings for FSK modulation

Compensate for... (PSK, MSK, ASK, QAM)....181
Compensate for... (FSK)....182
Equalizer Settings....182
└ State....182
└ Mode....182
└ Filter Length....183
└ Reset Equalizer....183
└ Store/Load Current Equalizer....183

Compensate for... (PSK, MSK, ASK, QAM)
If enabled, compensation for various effects is taken into consideration during demodulation. Thus, these distortions are not shown in the calculated error values.

Note: Note that compensation for all the listed distortions can result in lower EVM values.

- I/Q Offset (default: on)

- I/Q Imbalance
- Amplitude Droop (default: on)
- Symbol Rate Error (required to display the SRE in the Result Summary)
- Channel (default: on)
  Note that channel distortion can only be determined if the equalizer is on (see "State" on page 182). Thus, compensation can only be disabled if the equalizer is on.
  By default, channel compensation is enabled to improve accuracy of the error results. If compensation is disabled, the EVM is calculated from the original input signal with channel distortions.

For details on these effects see chapter 4.5.1.3, "Modulation Errors", on page 108.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize:IQOFfset` on page 331
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize:IQIMbalance` on page 331
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize:ADRoop` on page 330
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize:SRERror` on page 331
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize:CHANnel` on page 330

Compensate for... (FSK)
If enabled, compensation for various effects is taken into consideration during demodulation. Thus, these distortions are not shown in the calculated error values.

- Carrier Frequency Drift
- FSK Deviation Error
- Symbol Rate Error

For details on these effects see chapter 4.5.2.3, "Modulation Errors", on page 121.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize:CFDRift` on page 330
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize:FDERror` on page 330
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize:SRERror` on page 331

Equalizer Settings
The equalizer can compensate for a distorted transmission of the input signal or improve accuracy in estimating the reference signal.

For details see chapter 4.4.6, "The Equalizer", on page 103.

State ← Equalizer Settings
Activates or deactivates the equalizer to compensate for a distorted channel.

Note: for FSK modulated signals, the equalizer is not available.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:EQUalizer[:STATe]` on page 328

Mode ← Equalizer Settings
Defines the operating mode of the equalizer.

"Normal" Determines the filter values from the difference between the ideal (reference) signal and the measured signal. Normal mode is sufficient for small distortions and performance remains high.

"Tracking" The results of the equalizer in the previous sweep are considered to calculate the new filter until adaquate results are obtained. This "learning" effect allows for powerful removement of larger distortions within a minimum of sweeps. During the tracking phase calculation of the equalizer requires additional processing time.

"Freeze" The filter is no longer changed, the current equalizer values are used for subsequent sweeps.

"User" A user-defined equalizer loaded from a file is used.

"Averaging" The results of the equalizer in all previous sweeps (since the instrument was switched on or the equalizer was reset) are considered to calculate the new filter. To start a new averaging process, select the Reset Equalizer button. Calculation of the equalizer requires additional processing time.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:EQUalizer:MODE` on page 327

Filter Length ← Equalizer Settings
Defines the length of the equalizer in symbols. The longer the equalizer, the more accurate the filter becomes and the more distortion can be compensated. However, this requires extended calculation time. The shorter the filter length, the less calculation time is required during the equalizer's tracking or averaging phase.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:EQUalizer:LENGth` on page 326

Reset Equalizer ← Equalizer Settings
Deletes the data of the currently selected equalizer. After deletion, averaging and tracking starts anew.

This is useful in the rare case that calculation takes a wrong symbol decision into consideration and distorts the signal such that the original signal can no longer be determined.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:EQUalizer:RESet` on page 328

Store/Load Current Equalizer ← Equalizer Settings
Saves the current equalizer results to a file, or loads a user-defined equalizer.

The equalizer Mode must be set to `USER` in order to load a file.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:EQUalizer:SAVE` on page 328
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:EQUalizer:LOAD` on page 327

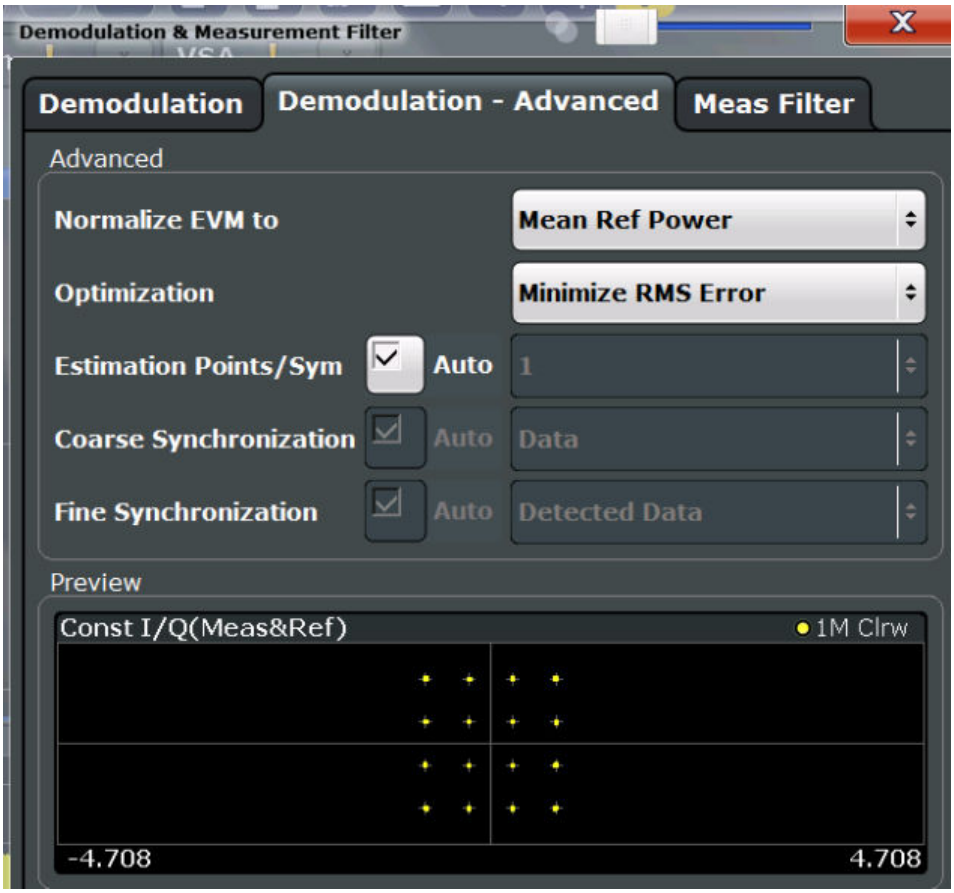
5.9.2 Advanced Demodulation (Synchronization)

Access: "Overview" > "Demodulation" > "Demodulation - Advanced"

You can influence the synchronization process and calculation of error values during demodulation.

Then switch to the "Demodulation - Advanced" tab.

A live preview of the constellation with the current settings is displayed in the preview area at the bottom of the dialog box. The preview area is not editable directly.



Normalize EVM to 184
Optimization 185
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Coarse Synchronization 186
Fine Synchronization 186
If SER ≤ 187
Offset EVM 187

Normalize EVM to
Normalizes the EVM to the specified power value.

This setting is not available for MSK or FSK modulation.

- **Max Ref Power**
  Maximum power of the reference signal at the symbol instants.
- **Mean Ref Power**
  mean power of the reference signal at the symbol instants.
- **Mean Constellation Power**
  Mean expected power of the measurement signal at the symbol instants
- **Max Constellation Power**

The maximum expected power of the measurement signal at the symbol instants

Remote command:
[SENSe:]DDEMod:ECALc[:MODE] on page 324

Optimization
Determines the method used to calculate the result parameters. The required method depends on the used standard and is set according to the selected standard by default.

"Minimize RMS Error" Optimizes calculation such that the RMS of the error vector is minimal.

"Minimize EVM" Optimizes calculation such that EVM is minimal.

Remote command:
[SENSe:]DDEMod:OPTimization on page 331

Estimation Points/Sym
During synchronization, the measurement signal is matched to the reference signal and various signal parameters are calculated. You can define how many sample points are used for this calculation at each symbol.

For more information on estimation points per symbol see chapter 4.7, "Display Points vs Estimation Points per Symbol", on page 127.

You can set the estimation points manually or let the VSA application decide how many estimation points to use.

If automatic mode is enabled, the VSA application uses the following settings, depending on the modulation type:

Modulation	Est. Points
PSK, QAM	1
Offset QPSK (not shaped offset QPSK)	2
FSK, MSK	Capture Oversampling

For manual mode, the following settings are available:

"1" the estimation algorithm takes only the symbol time instants into account

"2" two points per symbol instant are used (required for Offset QPSK)

"Capture Oversampling"
the number of samples per symbol defined in the signal capture settings is used (see "Sample Rate" on page 161), i.e. all sample time instants are weighted equally

Remote command:
[SENSe:]DDEMod:EPRate:AUTO on page 325
[SENSe:]DDEMod:EPRate[:VALue] on page 326

Coarse Synchronization
It is not only possible to check whether the pattern is part of the signal, but also to use the pattern for synchronization, in order to obtain the correct reference signal.

For details on synchronization see chapter 4.4, "Overview of the Demodulation Process", on page 91.

If "Auto" mode is selected, the detected data is used. In manual mode you can select one of the following settings:

"Data" (Default): the detected data is used for synchronization, i.e. unknown symbols
Use this setting if no pattern is available or if the pattern is short or does not have suitable synchronization properties, e.g. a pattern that consists of only one repeated symbol.

"Pattern" Known symbols from a defined pattern are used for synchronization
Depending on the signal, using the pattern can speed up your measurement considerably and make it more robust against high carrier frequency offsets.
Make sure that the pattern is suitable for synchronization, e.g. a GSM pattern.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:PATTern:SYNC:AUTO` on page 332
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:PATTern:SYNC[:STATe]` on page 332

Fine Synchronization
In addition to the coarse synchronization used for symbol decisions, a fine synchronization is available to calculate various results from the reference signal, e.g. the EVM. However, when the signal is known to have a poor transmission quality or has a high noise level, false symbol decisions are more frequent, which may cause spikes in the EVM results. In this case, you can restrict the synchronization to a known symbol sequence or pattern, if available.

For details on synchronization see chapter 4.4.5, "Synchronization and the Reference Signal", on page 101.

If "Auto" mode is selected and a Known Data file has been loaded and activated for use, the known data sequences are used. Otherwise, the detected data is used.

Note: You can define a maximum symbol error rate (SER) for the known data in reference to the evaluated data. If the SER of the known data exceeds this limit, the default synchronization using the detected data is performed (see "If SER ≤" on page 187).

"Detected Data" (Default) The reference signal is estimated from the detected symbols.

"Known Data" The reference signal is defined as the data sequence from the loaded Known Data file that most closely matches the measured data.

"Pattern" The reference signal is estimated from the defined pattern.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:FSYNc:AUTO` on page 328
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:FSYNc[:MODE]` on page 329
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:FSYNc:RESult?` on page 329

If SER ≤
This setting is only available if "Known Data" is selected for "Fine Synchronization". You can define a maximum symbol error rate for the known data in reference to the evaluated data. Thus, if a wrong file was mistakenly loaded or the file proves to be unsuitable, it is not used for synchronization. Otherwise the results would be strongly distorted. If the SER of the known data exceeds this limit, the default synchronization using the detected data is performed.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:FSYNc:LEVel` on page 328

Offset EVM
The offset EVM is only available for (shaped or normal) Offset QPSK modulated signals.

Unlike QPSK modulation, the Q component of Offset QPSK modulation is delayed by half a symbol period against the I component in the time domain. The symbol time instants of the I and the Q component therefore do not coincide.

The offset EVM controls the calculation of all results that are based on the error vector. It affects the EVM, Real/Imag and Vector I/Q result displays as well as the EVM results in the Result Summary (EVM and MER).

You can configure the way the VSA application calculates the error vector results.

If "Offset EVM" is disabled, the VSA application substracts the measured signal from the reference signal to calculate the error vector. This method results in the fact that the error vector contains two symbol instants per symbol period: one that corresponds to the I component and one that corresponds to the Q component.

If "Offset EVM" is enabled, however, the VSA application compensates the delay of the Q component with respect to the I component in the measurement signal as well as the reference signal **before** calculating the error vector. That means that the error vector contains only one symbol instant per symbol period.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:ECALc:OFFSet` on page 325

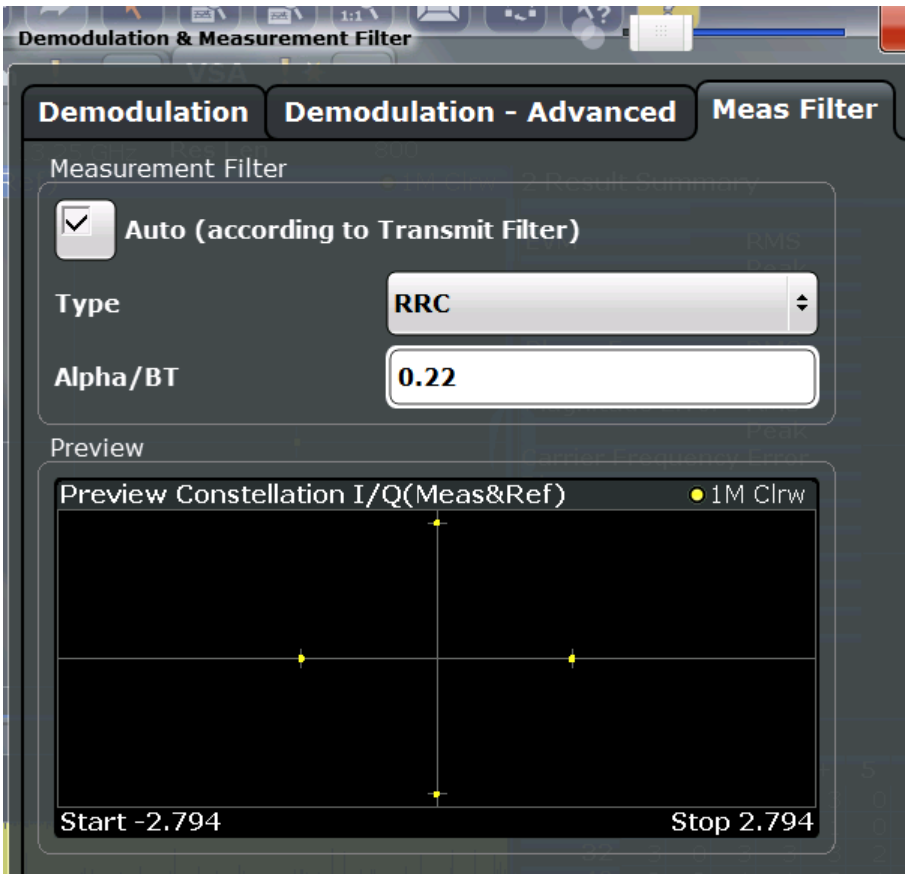
5.10 Measurement Filter Settings

Access: "Overview" > "Meas Filter"

The measurement filter can be used to filter both the measured signal and the reference signal, and thus the error vector. You can configure the measurement filter to be used.

For more information on measurement filters see chapter 4.1.4, "Measurement Filters", on page 63.

A live preview of the constellation with the current settings is displayed in the preview area at the bottom of the dialog box. The preview area is not editable directly.



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Type..... 188
└ Load User Filter..... 189
└ Alpha/BT..... 189

Using the Transmit Filter as a Measurement Filter (Auto)
If the "Auto" option is enabled, the measurement filter is defined automatically depending on the transmit filter specified in the "Modulation" settings (see "Transmit Filter Type" on page 141).

Note: If a user-defined transmit filter is selected and the measurement filter is defined automatically, a Low-ISI measurement filter according to the selected user filter is calculated and used.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:MFILter:AUTO` on page 333

Type
Defines the measurement filter type, if the Using the Transmit Filter as a Measurement Filter (Auto) setting is not enabled.

"<Predefined Filter>" An overview of available measurement filters is provided in chapter A.3.2, "Measurement Filters", on page 428.

"User" User-defined filter.
Define the filter using the Load User Filter function or the [SENSe:]DDEMod:MFILter:USER command.
For more information on user-defined filters see chapter 4.1.5, "Customized Filters", on page 65.

"None" No measurement filter is used.

Remote command:
[SENSe:]DDEMod:MFILter[:STATe] on page 333
To turn off the measurement filter.
[SENSe:]DDEMod:MFILter:USER on page 334
To use a user-defined filter.
[SENSe:]DDEMod:MFILter:NAME on page 333
To define the name of the measurement filter.

Load User Filter ← Type
Opens a file-selection dialog box to select the user-defined measurement filter to be used.

This setting is only available if "User" is selected as the "Filter Type".

Remote command:
[SENSe:]DDEMod:MFILter:USER on page 334

Alpha/BT ← Type
Defines the roll-off factor (Alpha) or the filter bandwidth (BT).

The roll-off factor or filter bandwidth are available for RC, RRC and Gauss filters.

If the measurement mode is automatically selected according to the transmit filter, this setting is identical to the "Alpha/BT" value in the modulation settings (see "Alpha/BT" on page 141).

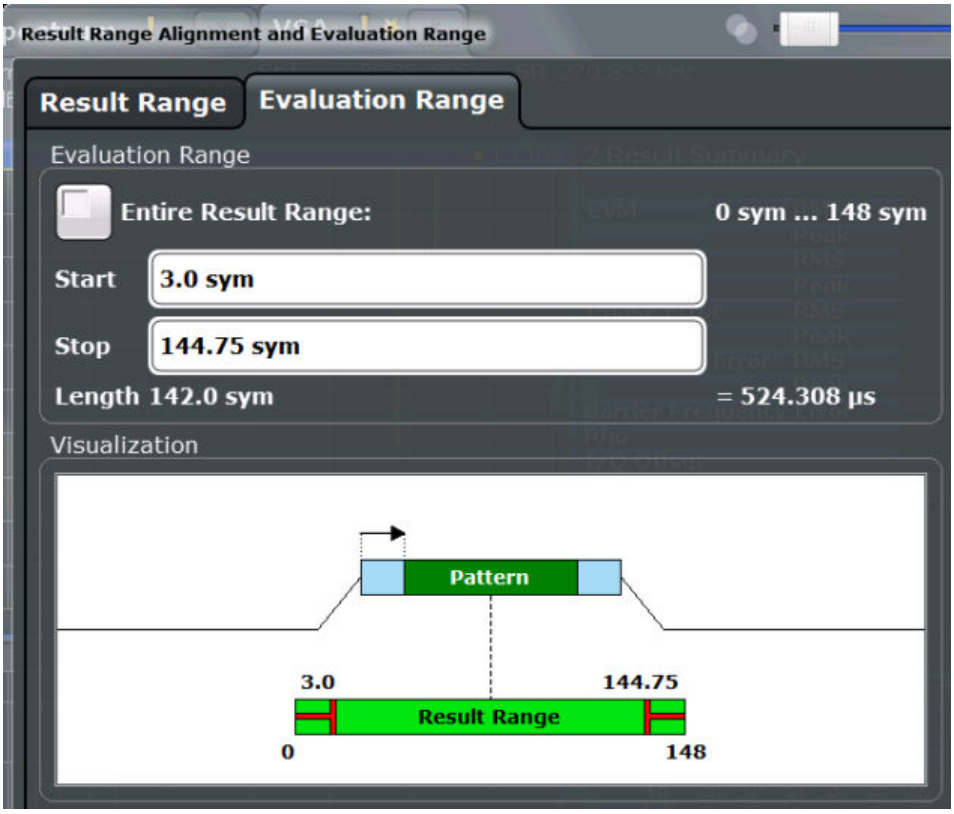
Remote command:
Measurement filter: [SENSe:]DDEMod:MFILter:ALPHa on page 333
Transmit filter: [SENSe:]DDEMod:TFILter:ALPHa on page 288

5.11 Evaluation Range Configuration

Access: "Overview" > "Evaluation Range"

The evaluation range defines which range of the result is to be evaluated - either the entire result range or only a specified part of it. The calculated length of the specified range is indicated beneath the entries.

A visualization of the evaluation range (in relation to the result range) with the current settings is displayed at the bottom of the dialog box. The green bar below the trace indicates the defined result range, indented red lines indicate defined start and stop symbols (see "Evaluation range display" on page 126). The visualization is not editable directly.



For details on the evaluation range see chapter 4.6, "Measurement Ranges", on page 122.

For an example on setting the evaluation range see chapter 9.3.5, "Setting the Evaluation Range", on page 247.

Evaluating the Entire Result Range 190
Start / Stop 190

Evaluating the Entire Result Range
If enabled, the entire result range is evaluated.

If disabled, you can define a specific part of the result range to be evaluated.

Remote command:
`CALCulate<n>:ELIN<startstop>:STATe` on page 334

Start / Stop
Defines the symbol in the result range at which evaluation is started and stopped. The start and stop symbols themselves are included in the evaluation range.

Note: Note that the start and stop values are defined with respect to the x-axis including an optional offset defined via the Symbol Number at <Reference> Start parameter.

Remote command:
`CALCulate<n>:ELIN<startstop>[:VALue]` on page 335

5.12 Adjusting Settings Automatically

Access: AUTO SET

Some settings can be adjusted by the R&S FSWP automatically according to the current measurement settings. In order to do so, a measurement is performed. The duration of this measurement can be defined automatically or manually.

To activate the automatic adjustment of a setting, select the corresponding function in the AUTO SET menu or in the configuration dialog box for the setting, where available.



Adjusting settings automatically during triggered measurements

When you select an auto adjust function a measurement is performed to determine the optimal settings. If you select an auto adjust function for a triggered measurement, you are asked how the R&S FSWP should behave:

- (default:) The measurement for adjustment waits for the next trigger
- The measurement for adjustment is performed without waiting for a trigger.
  The trigger source is temporarily set to "Free Run". After the measurement is completed, the original trigger source is restored. The trigger level is adjusted as follows for IF Power and RF Power triggers:
  Trigger Level = Reference Level - 15 dB

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:TRIG` on page 338

Setting the Reference Level Automatically (Auto Level)....191
Resetting the Automatic Measurement Time (Meastime Auto)....191
Changing the Automatic Measurement Time (Meastime Manual)....192
Upper Level Hysteresis....192
Lower Level Hysteresis....192
Auto Scale Once/Auto Scale Window....192
Auto Scale All....192

Setting the Reference Level Automatically (Auto Level)

Automatically determines the optimal reference level for the current input data. At the same time, the internal attenuators are adjusted so the signal-to-noise ratio is optimized, while signal compression, clipping and overload conditions are minimized.

To determine the optimal reference level, a level measurement is performed on the R&S FSWP.

You can change the measurement time for the level measurement if necessary (see "Changing the Automatic Measurement Time (Meastime Manual)" on page 192).

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]ADJust:LEVel` on page 338

Resetting the Automatic Measurement Time (Meastime Auto)

Resets the measurement duration for automatic settings to the default value.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:DURation:MODE` on page 336

Changing the Automatic Measurement Time (Meastime Manual)
This function allows you to change the measurement duration for automatic setting adjustments. Enter the value in seconds.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:DURation:MODE` on page 336
`[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:DURation` on page 336

Upper Level Hysteresis
When the reference level is adjusted automatically using the Auto Level function, the internal attenuators and the preamplifier are also adjusted. In order to avoid frequent adaptation due to small changes in the input signal, you can define a hysteresis. This setting defines a lower threshold the signal must fall below (compared to the last measurement) before the reference level is adapted automatically.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:HYSTeresis:UPPer` on page 337

Lower Level Hysteresis
When the reference level is adjusted automatically using the Auto Level function, the internal attenuators and the preamplifier are also adjusted. In order to avoid frequent adaptation due to small changes in the input signal, you can define a hysteresis. This setting defines a lower threshold the signal must fall below (compared to the last measurement) before the reference level is adapted automatically.

Remote command:
`[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:HYSTeresis:LOWer` on page 337

Auto Scale Once/Auto Scale Window
If enabled, both the x-axis and y-axis are automatically adapted to the current measurement results (only once, not dynamically) in the selected window.

To adapt the range of all screens together, use the Auto Scale All function.

Remote command:
For statistics (result type transformation): `CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALe:AUTO ONCE` on page 303
For all other results: `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO ONCE` on page 336

Auto Scale All
Adapts the x-axis and y-axis to the current measurement values (only once, not dynamically) in all measurement windows.

Remote command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO:ALL` on page 336

6 Analysis

Access: "Overview" > "Analysis"

General result analysis settings concerning the trace, markers, windows etc. can be configured. They are identical to the analysis functions in the base unit except for the special window functions.



Window-specific configuration

The settings in the "Analysis" dialog box are specific to the selected window. Thus, the "Analysis" button is only available in the "Overview" if the "Specifics for" option is enabled. To configure the settings for a different VSA window, select the window outside the displayed dialog box, or select the window from the "Specifics for" selection list in the dialog box.

- Trace Settings 193
- Trace Export Settings 196
- Markers 197
- Limit and Display Lines 202
- Display and Window Configuration 204
- Zoom Functions 208

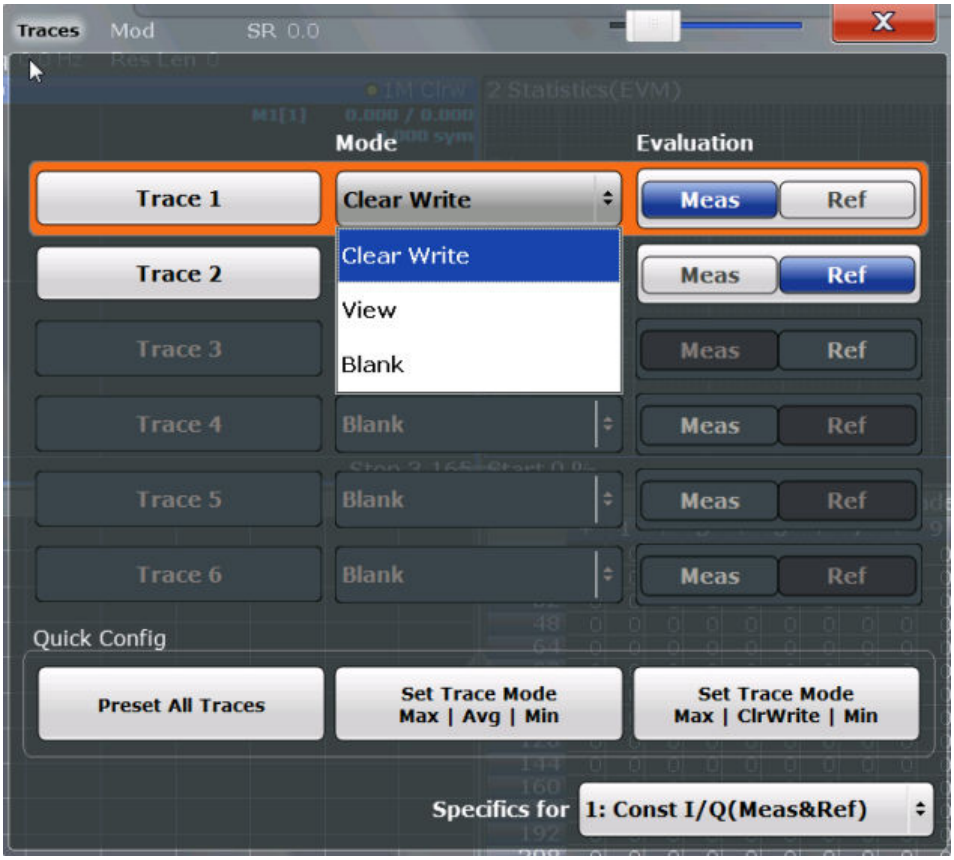
6.1 Trace Settings

Access: "Overview" > "Analysis" > "Traces"

The trace settings determine how the measured data is analyzed and displayed in the window. Depending on the result display, between 1 and 6 traces may be displayed.



Trace data can also be exported to an ASCII file for further analysis. For details see chapter 6.2, "Trace Export Settings", on page 196.



Trace 1/Trace 2/Trace 3/Trace 4/Trace 5/Trace 6 194
Trace Mode 194
Evaluation 195
Predefined Trace Settings - Quick Config 195
Trace 1/Trace 2/Trace 3/Trace 4 (Softkeys) 195

Trace 1/Trace 2/Trace 3/Trace 4/Trace 5/Trace 6
Selects the corresponding trace for configuration. The currently selected trace is highlighted orange.

Remote command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>[:STATe]` on page 346
Selected via numeric suffix of `TRACe<t>` commands

Trace Mode
Defines the update mode for subsequent traces.

The available trace modes depend on the selected result display. Not all evaluations support all trace modes.

For the Magnitude Overview Absolute result display, only the trace modes "Clear/Write" and "View" are available. For the Magnitude Absolute result display, the trace modes Average, MinHold, MaxHold are applied to the individual result ranges and thus may not provide useful results.

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

"Max Hold" The maximum value is determined over several measurements and displayed. The R&S FSWP saves each trace point in the trace memory only if the new value is greater than the previous one.

"Min Hold" The minimum value is determined from several measurements and displayed. The R&S FSWP saves each trace point in the trace memory only if the new value is lower than the previous one.

"Average" The average is formed over several measurements.
The Statistic Count determines the number of averaging procedures.

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

"Blank" Removes the selected trace from the display.

Remote command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:MODE` on page 345

Evaluation
Defines whether the trace displays the evaluation of the measured signal or the reference signal (if "Meas & Ref Signal" is used as the evaluation data source, see "Signal Source" on page 206).

For multi-source results, the evaluation for each trace can be defined as error or capture buffer/measurement (depending on the result type, see "Multi Source" on page 18).

Remote command:
`CALCulate<n>:TRACe<t>[:VALue]` on page 344

Predefined Trace Settings - Quick Config
Commonly required trace settings have been predefined and can be applied very quickly by selecting the appropriate button.

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

Trace 1/Trace 2/Trace 3/Trace 4 (Softkeys)
Displays the "Traces" settings and focuses the "Mode" list for the selected trace.

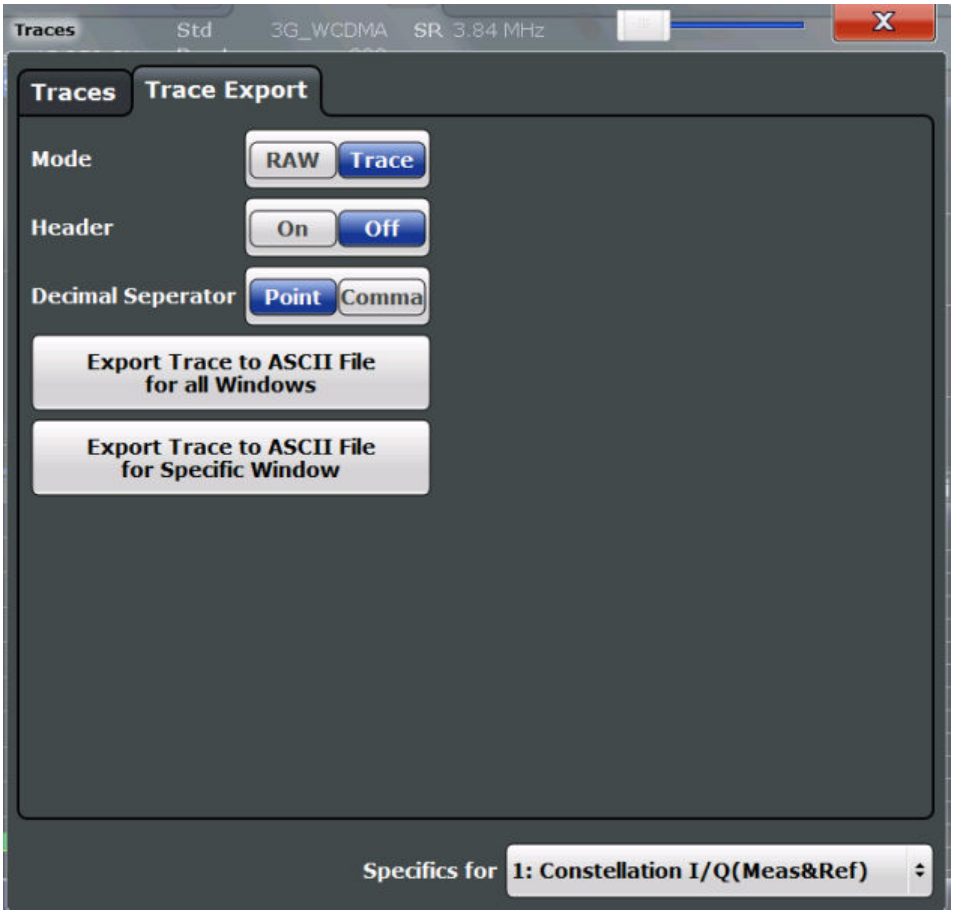
For the Magnitude Overview Absolute result display, only one trace is available.

Remote command:
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>[:STATe] on page 346

6.2 Trace Export Settings

Access: "Overview" > "Analysis" > "Traces" > "Trace Export"

The captured (trace) data can also be exported to an ASCII file. The format of these files can be configured.



Data Export Mode 196
Header 197
Decimal Separator 197
Trace ASCII Export 197

Data Export Mode
Defines whether raw I/Q data (as captured) or trace data (evaluated) is stored.

Remote command:
FORMat:DEXPort:MODE on page 380

Header
If enabled, a header with scaling information etc. is included in the file.

Remote command:
`FORMat:DEXPort:HEADer` on page 380

Decimal Separator
Defines the decimal separator for floating-point numerals for the data export files. Evaluation programs require different separators in different languages.

Remote command:
`FORMat:DEXPort:DSEParator` on page 380

Trace ASCII Export
Opens a file selection dialog box and saves the traces of the captured data in ASCII format to the specified file and directory.

Either the traces for the selected window only (see "Specifics for" on page 136) are exported, or the traces of all windows are exported, one after the other.

For details on the file format see chapter A.4, "ASCII File Export Format for VSA Data", on page 429.

Remote command:
`MMEMory:STORe<n>:TRACe` on page 380

6.3 Markers

Access: "Overview" > "Analysis" > "Marker"

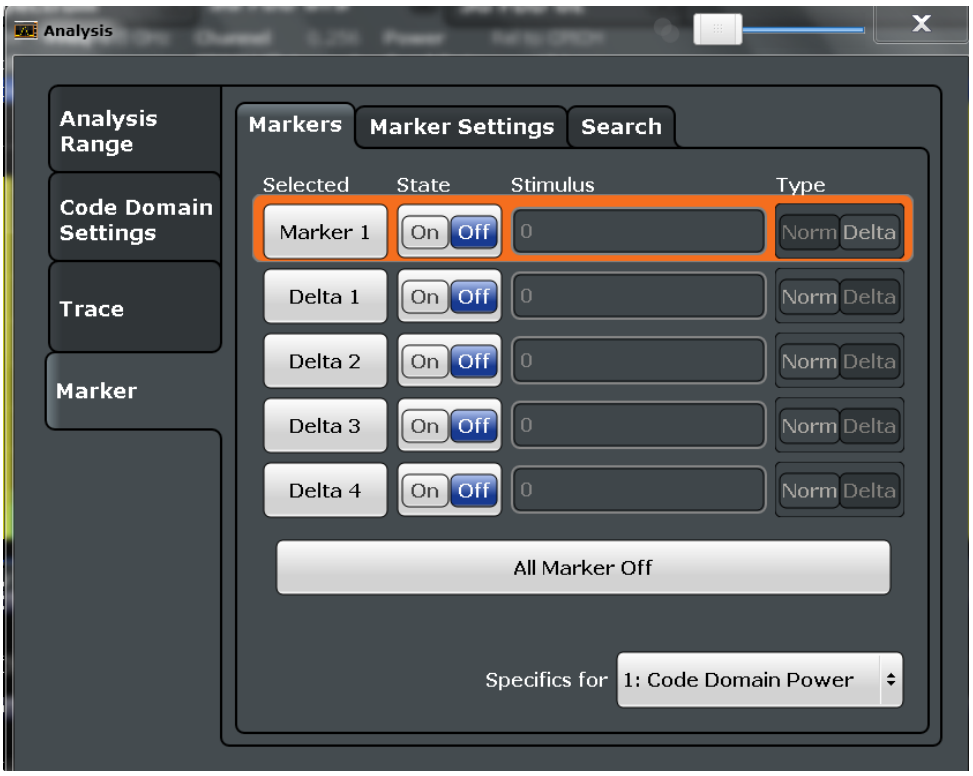
Markers help you analyze your measurement results by determining particular values in the diagram. Thus you can extract numeric values from a graphical display.

- Individual Marker Settings.....197
- Marker Search Settings.....199
- Marker Positioning Functions.....200

6.3.1 Individual Marker Settings

Access: "Overview" > "Analysis" > "Marker" > "Markers"

In VSA evaluations, up to 5 markers can be activated in each diagram at any time.



Selected Marker 198
Marker State 198
X-value 198
Marker Type 199
Assigning the Marker to a Trace 199
All Markers Off 199
Couple Windows 199

Selected Marker
Marker name. The marker which is currently selected for editing is highlighted orange.

Remote command:
Marker selected via suffix <m> in remote commands.

Marker State
Activates or deactivates the marker in the diagram.

Remote command:
`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>[:STATe]` on page 347
`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>[:STATe]` on page 348

X-value
Defines the position of the marker on the x-axis.

Remote command:
`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:X` on page 349
`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X` on page 348

Marker Type
Toggles the marker type.

The type for marker 1 is always "Normal", the type for delta marker 1 is always "Delta". These types cannot be changed.

Note: If normal marker 1 is the active marker, switching the "Mkr Type" activates an additional delta marker 1. For any other marker, switching the marker type does not activate an additional marker, it only switches the type of the selected marker.

"Normal" A normal marker indicates the absolute value at the defined position in the diagram.

"Delta" A delta marker defines the value of the marker relative to the specified reference marker (marker 1 by default).

Remote command:
`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>[:STATe]` on page 347
`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>[:STATe]` on page 348

Assigning the Marker to a Trace
The "Trace" setting assigns the selected marker to an active trace. The trace determines which value the marker shows at the marker position. If the marker was previously assigned to a different trace, the marker remains on the previous frequency or time, but indicates the value of the new trace.

The marker can also be assigned to the currently active trace using the "Marker to Trace" softkey in the "Marker" menu.

If a trace is turned off, the assigned markers and marker functions are also deactivated.

Remote command:
`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:TRACe` on page 347

All Markers Off
Deactivates all markers in one step.

Remote command:
`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:AOFF` on page 347

Couple Windows
If enabled, markers in all diagrams with the same x-axis (time or symbols) have coupled x-values (except for capture buffer display), i.e. if you move the marker in one diagram, it is moved in all coupled diagrams.

Remote command:
`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:LINK` on page 347

6.3.2 Marker Search Settings

Access: "Overview" > "Analysis" > "Marker" > "Search"

Several functions are available to set the marker to a specific position very quickly and easily. In order to determine the required marker position, searches may be performed. The search results can be influenced by special settings.



Search Mode for Next Peak....200
Real / Imag Plot....200
Search Limits (Left / Right)....200

Search Mode for Next Peak
Selects the search mode for the next peak search.

"Left" Determines the next maximum/minimum to the left of the current peak.

"Absolute" Determines the next maximum/minimum to either side of the current peak.

"Right" Determines the next maximum/minimum to the right of the current peak.

Remote command:
chapter 11.7.2.2, "Marker Search and Positioning Settings", on page 350

Real / Imag Plot
Defines whether marker search functions are performed on the real or imaginary trace of the "Real/Imag" measurement.

Remote command:
`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SEARch` on page 353

Search Limits (Left / Right)
If activated, limit lines are defined and displayed for the search. Only results within the limited search range are considered.

Remote command:
`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X:SLIMits[:STATe]` on page 355
`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X:SLIMits:LEFT` on page 354
`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X:SLIMits:RIGHT` on page 354

6.3.3 Marker Positioning Functions

The following functions set the currently selected marker to the result of a peak search.

"Overview" > "Bandwidth"

Access: MKR ->

Peak Search....201
Search Next Peak....201
Max |Peak|....201
Search Minimum....201
Search Next Minimum....201

Peak Search
Sets the selected marker/delta marker to the maximum of the trace. If no marker is active, marker 1 is activated.

Remote command:
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum[:PEAK] on page 353
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum[:PEAK] on page 351

Search Next Peak
Sets the selected marker/delta marker to the next (lower) maximum of the assigned trace. If no marker is active, marker 1 is activated.

Remote command:
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:NEXT on page 352
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:RIGHt on page 352
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:LEFT on page 352
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum:NEXT on page 351
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum:RIGHt on page 351
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum:LEFT on page 350

Max |Peak|
Sets the active marker/delta marker to the largest absolute peak value (maximum or minimum) of the selected trace.

Remote command:
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:APEak on page 352

Search Minimum
Sets the selected marker/delta marker to the minimum of the trace. If no marker is active, marker 1 is activated.

Remote command:
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum[:PEAK] on page 353
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum[:PEAK] on page 351

Search Next Minimum
Sets the selected marker/delta marker to the next (higher) minimum of the selected trace. If no marker is active, marker 1 is activated.

Remote command:
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:NEXT on page 353
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:LEFT on page 353
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:RIGHt on page 353
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum:NEXT on page 351
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum:LEFT on page 351
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum:RIGHt on page 352

6.4 Limit and Display Lines

Access: LINES > "Lines/Limits"

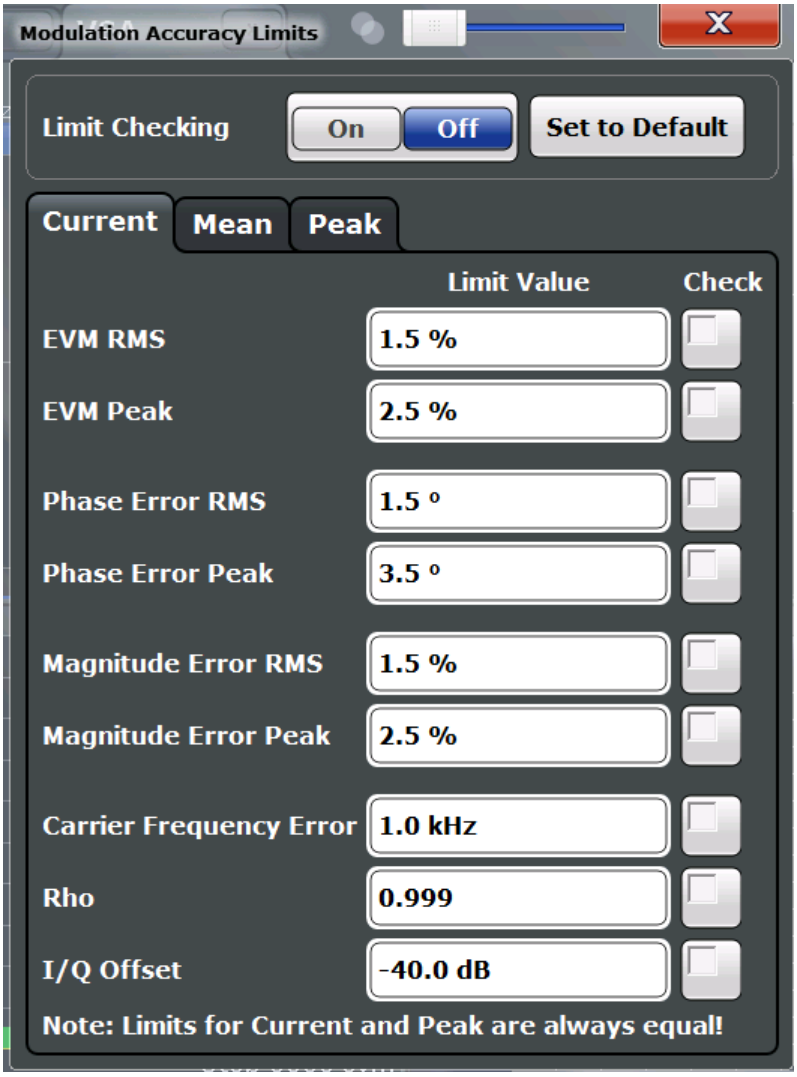
The results of a modulation accuracy measurement can be checked for violation of defined limits automatically (see "Modulation Accuracy" on page 18).

Display lines are currently not available.

6.4.1 Modulation Accuracy Limit Lines

Access: LINES > "ModAcc Limits Config"

The results of a modulation accuracy measurement can be checked for violation of defined limits automatically (see "Modulation Accuracy" on page 18).



For details on working with limits see chapter 8.3.2, "How to Check Limits for Modulation Accuracy", on page 230.

Checking Modulation Accuracy Limits..... 203
Set to Default..... 203
Current/Mean/Peak..... 203
└ Limit Value..... 203
└ Check..... 204

Checking Modulation Accuracy Limits
Activates or deactivates evaluation of modulation accuracy limits in the result summary.

For details on working with limits see chapter 8.3.2, "How to Check Limits for Modulation Accuracy", on page 230.

Remote command:
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:STATe on page 355

Set to Default
Restores the default limits and deactivates all checks.

Remote command:
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:DEFault on page 355

Current/Mean/Peak
Defines and activates the limits for the currently measured value, the mean and the peak value on separate tabs. Note that the limits for the current and peak values are always the same.

For details on working with limits see chapter 8.3.2, "How to Check Limits for Modulation Accuracy", on page 230.

Limit Value ← Current/Mean/Peak
Define the limit with which the currently measured, mean or peak value is to be compared. A different limit value can be defined for each result type. Depending on the modulation type, different result types are available.

Result type	Remote command
PSK, MSK, QAM:	
EVM RMS	CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:EVM:RCURrent:VALue on page 358
EVM Peak	CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:EVM:PCURrent:VALue on page 358
Phase Err Rms	CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:PERRor:RCURrent:VALue on page 359
Phase Err Peak	CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:PERRor:PCURrent:VALue on page 359
Magnitude Err Rms	CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:MERRor:RCURrent:VALue on page 359
Magnitude Err Peak	CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:MERRor:PCURrent:VALue on page 359

Result type	Remote command
Carr Freq Err	CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:CFERror:CURRent:VALue on page 357
Rho	CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:RHO:CURRent:VALue on page 360
IQ Offset	CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:OOFFset:CURRent:VALue on page 359
FSK modulation only:	
Freq Err Rms	CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FERRor:RCURrent:VALue on page 358
Freq Err Peak	CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FERRor:PCURrent:VALue on page 358
Magnitude Err Rms	CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:MERRor:RCURrent:VALue on page 359
Magnitude Err Peak	CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:MERRor:PCURrent:VALue on page 359
FSK Dev Err	CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FERRor:PCURrent:VALue on page 358
Carr Freq Err	CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:CFERror:CURRent:VALue on page 357

For details on working with limits see chapter 8.3.2, "How to Check Limits for Modulation Accuracy", on page 230.

Check ← Current/Mean/Peak
Considers the defined limit value in the limit check, if checking is activated.

For details on working with limits see chapter 8.3.2, "How to Check Limits for Modulation Accuracy", on page 230.

Remote command:
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:<ResultType>:<LimitType>:STATe
on page 357

6.5 Display and Window Configuration

The captured I/Q data can be evaluated using various different methods without having to start a new measurement.

As opposed to the R&S FSWP I/Q Analyzer application or other applications, in VSA configuring the result display requires two steps:

1. **Display Configuration:** In the first step, you select the data source for the evaluation and the window placement in the SmartGrid.
   The SmartGrid mode is activated automatically when you select the "Display Config" softkey from the main VSA menu or the "Display Config" button in the Over-

view. Note, however, that this button is only displayed in the general Overview, not for window-specific configuration ("Specifics for" must be disabled).
The default evaluation for the selected data source is displayed in the window.
Up to 16 result displays can be displayed simultaneously in separate windows. The VSA evaluation methods are described in chapter 3, "Measurements and Result Displays", on page 15.
For details on working with the SmartGrid see the R&S FSWP Getting Started manual.

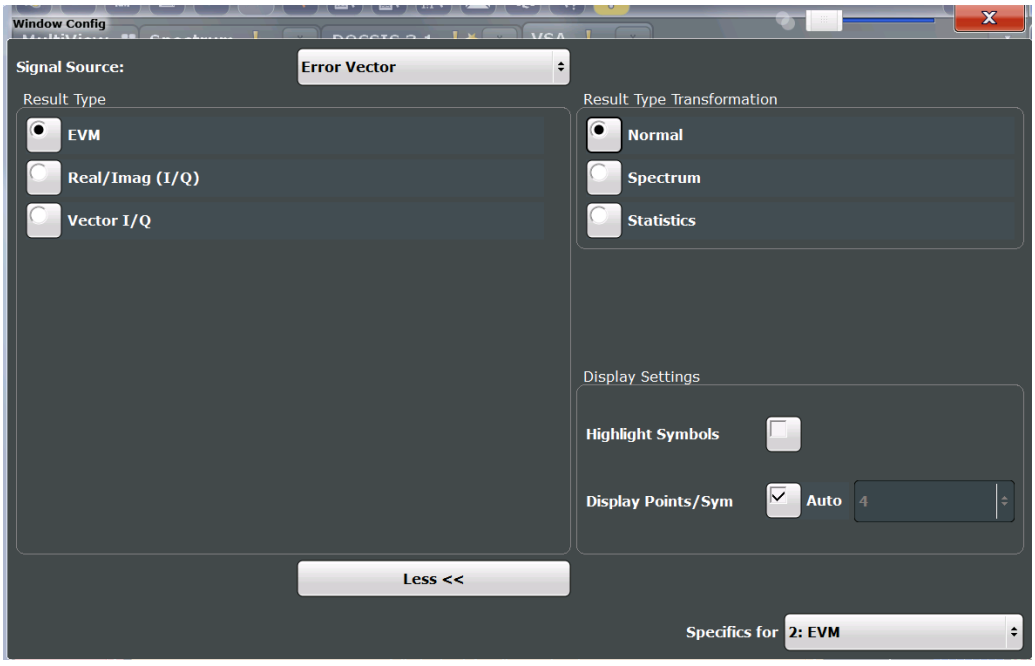
2. **(Result) Window Configuration:** In a second step, you can select a different evaluation method (result type) for the window, based on the data source selected in the "Display Configuration".

6.5.1 Result Window Configuration

Access: "Overview" > "Display Config"

For each result window you can select a different evaluation method (result type), based on the data source selected in the "Display Configuration". Further window settings are available for some result types.

Some settings are only displayed after you select the "More" button in the dialog box. To hide these settings, select the "Less" button.



Signal Source....206
Result Type....206
Result Type Transformation....206

Highlight Symbols..... 206
Display Points/Sym..... 207
Oversampling..... 207

Signal Source
Data source as selected in the "Display Configuration" (see chapter 3, "Measurements and Result Displays", on page 15). If you change the signal source setting here, the default result type for the new data source is activated for the current window.

Remote command:
`LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365
`CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373

Result Type
The result type defines the evaluation method used in the current window.

The available result types in VSA are described in chapter 3.2, "Result Types in VSA", on page 19.

Remote command:
`CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373

Result Type Transformation
For certain result types it is not only possible to see the common "over time" representation of the measurement, but also the spectrum or the statistics (in form of a histogram). These are the transformations of the results.

These settings are not available for symbol evaluation, i.e. the following signal sources:

- Symbols
- Modulation Accuracy
- Equalizer

"Normal" Evaluation in time domain
X-axis displays time values.

"Spectrum" Evaluation in frequency domain
X-axis displays frequency values. The usable I/Q bandwidth is indicated in the display.

"Statistics" Statistical evaluation (histogram)
X-axis displays former y-values. Y-axis displays statistical information:

- Trace 1: the probability of occurrence of a certain value is plotted against the value
- Trace 2: the cumulated probability of occurance is plotted against the value.

Remote command:
`CALCulate<n>:DDEM:SPECtrum[:STATe]` on page 372
`CALCulate<n>:STATistics:CCDF[:STATe]` on page 375

Highlight Symbols
If enabled, the symbol instants are highlighted as squares in the window for measured and reference signals in time (normal) display, as well as error displays.

Only evaluations that are based on symbols (e.g. constellations or traces, not eye diagrams) support this function.

Remote command:
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:SYMBol on page 377

Display Points/Sym
Defines the number of display points that are displayed per symbol. If more points per symbol are selected than the defined Sample Rate, the additional points are interpolated for the display. The more points are displayed per symbol, the more detailed the trace becomes.

For more information see chapter 4.7, "Display Points vs Estimation Points per Symbol", on page 127

Note: If the capture buffer is used as the signal source, the Sample Rate defines the number of displayed points per symbol; the "Display Points/Sym" parameter is not available.

If "Auto" is enabled, the Sample Rate value is used.

Alternatively, select the number of points to be displayed per symbol manually. The available values depend on the source type.

"1" only the symbol time instants are displayed

"2, 4, 8, 16, 32" more points are displayed than symbols

"Capture Oversampling"
the number of samples per symbol defined in the signal capture settings are displayed (see "Sample Rate" on page 161)

Remote command:
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:PRATe[:VALue] on page 377
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:PRATe:AUTO on page 376

Oversampling
Defines the sample basis for statistical evaluation. This setting is only available for the result type transformation "Statistics".

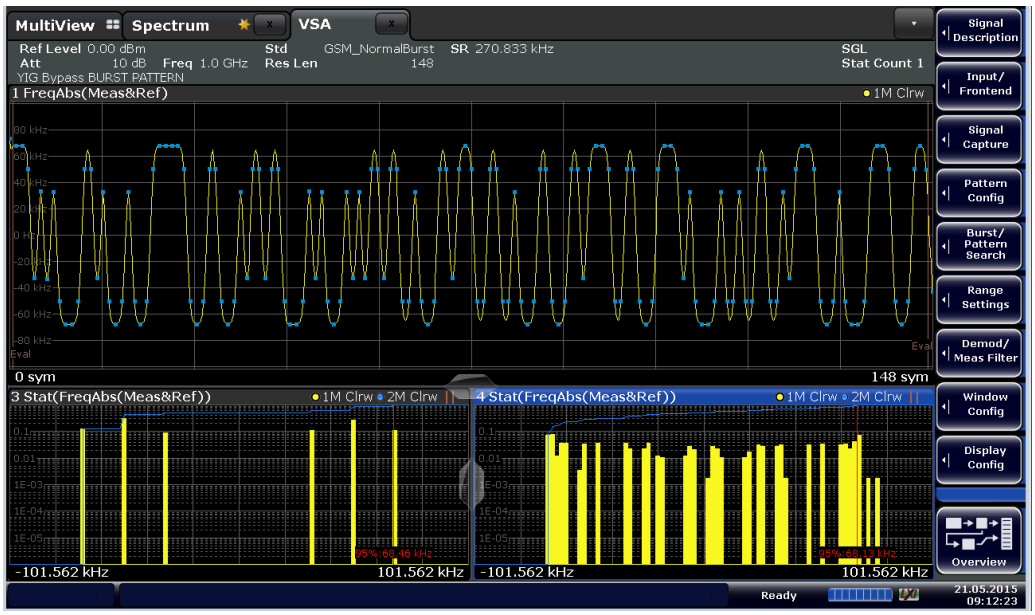


Fig. 6-1: Statistics measurement: window 1: measured signal (symbols highlighted); window 3: statistics for symbol instants only; window 4: statistics for all trace points;

"Symbols only" Statistics are calculated for symbol instants only
See window 3 in figure 6-1.

"Infinite" Statistics are calculated for all trace points (symbol instants and intermediate times)
See window 4 in figure 6-1.

"Auto" Oversampling is automatically set to "Symbols only" (Statistics are calculated for symbol instants only).

Remote command:
`CALCulate<n>:STATistics:MODE` on page 375

6.6 Zoom Functions

The zoom functions are only available from the toolbar.

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Multiple Zoom....209
Restore Original Display....209
Deactivating Zoom (Selection mode)....209

Single Zoom



A single zoom replaces the current diagram by a new diagram which displays an enlarged extract of the trace. This function can be used repetitively until the required details are visible.

Remote command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ZOOM:STATe` on page 362
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ZOOM:AREA` on page 362

Multiple Zoom



In multiple zoom mode, you can enlarge several different areas of the trace simultaneously. An overview window indicates the zoom areas in the original trace, while the zoomed trace areas are displayed in individual windows. The zoom area that corresponds to the individual zoom display is indicated in the lower right corner, between the scrollbars.

Remote command:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ZOOM:MULTiple<zoom>:STATe` on page 363
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ZOOM:MULTiple<zoom>:AREA` on page 363

Restore Original Display



Restores the original display, that is, the originally calculated displays for the entire capture buffer, and closes all zoom windows.

Remote command:
single zoom:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ZOOM:STATe` on page 362
multiple zoom:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ZOOM:MULTiple<zoom>:STATe` on page 363 (for each multiple zoom window)

Deactivating Zoom (Selection mode)
Deactivates any zoom mode.

Tapping the screen no longer invokes a zoom, but selects an object.

Remote command:
single zoom:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ZOOM:STATe` on page 362
multiple zoom:
`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ZOOM:MULTiple<zoom>:STATe` on page 363 (for each multiple zoom window)

7 I/Q Data Import and Export

Baseband signals mostly occur as so-called complex baseband signals, i.e. a signal representation that consists of two channels; the in phase (I) and the quadrature (Q) channel. Such signals are referred to as I/Q signals. I/Q signals are useful because the specific RF or IF frequencies are not needed. The complete modulation information and even distortion that originates from the RF, IF or baseband domains can be analyzed in the I/Q baseband.

Importing and exporting I/Q signals is useful for various applications:

- Generating and saving I/Q signals in an RF or baseband signal generator or in external software tools to analyze them with the R&S FSWP later
- Capturing and saving I/Q signals with an RF or baseband signal analyzer to analyze them with the R&S FSWP or an external software tool later

For example, you can capture I/Q data using the I/Q Analyzer application, if available, and then analyze that data later using the R&S FSWP VSA application.

As opposed to storing trace data, which may be averaged or restricted to peak values, I/Q data is stored as it was captured, without further processing. The data is stored as complex values in 32-bit floating-point format. Multi-channel data is not supported. The I/Q data is stored in a format with the file extension `.iq.tar`.

For a detailed description see the R&S FSWP I/Q Analyzer and I/Q Input User Manual.



Export only in MSRA mode

In MSRA mode, I/Q data can only be exported to other applications; I/Q data cannot be imported to the MSRA Master or any MSRA applications.

- Import/Export Functions 210
- How to Export and Import I/Q Data 212

7.1 Import/Export Functions



The following import and export functions are available via softkeys in the "Save/Recall" menu which is displayed when you select the "Save" or "Open" icon in the toolbar.

Some functions for particular data types are (also) available via softkeys or dialog boxes in the corresponding menus, e.g. trace data or marker peak lists.



For a description of the other functions in the "Save/Recall" menu see the R&S FSWP User Manual.

Import 211
└ I/Q Import 211

Export....211
└ Export Trace to ASCII File....211
└ I/Q Export....211

Import
Provides functions to import data.

I/Q Import ← Import
Opens a file selection dialog box to select an import file that contains IQ data. This function is only available in single sweep mode and only in applications that process I/Q data, such as the I/Q Analyzer or optional applications.

Note that the I/Q data must have a specific format as described in the R&S FSWP I/Q Analyzer and I/Q Input User Manual.

I/Q import is not available in MSRA mode.

Remote command:
`MMEMory:LOAD:IQ:STATe` on page 398

Export
Opens a submenu to configure data export.

Export Trace to ASCII File ← Export
Opens a file selection dialog box and saves the selected trace in ASCII format (`.dat`) to the specified file and directory.

The results are output in the same order as they are displayed on the screen: window by window, trace by trace, and table row by table row.

Note that only the trace data in the currently displayed result range of the capture buffer is exported. For the Magnitude Absolute Overview result display, the trace contains a maximum of 25,000 points.

Note: Secure user mode.
In secure user mode, settings that are to be stored on the instrument are stored to volatile memory, which is restricted to 256 MB. Thus, a "Memory full" error may occur although the hard disk indicates that storage space is still available.

To store data permanently, select an external storage location such as a USB memory device.

For details see "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode" in the "Data Management" section of the R&S FSWP User Manual.

Remote command:
`MMEMory:STORe<n>:TRACe` on page 380

I/Q Export ← Export
Opens a file selection dialog box to select an export file to which the IQ data will be stored. This function is only available in single sweep mode, and only in applications that process I/Q data, such as the I/Q Analyzer or optional applications.

Note that the I/Q data in the entire capture buffer is exported. For the maximum of 200,000,000 samples, you require several Gigabytes of free space on your storage device!

Note: Secure user mode.
In secure user mode, settings that are to be stored on the instrument are stored to volatile memory, which is restricted to 256 MB. Thus, a "Memory full" error may occur although the hard disk indicates that storage space is still available.

To store data permanently, select an external storage location such as a USB memory device.

For details see "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode" in the "Data Management" section of the R&S FSWP User Manual.

Remote command:
`MMEMory:STORe<n>:IQ:STATe` on page 398
`MMEMory:STORe<n>:IQ:COMMent` on page 398

7.2 How to Export and Import I/Q Data



I/Q data can only be exported in applications that process I/Q data, such as the I/Q Analyzer or optional applications.

Capturing and exporting I/Q data

1. Press the PRESET key.
2. Press the MODE key and select the "IQ Analyzer" or any other application that supports I/Q data.
3. Configure the data acquisition.
4. Press the RUN SINGLE key to perform a single sweep measurement.
5. Select the "Save" icon in the toolbar.
6. Select the "I/Q Export" softkey.
7. In the file selection dialog box, select a storage location and enter a file name.
8. Select "Save".

   The captured data is stored to a file with the extension `.iq.tar`.

Importing I/Q data

1. Press the MODE key and select the "IQ Analyzer" or any other application that supports I/Q data.
2. If necessary, switch to single sweep mode by pressing the RUN SINGLE key.
3. Select the "Open" icon in the toolbar.
4. Select the "I/Q Import" softkey.
5. Select the storage location and the file name with the `.iq.tar` file extension.

6. Select "Open".

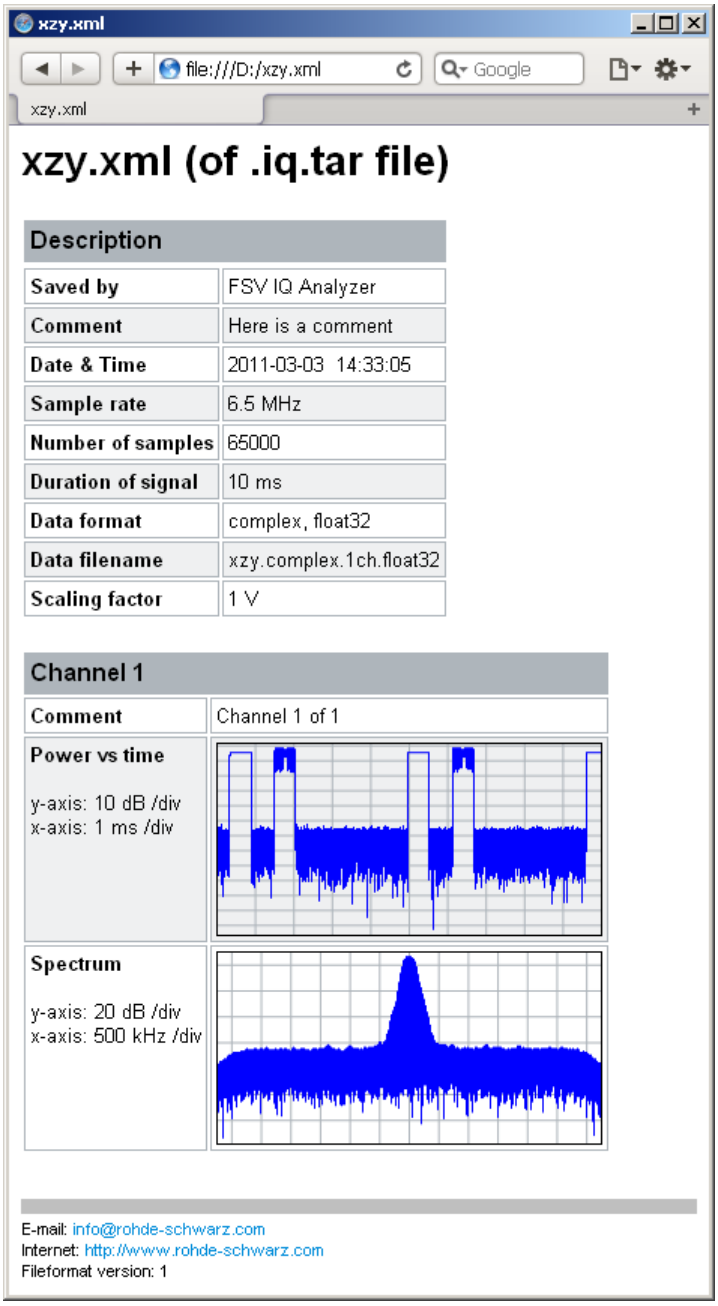
   The stored data is loaded from the file and displayed in the current application.

Previewing the I/Q data in a web browser

The `iq-tar` file format allows you to preview the I/Q data in a web browser.

1. Use an archive tool (e.g. WinZip® or PowerArchiver®) to unpack the `iq-tar` file into a folder.
2. Locate the folder using Windows Explorer.
3. Open your web browser.

4. Drag the I/Q parameter XML file, e.g. `example.xml`, into your web browser.



8 How to Perform Vector Signal Analysis

Using the VSA option you can perform vector signal analysis measurements using predefined standard setting files, or independently of digital standards using user-defined measurement settings. Such settings can be stored for recurrent use.

Thus, configuring VSA measurements requires one of the following tasks:

- Selecting an existing standard settings file and, if necessary, adapting the measurement settings to your specific requirements.
- Configuring the measurement settings and, if necessary, storing the settings in a file.

- How to Perform VSA According to Digital Standards.....215
- How to Perform Customized VSA Measurements.....217
- How to Analyze the Measured Data.....226

8.1 How to Perform VSA According to Digital Standards

In order to perform vector signal analysis as specified in digital standards, various predefined settings files for common digital standards are provided for use with the VSA option. In addition, you can create your own settings files for user-specific measurements.

For an overview of predefined standards and settings see chapter A.2, "Predefined Standards and Settings", on page 420.

This section provides instructions for the following tasks:

- "To perform a measurement according to a standard" on page 215
- "To load predefined settings files" on page 216
- "To store settings as a standard file" on page 216
- "To delete standard files" on page 216
- "To restore standard files" on page 217

To perform a measurement according to a standard

1. Press the MODE key and select the "VSA" application.
2. Press the MEAS key and select the "Digital Standards" softkey.
3. Select the required settings file and then "Load" (see "To load predefined settings files" on page 216).

   The instrument is adjusted to the stored settings for the selected standard and a measurement is started immediately.

4. Press the RUN SINGLE key to stop the continuous measurement mode and start a defined number of measurements.

   The measured data is stored in the capture buffer and can be analyzed (see chapter 8.3, "How to Analyze the Measured Data", on page 226).

To load predefined settings files

1. In the "Meas" menu, select the "Digital Standards" softkey.
2. In the file selection dialog box, select the standard whose settings you want to load.
   To change the path, press the arrow icons at the right end of the "Path" field and select the required folder from the file system.
3. Press the "Load" button.

   The dialog box is closed and the instrument is adjusted to the stored settings for the selected standard.

To store settings as a standard file

1. Configure the measurement as required (see chapter 8.2, "How to Perform Customized VSA Measurements", on page 217).
2. In the "Meas" menu, select the "Digital Standards" softkey.
3. In the "File Name" field, enter the name of the standard for which you want to store settings.
   To change the path, press the arrow icons at the right end of the "Path" field and select the required folder from the file system.
   To insert a new folder, select the "New Folder" button and enter a name in the "New Folder" dialog box.
4. Press the "Save" button.

   The dialog box is closed and the current measurement settings are stored in a standard file.

To delete standard files

1. In the "Meas" menu, select the "Digital Standards" softkey.
2. In the "Manage VSA Standards" file selection dialog box, select the standard whose settings file you want to delete. Standards predefined by Rohde & Schwarz can also be deleted.
   To change the path, press the arrow icons at the right end of the "Path" field and select the required folder from the file system.
3. Press the "Delete" button.
4. Confirm the message to avoid unintentionally deleting a standard.

   The standard file is removed from the folder.

To restore standard files

1. To restore the predefined standard files, do one of the following:
   - In the "Meas" menu, select the "Digital Standards" softkey.
     The "Manage VSA Standards" file selection dialog box is displayed.
   - In the "Meas" menu, select the "Restore Factory Settings" softkey.
2. Select "Restore Standard Files".

   The standards predefined by Rohde & Schwarz available at the time of delivery are restored to the `Standards` folder.

8.2 How to Perform Customized VSA Measurements

In addition to performing vector signal analysis strictly according to specific digital standards, you can configure the analysis settings for customized tasks. The general process for a typical VSA measurement is described here.

1. Press the MODE key and select the "VSA" application.
2. Select the "Overview" softkey to display the "Overview" for VSA.
3. Select the "Signal Description" button and configure the expected signal characteristics.
   If the input data is largely known in advance, define files with the known data to compare the measured data to (see chapter 8.2.3, "How to Manage Known Data Files", on page 223). This can improve demodulation significantly.

   Note: Make sure the input signal contains an adaquate number of uncorrelated (random!) bits to ensure correct demodulation.
4. Select the "Input/Frontend" button to define the input signal's center frequency, amplitude and other basic settings.
5. Select the "Signal Capture" button and define how much and which data to capture:
   - "Capture length": the duration or number of symbols to be captured
   - "Sample rate": how many points are to be captured for each symbol
6. Optionally, select the "Trigger" tab and define a trigger for data acquisition, for example an external trigger to start capturing data only when a useful signal is transmitted.
7. For bursted signals, select the "Burst/Pattern" button and define the criteria to detect the individual bursts within the input signal (see chapter 8.2.2, "How to Perform Pattern Searches", on page 218).
8. Select the "Cut Result Ranges" button and define which of the captured data is to be demodulated (see chapter 8.2.4, "How to Define the Result Range", on page 225).

9. Select the "Demodulation" button to configure and optimize the synchronization process.
10. Select the "Meas filter" button to select a different or user-defined measurement filter to improve the accuracy of the error vector (see chapter 8.2.1, "How to Select User-Defined Filters", on page 218).
11. Select the "Evaluation Range" button to define which part of the demodulated data is to be evaluated and displayed.
12. Press the RUN SINGLE key to stop the continuous sweep and start a new sweep with the new configuration.

    The measured data is stored in the capture buffer and can be analyzed (see chapter 8.3, "How to Analyze the Measured Data", on page 226)

8.2.1 How to Select User-Defined Filters

The most frequently required measurement and TX filters required for vector signal analysis according to digital standards are provided by the R&S FSWP VSA application. However, you can also load user-defined filters.

To load a user measurement filter

1. In the "Overview", select the "Meas Filter" button.
2. In the "Meas Filter" tab of the "Demodulation & Measurement Filter "dialog box, select "Type": *User*.
3. Select "Load User Filter".
4. Load your `.vaf` file from the USB stick.

To load a user transmit (TX) filter

1. In the "Overview", select the "Signal Description" button.
2. In the "Modulation" tab of the "Signal Description" dialog box, select "Transmit Filter Type": *User*.
3. Select "Load User Filter".
4. Load your `.vaf` file from the USB stick.

8.2.2 How to Perform Pattern Searches

To configure a pattern search

1. In the "Overview", select "Signal Description".
2. Select the "Signal Structure" tab.

3. Select the "Burst Signal" signal type.
4. Enable the "Pattern" option.
5. From the "Name" selection list, select a pattern that is assigned to the currently defined standard.
6. If the pattern you require is not available, continue with "To add a predefined pattern to a standard" on page 219 or chapter 8.2.2.2, "How to Define a New Pattern", on page 220.
7. Optionally, select the "Offset" option and enter the number of symbols in the signal to be ignored during the pattern search.
8. Close the "Signal Description" dialog box.
9. In the "Overview" dialog box, select "Burst / Pattern " and switch to the "Pattern Search" tab.
10. Select "On" to enable the search.
    To enable a search only if a pattern is part of the signal description, enable the "Auto" option.

    The results of the pattern search with the selected pattern on the current measurement data is displayed in the "Preview" area of the dialog box. Whether a pattern was detected or not is indicated in the "Information" area.
11. If necessary, adapt the I/Q correlation threshold. If bursts are not detected, reduce the threshold; if false bursts are detected, increase the threshold.
12. Optionally, enable the "Meas only if pattern symbols correct" option. In this case, measurement results are only displayed if a valid pattern has been detected.
13. Close the dialog box.

    The selected pattern is used for a pattern search in the next measurement.

8.2.2.1 How To Assign Patterns to a Standard

Only patterns that are assigned to the currently selected VSA standard are available for the pattern search.

To add a predefined pattern to a standard

1. In the "Overview", select "Signal Description" and switch to the "Signal Structure" tab.
2. Select "Pattern Config" to display the "Advanced Pattern Settings" dialog box.
3. In the list of "All Patterns", select the required pattern.
   If the required pattern is not displayed, see "To change the display for the list of patterns" on page 222.
4. Select "Add to Standard".

   The selected pattern is inserted in the list of "Standard Patterns".

5. Select the pattern to be used for the pattern search from the list of "Standard Patterns".

To remove a predefined pattern from a standard

1. In the "Overview", select "Signal Description" and switch to the "Signal Structure" tab.
2. Select "Pattern Config" to display the "Advanced Pattern Settings" dialog box.
3. Select the pattern from the list of "Standard Patterns".
4. Select "Remove from Standard".

   The pattern is removed from the list of "Standard Patterns" and is no longer assigned to the current standard, but is still available for assignment from the list of "All Patterns".

8.2.2.2 How to Define a New Pattern

1. In the "Overview", select "Signal Description" and switch to the "Signal Structure" tab.
2. Select "Pattern Config" to display the "Advanced Pattern Settings" dialog box.
3. Select the "New" button.

   The pattern definition dialog box is displayed.
4. Define the following pattern settings:

Setting	Description
Name	Pattern name that will be displayed in selection list
Description	Optional description of the pattern which is displayed in the pattern details
Modulation order	Number of values each symbol can represent, e.g. 8 for 8-PSK
Comment	Optional comment for the pattern, displayed in the pattern details (kept for compatibility with FSQ)

5. Define the format used to define the individual symbols of the pattern.
6. Define the symbols of the pattern.
   a) Select the symbol field you want to define.
   If necessary, add a new symbol field by selecting "Add".
   b) Enter a value using the keyboard. Depending on the "Modulation Order" <*n*>, the value can be in the range 0 to <n>-1.

c) Select the next symbol field, or insert a new one, and continue to define the other symbols. To scroll through the fields for long patterns, use the scrollbar beneath the input area. The number beneath the scrollbar at the right end indicates the sequential number of the last symbol field, the number in the center indicates the sequential number of the currently selected symbol field.
To remove a symbol field, select it and press "Remove".

7. Select "Save" to save the pattern under the specified name. The pattern is stored on the instrument as an xml file named `<Name>.xml` under `<Installation directory>\vsa\Pattern`.

If you copy this file to another location, you can restore the pattern at a later time, e.g. after deletion.

Example: Defining a pattern

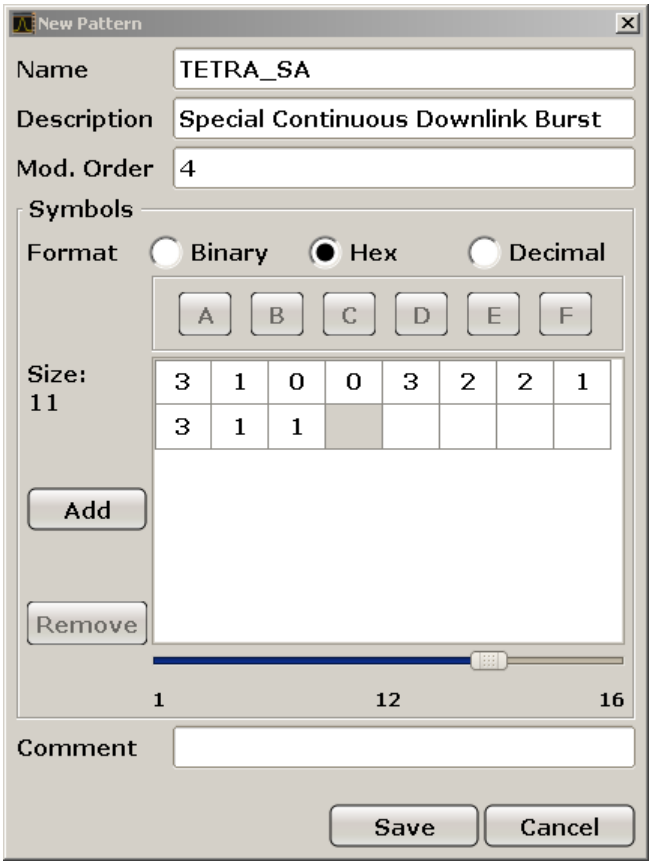


Fig. 8-1: Pattern definition

8.2.2.3 How to Manage Patterns

To change the display for the list of patterns

1. In the "Overview", select "Signal Description" and switch to the "Signal Structure" tab.
2. Select "Pattern Config" to display the "Advanced Pattern Settings" dialog box.
3. To display all available patterns, select "Show All".
   To display all patterns that are compatible to the defined standard, select "Show Compatible".
   To display only patterns that contain a specific prefix, enter the "Prefix" in the edit field.

To edit a predefined pattern

1. In the "Overview", select "Signal Description" and switch to the "Signal Structure" tab.
2. Select "Pattern Config" to display the "Advanced Pattern Settings" dialog box.
3. Select the pattern from the list of "All Patterns".
4. Press "Edit Pattern".
5. Change the settings as required as described in chapter 8.2.2.2, "How to Define a New Pattern", on page 220.

To delete a predefined pattern

1. In the "Overview", select "Signal Description" and switch to the "Signal Structure" tab.
2. Select "Pattern Config" to display the "Advanced Pattern Settings" dialog box.
3. Select the pattern from the list of "All Patterns".
4. Press "Delete Pattern".

   The pattern is removed from the lists of available and assigned patterns and can no longer be assigned to any standard. Any existing assignments to other standards are removed, as well.

To restore predefined patterns

Default patterns provided by Rohde&Schwarz can be restored.

1. Press the MEAS key.
2. Select the "Restore Factory Settings" softkey.
3. Select the "Restore Pattern Files" softkey.

   The patterns as defined by Rohde & Schwarz at the time of delivery are restored.



Restoring user-defined patterns

User-defined patterns can only be restored if you have a copy of the pattern file created during creation. In this case, copy the file named `<Patternname>.xml` back to the installation directory of the VSA application under `vsa/standards`. After a preset or after performing certain operations (e.g. changing the modulation settings) the pattern will be included in the list of "All Patterns" again.

8.2.3 How to Manage Known Data Files

You can load xml files containing the possible sequences to the VSA application and use them to compare the measured data to. In particular, you can use known data for the following functions:

- Fine synchronization during the demodulation process (see figure 4-42 and "Fine Synchronization" on page 186)
- Calculation of the Bit Error Rate (BER), see chapter 3.2.1, "Bit Error Rate (BER)", on page 21

8.2.3.1 How to Load Known Data Files

Known Data files are loaded in the "Modulation & Signal Description" settings.

To load an existing Known Data file

1. In the "Overview", select "Signal Description".
2. Switch to the "Known Data" tab.
3. Activate the usage of a Known Data file by enabling the "Known Data" option. This enables the "Load Data File" function.
4. Select the "Load Data File" button.
   A file selection dialog box is displayed.
5. Select the xml file which contains the possible data sequences of the input signal. The file must comply with the syntax described in chapter A.5, "Known Data File Syntax Description", on page 431.

   The header information of the xml file is displayed in the dialog box.

   Once a Known Data file has been loaded, the Bit Error Rate result display becomes available.
   If the "Fine Synchronization" setting in the "Demodulation" dialog box is set to "Auto" mode, the known data is also used for synchronization. Otherwise it can be selected manually. Defining a maximum symbol error rate for the known data in reference to the analyzed data avoids using a falsely selected or unsuitable file for synchronization (see also "If SER ≤" on page 187.

8.2.3.2 How to Create Known Data Files

You must create the Known Data files yourself according to the possible data sequences of the input signal. Use any xml editing tool you like, following the rules described in chapter A.5, "Known Data File Syntax Description", on page 431. Before loading the file to the VSA application, make sure the syntax of your file is valid.

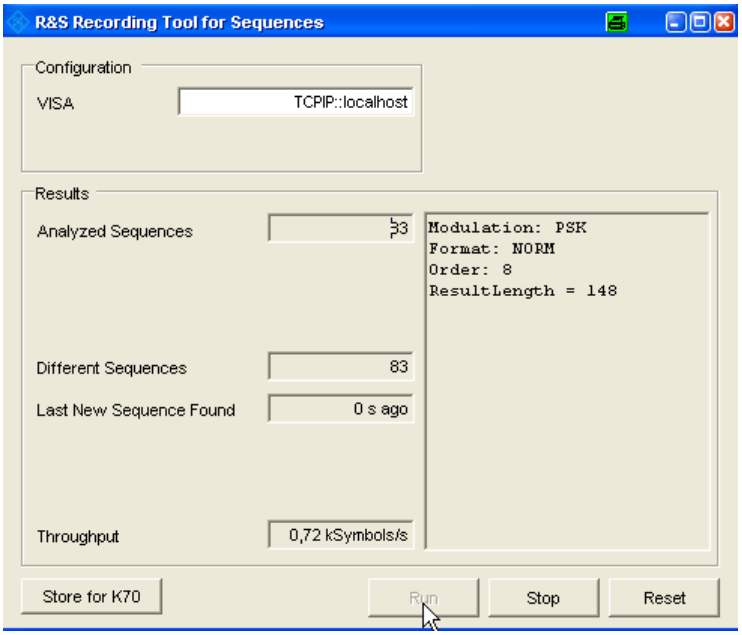
Auxiliary tool to create Known Data files

An auxiliary tool to create Known Data files from data that is already available in the VSA application is provided on the instrument free of charge.

To create a Known Data file using the recording tool for sequences

1. Import or apply input data for which stable demodulation results are available to the VSA application. If necessary, adapt the demodulation settings until the requested results are obtained.
2. Start the "R&S Recording Tool for Sequences" from the Windows task bar on the R&S FSWP, or execute the file `RecordingToolforSequences.EXE` from the installation directory on the instrument.

   The "R&S Recording Tool for Sequences" window is displayed.



3. Start a measurement in the VSA application.
4. In the tool window, select "Run".
   The tool records the demodulated data sequences. The following result information is provided by the tool during recording:
   - **Analyzed Sequences**: number of data sequences analyzed since the tool was started

- **Different Sequences**: number of unique sequences detected in the measured data
- **Last New Sequence Found**: time that has passed since the most recent unique sequence was detected
- **Throughput**: current data processing speed of the tool

Note that while the tool is running, the R&S FSWP is set to remote mode, i.e. the manual interface is not available. As soon as the tool is closed, the remote mode is automatically deactivated.

5. When all known possible sequences have been detected, or when a significantly large amount of time has passed so as to assume no more sequences will be detected, stop the tool by selecting "Stop".
6. - If the results are acceptable, select "Store for K70" to store a valid xml file with the recorded data sequences on the instrument.
   A file selection dialog box is displayed in which you can select the storage location and file name.
   You can also add an optional comment to the file.
   - Otherwise, reset the tool to start a new recording, possibly after changing the demodulation settings or input data.
7. Close the tool window to return to normal operation of the VSA application.

The created xml file can now be loaded in the VSA application as described in chapter 8.2.3.1, "How to Load Known Data Files", on page 223.

8.2.4 How to Define the Result Range

You can define which part of the source signal is analyzed ("Result Range") with reference to the captured data, a detected burst or a detected pattern.

(For details on the functions see chapter 5.8, "Result Range Configuration", on page 177.)

1. In the "Overview", select "Range Settings".
2. Select the "Result Range" tab.
3. Define the "Result Length", i.e. the number of symbols from the result that are to be analyzed.
   Note that when you use Known Data files as a reference, the "Result Length" specified here must be identical to the length of the specified symbol sequences in the xml file (<ResultLength> element). See chapter 4.9, "Known Data Files - Dependencies and Restrictions", on page 129.
4. Define the "Reference" for the result range, i.e. the source to which the result will be aligned. The reference can be the captured data, a detected burst or a detected pattern.

5. Define the "Alignment" of the result range to the reference source, i.e. whether the result starts at the beginning of the reference source, ends with the reference source, or is centered with the reference source.
6. Optionally, define an offset of the result range to the reference source, e.g. to ignore the first few symbols of the captured data.
7. Optionally, define the number of the symbol which marks the beginning of the reference source to change the scaling of the x-axis. This offset is added to the one defined for the signal description.

Example: Defining the result range

In figure 8-2, a result range will be defined for the first 100 symbols of the capture buffer, starting at the second symbol, which has the symbol number 1 (the capture buffer starts at symbol number 1, the first symbol to be displayed is the second symbol due to the offset: 1+1=2).

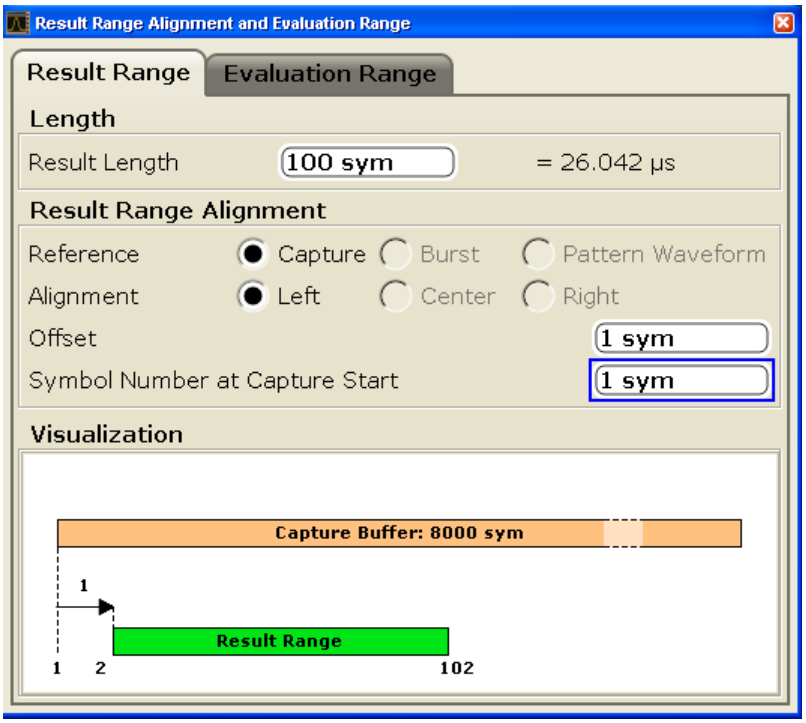


Fig. 8-2: Example: Defining the Result Range

The result range is indicated by a green bar along the time axis in capture buffer result displays, see chapter 4.6, "Measurement Ranges", on page 122.

8.3 How to Analyze the Measured Data

Once the data has been stored in the capture buffer, the results can be analyzed in numerous ways. The following tasks are meant to make you familiar with the most

common VSA application features. For a description of all analysis functions and settings see chapter 6, "Analysis", on page 193.

1. Press the MEAS CONFIG key to display the VSA menu.
2. Select the "Display Config" button in the "Overview" or the "Display Config" softkey and select the data sources for evaluation that are of interest to you (see chapter 6.5, "Display and Window Configuration", on page 204).
   Arrange them on the display to suit your preferences.

   For each data source, a window with the default result type for that data source is displayed.
3. Exit the SmartGrid mode.
4. Select the "Window Config" softkey to change the result types and other display settings for the selected window. To change the settings in other windows, select a different window from the "Specifics for" list in the "Window Config" dialog box.
5. Select the "Overview" softkey to display the "Overview".
   Enable the "Specifics for" option to access the analysis functions for the selected window.
6. Select the "Analysis" button in the "Overview" to configure special analysis settings for the individual result displays, for example:
   - Configure markers and delta markers to determine deviations and offsets within the results, e.g. when comparing errors or peaks.
   - Configure the trace to display the average over a series of measurements. If necessary, increase the "Statistics Count" defined in the "Sweep" menu.
7. Press the SWEEP key and select the "Selected Result Rng" softkey to select a specific burst to be evaluated.

   The result displays are updated to show the results for the selected burst.
   Tip: You can use a capture buffer display to navigate through the available result ranges, and analyze the individual result ranges in another window. The currently displayed result range is indicated by a blue bar in the capture buffer display.
8. Optionally, zoom into a diagram to enlarge an area of the displayed data.
9. Optionally, change the display scaling for diagrams (see chapter 8.3.1, "How to Change the Display Scaling", on page 228).
10. Optionally, check the modulation accuracy against specified limits (see chapter 8.3.2, "How to Check Limits for Modulation Accuracy", on page 230).
11. Optionally, export the trace data of the measured signal to a file (see chapter 8.3.3, "How to Export the Trace Data to a File", on page 231).

8.3.1 How to Change the Display Scaling

Depending on the type of display (time, spectrum or statistics), various scaling functions are available to adapt the result display to the current data.

8.3.1.1 How to Scale Time and Spectrum Diagrams

The range of the displayed y-axis for time and spectral diagrams can be defined in the following ways:

- manually, by defining the range size, reference values and positions
- automatically, according to the current results

To define the scaling manually using a reference point

With this method, you define a reference value and a position at which this value is to be displayed on the y-axis.

1. Focus the result window.
2. Select "AMPT > YScale Config > Y-Axis Reference Value".
3. Enter a reference value for the y-axis in the current unit.
4. Select "AMPT > YScale Config > Y-Axis Reference Position" .
5. Enter the position at which this value is to be displayed on the y-axis. The position is a percentage of the entire length, where 100 % refers to the top edge.
6. Select "AMPT > YScale Config > Y-Axis Range".

Example:

If you want the to analyze errors greater than 95%, you can define the y-axis range as *5 %* and position the y-axis to start at 95%. To do so, enter the reference value *95 %* and the reference position *0%*.

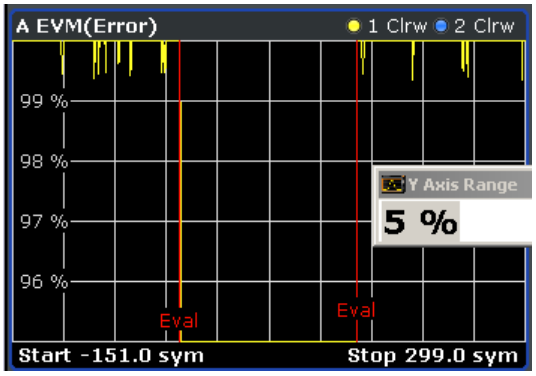


Fig. 8-3: Defining the y-axis scaling using a reference point

To define the scaling automatically

1. Focus the result window.

2. Select "AMPT > Y-Axis Auto Scale".

   The y-axis is adapted to display the current results optimally (only once, not dynamically).

8.3.1.2 How to Scale Statistics Diagrams

Statistic diagrams show the distribution (i.e. probabilities of occurrence) of the values as a set of bars. You can define the number of bars to be displayed, i.e. the granularity of classifications. Additionally, you can specify whether absolute or percentage values are displayed. For statistics measurements, both the x-axis and the y-axis can be scaled to optimize the display.

The range of the displayed x-axis for statistics diagrams can be defined in the following ways:

- manually, by defining reference values and positions
- automatically, according to the current results

The range of the displayed y-axis can be defined in the following ways:

- manually, by defining the minimum and maximum values to be displayed
- automatically, according to the current results

After changing the scaling you can restore the default settings.

To define the number of bars

1. Focus the result window.
2. Select "AMPT > XScale Config > X-Axis Quantize".
3. Enter the number of bars to be displayed.

   The diagram is adapted to display the specified number of bars.

To define the x-axis scaling manually using a reference point and divisions

With this method, you define a reference value on the x-axis to be displayed at the "Ref Position" of the y-axis. (The reference value is determined internally according to the displayed data and cannot be changed. The beginning of the diagram is at the position 0%, the end is at 100%.) Additionally, you define the range to be displayed in each of the 10 divisions of the display, which determines the total range to be displayed on the x-axis.

1. Focus the result window.
2. Select "AMPT > Scale Config > Reference Value".
3. Enter a reference value on the x axis in the current unit.
4. Define the range to be displayed per division (total range/10).

   The x-axis is adapted so that it displays the defined range, with the reference value at the specified position.

Example:

If you want to analyze the probabilities of occurrence for errors greater than 95 %, enter the reference value *95 %*.

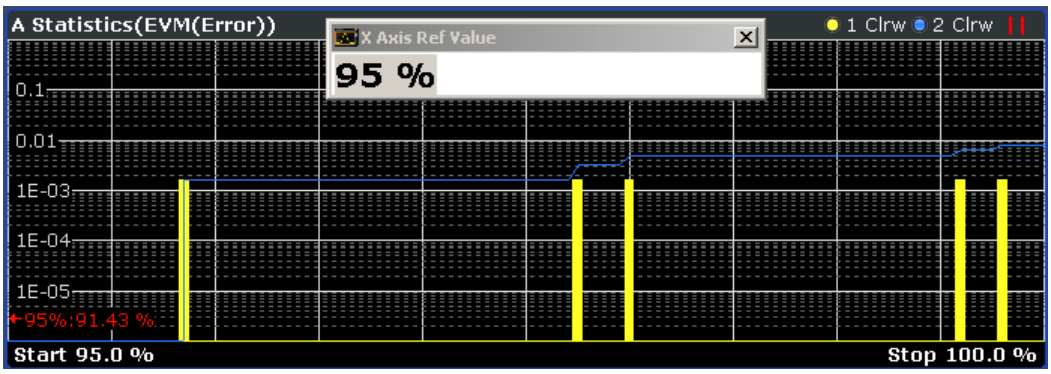


Fig. 8-4: Defining the x-axis scaling using a reference point

To define the x-axis scaling automatically

1. Focus the result window.
2. Select "AMPT > XScale Config > Auto Scale".

   The x-axis is adapted to display the current results optimally (only once, not dynamically).

To define the y-axis range manually

With this method, you define the upper and lower limits of the displayed probability range. Values on the y-axis are normalized which means that the maximum value is 1.0. If the y-axis has logarithmic scale, the distance between max and min value must be at least one decade.

1. Focus the result window.
2. Select "AMPT > YScale Config > Y-Axis Min Value".
3. Enter the lower limit in the current unit.
4. Select "AMPT > YScale Config > Y-Axis Max Value".
5. Enter the upper limit in the current unit.

   The y-axis is adapted to display the specified range. Probabilities of occurrence located outside the display area are applied to the bars at the left or right borders of the display.

8.3.2 How to Check Limits for Modulation Accuracy

The results of a modulation accuracy measurement can be checked for violation of defined limits automatically. If limit check is activated and the measured values exceed the limits, those values are indicated in red in the result summary table. If limit check is activated and no values exceed the limits, the checked values are indicated in green.

B Result Summary

	Current	Mean	Peak	StdDev	95%ile	Unit
*EVM RMS	100.00*	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	%
Peak	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	%
Phase Error RMS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	deg
Peak	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	deg
Carrier Frequency Error	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	0.00	-0.00	Hz
Rho	1.000 000	1.000 000	1.000 000	0.000 000	1.000 000	
IQ Offset	---	---	---	---	---	dB
Gain Imbalance	0.00	0.00	0.00	-193.01	0.00	dB
Quadrature Error	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	deg
Amplitude Droop	0.000 000	0.000 000	0.000 000	-193.010300	0.000 000	dB/sym
Power	-200.00	-200.00	-200.00	-200.00	-200.00	dBm

For details on the limit check functions and settings see chapter 6.4.1, "Modulation Accuracy Limit Lines", on page 202.

To define a limit check

1. Configure a window with "Modulation Accuracy" as the "Source" (see chapter 6.5, "Display and Window Configuration", on page 204).
2. Press the LINES key.
3. Press the "ModAcc Limits Config" softkey in the "Limits" menu.
4. In the "Current" tab, define limits that the current value should not exceed for any or all of the result types.
   Note: the limits for the current value are automatically also defined for the peak value and vice versa. However, the limit check can be enabled individually for current or peak values.
5. Enable the "Check" option for each result type to be included in the limit check.
6. If necessary, define limits and enable the limit check for the mean values of the different result types on the "Mean" tab.
7. If necessary, enable the limit check for the peak values of the different result types on the "Peak" tab.
8. To reset the limits to their default values, press "Set to Default".
9. Enable the "Limit Checking On" option, or press the "ModAcc Limits On" softkey in the "Limits" menu.

   The limit check is performed immediately on the current modulation accuracy measurement results and for all subsequent measurements until it is disabled. The results of the limit check are indicated by red or green values in the result summary.

8.3.3 How to Export the Trace Data to a File

The measured data can be stored to an ASCII file, either as raw data (directly from the capture buffer) or as displayed in the diagrams (evaluated trace data). Optionally, a header can be included with additional information on the used measurement settings.

1. Press the TRACE key and select the "Trace Export Config" softkey.
2. Define which type of data to export (raw or trace). By default, trace data is exported.
3. Optionally, enable the header information to be included.
4. To export the traces in **all windows**, select "Export Trace to ASCII File for all Windows".
   To export the traces only for **the currently selected window**, select "Export Trace to ASCII File for Specific Window". To export the data from another window, select it from the "Specifics for" list, then export again.
   In either case, **all** traces of the selected window(s) are exported.
5. Define a file name and storage location and select "OK".

   The data is stored in a file and can be analyzed in an external application.

9 Measurement Examples

Some sample measurements for the digital GSM and EDGE standards provide a quick introduction to typical vector analyzer measurements. The individual measurements are in logical order and are meant to familiarize you gradually with the measurements required of general vector signal analysis.

The following equipment is required in addition to the R&S FSWP with option R&S FSWP-K70:

- 1 test transmitter (GSM-compatible for Measurement 2), preferably R&S SMW200A (1412.0000.02), with the digital standard option GSM/EDGE (order number 1413.3684.02)
- 1 RF cable with 2 male N connectors
- 2 power cables

Transmitter operation is only described as far as required for performing the measurements. For more details on the measurements, refer to the test transmitter documentation.

9.1 Connecting the Transmitter and Analyzer

In order to perform measurements with the R&S FSWP-K70, you require a test transmitter to emulate a DUT. For Measurement Example 2: Burst GSM EDGE Signals, the test transmitter needs to be GSM-compatible.

Connect the RF output of the R&S SMW200A with the RF input of the R&S FSWP.

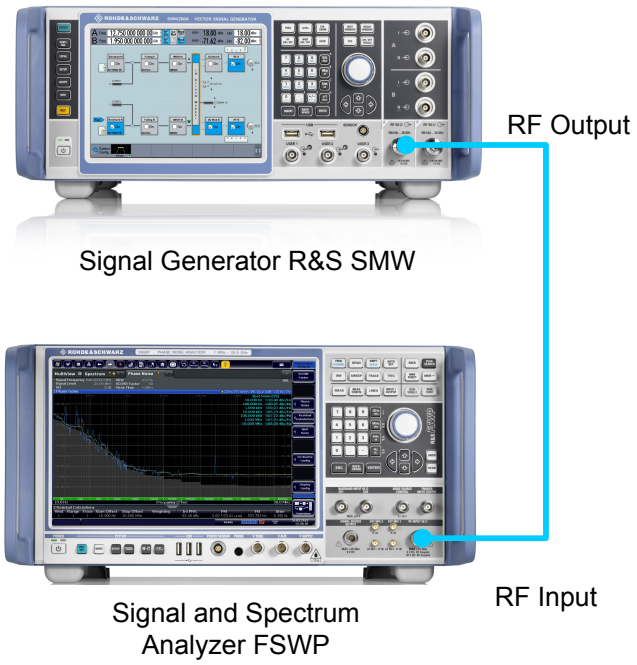


Fig. 9-1: Connection to a test transmitter (for example R&S SMW200A)

9.2 Measurement Example 1: Continuous QPSK Signal

In this measurement example a continuous QPSK (Quadrature Phase Shift Keying) signal will be measured and evaluated. QPSK is used in several standards such as DVB-S2, APCO25, WCDMA, CDMA2000, etc. For the description (characterization) of a continuous QPSK signal, the following parameters are the most important:

- Carrier Frequency
- Level
- Symbol Rate
- Transmit Filter

9.2.1 Transmitter Settings

This section summarizes the necessary transmitter settings. It contains a list of the parameters and step-by-step instructions for the R&S SMW200A. If you are interested in a more detailed description or background information, refer to the user manual of the R&S SMW200A, which can be downloaded from the Rohde&Schwarz website: www.rohde-schwarz.com/downloads/manuals/smw200A.html.

Frequency	1 GHz
Level	0 dBm

Modulation	QPSK
Symbol Rate	1 Msym/s
Filter	Root Raised Cosine with Roll-Off 0.35

To define the settings for the R&S SMW200A

1. Press the PRESET key to start from a defined state.
2. Press the FREQ key and enter *1 GHz*.
3. Press the LEVEL key and enter *0 dBm*.
4. Press the DIAGRAM key.
5. Select the "Baseband A" block.
6. Select "Custom Digital Mod...".
7. In the "General" tab, define the following settings:

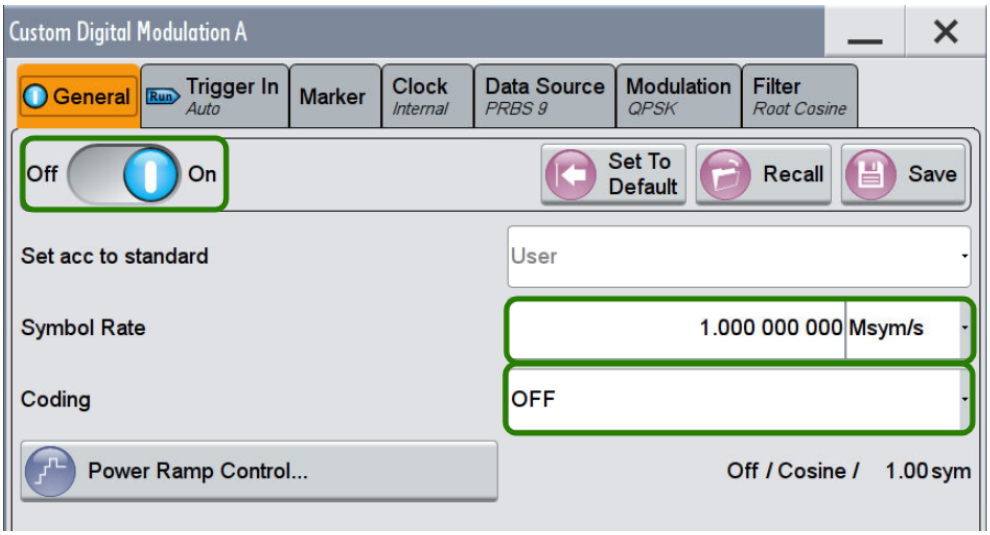


Fig. 9-2: R&S SMW200A: Custom Digital Modulation Dialog

   a) Toggle the "State" to "On".
   b) Enter the "Symbol Rate": *1 MHz*.
   c) Set the "Coding" to "Off".
8. In the "Modulation" tab, select "Modulation Type": "PSK" > "QPSK".
9. In the "Filter" tab, select the "Filter":"Root Cosine".
10. Press the RF ON/OFF key to switch the RF transmission on.

9.2.2 Analyzer Settings

This section helps you get your first valid measurement. It starts with step-by-step instructions and continues with a more detailed description of further functionality.

Frequency	1 GHz
Ref Level	4 dBm
Modulation	QPSK
Symbol Rate	1 MHz
Tx Filter	Root Raised Cosine with Alpha BT 0.35

To define the settings on the R&S FSWP

1. Press the PRESET key to start from a defined state.
2. Press the FREQ key and enter *1 GHz*.
3. Press the AMPT key, and enter *4 dBm* as the reference level. This corresponds approximately to the peak envelope power of the signal.
4. Start the VSA application by pressing the MODE key and then selecting "VSA".
5. Select the "Overview" softkey to display the "Overview" for VSA.
6. Select the "Signal Description" button and configure the expected signal characteristics.
   a) In the "Modulation Settings" section, ensure that the "Type" is "PSK" and that the "Order" is "QPSK". The "Mapping" defines the mapping of the bits to the QPSK symbols. It is relevant if you are interested in a bit stream measurement but does not affect the other measurement results. Hence, you do not need to change it here.
   b) Enter the "Symbol Rate" *1 MHz*.

c) In the "Transmit Filter" section, select "RRC" as "Type" and enter the "Alpha/BT" value *0.35*. In the preview area of the dialog you should then see a non-distorted QPSK constellation diagram, as shown in figure 9-3.

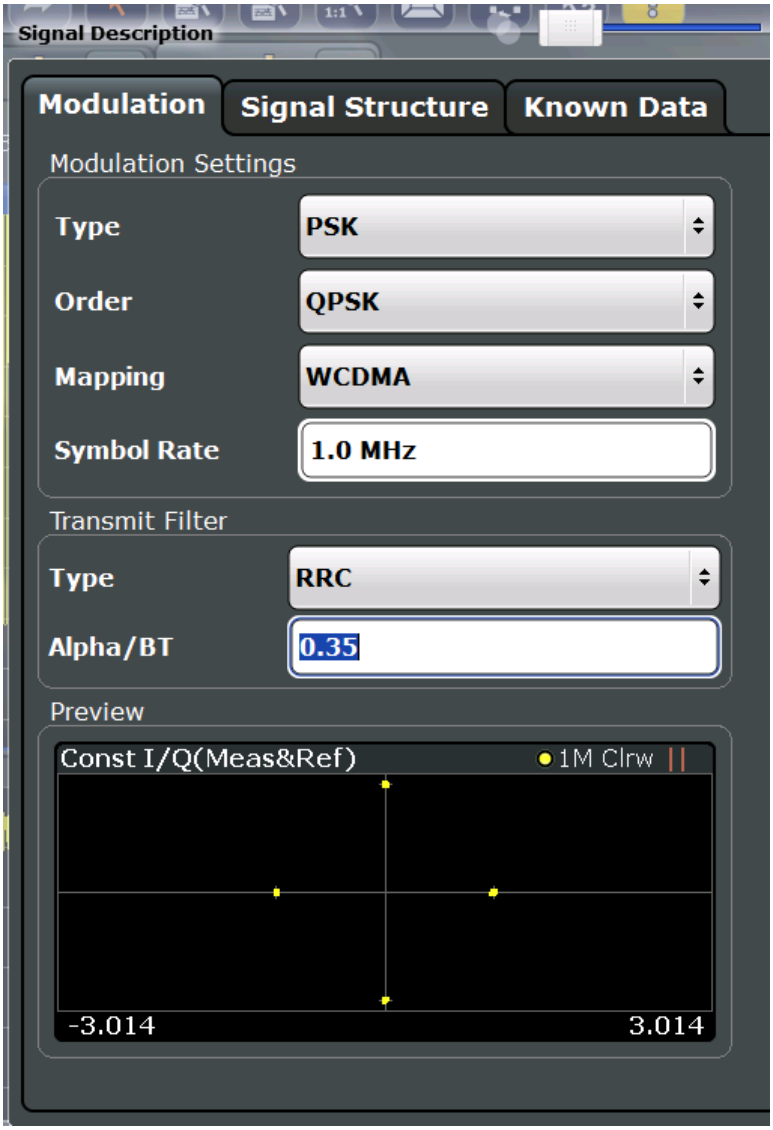


Fig. 9-3: QPSK signal with RRC transmit filter

7. Close all open dialog boxes. By default, four measurement windows showing different measurement results are displayed.

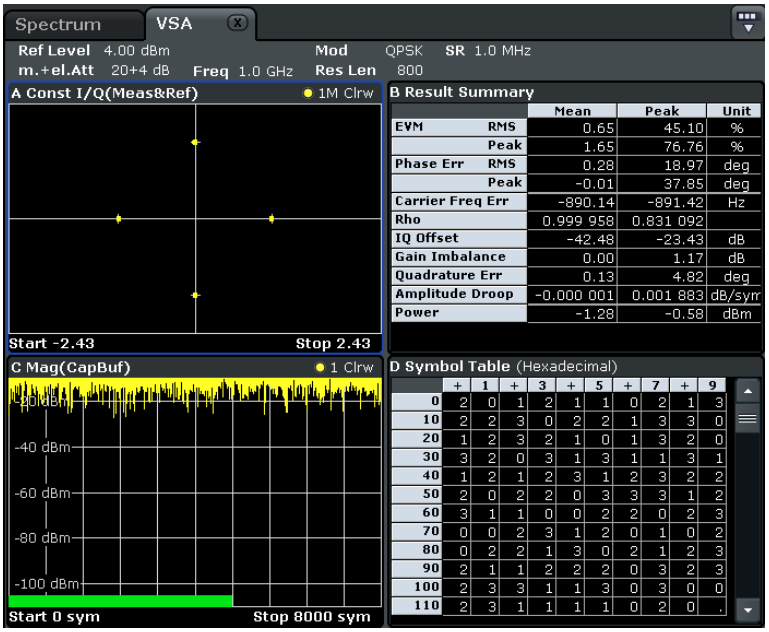


Fig. 9-4: Default window layout for Measurement Example 1

9.2.3 Changing the Display Configuration

1. To change the window layout, i.e. the display configuration, do one of the following:
   - Select the "Display Config" softkey in the main VSA menu.
   - Select the "Display Configuration" block in the "Overview" (only if "Specifics for" option is disabled).
   - 

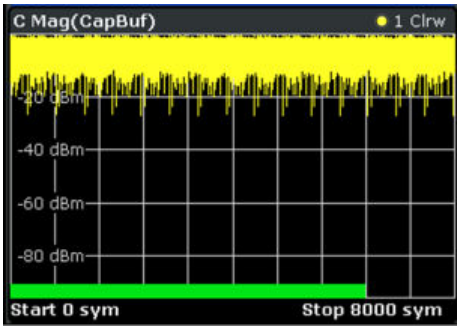
     Select the "SmartGrid" icon from the toolbar.
2. Replace window 1 by an eye diagram of the inphase component of the measurement signal.
   a) Select the "Meas & Ref" data source from the SmartGrid selection bar and drag it over window 1.
   b) 

      Close the SmartGrid mode by selecting the "Close" icon at the top right corner of the toolbar.
   c) Select the "Window Config" softkey.
   d) Select the result type: "Eye Diagram Real (I)".
3. Close the dialog to take a look at your new display configuration.

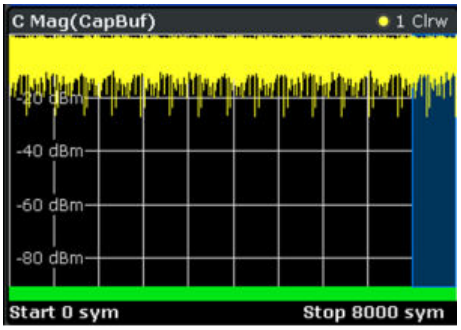
9.2.4 Navigating Through the Capture Buffer

Using the R&S FSWP VSA application you can navigate through the capture buffer, i.e. control which part of the capture buffer is currently analyzed. (Note: In the Spectrum application, this functionality is referred to as "gating".)

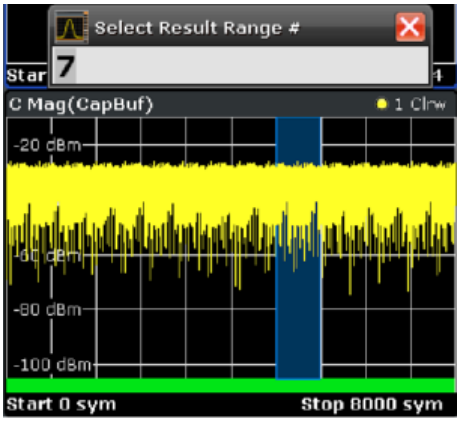
1. In the measurement display, take a closer look at window 3 (magnitude of the capture buffer). The green bar shows how far the current measurement has already proceeded, i.e. how much of the signal has been evaluated.



2. Press the RUN SINGLE key.
   Since the signal you are currently analyzing is continuous (as opposed to containing bursts), the entire capture buffer is analyzed, and hence will be marked with the green bar. The last evaluated result range (i.e. the currently evaluated result range at the time the measurement stopped) is highlighted in blue.



3. To go back to a previously evaluated result range within the same capture buffer, press the SWEEP key and then the "Select Result Rng" softkey. By selecting different result ranges (for example using the rotary knob), you can move the highlighted blue area through the capture buffer and choose your currently demodulated result range.



The results for this range are displayed in the "Current" column in the Result Summary, in the eye diagram and in the symbol table.
Note: Generally, all Clear/Write traces and the are affected by this selection.

9.2.5 Averaging Several Evaluations

By default, all measurement windows are displayed with a single trace, which is the Clear/Write trace. This trace displays the result of the current evaluation, i.e. the highlighted blue area from the example in chapter 9.2.4, "Navigating Through the Capture Buffer", on page 239. However, for most real-world measurement tasks, you need to obtain a result that is averaged over a certain number of evaluations, or a worst-case result of a certain number of evaluations. This section explains how to achieve this.

To evaluate EVM vs. Time

1. Configure window 1 such that it displays the EVM versus time measurement (Source: "Error Vector", Result Type: "EVM", see chapter 9.2.3, "Changing the Display Configuration", on page 238). Select the window to set the focus on it.
2. To display the trace averaged over several measurements, or the maximum hold trace over several measurements, press the TRACE key.
3. Add further traces by pressing the TRACE key and then either using the "Trace 2/3..." or the "Trace Config" softkeys.
   Set the second trace to "Average" and the third trace to "Max Hold".
   Note that the configured traces appear in the window title.

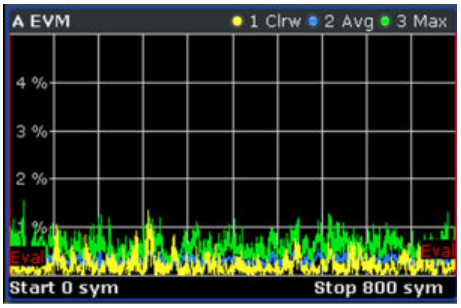
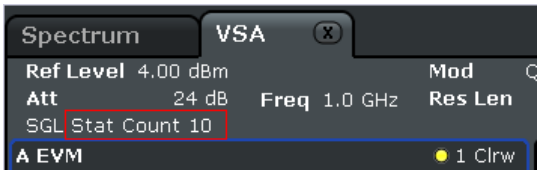


Fig. 9-5: Several traces in one window

4. Press RUN SINGLE again.

   The current capture buffer is evaluated for this trace setup. In the channel information bar you can see the number of completed evaluations ("Stat Count").



5. To change the number of evaluations, press the SWEEP key and select "Statistic Count Config".
   Select "Manual" and enter the desired number of evaluations, e.g. 12. When you press RUN SINGLE, the VSA application will capture I/Q data until 12 evaluations are completed.

9.3 Measurement Example 2: Burst GSM EDGE Signals

In this measurement example a bursted GSM EDGE signal will be measured and evaluated. The goal of this section is to familiarize you with the VSA application features that are relevant specifically for the analysis of bursted signals.

9.3.1 Transmitter Settings

This section summarizes the necessary transmitter settings. It contains a list of the parameters and step-by-step instructions for the R&S SMW200A. If you are interested in a more detailed description or background information, refer to the user manual of the R&S SMW200A, which can be downloaded from the Rohde & Schwarz website: www.rohde-schwarz.com/downloads/manuals/smw200A.html.

Frequency	1 GHz
Level	0 dBm
Standard	GSM EDGE Burst with normal symbol rate

To define the settings for the R&S SMW200A

1. Press the PRESET key to start from a defined state.
2. Press the FREQ key and enter *1 GHz*.
3. Press the LEVEL key and enter *0 dBm*.
4. To define the standard:
   a) Select the "Baseband A" block.
   b) Under "TSMA standards", select "GSM/EDGE...".
5. To configure the burst type in the "GSM/EDGE A" dialog box:
   a) In the "Framed (Single) Configuration" tab, highlight the first slot in the frame diagram.

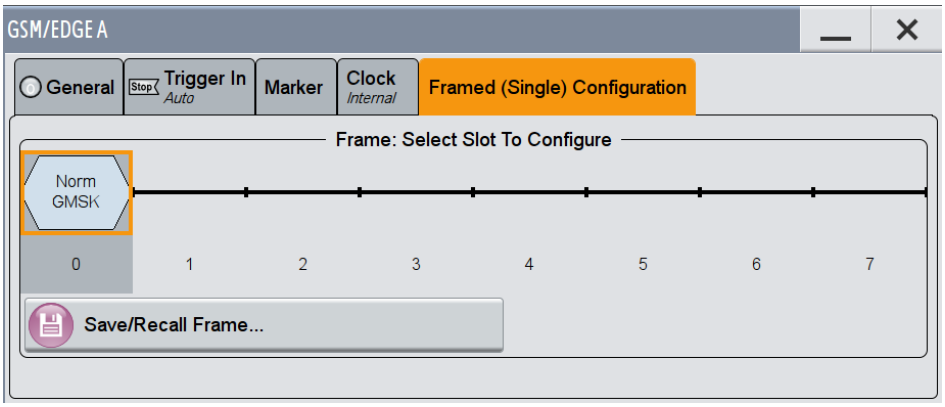
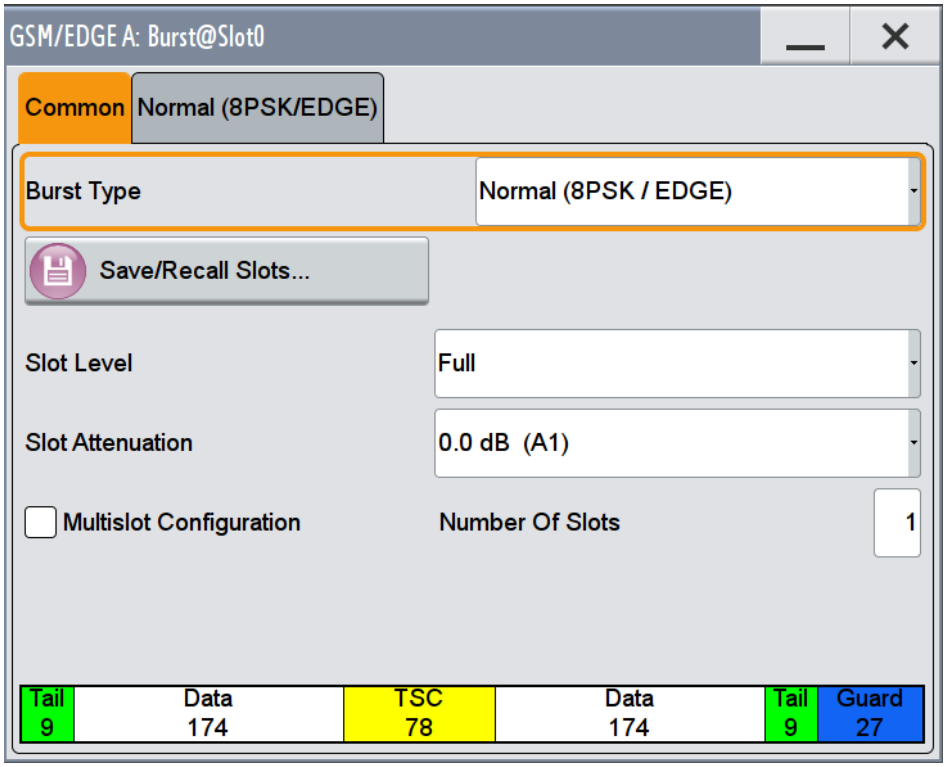


Fig. 9-6: R&S SMW200A: GSM/EDGE frame configuration settings

b) In the "GSM/EDGE A: Burst@Slot0" dialog box, select the "Burst Type": "Normal (8PSK / EDGE)".



c) Close the "GSM/EDGE: Burst@Slot0" dialog box.

6. In the "General" tab, toggle the "State" to "On" to switch the modulation on.
7. Close the "GSM/EDGE A" dialog box.
8. Select the "RF A" signal output to switch the RF transmission on.

9.3.2 Analyzer Settings

This section helps you get your first valid measurement with a bursted signal. It starts with step-by-step instructions and continues with a more detailed description of further functionality.

Frequency	1 GHz
Ref Level	4 dBm
Standard	GSM 8PSK EDGE

To define the settings on the R&S FSWP

1. Press the PRESET key to start from a defined state.
2. Press the FREQ key and enter *1 GHz*.

3. Press the AMPT key, and enter *4 dBm* as the reference level. This corresponds approximately to the peak envelope power of the signal.
4. Start the VSA application by pressing the MODE key and then selecting "VSA".
5. Select the "Overview" softkey to display the "Overview" for VSA.
6. Press the MEAS key, then select the "Digital Standards" softkey.
7. From the file selection list, select the `GSM` folder and then the file `EDGE_8PSK`. Select "Load".

   Predefined settings corresponding to the selected standard are loaded. The VSA application should show good measurement results.

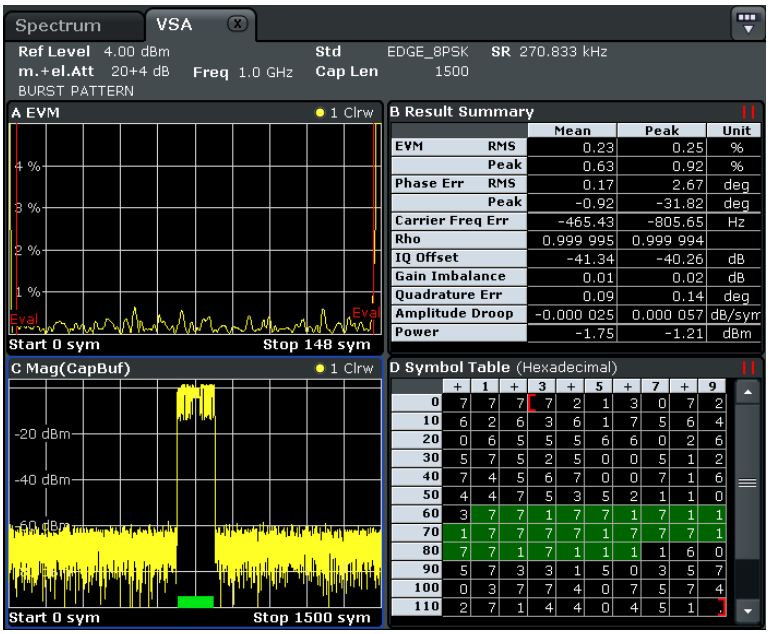


Fig. 9-7: Default display configuration for GSM 8PSK EDGE

8. In window 3, you see the currently evaluated burst marked with a green bar.
   To include more bursts in the display you need to increase the capture length.

   a) Press the MEAS CONFIG key and then the "Overview" softkey.
   b) Select "Signal Capture".
   c) Increase the "Capture Length", e.g. to 10000 symbols.

   In the preview area of the dialog box you see that more bursts are now contained in the capture buffer. They are all marked with a green bar, meaning that they are all evaluated.

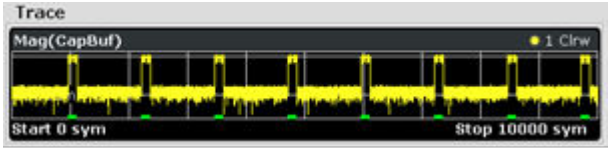


Fig. 9-8: Preview of capture buffer

9.3.3 Navigating Through the Capture Buffer

This example describes how to navigate through the capture buffer for a continuous signal. This navigation feature is especially important for bursted signals. Therefore, we provide a further navigation example for the GSM EDGE signal.

1. In order to see more details in the capture buffer, close window 4.
   a) Press the "Display Config" softkey, or the "Display Configuration" button in the "Overview".
   b) Select the "Delete" icon for window 4.
   c) 

      Close the SmartGrid mode by selecting the "Close" icon at the top right corner of the toolbar.
2. Press the RUN SINGLE key.
3. In the "EVM vs. Time" display (window 1), add a maximum hold trace by pressing the TRACE key and then selecting the "Trace Config" softkey (see chapter 9.2.5, "Averaging Several Evaluations", on page 240).
4. Re-evaluate the whole capture buffer by pressing the SWEEP key and then the "Refresh" softkey.
5. Use the "Select Result Rng" softkey to navigate through your capture buffer. Thus, you can determine which peak was caused by which burst.

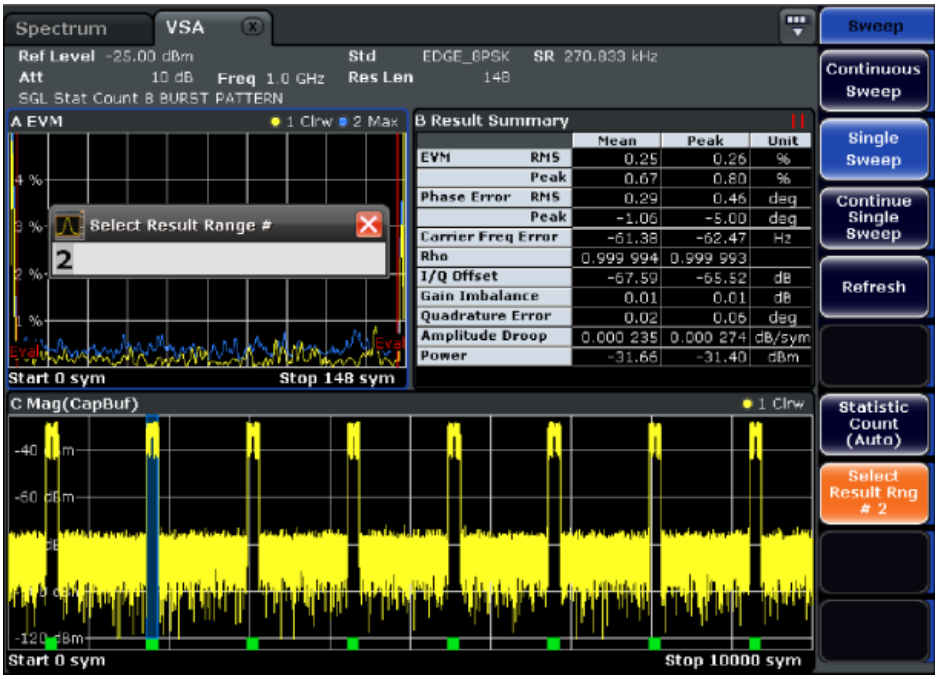


Fig. 9-9: Navigation through the capture buffer

9.3.4 Evaluating the Rising and Falling Edges

The "Result Length" is the number of symbols that are to be demodulated and analyzed together. In most common applications, only the parts of the capture buffer containing the bursts need to be analyzed. Hence, for bursted signals the "Result Length" usually coincides with the burst length. However, there are certain scenarios where the rising and falling edge of a burst are also of interest, e.g. checking the power ramping of the device under test. For this measurement task, it is useful to choose a "Result Length" that exceeds the burst length.

1. In order to include the rising and falling edges of the bursts in the EVM vs Time display (window 1), you need to increase the "Result Length".
   In the "Overview", select "Cut Result Range" and increase the "Result Length" to *200* symbols.
2. To evaluate the rising and falling edges further, display the absolute magnitude values of the measured signal in window 4 (Source: "Meas&Ref Signal", Result type: "Magnitude Absolute", see chapter 9.2.3, "Changing the Display Configuration", on page 238).
3. Press RUN SINGLE.

   The rising and falling edges of the burst in the selected result range are displayed in window 4. You could now add an average trace to evaluate the rising and falling edges further.

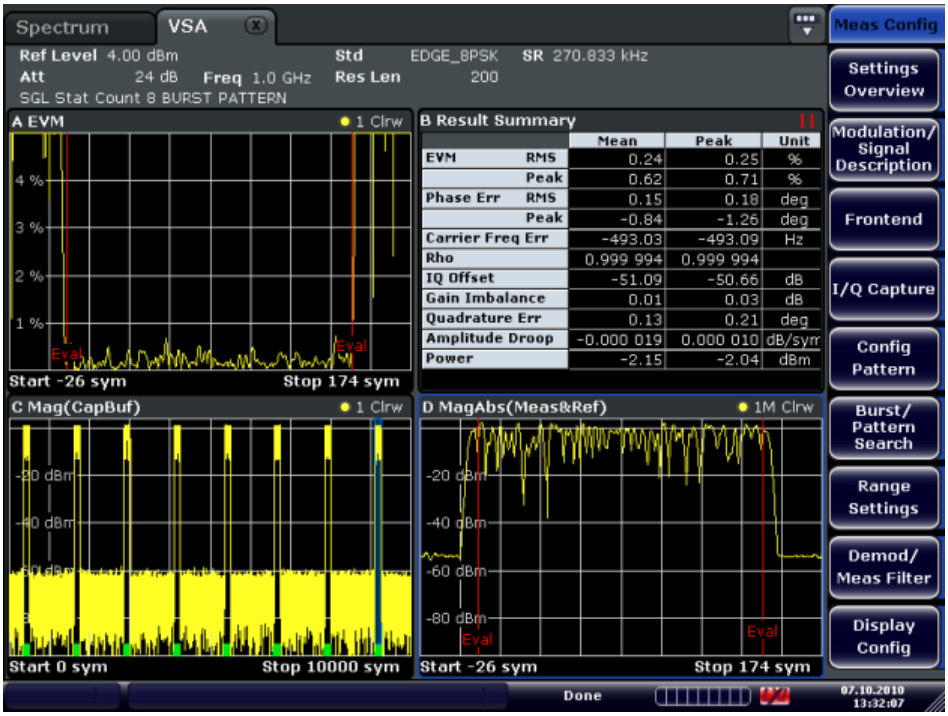


Fig. 9-10: Result range that exceeds the burst length

9.3.5 Setting the Evaluation Range

In some scenarios, such as in Evaluating the Rising and Falling Edges, the result range contains symbols that are not supposed to be considered for the EVM or other calculated parameters that are displayed in the Result Summary. Thus, you would not include them in the evaluation range.

To change the evaluated data

1. Start from the configuration described in chapter 9.3.4, "Evaluating the Rising and Falling Edges", on page 246.
2. Display the I/Q constellation diagram of the signal in window 1(Source: "Meas&Ref Signal", Result type: "Constellation I/Q", see chapter 9.2.3, "Changing the Display Configuration", on page 238).

   A clear 8PSK constellation is displayed.

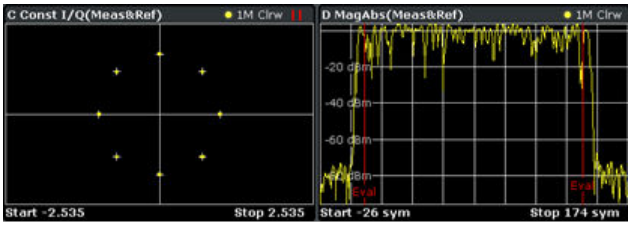


Fig. 9-11: Evaluation lines properly adjusted

3. In order to understand the effect of an incorrectly set evaluation range, change the evaluation range to include the entire result range.

   a) In the "Overview", select "Evaluation Range".
   b) Enable the "Entire Result Range" option.

   The displayed constellation diagram is no longer clear, it contains additional points. This is due to the fact that the constellation diagram now displays symbol instants that are beyond the burst.

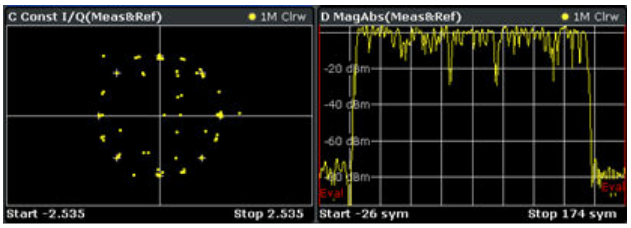
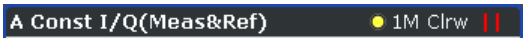


Fig. 9-12: Evaluation lines not properly adjusted

All measurement windows that consider the evaluation range are marked with two small red lines in the title bar.



9.3.6 Comparing the Measurement Signal to the Reference Signal

You have seen that it is possible to add different traces such as maximum hold or average to each window. When evaluating the measurement signal it is also possible to display the ideal reference signal as an additional trace. This can be a significant help when troubleshooting, since it allows for an immediate comparison.

1. Start from the configuration described in chapter 9.3.4, "Evaluating the Rising and Falling Edges", on page 246.
2. Select window 4 to set the focus on it.
3. Press the TRACE key and then the "Trace 2" softkey.
4. Select "Clear Write" as the "Trace Mode" and "Evaluation: Ref". This adds a second trace to your result display. This trace is the ideal reference signal that can now be compared to the measurement signal (see figure 9-13).

5. To view the traces in more detail, enlarge the window using the "Split/Maximize" key ( ), and zoom into the display using the icon in the toolbar (see the dotted rectangle in figure 9-13).

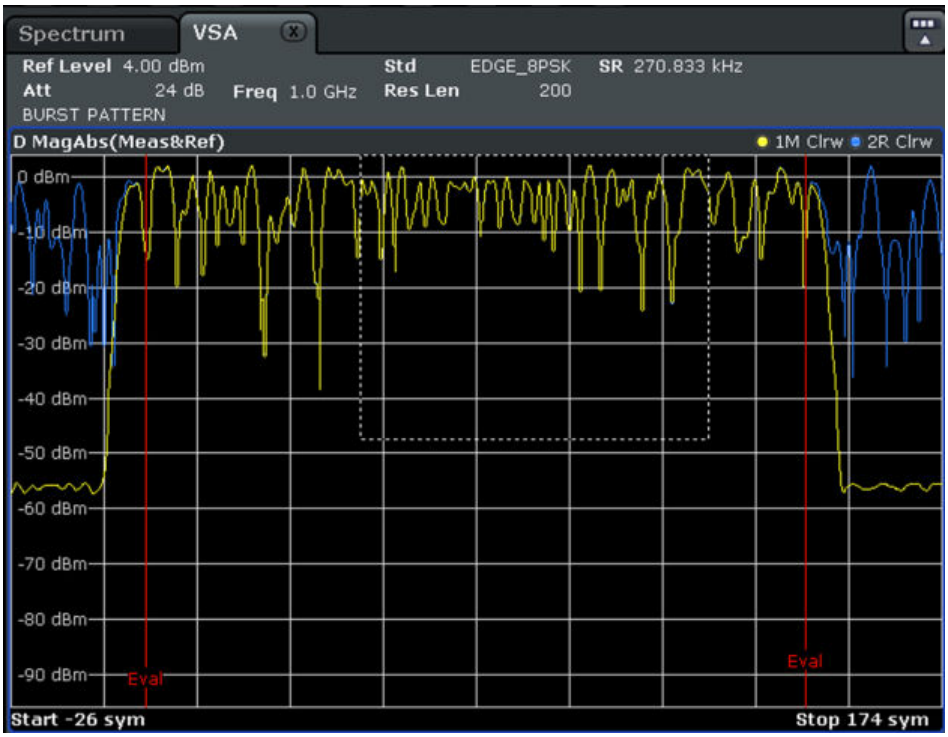


Fig. 9-13: Zooming

Now you can compare the measured and the ideal reference signal.

10 Optimizing and Troubleshooting the Measurement

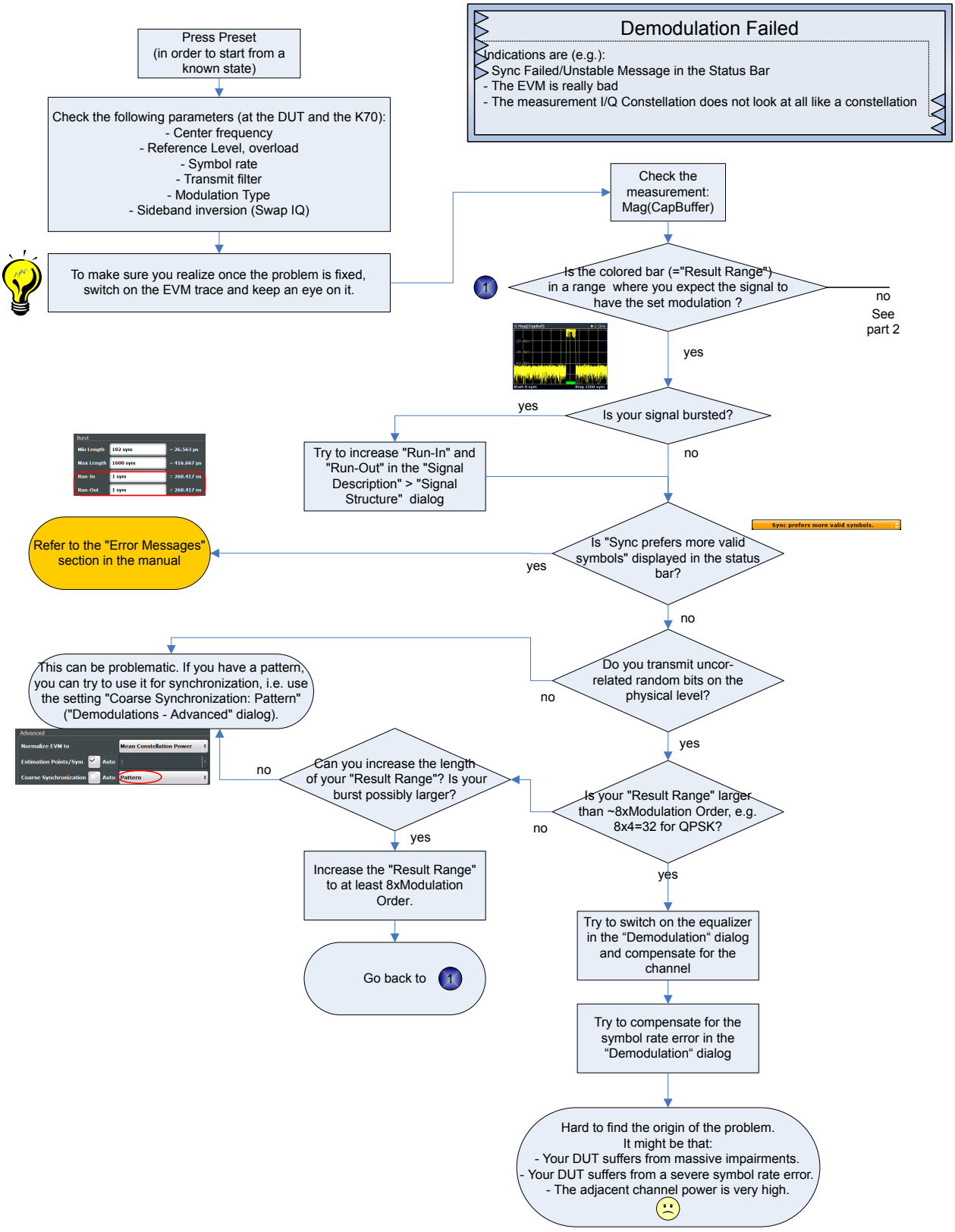
If the results do not meet your expectations, the following tips may help you optimize or troubleshoot the measurement.

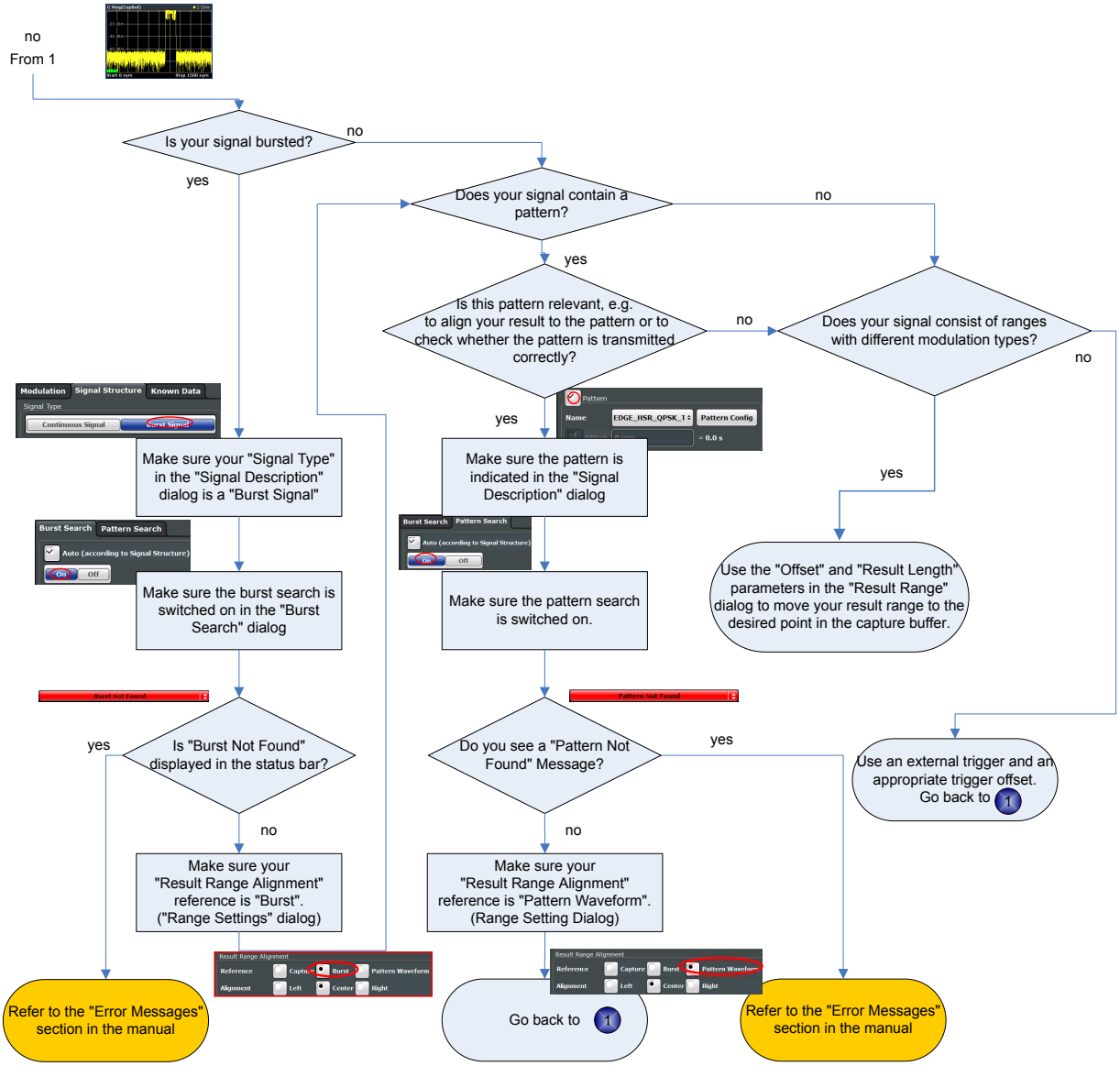
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- Explanation of Error Messages....252
- Frequently Asked Questions....261

10.1 Flow Chart for Troubleshooting

If you experience a concrete measurement problem, you might want to try solving it with the help of the flow chart.

Troubleshooting Overview





10.2 Explanation of Error Messages

The following section describes error messages and possible causes.

Message: Burst Not Found 253
Message: Pattern Not Found 255
Message: Result Alignment Failed 257
Message: Sync failed. Check for all zero signal 257
Message: Pattern Search On, But No Pattern Selected 258
Message: Pattern Not (Entirely) Within Result Range 258
Message: Short Pattern: Pattern Search Might Fail 258

Message: Sync Prefers More Valid Symbols..... 259
Message: Sync Prefers Longer Pattern..... 260
Message: Result Ranges Overlap..... 261

Message: Burst Not Found

The "Burst Not Found" error message can have several causes:

- **Burst search is active, but the signal is not bursted**

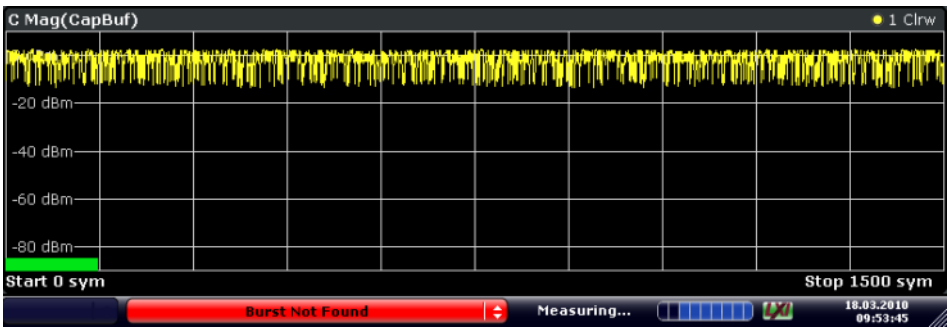


Fig. 10-1: Example for active burst search with continuous signal

Solution: Select "Continuous Signal" as the signal type.
For more information, see
– "Signal Type" on page 142.

- **Signal is bursted, but bursts have not been captured completely**
  The burst search can only find bursts that start and end within the capture buffer. It ignores bursts that are cut off.

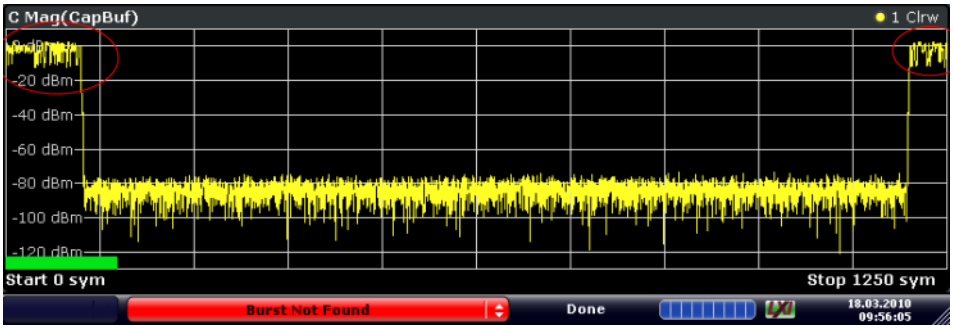


Fig. 10-2: Example for incomplete burst capture

Solution: Change the trigger settings and/or enlarge the capture length.
For more information, see
– chapter 5.6, "Signal Capture", on page 159

- **The current measurement is being performed on a burst that has not been captured completely.**

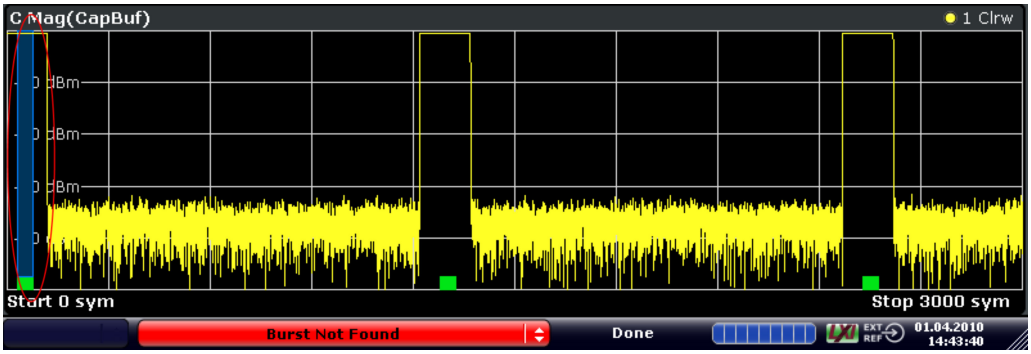


Fig. 10-3: Example for measurement on incomplete burst capture

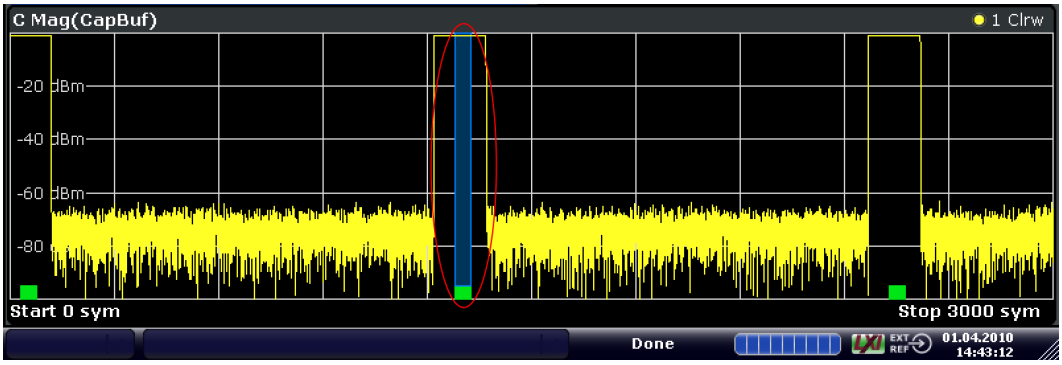


Fig. 10-4: Example for measurement on complete burst capture

Solution:
Change the trigger settings or increase the result length.
Note, however, that in this case, the results are actually correct and the message can be ignored.

- **The settings do not match the signal**
  In order to allow you to select certain bursts, the burst search only searches for bursts that have a length between "Min Length" and "Max Length" (plus a tolerance that you can set in the "Burst Search" Dialog). In case the burst is, e.g. shorter than the "Burst Min Length", the burst search fails.

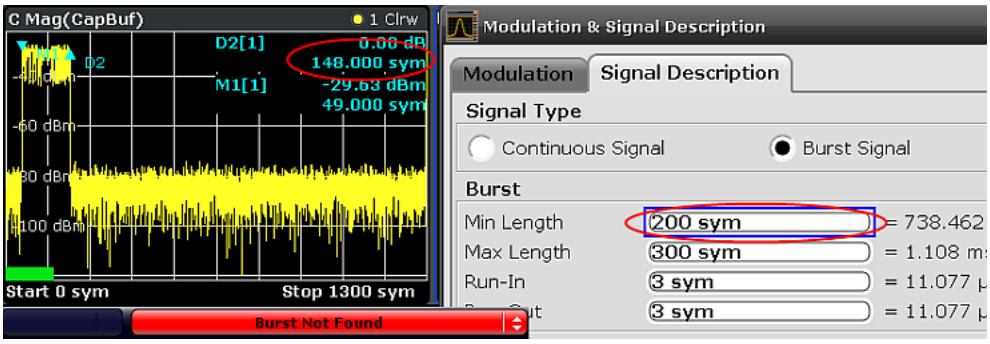


Fig. 10-5: Example for a failed burst search due too a burst that is too short

Solution: try one of the following:
– Switch on the Magnitude (Capture Buffer) result display. Move a marker to the start of the burst. Move a delta marker to the end of the burst and compare the burst length to the settings in the "Signal Description" dialog.
– Increase the search tolerance in the "Burst Search" dialog. Keep an eye on the green/red field. If the burst search succeeds, you can see the length of the found bursts.
– Set the minimum burst length to 50 and the maximum burst length to 5000.

For more information, see:
– "Burst Settings" on page 142
– "Burst Configuration" on page 170

- **The signal is highly distorted and/or has modulation noise**
One possibility to enhance the robustness of the burst search is to increase the minimum gap length. If the bursts within your capture buffer are not closely spaced, it makes sense to increase the value of this parameter.

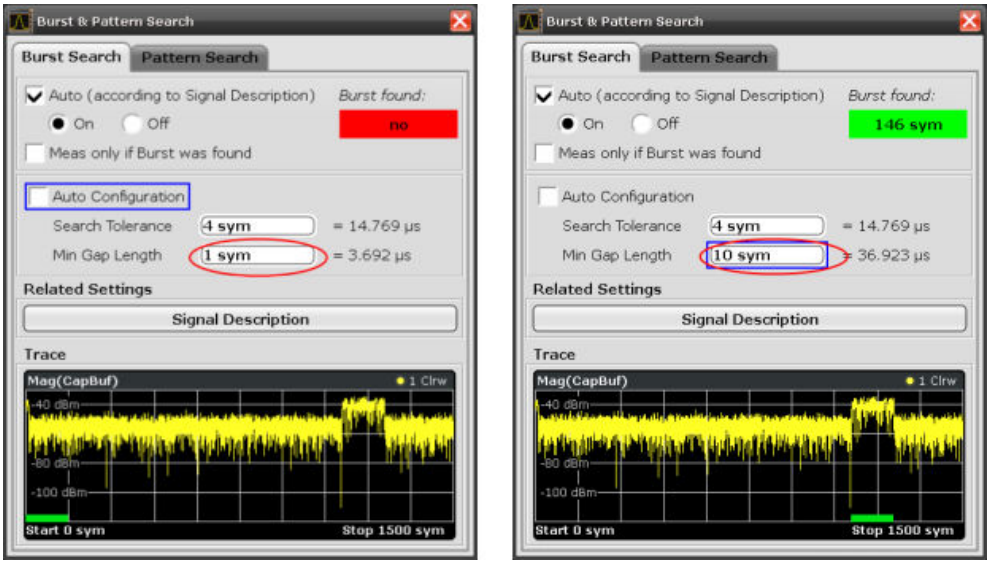


Fig. 10-6: Example for adjusting the minimum gap length

For more information, see "Min Gap Length" on page 170

- **The pattern search is switched on, fails and the alignment is with reference to the pattern.**
In case the pattern search is switched on and the reference for the alignment is the pattern (and not the burst), a non-detected pattern causes the result range to be positioned at the beginning of the capture buffer. Hence, if a the burst does not start right at the beginning of the capture buffer, you will see a "Burst Not Found" Message.
Solution:
– Refer to "Message: Pattern Not Found" on page 255
– Switch the pattern search off.
– Choose "Burst" as the reference for the result range alignment.

Message: Pattern Not Found
The "Pattern Not Found" error message can have several causes:

- **The burst search has failed**

If burst and pattern search are active, the application looks for patterns only within the found bursts. Hence, in case the burst search fails, the pattern search will also fail.
Solution: Try one of the following:
– Make sure the burst search is successful.
– Deactivate the burst search but keep the pattern search active.

For more information, see
– "Message: Burst Not Found" on page 253
chapter 5.7.1, "Burst Search", on page 168

- **The offset of the pattern within the burst is incorrectly set**
It is possible to set a pattern offset to speed up the pattern search. The offset of the pattern would be the offset of the pattern start with respect to the start of the useful part of the burst. However, if the entered offset is not correct (within about 4 symbols of tolerance), the pattern will not be found.

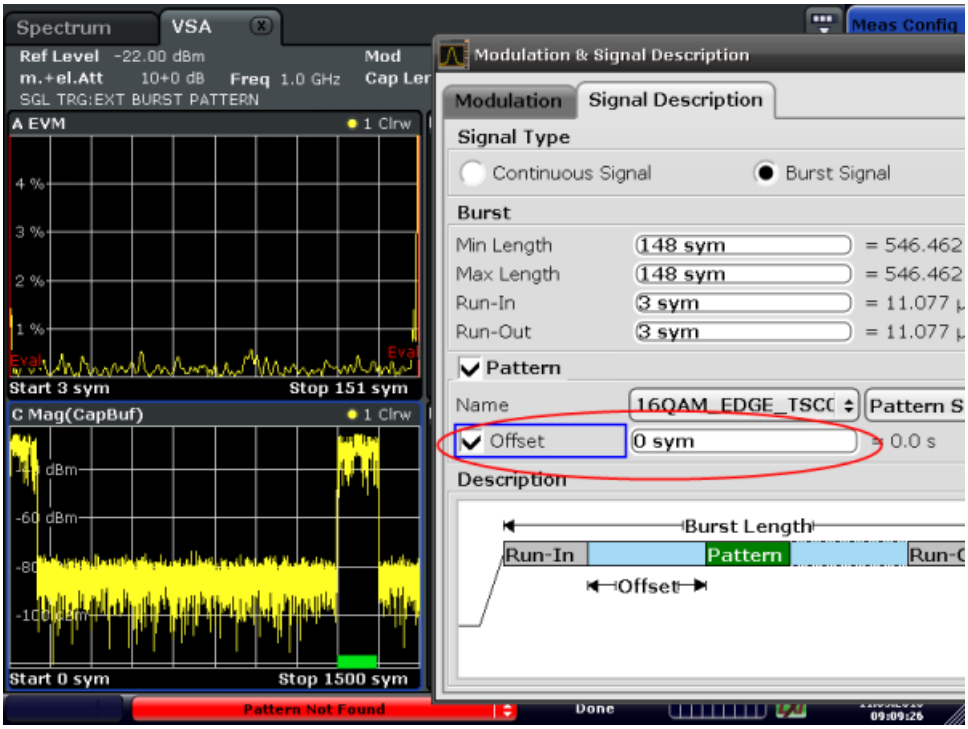


Fig. 10-7: GSM EDGE burst; Pattern is actually located in the middle of the burst. The correct value for "Offset" here would be 58.

Solution: Try one of the following:
– Remove the offset ('unknown').
– Enter the correct offset (within about 4 symbols of tolerance).

For more information, see
– "Offset" on page 143

- The specified pattern does not coincide with the pattern in your signal:
In the R&S FSQ-K70 it is possible to search for multiple patterns at the same time. For example, in a GSM measurement, the capture buffer can be checked for all TSCs simultaneously. This is not possible in the R&S FSWP-K70.
Solution:
Make sure that the correct pattern is specified in the "Signal Description" dialog.

For more information, see
– chapter 5.4, "Signal Description", on page 137

Message: Result Alignment Failed
The result range alignment is not possible for the patricular capture buffer. The result range needs I/Q data that has not been captured.

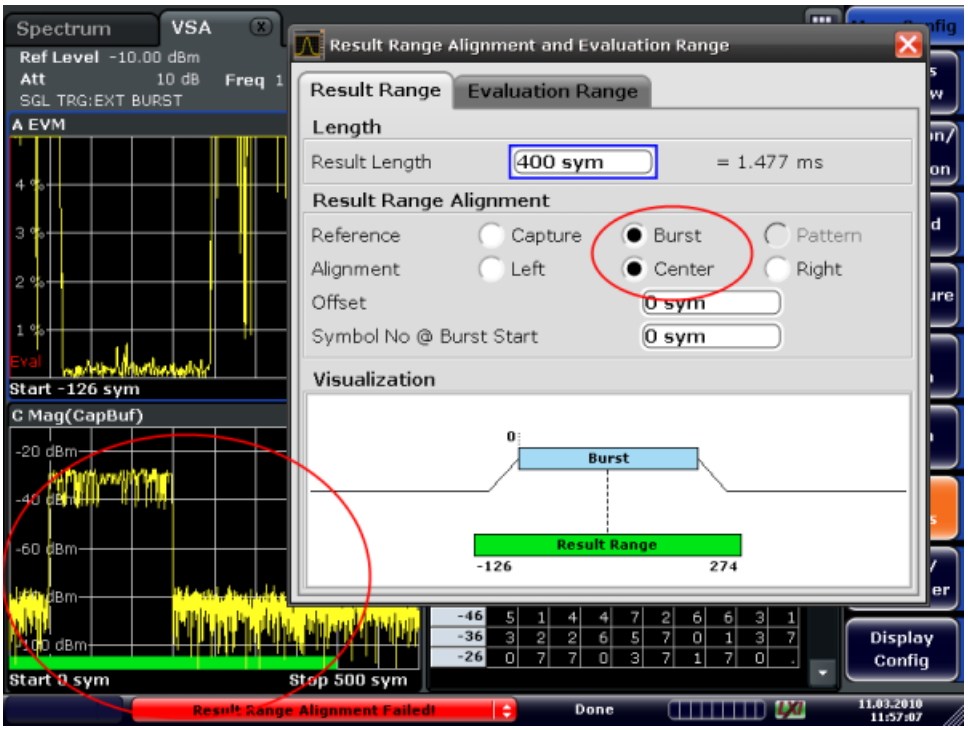


Fig. 10-8: Example for failed alignment

In this windowshot, the alignment of the long result range to the burst center is not possible because there are not enough samples in the capture buffer before the burst starts. In this scenario, the trigger settings should be changed such that the burst is in the middle of the capture buffer.

Solution: Change the trigger settings and/or enlarge the capture length.

For more information, see:
- chapter 5.6, "Signal Capture", on page 159

Message: Sync failed. Check for all zero signal.
A prerequisite for correct synchronization is a random data sequence of an adaquate size.

Solution: Make sure the input signal contains an adaquate number of uncorrelated (random!) bits. (Not `0 0 0 0 0`, `1 1 1 1 1`, or `01 01 01 01 01`, for example.)

For QAM modulation, the result length (the data on which synchronization is based) should correspond to at least 8 times the modulation order (see "Result Length" on page 178).

Message: Pattern Search On, But No Pattern Selected

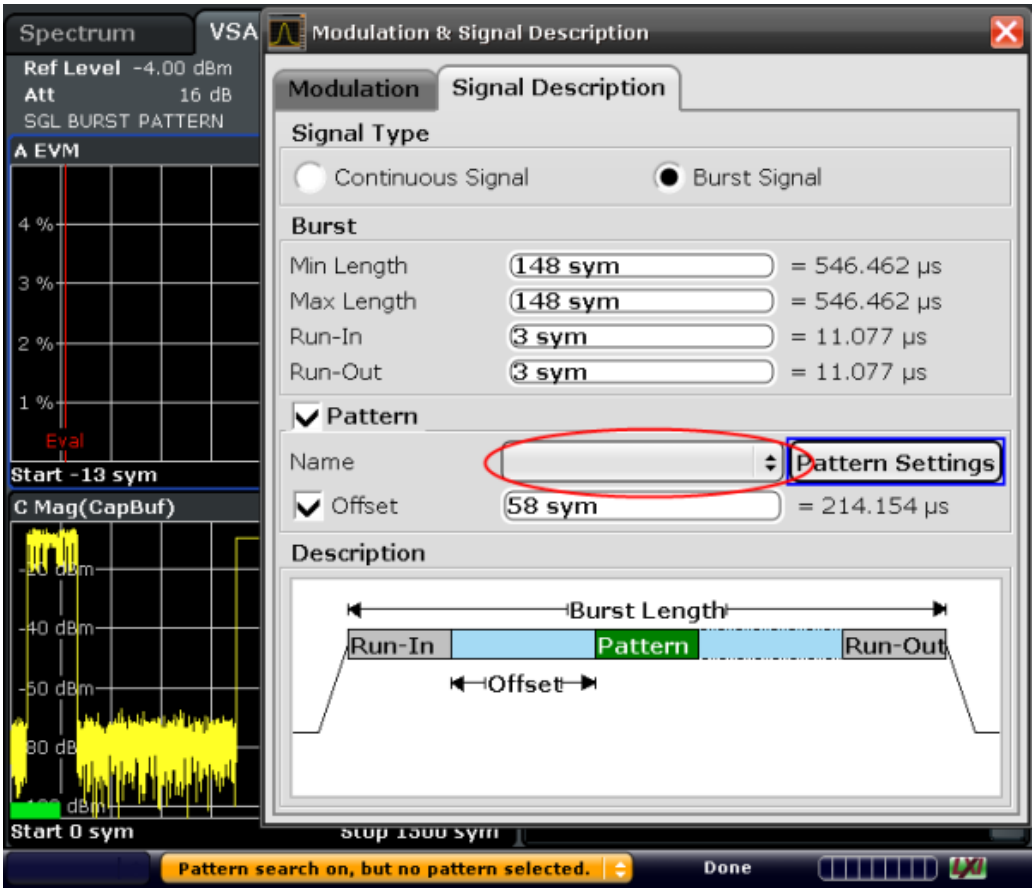


Fig. 10-9: The red circle shows the place where you can specify a pattern

Solution: Select an existing pattern (or create a new pattern) that you expect to be within the signal.

For more information, see

- "Pattern Settings" on page 143
  chapter 8.2.2, "How to Perform Pattern Searches", on page 218

Message: Pattern Not (Entirely) Within Result Range

A pattern can only be found, if it is entirely within the result range. Therefore, this error message always occurs with a "Pattern Not Found" error.

Solution: Choose the pattern as reference of your result range alignment. Then, the pattern will be forcefully part of your result range and the pattern search can succeed.

For more information, see

- chapter 5.8, "Result Range Configuration", on page 177
- chapter 8.2.4, "How to Define the Result Range", on page 225

Message: Short Pattern: Pattern Search Might Fail

The R&S FSWP performs the pattern search in two stages.

- Stage 1 involves the generation of an I/Q pattern waveform by modulating the pattern symbol sequence. The I/Q pattern is then correlated with the measured signal.

At positions where the correlation metric exceeds the "I/Q Correlation Threshold" the I/Q pattern is found.

- Stage 2 demodulates the measured signal at the I/Q pattern location and the transmitted symbols are checked for correctness against the pattern symbol sequence.

In case of a very short pattern, i.e. a pattern length in the order of the inter-symbol interference (ISI) duration, a number of issues can arise:

- False positive
  The I/Q pattern is found at positions where the transmitted symbols differ from the pattern symbols.
  Solution: Try one of the following:
  – Activate "Meas only if Pattern Symbols Correct".
  – Increase the "I/Q Correlation Threshold"
    (see chapter 5.7.2, "Pattern Search", on page 170).
- False negative
  The I/Q pattern search misses a position where transmitted symbols match the pattern symbols.
  Solution:
  – Decrease the "I/Q Correlation Threshold"
    (see chapter 5.7.2, "Pattern Search", on page 170).

  In case of bursted signals the pattern search finds only the first occurrence of the I/Q pattern within each burst. If a false positive occurs in this situation (cf. case 1.) the use of "Meas only if pattern symbols correct" will not provide a satisfactory solution.
  In this case do the following:
  – Increase the "I/Q Correlation Threshold".
  – Specify the expected position of the pattern within the burst by adjusting the "Offset" parameter.

Message: Sync Prefers More Valid Symbols

Note: Note that this message does not necessarily indicate a problem. Its purpose is to inform you that you might have the opportunity to get a more stable demodulation and/or better measurement results by improving your setup.

Synchronization in the VSA application is performed in two stages: coarse synchronization that precedes the reference signal generation and fine synchronization based on the reference signal.

- The coarse synchronization stage can work data-aided (i.e. based on a known pattern) or non-data-aided (i.e. based on the unknown data symbols). The default is a non-data-aided coarse synchronization. In the case that a pattern is part of signal, the user can switch to data-aided synchronization.
- The fine synchronization stage always works data-aided.

'Sync Prefers More Valid Symbols' indicates that one of the synchronization stages has too few symbols to ensure that the synchronization is robust.

The message is given if

- Coarse Synchronization = Non-Data-Aided (User Pattern for Sync = Off):
  Estimation range shorter than 40 symbols
  (see chapter 4.5.1.2, "Estimation", on page 107)
- Fine Synchronization:
  Estimation range shorter than 10 symbols

(see chapter 4.5.1.2, "Estimation", on page 107)

Solution:

- If the signal contains a pattern, set "Coarse Synchronization: Pattern".
  (see "Coarse Synchronization" on page 186).
  Example: measurement of a GSM EDGE pattern that has a length of 26 symbols.

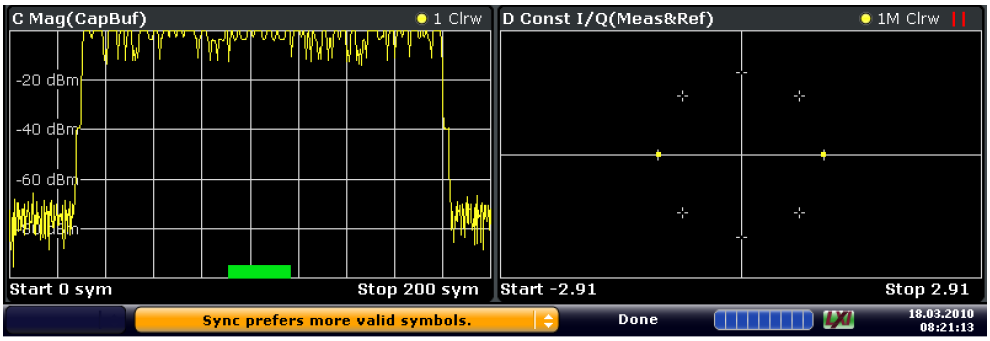


Fig. 10-10: User Pattern for Sync = Off

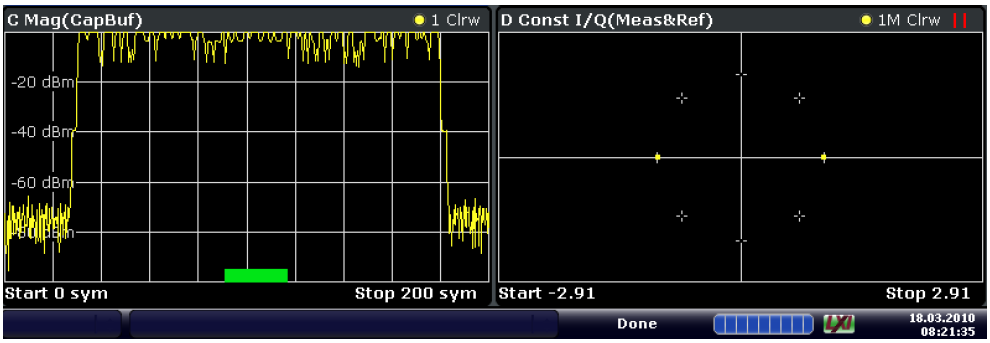


Fig. 10-11: User Pattern for Sync = On

- Choose a longer "Result Range".
- If the signal is bursted and the bursts are short:
  – Make sure your "Result Range" comprises the entire burst.
  – Make sure that "Run-In/Out" is not chosen too large, since the "Run-In/Out" ranges are excluded from the synchronization.
- If the signal is bursted and contains a pattern:
  Only switch off the burst search if absolutely necessary. If you need to switch it off, align your "Result Range" to the pattern, make sure it does not exceed the burst ramps and choose "Continuous Signal" as the "Signal Type" in the "Signal Description" dialog.

For more information, see

- chapter 4.4, "Overview of the Demodulation Process", on page 91

Message: Sync Prefers Longer Pattern

This message can only occur if the coarse synchronization is data-aided, i.e is based on a known pattern. In case the pattern is very short, pattern-based coarse synchronization might be unstable. If demodulation is stable, e.g. you get a reasonable EVM, there is no need to change anything. Otherwise, you have two options:

- Switch to the non-pattern-based mode by setting the parameter "Coarse Synchronization: Data "

(see "Coarse Synchronization" on page 186
- If possible, use a longer pattern.

For more information, see
- chapter 4.4, "Overview of the Demodulation Process", on page 91

Message: Result Ranges Overlap
This message does not indicate an error. It is merely displayed to inform you that the defined result ranges in the capture buffer overlap. Thus, some captured data is evaluated more than once. For example, the same peak value may be listed several times if it is included in several result ranges, and averaging is performed on (partially) duplicate values. However, a negative influence on the measurement results is not to be expected.

10.3 Frequently Asked Questions

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Problem: Synchronization fails despite correct settings
A prerequisite for correct synchronization is a random data sequence of an adaquate size.

Solution:

Make sure the input signal contains an adaquate number of uncorrelated (random!) bits. (Not `0 0 0 0 0`, `1 1 1 1 1`, or `01 01 01 01 01`, for example.)

For QAM modulation, the result length (the data on which synchronization is based) should correspond to at least 8 times the modulation order (see "Result Length" on page 178).

For more solutions, see chapter 10.1, "Flow Chart for Troubleshooting", on page 250.

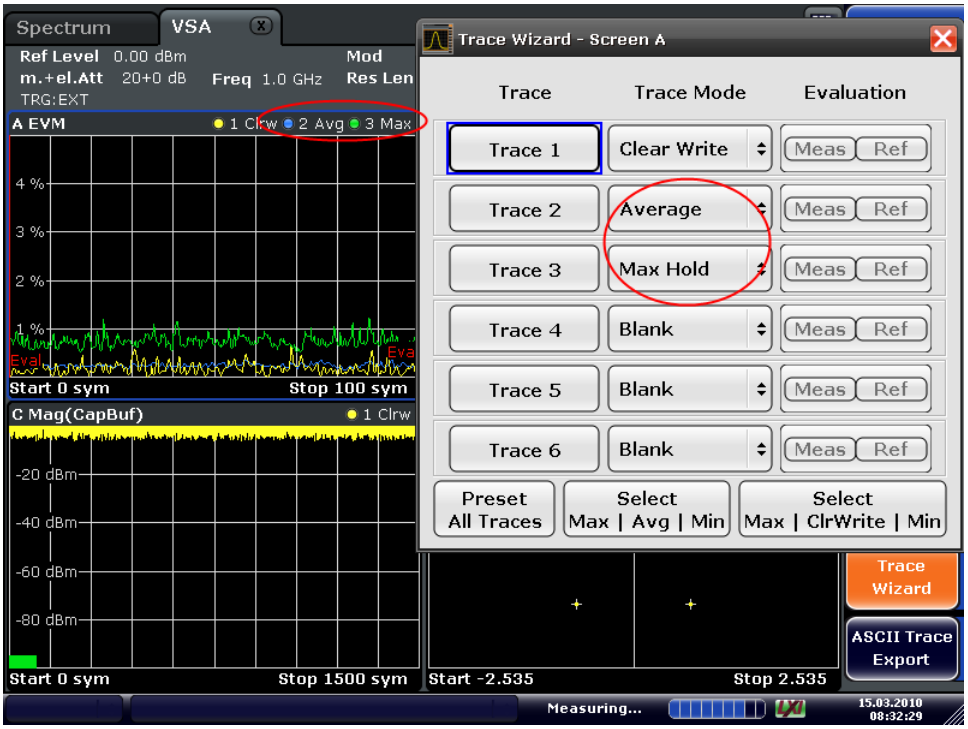
Problem: Synchronization seems to fail for all zero/all one/ 0 1 0 1 0 1... bit sequence
See "Problem: Synchronization fails despite correct settings" on page 261.

Problem: The trace is not entirely visible within the measurement window
Solution:
- 1. Select the measurement window.
- 2. Press the AUTO key.
- 3. Press the "Y-Axis Auto Scale" softkey.

Problem: The trace of the measurement signal is visible in the measurement window; the trace of the reference signal is not
Solution:
- 1.Select the measurement window.
- 2. Press the TRACE key.
- 3. Press the "Trace Config" softkey.
- 4. Select a second trace, choose "Clear Write" as "Trace Mode" and toggle to "Ref" in the "Evaluation" column.



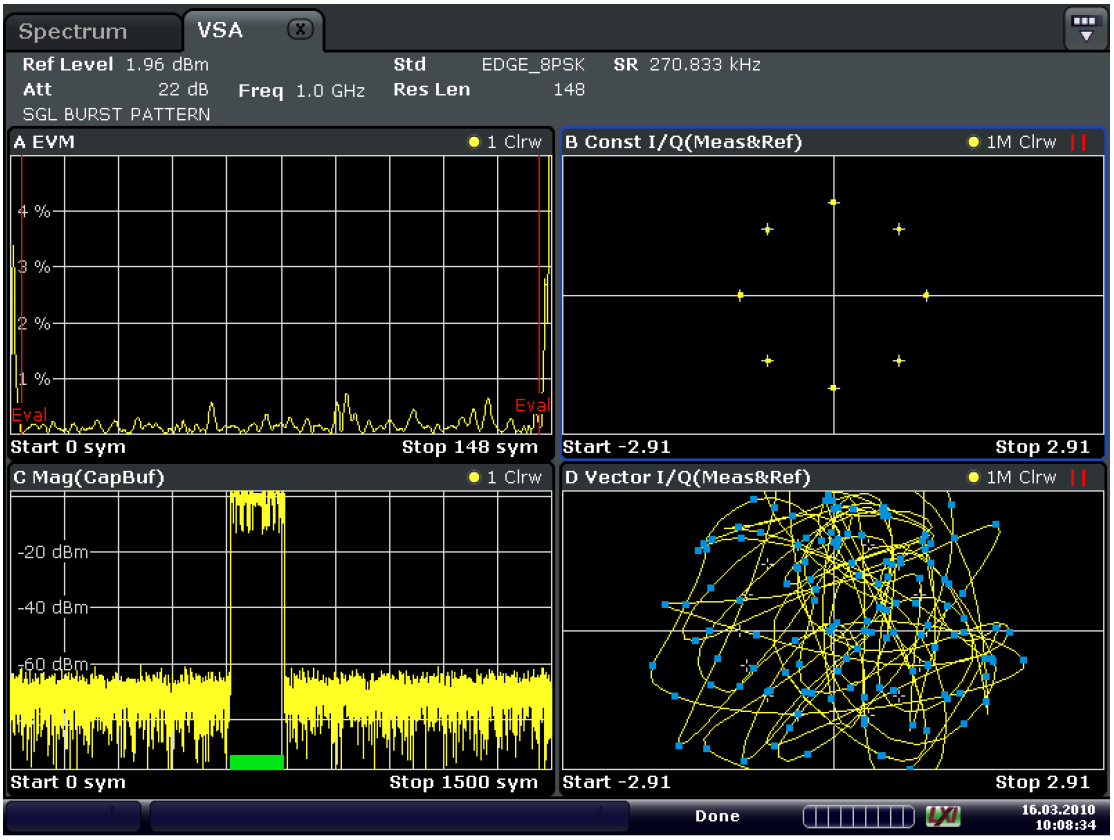
Problem: The measurement window does not show average results
Solution:
- 1. Select the measurement window.
- 2. Press the TRACE key.
- 3. Press the "Trace Config" softkey.
- 4. Select a second trace and choose the preferred "Trace Mode", e.g. "Max Hold" or "Average".



Problem: The spectrum is not displayed in the logarithmic domain
Solution:

- 1. Select the measurement window.
- 2. Press the AMPT key.
- 3. Press the "Unit" softkey.
- 4. Press the "Y-Axis Unit" softkey.
- 5. Select dB.

Problem: The Vector I/Q result display and the Constellation I/Q result display look different



Date: 16.MAR.2010 10:08:34

Reason:

- The Vector I/Q diagram shows the measurement signal after the measurement filter and synchronization.
- The Constellation I/Q diagram shows the de-rotated constellation (i.e. for a π/4-DQPSK, 4 instead of 8 points are displayed). The inter-symbol interference has been removed.

In case the measurement filter does not remove the inter-symbol interference, the windows show measurements that are significantly different.

Problem: The Constellation I/Q measurement result display has a different number of constellation points in the R&S FSQ-K70 and the R&S FSWP -K70

Reason:

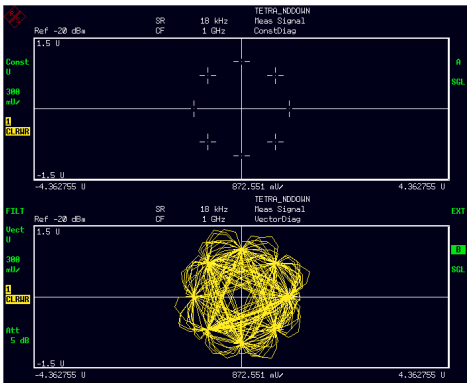
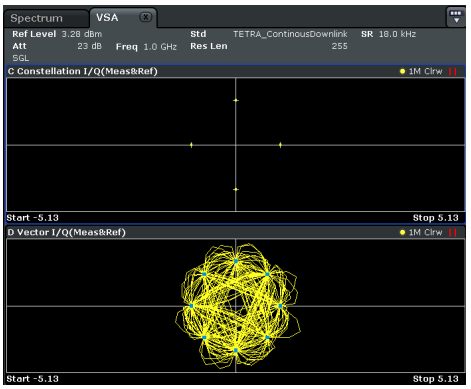
In the FSQ-K70, the Constellation I/Q measurement displays the symbol instants of the Vector I/Q measurement. Hence, this is a rotated constellation, e.g. for a π/4-DQPSK, 8 points are displayed.

In the R&S FSWP-K70, the Constellation I/Q diagram shows the de-rotated constellation (i.e. for a π/4-DQPSK, 4 instead of 8 points are displayed). The inter-symbol interference has been removed.

Note: The result display "I/Q Constellation (Rotated)" displays the rotated constellation, as the FSQ-K70 does.

For details on the Constellation I/Q diagram in the R&S FSWP-K70, see chapter 3.2.5, "Constellation I/Q", on page 25.

Table 10-1: Constellation I/Q and Vector I/Q for pi/4-DQPSK modulation

	
R&S FSQ-K70	R&S FSWP-K70

Problem: the MSK/FSK signal demodulates on the R&S FSQ-K70, but not on the R&S FSWP -K70 or: Why do I have to choose different transmit filters in the R&S FSQ-K70 and the R&S FSWP -K70?

When generating an MSK/FSK reference signal, the R&S FSQ-K70 automatically replaces the Dirac pulses generated by the frequency mapper with square pulses with the length of one symbol. In the R&S FSWP-K70, however, this "replacement" is part of the transmit filter routine. Thus, the R&S FSQ and the R&S FSWP require different transmit filters for measuring the same FSK/MSK signal.

Example:

- If your transmit filter for the R&S FSQ-K70 was "NONE", you need to choose "Rectangular" as the transmit filter type in the R&S FSWP.
- If your transmit filter for the R&S FSQ-K70 was "GAUSS", you need to choose "GMSK" as the transmit filter type in the R&S FSWP.

Problem: The EVM trace looks okay, but the EVM in the result summary is significantly different

Solution:

- Make sure that the position of the "Evaluation Lines" is reasonable. The Result Summary only evaluates sample instants that are within the evaluation lines. Hence, in the case the "Result Range" covers the burst ramps, it is important to adjust the "Evaluation Range" appropriately.

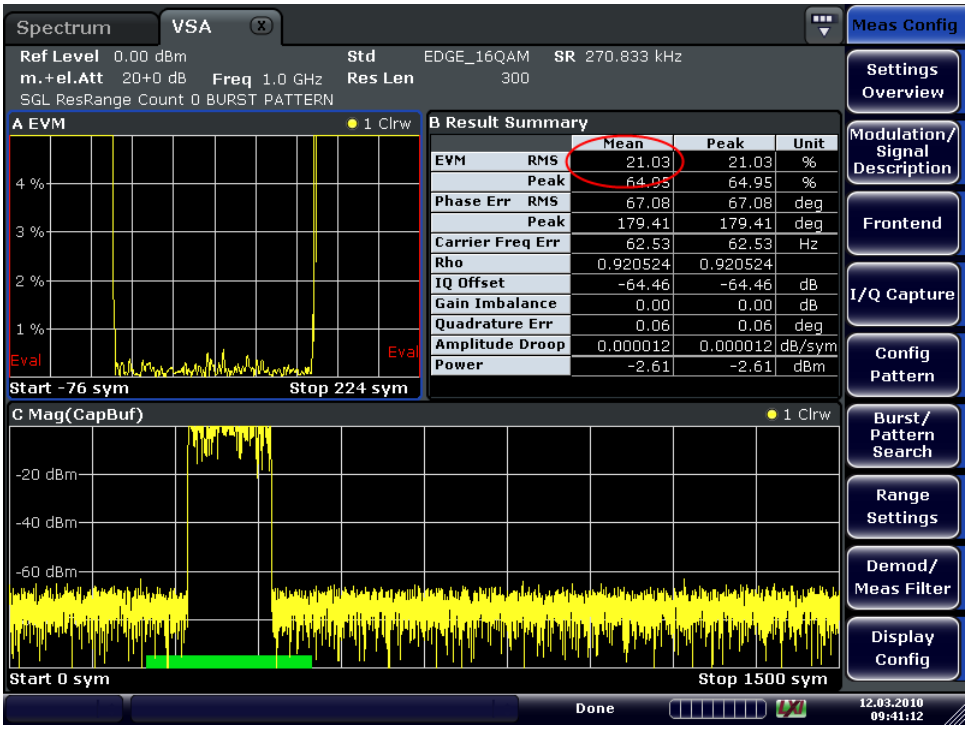


Fig. 10-12: Problem: EVM in result summary does not correspond with trace display

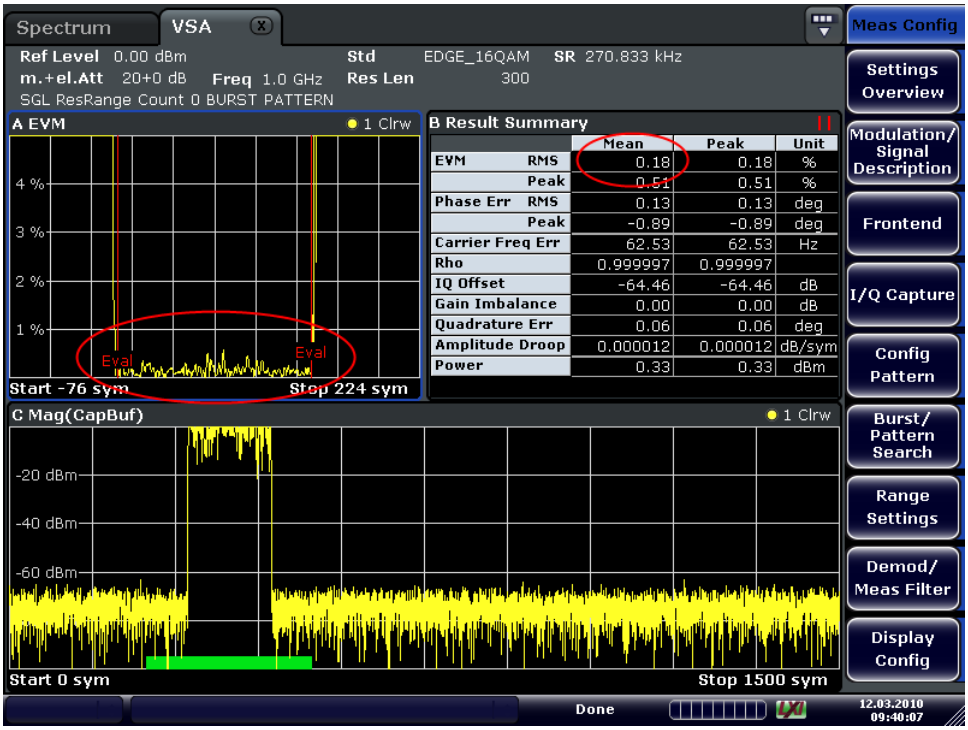
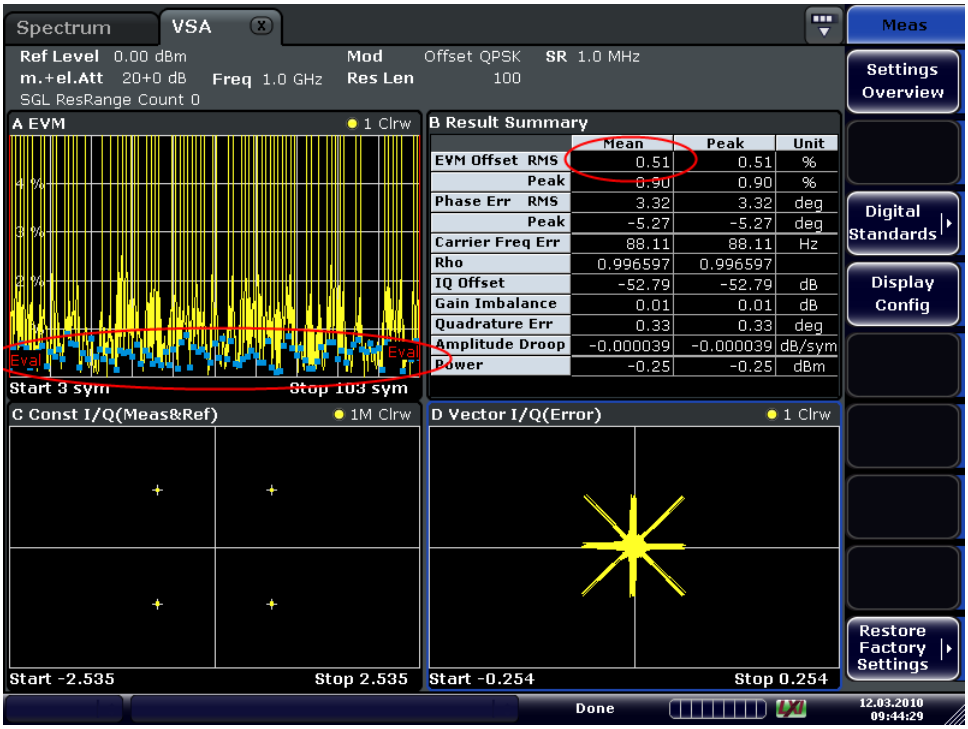


Fig. 10-13: Solution: Result Summary with correct evaluation range setting

- Make sure that the same samples are evaluated. By default, the EVM trace displays all sample instants, e.g. if the sample rate is 4, the EVM trace shows 4 samples per symbol. The Result Summary does not automatically evaluate all sample

instants. E.g. for a PSK modulation, by default only symbol instants contribute to the EVM result.

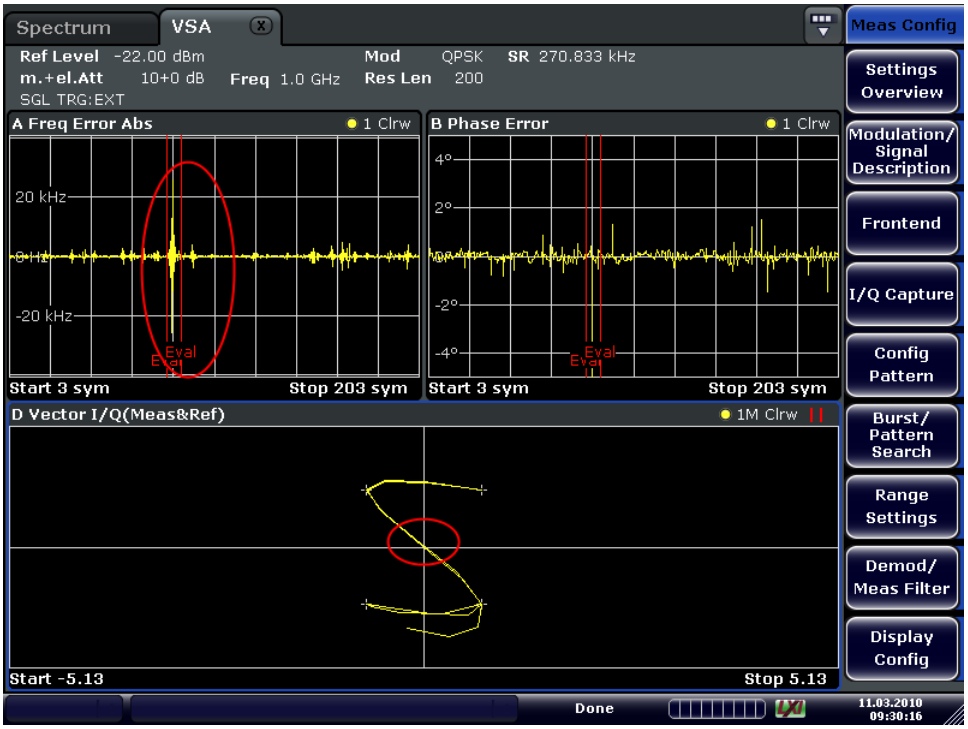


Question: Why isn't the FSK Deviation Error in R&S FSWP -K70 identical to the FSK DEV ERROR in R&S FSQ-K70?

Solution:

The FSK deviation error in the R&S FSWP-K70 is calculated as the difference between the measured frequency deviation and the reference frequency deviation as entered by the user (see "FSK Ref Deviation (FSK only)" on page 140). What is referred to as the "FSK DEV ERROR" in the R&S FSQ-K70 is calculated differently (see the R&S FSQ-K70 Software Manual) and is comparable to the "Freq Err RMS" in the R&S FSWP-K70. However, while the "FSK DEV ERROR" in the R&S FSQ-K70 is given in Hz, the "Freq Err RMS" in the R&S FSWP-K70 is given in percent, i.e. relative to the "FSK Meas Deviation".

Problem: The PSK/QAM Signal shows spikes in the Frequency Error result display



Solution:

These spikes are usually uncritical and are caused by zero-transitions in the I/Q Plane.

Question: The y-axis unit for the spectrum of the measurement signal can be chosen to be "dB". What level is this relative to?
Answer:

Spectrum (RealImag, Meas&Ref) calculates the FFT of the result RealImag(Meas&Ref). RealImag(Meas&Ref) has the unit "none". In this case, "none" means the measured signal has been scaled such that it matches the ideal corresponding reference signal as well as possible. The reference signal in turn is scaled such that max(abs(at symbol instants)) = 1.0.

Question: How can I get the demodulated symbols of all my GSM bursts in the capture buffer in remote control?
Answer:

Use the following remote commands:

```
:SENSe1:DDEMod:PRESet 'GSM_NB'
```

Load the GSM standard.

```
:SENSe1:DDEMod:RLENgth 10000 SYM
```

Enlarge the capture buffer length such that all the bursts you want to demodulate can be seen within the capture buffer.

```
:INITiate1:CONTinuous OFF
```

Go to single sweep mode.

```
:SENSe1:SWEep:COUNt 0
```

Set the "Statistic Count" to "Auto" mode.

```
:INITiate1:IMMediate
```

Do single sweep.

```
:SENSe1:SWEep:COUNt:CURRent?
```

Query the number of demodulated bursts within the capture buffer.

```
For n = 1:NumberOfBursts
        :SENSe1:DDEMod:SEARch:MBURst:CALC n
        :TRACe4? TRACe1 'Query the result symbols in window D
End
```

Step through all bursts and query the demodulated symbols.

Question: Why do the EVM results for my FSK-modulated signal look wrong?
Answer:

For an FSK-modulated signal, the signal processing differs to an PSK/QAM/MSK-modulated signal. The estimation model does not minimize the EVM but the error of the instantaneous frequency (see chapter 4.5.2.1, "Error Model", on page 118). Therefore, the measurement value that corresponds to the EVM value for FSK is the the Frequency Error (Absolute/Relative). (Source Type: Modulation Error; Result Type: Frequency Error (Absolute/Relative))

11 Remote Commands for VSA

The following commands are required to perform measurements in VSA in a remote environment.

It is assumed that the R&S FSWP has already been set up for remote control in a network as described in the R&S FSWP User Manual.



Note that basic tasks that are also performed in the base unit in the same way are not described here. For a description of such tasks, see the R&S FSWP User Manual.

In particular, this includes:

- Managing Settings and Results, i.e. storing and loading settings and result data
- Basic instrument configuration, e.g. checking the system configuration, customizing the screen layout, or configuring networks and remote operation
- Using the common status registers

The following tasks specific to VSA are described here:

- Introduction 270
- Common Suffixes 275
- Activating Vector Signal Analysis 275
- Digital Standards 279
- Configuring VSA 281
- Performing a Measurement 338
- Analysis 344
- Configuring the Result Display 364
- Retrieving Results 377
- Importing and Exporting I/Q Data and Results 397
- Status Reporting System 399
- Commands for Compatibility 410
- Programming Examples 411

11.1 Introduction

Commands are program messages that a controller (e.g. a PC) sends to the instrument or software. They operate its functions ('setting commands' or 'events') and request information ('query commands'). Some commands can only be used in one way, others work in two ways (setting and query). If not indicated otherwise, the commands can be used for settings and queries.

The syntax of a SCPI command consists of a header and, in most cases, one or more parameters. To use a command as a query, you have to append a question mark after the last header element, even if the command contains a parameter.

A header contains one or more keywords, separated by a colon. Header and parameters are separated by a "white space" (ASCII code 0 to 9, 11 to 32 decimal, e.g. blank).

If there is more than one parameter for a command, these are separated by a comma from one another.

Only the most important characteristics that you need to know when working with SCPI commands are described here. For a more complete description, refer to the User Manual of the R&S FSWP.



Remote command examples

Note that some remote command examples mentioned in this general introduction may not be supported by this particular application.

11.1.1 Conventions used in Descriptions

Note the following conventions used in the remote command descriptions:

- **Command usage**
  If not specified otherwise, commands can be used both for setting and for querying parameters.
  If a command can be used for setting or querying only, or if it initiates an event, the usage is stated explicitely.
- **Parameter usage**
  If not specified otherwise, a parameter can be used to set a value and it is the result of a query.
  Parameters required only for setting are indicated as **Setting parameters**.
  Parameters required only to refine a query are indicated as **Query parameters**.
  Parameters that are only returned as the result of a query are indicated as **Return values**.
- **Conformity**
  Commands that are taken from the SCPI standard are indicated as **SCPI confirmed**. All commands used by the R&S FSWP follow the SCPI syntax rules.
- **Asynchronous commands**
  A command which does not automatically finish executing before the next command starts executing (overlapping command) is indicated as an **Asynchronous command**.
- **Reset values (*RST)**
  Default parameter values that are used directly after resetting the instrument (`*RST` command) are indicated as ***RST** values, if available.
- **Default unit**
  This is the unit used for numeric values if no other unit is provided with the parameter.
- **Manual operation**
  If the result of a remote command can also be achieved in manual operation, a link to the description is inserted.

11.1.2 Long and Short Form

The keywords have a long and a short form. You can use either the long or the short form, but no other abbreviations of the keywords.

The short form is emphasized in upper case letters. Note however, that this emphasis only serves the purpose to distinguish the short from the long form in the manual. For the instrument, the case does not matter.

Example:

`SENSe:FREQuency:CENTer` is the same as `SENS:FREQ:CENT`.

11.1.3 Numeric Suffixes

Some keywords have a numeric suffix if the command can be applied to multiple instances of an object. In that case, the suffix selects a particular instance (e.g. a measurement window).

Numeric suffixes are indicated by angular brackets (<n>) next to the keyword.

If you don't quote a suffix for keywords that support one, a 1 is assumed.

Example:

`DISPlay[:WINDow<1...4>]:ZOOM:STATe` enables the zoom in a particular measurement window, selected by the suffix at `WINDow`.

`DISPlay:WINDow4:ZOOM:STATe ON` refers to window 4.

11.1.4 Optional Keywords

Some keywords are optional and are only part of the syntax because of SCPI compliance. You can include them in the header or not.

Note that if an optional keyword has a numeric suffix and you need to use the suffix, you have to include the optional keyword. Otherwise, the suffix of the missing keyword is assumed to be the value 1.

Optional keywords are emphasized with square brackets.

Example:

Without a numeric suffix in the optional keyword:

`[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer` is the same as `FREQuency:CENTer`

With a numeric suffix in the optional keyword:

`DISPlay[:WINDow<1...4>]:ZOOM:STATe`

`DISPlay:ZOOM:STATe ON` enables the zoom in window 1 (no suffix).

`DISPlay:WINDow4:ZOOM:STATe ON` enables the zoom in window 4.

11.1.5 Alternative Keywords

A vertical stroke indicates alternatives for a specific keyword. You can use both keywords to the same effect.

Example:

`[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]`

In the short form without optional keywords, `BAND 1MHZ` would have the same effect as `BWID 1MHZ`.

11.1.6 SCPI Parameters

Many commands feature one or more parameters.

If a command supports more than one parameter, these are separated by a comma.

Example:

```
LAYout:ADD:WINDow Spectrum,LEFT,MTABle
```

Parameters may have different forms of values.

- Numeric Values....273
- Boolean....274
- Character Data....274
- Character Strings....275
- Block Data....275

11.1.6.1 Numeric Values

Numeric values can be entered in any form, i.e. with sign, decimal point or exponent. In case of physical quantities, you can also add the unit. If the unit is missing, the command uses the basic unit.

Example:

with unit: `SENSe:FREQuency:CENTer 1GHZ`

without unit: `SENSe:FREQuency:CENTer 1E9` would also set a frequency of 1 GHz.

Values exceeding the resolution of the instrument are rounded up or down.

If the number you have entered is not supported (e.g. in case of discrete steps), the command returns an error.

Instead of a number, you can also set numeric values with a text parameter in special cases.

- MIN/MAX
  Defines the minimum or maximum numeric value that is supported.
- DEF
  Defines the default value.

- UP/DOWN
  Increases or decreases the numeric value by one step. The step size depends on the setting. In some cases you can customize the step size with a corresponding command.

Querying numeric values

When you query numeric values, the system returns a number. In case of physical quantities, it applies the basic unit (e.g. Hz in case of frequencies). The number of digits after the decimal point depends on the type of numeric value.

Example:

Setting: `SENSe:FREQuency:CENTer 1GHZ`

Query: `SENSe:FREQuency:CENTer?` would return `1E9`

In some cases, numeric values may be returned as text.

- INF/NINF
  Infinity or negative infinity. Represents the numeric values 9.9E37 or -9.9E37.
- NAN
  Not a number. Represents the numeric value 9.91E37. NAN is returned in case of errors.

11.1.6.2 Boolean

Boolean parameters represent two states. The "ON" state (logically true) is represented by "ON" or a numeric value 1. The "OFF" state (logically untrue) is represented by "OFF" or the numeric value 0.

Querying boolean parameters

When you query boolean parameters, the system returns either the value 1 ("ON") or the value 0 ("OFF").

Example:

Setting: `DISPlay:WINDow:ZOOM:STATe ON`

Query: `DISPlay:WINDow:ZOOM:STATe?` would return `1`

11.1.6.3 Character Data

Character data follows the syntactic rules of keywords. You can enter text using a short or a long form. For more information see chapter 11.1.2, "Long and Short Form", on page 272.

Querying text parameters

When you query text parameters, the system returns its short form.

Example:

Setting: `SENSe:BANDwidth:RESolution:TYPE NORMal`

Query: `SENSe:BANDwidth:RESolution:TYPE?` would return `NORM`

11.1.6.4 Character Strings

Strings are alphanumeric characters. They have to be in straight quotation marks. You can use a single quotation mark (') or a double quotation mark (").

Example:

```
INSTRument:DELete 'Spectrum'
```

11.1.6.5 Block Data

Block data is a format which is suitable for the transmission of large amounts of data.

The ASCII character # introduces the data block. The next number indicates how many of the following digits describe the length of the data block. In the example the 4 following digits indicate the length to be 5168 bytes. The data bytes follow. During the transmission of these data bytes all end or other control signs are ignored until all bytes are transmitted. #0 specifies a data block of indefinite length. The use of the indefinite format requires a NL^END message to terminate the data block. This format is useful when the length of the transmission is not known or if speed or other considerations prevent segmentation of the data into blocks of definite length.

11.2 Common Suffixes

In VSA, the following common suffixes are used in remote commands:

Suffix	Value range	Description
<m>	1..4	Marker
<n>	1..16	Window
<t>	1..6	Trace

11.3 Activating Vector Signal Analysis

Vector signal analysis requires a special application on the R&S FSWP. A measurement is started immediately with the default settings.

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INSTrument:CREate[:NEW] 276
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INSTrument:CREate:DUPLicate

This command duplicates the currently selected measurement channel, i.e creates a new measurement channel of the same type and with the identical measurement settings. The name of the new channel is the same as the copied channel, extended by a consecutive number (e.g. "IQAnalyzer" -> "IQAnalyzer2").

The channel to be duplicated must be selected first using the `INST:SEL` command.

Example:
```
INST:SEL 'PhaseNoise'
INST:CRE:DUPL
```
Duplicates the channel named 'PhaseNoise' and creates a new measurement channel named 'PhaseNoise 2'.

Usage: Event

INSTrument:CREate[:NEW] <ChannelType>, <ChannelName>

This command adds an additional measurement channel.

The number of measurement channels you can configure at the same time depends on available memory.

Parameters:

<ChannelType> Channel type of the new channel.
For a list of available channel types see `INSTrument:LIST?` on page 277.

<ChannelName> String containing the name of the channel. The channel name is displayed as the tab label for the measurement channel.
Note: If the specified name for a new channel already exists, the default name, extended by a sequential number, is used for the new channel (see `INSTrument:LIST?` on page 277).

Example:
```
INST:CRE PNO, 'PhaseNoise 2'
```
Adds an additional phase noise display named "PhaseNoise 2".

INSTrument:CREate:REPLace <ChannelName1>,<ChannelType>,<ChannelName2>

This command replaces a measurement channel with another one.

Setting parameters:

<ChannelName1> String containing the name of the measurement channel you want to replace.

<ChannelType> Channel type of the new channel.
For a list of available channel types see `INSTrument:LIST?` on page 277.

<ChannelName2> String containing the name of the new channel.
Note: If the specified name for a new channel already exists, the default name, extended by a sequential number, is used for the new channel (see `INSTrument:LIST?` on page 277).

Example: `INST:CRE:REPL 'PhaseNoise',PNO,'PNO2'`
Replaces the channel named 'PhaseNoise' by a new measurement channel of type 'Phase Noise' named 'PNO2'.

Usage: Setting only

INSTrument:DELete <ChannelName>

This command deletes a measurement channel.

If you delete the last measurement channel, the default "Phase Noise" channel is activated.

Parameters:
<ChannelName> String containing the name of the channel you want to delete.
A measurement channel must exist in order to be able delete it.

Example: `INST:DEL 'PhaseNoise'`
Deletes the channel with the name 'PhaseNoise'.

Usage: Event

INSTrument:LIST?

This command queries all active measurement channels. This is useful in order to obtain the names of the existing measurement channels, which are required in order to replace or delete the channels.

Return values:
<ChannelType>, <ChannelName> For each channel, the command returns the channel type and channel name (see tables below).
Tip: to change the channel name, use the `INSTrument:REName` command.

Example: `INST:LIST?`
Result for 2 measurement channels:
`'PNO','PhaseNoise','PNO','PhaseNoise2'`

Usage: Query only

Table 11-1: Available measurement channel types and default channel names

Application	<ChannelType> Parameter	Default Channel Name*)
Phase Noise	PNOISE	Phase Noise
Spectrum (R&S FSWP-B1)	SANALYZER	Spectrum
Note: the default channel name is also listed in the table. If the specified name for a new channel already exists, the default name, extended by a sequential number, is used for the new channel.		

Application	<ChannelType> Parameter	Default Channel Name*)
I/Q Analyzer (R&S FSWP-B1)	IQ	IQ Analyzer
Analog Demodulation (R&S FSWP-K7)	ADEM	Analog Demod
Noise Figure Measurements (R&S FSWP-K30)	NOISE	Noise
Note: the default channel name is also listed in the table. If the specified name for a new channel already exists, the default name, extended by a sequential number, is used for the new channel.		

INSTrument:REName <ChannelName1>, <ChannelName2>

This command renames a measurement channel.

Parameters:

<ChannelName1> String containing the name of the channel you want to rename.

<ChannelName2> String containing the new channel name.
Note that you can not assign an existing channel name to a new channel; this will cause an error.

Example: `INST:REN 'PhaseNoise','PNO'`
Renames the channel with the name PhaseNoise' to 'PNO'.

Usage: Setting only

INSTrument[:SELect] <ChannelType>

Selects the application (channel type) for the current channel.

See also `INSTrument:CREate[:NEW]` on page 276.

For a list of available channel types see table 11-1

Parameters:

<ChannelType> **VSA**
VSA, R&S FSWP-K70

SYSTem:PRESet:CHANnel[:EXECute]

This command restores the default instrument settings in the current channel.

Use `INST:SEL` to select the channel.

Example: `INST 'Spectrum2'`
Selects the channel for "Spectrum2".
`SYST:PRES:CHAN:EXEC`
Restores the factory default settings to the "Spectrum2" channel.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Preset Channel" on page 136

11.4 Digital Standards

Various predefined settings files for common digital standards are provided for use with the VSA application. In addition, you can create your own settings files for user-specific measurements.

Manual configuration of digital standards is described in chapter 5.2, "Configuration According to Digital Standards", on page 132.

[SENSe:]DDEMod:FACTory[:VALue] 279
[SENSe:]DDEMod:PRESet[:STANdard] 279
[SENSe:]DDEMod:STANdard:COMMent 280
[SENSe:]DDEMod:STANdard:DELete 280
[SENSe:]DDEMod:STANdard:PREset[:VALue] 280
[SENSe:]DDEMod:STANdard:SAVE 280

[SENSe:]DDEMod:FACTory[:VALue] <Factory>

This command restores the factory settings of standards or patterns for the VSA application.

Setting parameters:

<Factory> ALL | STANdard | PATTern

ALL
Restores both standards and patterns.

*RST: ALL

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "Restore Standard Files" on page 132
See "Restore Pattern Files" on page 132

[SENSe:]DDEMod:PRESet[:STANdard] <Standard>

This command selects an automatic setting of all modulation parameters according to a standardized transmission method or a user-defined transmission method. The standardized transmission methods are available in the instrument as predefined standards.

Setting parameters:

<Standard> string

Specifies the file name that contains the transmission method without the extension. For user-defined standards, the file path must be included. Default standards predefined by Rohde&Schwarz do not require a path definition. A list of predefined standards (including short forms) is provided in the annex (see chapter A.2, "Predefined Standards and Settings", on page 420).

Example: `DDEM:PRES 'TETRA_NDDOWN'`
Switches the predefined digital standard "TETRA_DiscontinuousDownlink" on.
`DDEM:PRES 'C:\R_S\Instr\usr\standards\USER_GSM'`
Switches the user-defined digital standard "USER_GSM" on.

Example: See chapter 11.13.2, "Measurement Example 2: GSM EDGE Burst Measurement Based on a Digital Standard", on page 413.

Manual operation: See "Load Standard" on page 134

[SENSe:]DDEMod:STANdard:COMMent <Comment>

This command enters the comment for a new standard. The comment is stored with the standard and is only displayed in the selection menu (manual operation). When remote control is used, the string is deleted after the standard has been stored, allowing a new comment to be entered for the next standard. In this case a blank string is returned when a query is made.

Setting parameters:
<Comment> string

Manual operation: See "Comment" on page 134

[SENSe:]DDEMod:STANdard:DELete <FileName>

This command deletes a specified digital standard file in the vector signal analysis. The file name includes the path. If the file does not exist, an error message is displayed

Setting parameters:
<FileName> string
File name including the path for the digital standard file

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "Delete Standard" on page 134

[SENSe:]DDEMod:STANdard:PREset[:VALue]

This command restores the default settings of the currently selected standard.

Usage: Event

[SENSe:]DDEMod:STANdard:SAVE <FileName>

This command stores the current settings of the vector signal analysis as a new user-defined digital standard. If the name of the digital standard is already in use, an error message is output and a new name has to be selected. It is recommended that you define a comment before storing the standard.

Setting parameters:

<FileName> string

The path and file name to which the settings are stored.

Example: `DDEM:STAN:COMM 'GSM_AccessBurst with Pattern'`
Defines a comment for the settings.
`DDEM:STAN:SAVE 'C:\R_S\Instr\usr\standards\USER_GSM'`
Stores the settings in the user-defined digital standard "USER_GSM".

Example: See chapter 11.13.3, "Measurement Example 3: User-Defined Pattern Search and Limit Check", on page 417.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "Save Standard" on page 134

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11.5.1 Signal Description

The signal description provides information on the expected input signal, which optimizes pattern and burst detection and the calculation of the ideal reference signal.

Manual configuration of the signal description is described in chapter 5.4, "Signal Description", on page 137.

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11.5.1.1 Modulation

The modulation settings vary depending on the selected modulation type; in particular, FSK modulation provides some additional settings.

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[SENSe:]DDEMod:FILTer[:STATe]....283
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[SENSe:]DDEMod:MAPPing:CATalog?....285
[SENSe:]DDEMod:MAPPing[:VALue]....285
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[SENSe:]DDEMod:TFILter:NAME....288
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[SENSe:]DDEMod:TFILter:USER....289
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CALCulate<n>:FSK:DEViation:REFerence:RELative <FSKRefDev>

This command defines the deviation to the reference frequency for FSK modulation as a multiple of the symbol rate.

For details see "FSK Ref Deviation (FSK only)" on page 140.

Setting parameters:

<FSKRefDev> numeric value

Range: 0.1 to 15
*RST: 1
Default unit: NONE

Manual operation: See "FSK Ref Deviation (FSK only)" on page 140

CALCulate<n>:FSK:DEViation:REFerence[:VALue] <FSKRefDevAbsRes>

This command defines the deviation to the reference frequency for FSK modulation as an absolute value in Hz.

Setting parameters:

<FSKRefDevAbsRes>numeric value

Range: 10.0 to 64e9
*RST: 100e3
Default unit: Hz

Manual operation: See "FSK Ref Deviation (FSK only)" on page 140

[SENSe:]DDEMod:APSK:NSTate <APSKNstate>

This command defines the specific demodulation mode for APSK. The following APSK demodulation modes are possible: DDEMod:APSK:NSTate 16 16APSK 32 32APSK

Setting parameters:
<APSKNstate> numeric value
*RST: 16

Manual operation: See "Modulation Order" on page 139

[SENSe:]DDEMod:ASK:NSTate <ASKNstate>

This command defines the specific demodulation mode for ASK. The following ASK demodulation modes are possible: DDEMod:ASK:NSTate 2 OOK 4 4ASK

Setting parameters:
<ASKNstate> numeric value
*RST: 2

Manual operation: See "Modulation Order" on page 139

[SENSe:]DDEMod:FILTer:ALPHa <MeasFiltAlphaBT>

This command determines the filter characteristic (ALPHA/BT). The resolution is 0.01.

Setting parameters:
<MeasFiltAlphaBT> numeric value
Range: 0.1 to 1.0
*RST: 0.22
Default unit: NONE

[SENSe:]DDEMod:FILTer[:STATe] <MeasFilterState>

This command defines whether the input signal that is evaluated is filtered by the measurement filter. This command has no effect on the transmit filter.

Setting parameters:
<MeasFilterState> ON | OFF | 1 | 0
ON
`[SENSe:]DDEMod:MFILter:AUTO` is activated.
OFF
The input signal is not filtered. `[SENSe:]DDEMod:MFILter:AUTO` is deactivated.
*RST: 1

[SENSe:]DDEMod:FORMat <Group>

This command selects the digital demodulation mode.

Setting parameters:

<Group> MSK | PSK | QAM | QPSK | FSK | ASK | APSK | UQAM

QPSK
Quad Phase Shift Key

PSK
Phase Shift Key

MSK
Minimum Shift Key

QAM
Quadrature Amplitude Modulation

FSK
Frequency Shift Key

ASK
Amplitude Shift Keying

APSK
Amplitude Phase Shift Keying

UQAM
User-defined modulation (loaded from file, see `[SENSe:]DDEMod:USER:NAME` on page 289)

*RST: PSK

Example: `SENS:DDEM:FORM QAM`

Example: See chapter 11.13.1, "Measurement Example 1: User-defined Measurement of Continuous QPSK Signal", on page 412.

Example: See chapter 11.13.3, "Measurement Example 3: User-Defined Pattern Search and Limit Check", on page 417.

Manual operation: See "Modulation Type" on page 138
See "Load User Modulation" on page 139

[SENSe:]DDEMod:FSK:NSTate <FSKNstate>

This command defines the demodulation of the FSK modulation scheme.

Setting parameters:

<FSKNstate> 2 | 4 | 8

2
2FSK

4
4FSK

8
8FSK

*RST: 2

Manual operation: See "Modulation Order" on page 139

[SENSe:]DDEMod:MAPPing:CATalog?

This command queries the names of all mappings that are available for the current modulation type and order. A mapping describes the assignment of constellation points to symbols.

Return values:

<Mappings> A comma-separated list of strings, with one string for each mapping name.

Example: `:SENSe:DDEMod:MAPPing:CATalog?`
Result:
`'CDMA2K_FWD','DVB_S2','GRAY','NATURAL','WCDMA'`

Example: See chapter 11.13.1, "Measurement Example 1: User-defined Measurement of Continuous QPSK Signal", on page 412.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Modulation Mapping" on page 140

[SENSe:]DDEMod:MAPPing[:VALue] <Mapping>

To obtain a list of available symbol mappings for the current modulation type use the `[SENSe:]DDEMod:MAPPing:CATalog?` query.

Setting parameters:

<Mapping> string

Example: `SENS:DDEM:MAPP 'GSM'`
Sets mapping to GSM.

Example: See chapter 11.13.1, "Measurement Example 1: User-defined Measurement of Continuous QPSK Signal", on page 412.

Example: See chapter 11.13.3, "Measurement Example 3: User-Defined Pattern Search and Limit Check", on page 417.

Manual operation: See "Modulation Mapping" on page 140

[SENSe:]DDEMod:MSK:FORMat <MSKformat>

This command defines the specific demodulation order for MSK.

Setting parameters:

<MSKformat> TYPE1 | TYPE2 | NORMal | DIFFerential

TYPE1 | NORMal
Demodulation order MSK is used.

TYPE2 | DIFFerential
Demodulation order DMSK is used.

*RST: TYPE1

Manual operation: See "Modulation Order" on page 139

[SENSe:]DDEMod:PSK:FORMat <PSKformat>

Together with `DDEMod:PSK:NST`, this command defines the demodulation order for PSK (see also `[SENSe:]DDEMod:PSK:NSTate` on page 286). Depending on the demodulation format and state, the following orders are available:

NSTATe	<Name>	Order
2	any	BPSK
8	NORMal	8PSK
8	DIFFerential	D8PSK
8	N3Pi8	3pi/8-8PSK (EDGE)
8	PI8D8PSK	Pi/8-D8PSK

Setting parameters:

<PSKformat> NORMal | DIFFerential | N3Pi8 | PI8D8PSK

*RST: NORMal

Manual operation: See "Modulation Order" on page 139

[SENSe:]DDEMod:PSK:NSTate <PSKNstate>

Together with `DDEMod:PSK:FORMat`, this command defines the demodulation order for PSK (see also `[SENSe:]DDEMod:PSK:FORMat` on page 286).

Setting parameters:

<PSKNstate> 2 | 8

*RST: 2

Manual operation: See "Modulation Order" on page 139

[SENSe:]DDEMod:QAM:FORMat <QAMformat>

This command defines the specific demodulation order for QAM.

Setting parameters:

<QAMformat> NORMal | DIFFerential | NPI4 | MNPI4

NORMal
Demodulation order QAM is used.

DIFFerential
Demodulation order DQAM is used.

NPI4
Demodulation order π/4-16QAM is used.

MNPI4
Demodulation order -π/4-32QAM is used.

*RST: NORMal

Manual operation: See "Modulation Order" on page 139

[SENSe:]DDEMod:QAM:NSTate <QAMNState>

This command defines the demodulation order for QAM.

<QAMNSTate>	Order
16	16QAM
16	Pi/4-16QAM
32	32QAM
32	Pi/4-32QAM
64	64QAM
128	128QAM
256	256QAM
512	512QAM
1024	1024QAM

Setting parameters:

<QAMNState> numeric value

*RST: 16

Manual operation: See "Modulation Order" on page 139

[SENSe:]DDEMod:QPSK:FORMat <QPSKformat>

This command defines the demodulation order for QPSK.

Setting parameters:

<QPSKformat> NORMal | DIFFerential | NPI4 | DPI4 | OFFSet | N3PI4

NORMal
Demodulation order QPSK is used.

DIFFerential
Demodulation order DQPSK is used.

NPI4
Demodulation order π/4 QPSK is used.

DPI4
Demodulation order π/4 DQPSK is used.

OFFSet
Demodulation order OQPSK is used.

N3PI4
Demodulation order 3π/4 QPSK is used.

*RST: NORMal

Example: `DDEM:FORM QPSK`
Switches QPSK demodulation on.
`DDEM:QPSK:FORM DPI4`
Switches π/4 DQPSK demodulation order on.

Example: See chapter 11.13.1, "Measurement Example 1: User-defined Measurement of Continuous QPSK Signal", on page 412.

Example: See chapter 11.13.3, "Measurement Example 3: User-Defined Pattern Search and Limit Check", on page 417.

Manual operation: See "Modulation Order" on page 139

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SRATe <SymbolRate>

This command defines the symbol rate.

The minimum symbol rate is 25 Hz. The maximum symbol rate depends on the defined Sample Rate (see chapter 4.2, "Sample Rate, Symbol Rate and I/Q Bandwidth", on page 67).

Setting parameters:

<SymbolRate> numeric value

Range: 25 to 250e6
*RST: 3.84e6
Default unit: Hz

Example: See chapter 11.13.1, "Measurement Example 1: User-defined Measurement of Continuous QPSK Signal", on page 412.

Example: See chapter 11.13.3, "Measurement Example 3: User-Defined Pattern Search and Limit Check", on page 417.

Manual operation: See "Symbol Rate" on page 140

[SENSe:]DDEMod:TFILter:ALPHa <Alpha>

This command determines the filter characteristic (ALPHA/BT). The resolution is 0.01.

Setting parameters:

<Alpha> numeric value

Range: 0.1 to 1.0
*RST: 0.22
Default unit: NONE

Example: See chapter 11.13.1, "Measurement Example 1: User-defined Measurement of Continuous QPSK Signal", on page 412.

Manual operation: See "Alpha/BT" on page 141
See "Alpha/BT" on page 189

[SENSe:]DDEMod:TFILter:NAME <Name>

This command selects a transmit filter and automatically switches it on.

For more information on transmit filters, refer to chapter A.3.1, "Transmit Filters", on page 427.

Setting parameters:

<Name> string

Name of the Transmit filter; an overview of available transmit filters is provided in chapter A.3.1, "Transmit Filters", on page 427.

Example: See chapter 11.13.1, "Measurement Example 1: User-defined Measurement of Continuous QPSK Signal", on page 412.

Manual operation: See "Transmit Filter Type" on page 141
See "Load User Filter" on page 141

[SENSe:]DDEMod:TFILter[:STATe] <TXFilterState>

Use this command to switch the transmit filter off. To switch a transmit filter on, use the `[SENSe:]DDEMod:TFILter:NAME` command.

Setting parameters:

<TXFilterState> ON | OFF | 1 | 0

OFF
Switches the transmit filter off.

ON
Switches the transmit filter specified by `[SENSe:]DDEMod:TFILter:NAME` on. However, this command is not necessary, as the `[SENSe:]DDEMod:TFILter:NAME` command automatically switches the filter on.

*RST: 1

Manual operation: See "Transmit Filter Type" on page 141

[SENSe:]DDEMod:TFILter:USER <FilterName>

This command selects a user-defined transmit filter file.

Setting parameters:

<FilterName> The name of the transmit filter file.

Manual operation: See "Transmit Filter Type" on page 141
See "Load User Filter" on page 141

[SENSe:]DDEMod:USER:NAME <Name>

Selects the file that contains the user-defined modulation to be loaded.

Setting parameters:

<Name> string

Path and file name of the `*.vam` file

Example: `SENS:DDEM:FORM UQAM`
Define the use of a user-defined modulation
`SENS:DDEM:USER:NAME 'D:\MyModulation.vam'`
Select the file name to be loaded

Manual operation: See "Load User Modulation" on page 139

11.5.1.2 Signal Structure

The signal structure commands describe the expected input signal and determine which settings are available for configuration. You can define a pattern to which the instrument can be synchronized, thus adapting the result range.

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:LENGth:MAXimum....290
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:LENGth[:MINimum]....290
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:SKIP:FALLing....291
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:SKIP:RISing....291
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:CATalog....291
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SIGNal:PATTern....292
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SIGNal[:VALue]....292
[SENSe:]DDEMod:STANdard:SYNC:OFFSet:STATe....292
[SENSe:]DDEMod:STANdard:SYNC:OFFSet[:VALue]....292

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:LENGth:MAXimum <MaxLength>

This command defines the maximum useful length of a burst. Only those bursts will be recognized that fall below this length. The default unit is symbols. The value can also be given in seconds.

Setting parameters:
<MaxLength> numeric value
Range: 0 to 32000
*RST: 1600
Default unit: SYM

Manual operation: See "Min Length / Max Length" on page 143

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:LENGth[:MINimum] <UsefulLength>

This command defines the minimum useful length of a burst. Only those bursts will be recognized that exceed this length. The default unit is symbols. The value can also be given in seconds.

Note the difference to manual operation:

$<Min\_length>_{Manual}$ = <Min_Useful_Length> + <Run-In> + <Run-Out>

Setting parameters:
<UsefulLength> numeric value
Range: 10 to 32000
*RST: 100
Default unit: SYM

Manual operation: See "Min Length / Max Length" on page 143

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:SKIP:FALLing <RunOut>

This command defines the length of the falling burst edge which is not considered when evaluating the result. The default unit is symbols. The value can also be given in seconds.

Setting parameters:

<RunOut> numeric value

Range: 0 to 31990
*RST: 1
Default unit: SYM

Manual operation: See "Run-Out" on page 143

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:SKIP:RISing <RunIn>

This command defines the length of the rising burst edge which is not considered when evaluating the result. The default unit is symbols. The value can also be given in seconds

Setting parameters:

<RunIn> numeric value

Range: 0 to 31990
*RST: 1
Default unit: SYM

Manual operation: See "Run-In" on page 143

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:CATalog <Patterns>

This command reads the names of all patterns stored on the hard disk. The file names are returned as a comma-separated list of strings, one for each file name (without the file extension).

Setting parameters:

<Patterns> CURRent | ALL

CURRent
Only patterns that belong to the current standard

ALL
All patterns

*RST: ALL

Example:

```
:DDEM:SEAR:SYNC:CAT? CURR
```

Result:

```
'GSM_AB0','GSM_AB1','GSM_AB2','GSM_TSC1'
```

Example: See chapter 11.13.3, "Measurement Example 3: User-Defined Pattern Search and Limit Check", on page 417.

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SIGNal:PATTern <PatternedSignal>

This command specifies whether the signal contains a pattern or not.

Setting parameters:

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

Example: See chapter 11.13.3, "Measurement Example 3: User-Defined Pattern Search and Limit Check", on page 417.

Manual operation: See "Name" on page 143

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SIGNal[:VALue] <SignalType>

This command specifies whether the signal is bursted or continuous.

Setting parameters:

<SignalType> CONTinuous | BURSted
*RST: CONTinuous

Example: See chapter 11.13.3, "Measurement Example 3: User-Defined Pattern Search and Limit Check", on page 417.

Manual operation: See "Signal Type" on page 142

[SENSe:]DDEMod:STANdard:SYNC:OFFSet:STATe <PattOffsState>

This command (de)activates the pattern offset.

Setting parameters:

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

Example: See chapter 11.13.3, "Measurement Example 3: User-Defined Pattern Search and Limit Check", on page 417.

Manual operation: See "Offset" on page 143

[SENSe:]DDEMod:STANdard:SYNC:OFFSet[:VALue] <PatternOffset>

This command defines a number of symbols which are ignored before the comparison with the pattern starts.

Setting parameters:

<PatternOffset> numeric value
Range: 0 to 15000
*RST: 0
Default unit: SYM

Example: See chapter 11.13.3, "Measurement Example 3: User-Defined Pattern Search and Limit Check", on page 417.

Manual operation: See "Offset" on page 143

11.5.2 Input, Output and Frontend Settings

The R&S FSWP can analyze signals from different input sources. The frequency and amplitude settings represent the "frontend" of the measurement setup.

Manual configuration of the input and frontend is described in chapter 5.5, "Input, Output and Frontend Settings", on page 145.

- RF Input 293
- Output Settings 295
- Configuring the Trigger Output 295
- Frequency 297
- Amplitude Settings 299
- Attenuation 301
- Scaling and Units 302

11.5.2.1 RF Input

INPut:ATTenuation:PROTection:RESet 293
INPut:COUPling 293
INPut:FILTer:HPASs[:STATe] 294
INPut:FILTer:YIG[:STATe] 294
INPut:SELect 294

INPut:ATTenuation:PROTection:RESet

This command resets the attenuator and reconnects the RF input with the input mixer after an overload condition occured and the protection mechanism intervened.The error status bit (bit 3 in the `STAT:QUES:POW` status register) and the `INPUT OVLD` message in the status bar are cleared.

(For details on the status register see the R&S FSWP User Manual).

The command works only if the overload condition has been eliminated first.

Usage: Event

INPut:COUPling <CouplingType>

This command selects the coupling type of the RF input.

Parameters:

<CouplingType>
AC
AC coupling
DC
DC coupling
*RST: AC

Example: `INP:COUP DC`

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "Input Coupling" on page 146

INPut:FILTer:HPASs[:STATe] <State>

Activates an additional internal high-pass filter for RF input signals from 1 GHz to 3 GHz. This filter is used to remove the harmonics of the R&S FSWP in order to measure the harmonics for a DUT, for example.

This function requires an additional high-pass filter hardware option.

(Note: for RF input signals outside the specified range, the high-pass filter has no effect. For signals with a frequency of approximately 4 GHz upwards, the harmonics are suppressed sufficiently by the YIG filter.)

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: `INP:FILT:HPAS ON`
Turns on the filter.

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "High-Pass Filter 1...3 GHz" on page 146

INPut:FILTer:YIG[:STATe] <State>

This command turns the YIG-preselector on and off.

Note the special conditions and restrictions for the YIG filter described in "YIG-Preselector" on page 147.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF | 0 | 1

*RST: OFF

Example: `INP:FILT:YIG OFF`
Deactivates the YIG-preselector.

Manual operation: See "YIG-Preselector" on page 147

INPut:SELect <Source>

This command selects the signal source for measurements, i.e. it defines which connector is used to input data to the R&S FSWP.

Parameters:

<Source> **RF**
Radio Frequency ("RF INPUT" connector)

*RST: RF

Manual operation: See "Radio Frequency State" on page 146

11.5.2.2 Output Settings

The following commands are required to query or provide output at the R&S FSWP connectors.

OUTPut:IF[:SOURce] <Source>

Defines the type of signal available at the IF/VIDEO/DEMOD or IF OUT 2 GHZ connector of the R&S FSWP.

Parameters:

<Source>

IF
The measured IF value is available at the IF/VIDEO/DEMOD output connector.

VIDeo
The displayed video signal (i.e. the filtered and detected IF signal, 200mV) is available at the IF/VIDEO/DEMOD output connector.
This setting is required to provide demodulated audio frequencies at the output.

*RST: IF

Example:

```
OUTP:IF VID
```

Selects the video signal for the IF/VIDEO/DEMOD output connector.

Manual operation: See "IF/Video Output" on page 148

11.5.2.3 Configuring the Trigger Output

The following commands are required to send the trigger signal to one of the variable TRIGGER INPUT/OUTPUT connectors on the R&S FSWP.

OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:DIRection....295
OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:LEVel....296
OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:OTYPe....296
OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:PULSe:IMMediate....297
OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:PULSe:LENGth....297

OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:DIRection <Direction>

This command selects the trigger direction for trigger ports that serve as an input as well as an output.

Suffix:

<port>

Selects the used trigger port.
<2>: selects trigger port 2 (on the rear panel).

Parameters:

<Direction>

INPut
Port works as an input.

OUTPut
Port works as an output.

*RST: INPut

Manual operation: See "Trigger 1/2" on page 149

OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:LEVel <Level>

This command defines the level of the signal generated at the trigger output.

This command works only if you have selected a user defined output with `OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:OTYPe`.

Suffix:

<port>

Selects the trigger port to which the output is sent.
2 = trigger port 2 (rear)

Parameters:

<Level>

HIGH
TTL signal.

LOW
0 V

*RST: LOW

Manual operation: See "Trigger 1/2" on page 149
See "Level" on page 149

OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:OTYPe <OutputType>

This command selects the type of signal generated at the trigger output.

Suffix:

<port>

Selects the trigger port to which the output is sent.
2 = trigger port 2 (rear panel)

Parameters:

<OutputType>

DEVice
Sends a trigger signal when the R&S FSWP has triggered internally.

TARMed
Sends a trigger signal when the trigger is armed and ready for an external trigger event.

UDEFined
Sends a user defined trigger signal. For more information see `OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:LEVel`.

*RST: DEVice

Manual operation: See "Output Type" on page 149

OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:PULSe:IMMediate

This command generates a pulse at the trigger output.

Suffix:
<port> Selects the trigger port to which the output is sent.
2 = trigger port 2 (rear)

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Send Trigger" on page 149

OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:PULSe:LENGth <Length>

This command defines the length of the pulse generated at the trigger output.

Suffix:
<port> Selects the trigger port to which the output is sent.
2 = trigger port 2 (rear)

Parameters:
<Length> Pulse length in seconds.

Manual operation: See "Pulse Length" on page 149

11.5.2.4 Frequency

[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer....297
[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP....298
[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:AUTO....298
[SENSe:]FREQuency:OFFSet....298

[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer <Frequency>

This command defines the center frequency.

Parameters:
<Frequency> The allowed range and f_{max} is specified in the data sheet.

UP
Increases the center frequency by the step defined using the `[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP` command.

DOWN
Decreases the center frequency by the step defined using the `[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP` command.

*RST: fmax/2
Default unit: Hz

Example:
```
FREQ:CENT 100 MHz
FREQ:CENT:STEP 10 MHz
FREQ:CENT UP
```
Sets the center frequency to 110 MHz.

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "Center frequency" on page 150

[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP <StepSize>

This command defines the center frequency step size.

You can increase or decrease the center frequency quickly in fixed steps using the `SENS:FREQ UP` AND `SENS:FREQ DOWN` commands, see `[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer` on page 297.

Parameters:

<StepSize> f_{max} is specified in the data sheet.

Range: 1 to fMAX
*RST: 0.1 x span
Default unit: Hz

Example:

```
FREQ:CENT 100 MHz
FREQ:CENT:STEP 10 MHz
FREQ:CENT UP
```

Sets the center frequency to 110 MHz.

Manual operation: See "Center Frequency Stepsize" on page 151

[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:AUTO <LinkMode>

Defines the step width of the center frequency.

Setting parameters:

<LinkMode> ON | OFF | 1 | 0

ON
Links the step width to the current standard (currently 1 MHz for all standards)

OFF
Sets the step width as defined using the `FREQ:CENT:STEP` command (see `[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP` on page 298).

*RST: 1

Manual operation: See "Center Frequency Stepsize" on page 151

[SENSe:]FREQuency:OFFSet <Offset>

This command defines a frequency offset.

If this value is not 0 Hz, the application assumes that the input signal was frequency shifted outside the application. All results of type "frequency" will be corrected for this shift numerically by the application.

See also "Frequency Offset" on page 151.

Note: In MSRA mode, the setting command is only available for the MSRA Master. For MSRA applications, only the query command is available.

Parameters:

<Offset> Range: -100 GHz to 100 GHz
*RST: 0 Hz

Example: `FREQ:OFFS 1GHZ`

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "Frequency Offset" on page 151

11.5.2.5 Amplitude Settings

Amplitude and scaling settings allow you to configure the vertical (y-)axis display and for some result displays also the horizontal (x-)axis.

Useful commands for amplitude settings described elsewhere:

- `INPut:COUPling` on page 293
- `[SENSe:]ADJust:LEVel` on page 338

Remote commands exclusive to amplitude settings:

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel 299
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel:OFFSet 299
[SENSe:]DDEMod:PRESet:RLEVel 300
INPut:GAIN[:VALue] 300
INPut:GAIN:STATe 300

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel <ReferenceLevel>

This command defines the reference level (for all traces, <t> is irrelevant).

With a reference level offset ≠ 0, the value range of the reference level is modified by the offset.

Parameters:

<ReferenceLevel> The unit is variable.
Range: see datasheet
*RST: 0 dBm

Example: `DISP:TRAC:Y:RLEV -60dBm`

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "Reference Level" on page 152

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel:OFFSet <Offset>

This command defines a reference level offset (for all traces, <t> is irrelevant).

Parameters:

<Offset> Range: -200 dB to 200 dB
*RST: 0dB

Example: `DISP:TRAC:Y:RLEV:OFFS -10dB`

Manual operation: See "Shifting the Display (Offset)" on page 152

[SENSe:]DDEMod:PRESet:RLEVel

This command initiates a measurement that evaluates and sets the ideal reference level for the current measurement. 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 FSWP or limiting the dynamic range by an S/N ratio that is too small.

Usage: Event

INPut:GAIN[:VALue] <Gain>

This command selects the gain level if the preamplifier is activated (`INP:GAIN:STAT ON`, see `INPut:GAIN:STATe` on page 300).

The command requires the additional preamplifier hardware option.

Parameters:

<Gain> 15 dB | 30 dB

The availability of gain levels depends on the model of the R&S FSWP.
R&S FSWP8: 15dB and 30 dB
R&S FSWP26 or higher: 30 dB

*RST: OFF

Example: `INP:GAIN:VAL 30`
Switches on 30 dB preamplification.

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "Preamplifier" on page 147

INPut:GAIN:STATe <State>

This command turns the preamplifier on and off. It requires the optional preamplifiier hardware.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: `INP:GAIN:STAT ON`
Switches on 30 dB preamplification.

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "Preamplifier" on page 147

11.5.2.6 Attenuation

INPut:ATTenuation....301
INPut:ATTenuation:AUTO....301
INPut:EATT....301
INPut:EATT:AUTO....302
INPut:EATT:STATe....302

INPut:ATTenuation <Attenuation>

This command defines the total attenuation for RF input.

If you set the attenuation manually, it is no longer coupled to the reference level, but the reference level is coupled to the attenuation. Thus, if the current reference level is not compatible with an attenuation that has been set manually, the command also adjusts the reference level.

Parameters:

<Attenuation>
Range: see data sheet
Increment: 5 dB
*RST: 10 dB (AUTO is set to ON)

Example: `INP:ATT 30dB`
Defines a 30 dB attenuation and decouples the attenuation from the reference level.

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "Attenuation Mode / Value" on page 154

INPut:ATTenuation:AUTO <State>

This command couples or decouples the attenuation to the reference level. Thus, when the reference level is changed, the R&S FSWP determines the signal level for optimal internal data processing and sets the required attenuation accordingly.

Parameters:

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

Example: `INP:ATT:AUTO ON`
Couples the attenuation to the reference level.

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "Attenuation Mode / Value" on page 154

INPut:EATT <Attenuation>

This command defines an electronic attenuation manually. Automatic mode must be switched off (`INP:EATT:AUTO OFF`, see `INPut:EATT:AUTO` on page 302).

If the current reference level is not compatible with an attenuation that has been set manually, the command also adjusts the reference level.

This command requires the electronic attenuation hardware option.

Parameters:

<Attenuation> attenuation in dB

Range: see data sheet
Increment: 1 dB
*RST: 0 dB (OFF)

Example:
```
INP:EATT:AUTO OFF
INP:EATT 10 dB
```

Manual operation: See "Using Electronic Attenuation" on page 154

INPut:EATT:AUTO <State>

This command turns automatic selection of the electronic attenuation on and off.

If on, electronic attenuation reduces the mechanical attenuation whenever possible.

This command requires the electronic attenuation hardware option.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF | 0 | 1

*RST: 1

Example:
```
INP:EATT:AUTO OFF
```

Manual operation: See "Using Electronic Attenuation" on page 154

INPut:EATT:STATe <State>

This command turns the electronic attenuator on and off.

This command requires the electronic attenuation hardware option.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example:
```
INP:EATT:STAT ON
```
Switches the electronic attenuator into the signal path.

Manual operation: See "Using Electronic Attenuation" on page 154

11.5.2.7 Scaling and Units

Useful commands for scaling described elsewhere:

- `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO ONCE` on page 336
- `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:X[:SCALe]:VOFFset` on page 323

Remote commands exclusive to scaling and units:

CALCulate<n>:STATistics:PRESet 303
CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALe:AUTO ONCE 303
CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALe:X:BCOunt 304
CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALe:Y:LOWer 304
CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALe:Y:UPPer 304
CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALe:Y:UNIT 304
CALCulate<n>:UNIT:ANGLe 305
CALCulate<n>:X:UNIT:TIME 305
CALCulate<n>:Y:UNIT:TIME 305
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:X[:SCALe]:PDIVision 305
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:X[:SCALe]:RPOSition 305
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:X[:SCALe]:RVALue 306
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe] 306
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVision 306
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSition 306
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RVALue 307
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing 307

CALCulate<n>:STATistics:PRESet

This command sets the x- and y-axis of the statistics measurement to measurement dependent default values.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Default Settings" on page 157

CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALe:AUTO ONCE

This command initiates an automatic scaling of the diagram (x- and y-axis).

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.

To get valid results, you have to perform a complete sweep with synchronization to the end of the auto range process. This is only possible in single sweep mode.

Parameters:
ONCE

Example: `CALC:STAT:SCAL:AUTO ONCE;*WAI`
Adapts the level setting for statistical measurements.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Auto Scale Once/Auto Scale Window" on page 156
See "Adjust Settings" on page 157

CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALe:X:BCOunt <StatNofColumns>

This command defines the number of columns for the statistical distribution.

Setting parameters:

<StatNofColumns> numeric value

Range: 2 to 1024
*RST: 101
Default unit: NONE

Manual operation: See "Quantize" on page 157

CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALe:Y:LOWer <Magnitude>

This command defines the lower vertical limit of the diagram.

Parameters:

<Magnitude> The number is a statistical value and therefore dimensionless.

Range: 1E-9 to 0.1
*RST: 1E-6

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

Manual operation: See "Defining Min and Max Values" on page 156

CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALe:Y:UPPer <Magnitude>

This command defines the upper vertical limit of the diagram.

Parameters:

<Magnitude> The number is a statistical value and therefore dimensionless.

Range: 1E-5 to 1.0
*RST: 1.0

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

Manual operation: See "Defining Min and Max Values" on page 156

CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALe:Y:UNIT <Unit>

This command selects the unit of the y-axis.

Parameters:

<Unit> PCT | ABS

*RST: ABS

Example:
```
CALC:STAT:SCAL:Y:UNIT PCT
```
Sets the percentage scale.

Manual operation: See "Y-Axis Unit" on page 159

CALCulate<n>:UNIT:ANGLe <Unit>

This command selects the global unit for phase results.

Setting parameters:
<Unit> DEG | RAD
*RST: RAD

Manual operation: See "Y-Axis Unit" on page 159

CALCulate<n>:X:UNIT:TIME <Unit>

This command selects the unit (symbols or seconds) for the x axis.

Setting parameters:
<Unit> S | SYM
*RST: SYM

Manual operation: See "X-Axis Unit" on page 159

CALCulate<n>:Y:UNIT:TIME <Unit>

This command selects the unit (symbols or seconds) for the y axis of equalizer group delay measurements.

Setting parameters:
<Unit> S | SYM
*RST: SYM

Manual operation: See "Y-Axis Unit" on page 159

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:X[:SCALe]:PDIVision <PDiv>

This command defines the scaling of the x-axis for statistical result displays.

For all other result displays, this command is only available as a query.

Setting parameters:
<PDiv> numeric value
Defines the range per division (total range = 10*<PDiv>)

Manual operation: See "Range per Division" on page 158

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:X[:SCALe]:RPOSition <RPos>

This command defines the position of the reference value for the X axis.

Setting the position of the reference value is possible only for statistical result displays. All other result displays support the query only.

Setting parameters:

<RPos> numeric value

<numeric_value>

Example: `DISP:TRAC:X:RPOS 30 PCT`
The reference value is shifted by 30% towards the left.

Manual operation: See "X-Axis Reference Position" on page 158

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:X[:SCALe]:RVALue <RVal>

This command defines the reference value for the x-axis for statistical result displays.

For all other result displays, this command is only available as a query.

Setting parameters:

<RVal> numeric value

Reference value for the x-axis

Manual operation: See "X-Axis Reference Value" on page 157

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe] <Range>

This command defines the display range of the y-axis (for all traces, <t> is irrelevant).

Example: `DISP:TRAC:Y 110dB`

Usage: SCPI confirmed

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.

The suffix <t> is irrelevant.

Parameters:

<Value> numeric value WITHOUT UNIT (unit according to the result display)

Defines the range per division (total range = 10*<Value>)

*RST: depends on the result display

Example: `DISP:TRAC:Y:PDIV 10`
Sets the grid spacing to 10 units (e.g. dB) per division

Manual operation: See "Range per Division" on page 157

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSition <Position>

This command defines the vertical position of the reference level on the display grid (for all traces, <t> is irrelevant).

The R&S FSWP adjusts the scaling of the y-axis accordingly.

Example: `DISP:TRAC:Y:RPOS 50PCT`

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "Y-Axis Reference Position" on page 156

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:RVALue <Value>

The command defines the power value assigned to the reference position in the grid (for all traces, <t> is irrelevant).

For external generator calibration measurements (requires the optional External Generator Control), this command defines the power offset value assigned to the reference position.

Parameters:

<Value> *RST: 0 dBm, coupled to reference level

Example: `DISP:TRAC:Y:RVAL -20dBm`
Sets the power value assigned to the reference position to -20 dBm

Manual operation: See "Y-Axis Reference Value" on page 156

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y:SPACing <ScalingType>

This command selects the scaling of the y-axis (for all traces, <t> is irrelevant).

Parameters:

<ScalingType>

LOGarithmic
Logarithmic scaling.

LINear
Linear scaling in %.

LDB
Linear scaling in the specified unit.

PERCent
Linear scaling in %.

*RST: LOGarithmic

Example: `DISP:TRAC:Y:SPAC LIN`
Selects linear scaling in %.

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "Y-Axis Unit" on page 159

11.5.3 Signal Capture

The signal capture commands define how much, how and when data is captured from the input signal.

The tasks for manual operation are described in chapter 5.6, "Signal Capture", on page 159.

[SENSe:]DDEMod:PRATe 308
[SENSe:]DDEMod:RLENgth:AUTO 308
[SENSe:]DDEMod:RLENgth[:VALue] 308
[SENSe:]SWAPiq 309
TRACe<n>:IQ:BWIDth? 309

[SENSe:]DDEMod:PRATe <CaptOverSmplg>

Defines the number of samples that are captured per symbol, i.e. the factor by which the symbol rate is multiplied to obtain the sample rate. This parameter also affects the demodulation bandwidth and thus the usable I/Q bandwidth.

The sample rate depends on the defined Symbol Rate (see chapter 4.2, "Sample Rate, Symbol Rate and I/Q Bandwidth", on page 67).

Setting parameters:

<CaptOverSmplg> 4 | 8 | 16 | 32

The factor by which the symbol rate is multiplied to obtain the sample rate, e.g. 4 samples per symbol:
sample rate = 4*symbol rate

*RST: 4

Manual operation: See "Sample Rate" on page 161

[SENSe:]DDEMod:RLENgth:AUTO <RecLengthAuto>

If enabled, the capture length is automatically adapted as required according to the current result length, burst and pattern search settings, and network-specific characteristics (e.g. burst and frame structures).

Setting parameters:

<RecLengthAuto> ON | OFF | 1 | 0

*RST: 1

Manual operation: See "Capture Length Settings" on page 160

[SENSe:]DDEMod:RLENgth[:VALue] <RecordLength>

This command defines the capture length for further processing, e.g. for burst search. The record length is defined in time (S, default) or symbols (SYM).

Note that the maximum record length depends on the sample rate for signal capture (see `[SENSe:]DDEMod:PRATe` on page 308). For the default value =4, the maximum is 64000 symbols. For larger sample rates, the maximum record length (in symbols) can be calculated as:

$Recordlength_{MAX}$ = 256000/ <points per symbol>

Setting parameters:

<RecordLength> numeric value

*RST: 2.083 ms
Default unit: s (not symbols as in manual operation!)

Example: See chapter 11.13.2, "Measurement Example 2: GSM EDGE Burst Measurement Based on a Digital Standard", on page 413

Manual operation: See "Capture Length Settings" on page 160

[SENSe:]SWAPiq <State>

This command defines whether or not the recorded I/Q pairs should be swapped (I<->Q) before being processed. Swapping I and Q inverts the sideband.

This is useful if the DUT interchanged the I and Q parts of the signal; then the R&S FSWP can do the same to compensate for it.

Parameters:

<State> **ON**
I and Q signals are interchanged
Inverted sideband, Q+j*I

OFF
I and Q signals are not interchanged
Normal sideband, I+j*Q

*RST: OFF

Manual operation: See "Swap I/Q" on page 161

TRACe<n>:IQ:BWIDth?

This command queries the bandwidth in Hz of the resampling filter ("Usable I/Q Bandwidth").

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Usable I/Q Bandwidth" on page 161

11.5.4 Triggering Measurements

The trigger commands define the beginning of a measurement.

Tasks for manual configuration are described in chapter 5.6.2, "Trigger Settings", on page 161.

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:DTIMe....310
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:HOLDoff[:TIME]....310
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:IFPower:HOLDoff....310
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:IFPower:HYSTeresis....311
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:LEVel[:EXTernal<port>]....311
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:LEVel:IFPower....311

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:LEVel:IQPower 312
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SLOPe 312
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SOURce 312

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:DTIMe <DropoutTime>

Defines the time the input signal must stay below the trigger level before a trigger is detected again.

Parameters:

<DropoutTime> Dropout time of the trigger.

Range: 0 s to 10.0 s
*RST: 0 s

Manual operation: See "Drop-Out Time" on page 165

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:HOLDoff[:TIME] <Offset>

Defines the time offset between the trigger event and the start of the measurement.

Parameters:

<Offset> The allowed range is 0 s to 30 s.

*RST: 0 s

Example:

```
TRIG:HOLD 500us
```

Manual operation: See "Trigger Offset" on page 164

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:IFPower:HOLDoff <Period>

This command defines the holding time before the next trigger event.

Note that this command can be used for **any trigger source**, not just IF Power (despite the legacy keyword).

Note: If you perform gated measurements in combination with the IF Power trigger, the R&S FSWP ignores the holding time for frequency sweep, FFT sweep, zero span and I/Q data measurements.

Parameters:

<Period> Range: 0 s to 10 s
*RST: 0 s

Example:

```
TRIG:SOUR EXT
```

Sets an external trigger source.

```
TRIG:IFP:HOLD 200 ns
```

Sets the holding time to 200 ns.

Manual operation: See "Trigger Holdoff" on page 165

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:IFPower:HYSTeresis <Hysteresis>

This command defines the trigger hysteresis, which is only available for "IF Power" trigger sources.

Parameters:

<Hysteresis> Range: 3 dB to 50 dB
*RST: 3 dB

Example: `TRIG:SOUR IFP`
Sets the IF power trigger source.
`TRIG:IFP:HYST 10DB`
Sets the hysteresis limit value.

Manual operation: See "Hysteresis" on page 165

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:LEVel[:EXTernal<port>] <TriggerLevel>

This command defines the level the external signal must exceed to cause a trigger event.

Suffix:

<port> Selects the trigger port.
1 = trigger port 1 (TRIGGER INPUT connector on front panel)
2 = trigger port 2 (TRIGGER INPUT/OUTPUT connector on rear panel)

Parameters:

<TriggerLevel> Range: 0.5 V to 3.5 V
*RST: 1.4 V

Example: `TRIG:LEV 2V`

Manual operation: See "Trigger Level" on page 164

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:LEVel:IFPower <TriggerLevel>

This command defines the power level at the third intermediate frequency that must be exceeded to cause a trigger event. Note that any RF attenuation or preamplification is considered when the trigger level is analyzed. If defined, a reference level offset is also considered.

Parameters:

<TriggerLevel> For details on available trigger levels and trigger bandwidths see the data sheet.
*RST: -10 dBm

Example: `TRIG:LEV:IFP -30DBM`

Manual operation: See "Trigger Level" on page 164

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:LEVel:IQPower <TriggerLevel>

This command defines the magnitude the I/Q data must exceed to cause a trigger event. Note that any RF attenuation or preamplification is considered when the trigger level is analyzed.

Parameters:

<TriggerLevel> Range: -130 dBm to 30 dBm
*RST: -20 dBm

Example: `TRIG:LEV:IQP -30DBM`

Manual operation: See "Trigger Level" on page 164

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SLOPe <Type>

This command selects the trigger slope.

Parameters:

<Type> POSitive | NEGative

POSitive
Triggers when the signal rises to the trigger level (rising edge).

NEGative
Triggers when the signal drops to the trigger level (falling edge).

*RST: POSitive

Example: `TRIG:SLOP NEG`

Manual operation: See "Slope" on page 165

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SOURce <Source>

This command selects the trigger source.

Note on external triggers:

If a measurement is configured to wait for an external trigger signal in a remote control program, remote control is blocked until the trigger is received and the program can continue. Make sure this situation is avoided in your remote control programs.

Parameters:

<Source>

IMMediate
Free Run

EXT | EXT2
Trigger signal from one of the TRIGGER INPUT/OUTPUT connectors.
Note: Connector must be configured for "Input".

RFPower
First intermediate frequency

IFPower
Second intermediate frequency

IQPower
Magnitude of sampled I/Q data
For applications that process I/Q data, such as the I/Q Analyzer or optional applications.

*RST: IMMediate

Example: `TRIG:SOUR EXT`
Selects the external trigger input as source of the trigger signal

Manual operation: See "Trigger Source" on page 163
See "Free Run" on page 163
See "Ext. Trigger 1/2" on page 163
See "IF Power" on page 164
See "I/Q Power" on page 164

11.5.5 Configuring Sweeps

The sweep commands define how often data from the input signal is acquired and then evaluated.

Manual configuration of the sweeps is described in chapter 5.6.3, "Sweep Settings", on page 166.

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:MBURst:CALC 313
[SENSe:]SWEep:COUNt[:VALue] 314
[SENSe:]SWEep:COUNt:CURRent 314

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:MBURst:CALC <SelResRangeNr>

Sets the result range to be displayed after a single sweep (e.g. a burst number).

Setting parameters:

<SelResRangeNr> numeric value

Range: 1 to 1000000
*RST: 1
Default unit: NONE

Example: See chapter 11.13.2, "Measurement Example 2: GSM EDGE Burst Measurement Based on a Digital Standard", on page 413.

Manual operation: See "Select Result Rng" on page 168

[SENSe:]SWEep:COUNt[:VALue] <SweepCount>

This command sets the statistics count.

For more information see "Statistic Count" on page 167.

Setting parameters:

<SweepCount> numeric value

0
activates "Auto" mode

numeric value > 0
Activates "Manual" mode and sets the statistics count to the corresponding number.

Range: 0 to 200000
*RST: 0
Default unit: NONE

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "Statistic Count" on page 167

[SENSe:]SWEep:COUNt:CURRent <Counter>

This command queries the current statistics counter value which indicates how many result ranges have been evaluated. For results that use the capture buffer as a source, the number of used capture buffers can be queried.

Setting parameters:

<Counter> CAPTure | STATistics

STATistics
Returns the number of result ranges that have been evaluated.

CAPTure
Returns the number of used capture buffers evaluated.

*RST: STATistics

11.5.6 Configuring Bursts and Patterns

The burst and pattern search settings can be configured, and new patterns can be defined.

Manual configuration of bursts and patterns is described in chapter 5.7, "Burst and Pattern Configuration", on page 168.

- Burst Search 315
- Pattern Searches 316
- Configuring Patterns 318

11.5.6.1 Burst Search

The burst search commands define when a burst is detected in the analyzed signal.

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:AUTO....315
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:CONFigure:AUTO....315
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:GLENgth[:MINimum]....315
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:MODE....315
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:STATe....316
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:TOLerance....316

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:AUTO <AutoBurstSearch>

This command links the burst search to the type of signal. When a signal is marked as bursted, burst search is switched on automatically.

Setting parameters:

<AutoBurstSearch> AUTO | MANual
*RST: AUTO

Manual operation: See "Enabling Burst Searches" on page 169

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:CONFigure:AUTO <AutoConfigure>

This command sets the search tolerance and the min gap length to their default values.

Setting parameters:

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

Manual operation: See "Burst Configuration" on page 170

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:GLENgth[:MINimum] <MinGapLength>

This command defines the minimum time between two bursts. A minimum time with decreased level must occur between two bursts. The default unit is symbol. The value can also be given in seconds.

Setting parameters:

<MinGapLength> numeric value
Range: 1 to 15000
*RST: 1
Default unit: SYM

Manual operation: See "Min Gap Length" on page 170

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:MODE <MeasOnlyOnBurst>

This command sets the vector analyzer so that a measurement is performed only if a burst is found. The command is available only if the burst search is activated (see `[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:STATe` on page 316).

Setting parameters:
<MeasOnlyOnBurst> MEAS | BURS

MEAS
Measurement is always performed

BURS
Measurement is performed only if a burst is found

*RST: MEAS

Manual operation: See "Measuring only if burst was found" on page 169

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:STATe <SearchState>

This command switches the search for a signal burst on or off.

Setting parameters:
<SearchState> ON | OFF | 1 | 0

*RST: 0

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:TOLerance <SearchTolerance>

This command controls burst search tolerance.

Setting parameters:
<SearchTolerance> numeric value

Range: 0 to 100000
*RST: 4
Default unit: SYM

Manual operation: See "Search Tolerance" on page 170

11.5.6.2 Pattern Searches

The pattern search commands define when a pattern is detected in the analyzed signal.

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:PATTern:CONFigure:AUTO....316
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:AUTO....317
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:IQCThreshold....317
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:MODE....317
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:SELect....318
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:STATe....318

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:PATTern:CONFigure:AUTO <AutoConfigure>

This command sets the IQ correlation threshold to its default value.

Setting parameters:
<AutoConfigure> ON | OFF | 1 | 0

*RST: 1

Manual operation: See "I/Q Correlation Threshold" on page 171

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:AUTO <AutoPattSearch>

This command links the pattern search to the type of signal. When a signal is marked as patterned, pattern search is switched on automatically.

Setting parameters:

<AutoPattSearch> AUTO | MANual

*RST: AUTO

Manual operation: See "Enabling Pattern Searches" on page 171

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:IQCThreshold <CorrelationLev>

This command sets the IQ correlation threshold for pattern matching in percent. A high level means stricter matching.

Setting parameters:

<CorrelationLev> numeric value

Range: 10.0 to 100.0
*RST: 90.0
Default unit: PCT

Manual operation: See "I/Q Correlation Threshold" on page 171

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:MODE <MeasOnlyOnPatt>

This command sets the vector analyzer so that the measurement is performed only if the measurement was synchronous to the selected sync pattern.

The command is available only if the pattern search is activated (see `[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:STATe` on page 318).

Setting parameters:

<MeasOnlyOnPatt> MEAS | SYNC

MEAS
The measurement is performed independently of successful synchronization

SYNC
The measured values are displayed and considered in the error evaluation only if the set sync pattern was found. Bursts with a wrong sync pattern (sync not found) are ignored. If an invalid or no sync pattern is found, the measurement waits and resumes running only when a valid sync pattern is found.

*RST: 0

Manual operation: See "Meas only if Pattern Symbols Correct" on page 172

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:SELect <Select>

This command selects a predefined sync pattern file.

Setting parameters:
<Select> string

Example: See chapter 11.13.3, "Measurement Example 3: User-Defined Pattern Search and Limit Check", on page 417.

Manual operation: See "Selected Pattern for Search" on page 172
See "Standard Patterns - selecting an assigned pattern" on page 173

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:STATe <PatternSearch>

This command switches the search for a sync sequence on or off.

Setting parameters:
<PatternSearch> ON | OFF | 1 | 0
*RST: 0

Manual operation: See "Enabling Pattern Searches" on page 171
See "Pattern Search On" on page 175

11.5.6.3 Configuring Patterns

New patterns can be defined and assigned to a signal standard.

Useful commands for configuring patterns described elsewhere:

- `[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:STATe` on page 318
- `[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:CATalog` on page 291

Remote commands exclusive to configuring patterns:

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:COMMent....318
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:COPY....319
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:DELete....319
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:DATA....319
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:NAME....320
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:NSTate....320
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:PATTern:ADD....321
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:PATTern:REMove....321
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:TEXT....321

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:COMMent <Comment>

This command defines a comment to a sync pattern. The pattern must have been selected before using `[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:NAME` on page 320.

Setting parameters:
<Comment> string

Example: See chapter 11.13.3, "Measurement Example 3: User-Defined Pattern Search and Limit Check", on page 417.

Manual operation: See "Edit" on page 174
See "New" on page 174
See "Comment" on page 177

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:COPY <Pattern>

This command copies a pattern file. The pattern to be copied must have been selected before using `[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:NAME` on page 320.

Tip: In manual operation, a pattern can be copied in the editor by storing it under a new name.

Setting parameters:
<Pattern> string

Example: `:DDEM:SEAR:SYNC:NAME 'GSM_TSC0'`
Selects the pattern.
`:DDEM:SEAR:SYNC:COPY 'GSM_PATT'`
Copies "GSM_TSC0" to `GSM_PATT`.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "Save As" on page 174

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:DELete

This command deletes a sync sequence. The sync sequence to be deleted must have been selected before using `[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:NAME` on page 320.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Delete" on page 175

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:DATA <Data>

This command defines the sync sequence of a sync pattern. The pattern must have been selected before using `[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:NAME` on page 320.

Important: The value range of a symbol depends on the degree of modulation,e.g. for an 8PSK modulation the value range is from 0 to 7. The degree of modulation belongs to the pattern and is set using the `DDEM:SEAR:SYNC:NST` command (see `[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:NSTate` on page 320).

Setting parameters:

<Data> string

Four values represent a symbol (hexadecimal format). The value range of a symbol depends on the degree of modulation.
With a degree of modulation of 4, all symbols have a value range of: 0000, 0001, 0002, 0003
With a degree of modulation of 8:
0000, 0001, 0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007

Example: `DDEM:SEAR:SYNC:DATA '00010000FFFF'`
Defines the pattern data.

Example: See chapter 11.13.3, "Measurement Example 3: User-Defined Pattern Search and Limit Check", on page 417.

Manual operation: See "Edit" on page 174
See "New" on page 174
See "Symbols" on page 177

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:NAME <Name>

This command selects a sync pattern for editing or for a new entry.

Setting parameters:

<Name> string

Example: See chapter 11.13.3, "Measurement Example 3: User-Defined Pattern Search and Limit Check", on page 417.

Manual operation: See "Edit" on page 174
See "New" on page 174
See "Name" on page 176

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:NSTate <NState>

This command selects the degree of modulation (number of permitted states). The pattern must have been selected before using using `[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:NAME` on page 320.

The number of permitted states depends on the modulation mode.

Setting parameters:

<NState> numeric value

Example: See chapter 11.13.3, "Measurement Example 3: User-Defined Pattern Search and Limit Check", on page 417.

Manual operation: See "Mod. order" on page 177

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:PATTern:ADD <AddPattern>

This command adds a pattern to the current standard. Using the `DDEM:SEAR:SYNC:SEL` command, only those patterns can be selected which belong to the current standard (see `[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:SELect` on page 318).

Setting parameters:
<AddPattern> string

Example: See chapter 11.13.3, "Measurement Example 3: User-Defined Pattern Search and Limit Check", on page 417.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "Adding patterns to a standard" on page 174

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:PATTern:REMove

This command deletes one or all patterns from the current standard.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "Removing patterns from a standard" on page 174

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:TEXT <Text>

This command defines a text to explain the pattern. The text is displayed only in the selection menu (manual control). This text should be short and concise. Detailed information about the pattern is given in the comment (see `[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:COMMent` on page 318).

Setting parameters:
<Text> string

Example: See chapter 11.13.3, "Measurement Example 3: User-Defined Pattern Search and Limit Check", on page 417.

Manual operation: See "Edit" on page 174
See "New" on page 174
See "Description" on page 176

11.5.7 Defining the Result Range

The result range determines which part of the capture buffer, burst or pattern is displayed.

Manual configuration of the result range is described in chapter 5.8, "Result Range Configuration", on page 177.

Useful commands for result ranges described elsewhere:

- `[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:MBURst:STARt?` on page 381
- `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:X[:SCALe]:STOP?` on page 379

Remote commands exclusive to defining result ranges:

CALCulate<n>:TRACe<t>:ADJust:ALIGnment[:DEFault] 322
CALCulate<n>:TRACe<t>:ADJust:ALIGnment:OFFSet 322
CALCulate<n>:TRACe<t>:ADJust[:VALue] 323
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:X[:SCALe]:VOFFset 323
[SENSe:]DDEMod:TIME 323

CALCulate<n>:TRACe<t>:ADJust:ALIGnment[:DEFault] <Alignment>

This command defines where the reference point is to appear in the result range.

Suffix:
<t> 1..6

Setting parameters:
<Alignment> LEFT | CENTer | RIGHt

LEFT
The reference point is at the start of the result range.

CENTer
The reference point is in the middle of the result range.

RIGHt
The reference point is displayed at the end of the result range.

*RST: LEFT

Example: See chapter 11.13.2, "Measurement Example 2: GSM EDGE Burst Measurement Based on a Digital Standard", on page 413.

Manual operation: See "Alignment" on page 179

CALCulate<n>:TRACe<t>:ADJust:ALIGnment:OFFSet <FitOffset>

This command shifts the display range (relative to the reference time) by the number of given symbols. The resolution is 1 symbol. A value >0 results in a shift towards the right, and a value <0 results in a shift towards the left.

Suffix:
<t> 1..6

Setting parameters:
<FitOffset> numeric value

Range: -8000 to 8000
*RST: 0
Default unit: SYM

Example: See chapter 11.13.2, "Measurement Example 2: GSM EDGE Burst Measurement Based on a Digital Standard", on page 413.

Manual operation: See "Offset" on page 179

CALCulate<n>:TRACe<t>:ADJust[:VALue] <Reference>

This command defines the reference point for the display.

Suffix:
<t> 1..6

Setting parameters:
<Reference> TRIGger | BURSt | PATTern

TRIGger
The reference point is defined by the start of the capture buffer.

BURSt
The reference point is defined by the start/center/end of the burst.

PATTern
The instrument selects the reference point and the alignment.

*RST: TRIGger

Example: See chapter 11.13.2, "Measurement Example 2: GSM EDGE Burst Measurement Based on a Digital Standard", on page 413.

Manual operation: See "Reference" on page 178

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:X[:SCALe]:VOFFset <VOffset>

This command defines an offset to numbering of the symbols (Except capture buffer).

Setting parameters:
<VOffset> numeric value

Range: -100000 to 100000
*RST: 0
Default unit: NONE

Example: See chapter 11.13.2, "Measurement Example 2: GSM EDGE Burst Measurement Based on a Digital Standard", on page 413.

Manual operation: See "Symbol Number at <Reference> Start" on page 179

[SENSe:]DDEMod:TIME <ResultLength>

The command determines the number of displayed symbols (result length).

Setting parameters:
<ResultLength> numeric value

Range: 10 to 64000
*RST: 800
Default unit: SYM

Example: See chapter 11.13.2, "Measurement Example 2: GSM EDGE Burst Measurement Based on a Digital Standard", on page 413.

Manual operation: See "Result Length" on page 178

11.5.8 Demodulation Settings

During demodulation of the vector signal some undesired effects that may occur during transmission can be compensated for. Furthermore, you can influence the synchronization process.

Manual configuration of the demodulation process is described in chapter 5.9, "Demodulation Settings", on page 179.

[SENSe:]DDEMod:ECALc[:MODE] ... 324
[SENSe:]DDEMod:ECALc:OFFSet ... 325
[SENSe:]DDEMod:EPRate:AUTO ... 325
[SENSe:]DDEMod:EPRate[:VALue] ... 326
[SENSe:]DDEMod:EQUalizer:LENGth ... 326
[SENSe:]DDEMod:EQUalizer:LOAD ... 327
[SENSe:]DDEMod:EQUalizer:MODE ... 327
[SENSe:]DDEMod:EQUalizer:RESet ... 328
[SENSe:]DDEMod:EQUalizer:SAVE ... 328
[SENSe:]DDEMod:EQUalizer[:STATe] ... 328
[SENSe:]DDEMod:FSYNc:AUTO ... 328
[SENSe:]DDEMod:FSYNc:LEVel ... 328
[SENSe:]DDEMod:FSYNc:RESult? ... 329
[SENSe:]DDEMod:FSYNc[:MODE] ... 329
[SENSe:]DDEMod:KDATa:STATe ... 329
[SENSe:]DDEMod:KDATa[:NAME] ... 330
[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize:ADRoop ... 330
[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize:CFDRift ... 330
[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize:CHANnel ... 330
[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize:FDERror ... 330
[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize:IQIMbalance ... 331
[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize:IQOFfset ... 331
[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize:SRERror ... 331
[SENSe:]DDEMod:OPTimization ... 331
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:PATTern:SYNC:AUTO ... 332
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:PATTern:SYNC[:STATe] ... 332

[SENSe:]DDEMod:ECALc[:MODE] <EvmCalc>

This command defines the calculation formula for EVM.

Setting parameters:

<EvmCalc> SIGNal | SYMBol | MECPower | MACPower

SIGNal
Calculation normalized to the mean power of the reference signal at the symbol instants.

SYMBol
Calculation normalized to the maximum power of the reference signal at the symbol instants.

MECPower
Calculation normalized to the mean expected power of the measurement signal at the symbol instants

MACPower
Calculation normalized to the maximum expected power of the measurement signal at the symbol instants

*RST: SIGNal

Manual operation: See "Normalize EVM to" on page 184

[SENSe:]DDEMod:ECALc:OFFSet <EVMOffsetState>

Configures the way the VSA application calculates the error vector results for offset QPSK.

Setting parameters:

<EVMOffsetState> ON | OFF | 1 | 0

ON
VSA application compensates the delay of the Q component with respect to the I component in the measurement signal as well as the reference signal before calculating the error vector. That means that the error vector contains only one symbol instant per symbol period.

OFF
the VSA application substracts the measured signal from the reference signal to calculate the error vector. This method results in the fact that the error vector contains two symbol instants per symbol period: one that corresponds to the I component and one that corresponds to the Q component.

*RST: 1

Manual operation: See "Offset EVM" on page 187

[SENSe:]DDEMod:EPRate:AUTO <LinkMode>

Defines how many sample points are used at each symbol to calculate modulation accuracy results automatically.

If enabled, the VSA application uses the following settings, depending on the modulation type:

Modulation	Est. Points
PSK, QAM	1
Offset QPSK	2
FSK, MSK	Sample rate (see [SENSe:]DDEMod:PRATe on page 308)

Setting parameters:

<LinkMode> ON | OFF | 1 | 0

*RST: 1

Manual operation: See "Estimation Points/Sym" on page 185

[SENSe:]DDEMod:EPRate[:VALue] <EstOverSmplg>

Defines how many sample points are used at each symbol to calculate modulation accuracy results.

For more information see "Estimation points per symbol" on page 127.

You can also let the VSA application decide how many estimation points to use, see [SENSe:]DDEMod:EPRate:AUTO on page 325.

Setting parameters:

<EstOverSmplg> **1**
the estimation algorithm takes only the symbol time instants into account

2
two points per symbol instant are used (required for Offset QPSK)

4 | 8 | 16 | 32
the number of samples per symbol defined in the signal capture settings is used (see [SENSe:]DDEMod:PRATe on page 308), i.e. all sample time instants are weighted equally

*RST: 1

Manual operation: See "Estimation Points/Sym" on page 185

[SENSe:]DDEMod:EQUalizer:LENGth <FilterLength>

This command defines the length of the equalizer in terms of symbols.

Setting parameters:

<FilterLength> numeric value

Range: 1 to 256
*RST: 10
Default unit: SYM

Example: DDEM:EQU:LENG 101
Sets the equalizer length to 101 symbols.

Manual operation: See "Filter Length" on page 183

[SENSe:]DDEMod:EQUalizer:LOAD <Name>

This command selects a user-defined equalizer. The equalizer mode is automatically switched to `USER` (see `[SENSe:]DDEMod:EQUalizer:MODE` on page 327).

Setting parameters:

<Name> string

Path and file name (without extension)

Example: `DDEM:EQU:LOAD 'D:\MyEqualizer'`
Selects equalizer named `MyEqualizer` in directory `D`.

Manual operation: See "Store/Load Current Equalizer" on page 183

[SENSe:]DDEMod:EQUalizer:MODE <Mode>

Switches between the equalizer modes.

For details see chapter 4.4.6, "The Equalizer", on page 103.

Setting parameters:

<Mode>

NORMal
Switches the equalizer on for the next sweep.

TRACking
Switches the equalizer on; the results of the equalizer in the previous sweep are considered to calculate the new filter.

FREeze
The filter is no longer changed, the current equalizer values are used for subsequent sweeps.

USER
A user-defined equalizer loaded from a file is used.

AVERaging
Switches the equalizer on; the results of the equalizer in all previous sweeps (since the instrument was switched on or the equalizer was reset) are considered to calculate the new filter.
To start a new averaging process, use the `[SENSe:]DDEMod:EQUalizer:RESet` on page 328 command.

*RST: TRACe

Example: `DDEM:EQU:MODE TRAC`
Activates the tracking mode of the equalizer.

Manual operation: See "Mode" on page 182

[SENSe:]DDEMod:EQUalizer:RESet

This command deletes the data of the currently selected equalizer. After deletion, training can start again using the command `DDEM:EQU:MODE TRA` (see `[SENSe:]DDEMod:EQUalizer:MODE` on page 327).

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Reset Equalizer" on page 183

[SENSe:]DDEMod:EQUalizer:SAVE <Name>

This command saves the current equalizer results to a file.

Setting parameters:

<Name> string
File name

Example: `DDEM:EQU:SAVE 'D:\MyEqualizer''`
Saves the current equalizer results to `D:\MyEqualizer.vae`.

Manual operation: See "Store/Load Current Equalizer" on page 183

[SENSe:]DDEMod:EQUalizer[:STATe] <State>

This command activates or deactivates the equalizer.

For more information on the equalizer see chapter 4.4.6, "The Equalizer", on page 103.

Setting parameters:

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

Example: `DDEM:EQU OFF`

Manual operation: See "State" on page 182

[SENSe:]DDEMod:FSYNc:AUTO <FineSyncAuto>

This command selects manual or automatic Fine Sync

Setting parameters:

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

Manual operation: See "Fine Synchronization" on page 186

[SENSe:]DDEMod:FSYNc:LEVel <SERLevel>

This command sets the Fine Sync Level if fine sync works on Known Data

Setting parameters:

<SERLevel> numeric value

Range: 0.0 to 100.0
*RST: 10.0
Default unit: PCT

Manual operation: See "If SER ≤" on page 187

[SENSe:]DDEMod:FSYNc:RESult?

The result of this query is 0 if the fine sync with known data failed, otherwise 1.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Fine Synchronization" on page 186

[SENSe:]DDEMod:FSYNc[:MODE] <FineSync>

This command defines the fine synchronization mode used to calculate results, e.g. the bit error rate.

Note: You can define a maximum symbol error rate (SER) for the known data in reference to the analyzed data. If the SER of the known data exceeds this limit, the default synchronization using the detected data is performed. See `[SENSe:]DDEMod:FSYNc:LEVel` on page 328.

Setting parameters:

<FineSync> KDATa | PATTern | DDATa

KDATa
The reference signal is defined as the data sequence from the loaded Known Data file that most closely matches the measured data.

PATTern
The reference signal is estimated from the defined pattern.
This setting requires an activated pattern search, see `[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:STATe` on page 318.

DDATa
(Default) The reference signal is estimated from the detected data.

*RST: DDATa

Manual operation: See "Fine Synchronization" on page 186

[SENSe:]DDEMod:KDATa:STATe <KnownDataState>

This command selects the Known Data state. The use of known data is a prerequisite for the BER measurement and can also be used for the fine sync.

Setting parameters:
<KnownDataState> ON | OFF | 1 | 0
*RST: 0

Manual operation: See "Known Data" on page 144

[SENSe:]DDEMod:KDATa[:NAME] <FileName>

This command selects the Known Data file

Setting parameters:
<FileName> string

Manual operation: See "Load Data File" on page 145

[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize:ADRoop <CompAmptDroop>

This command switches the compensation of the amplitude droop on or off.

Setting parameters:
<CompAmptDroop> ON | OFF | 1 | 0
*RST: 1

Manual operation: See "Compensate for... (PSK, MSK, ASK, QAM)" on page 181

[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize:CFDRift <CarrFreqDrift>

This command defines whether the carrier frequency drift is compensated for FSK modulation.

Setting parameters:
<CarrFreqDrift> ON | OFF | 1 | 0
*RST: 0

Manual operation: See "Compensate for... (FSK)" on page 182

[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize:CHANnel <TransmitChannel>

This command switches the channel compensation on or off. (With equalizer only)

Setting parameters:
<TransmitChannel> ON | OFF | 1 | 0
*RST: 1

Manual operation: See "Compensate for... (PSK, MSK, ASK, QAM)" on page 181

[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize:FDERror <RefDevComp>

This command defines whether the deviation error is compensated for when calculating the frequency error for FSK modulation.

Setting parameters:

<RefDevComp> ON | OFF | 1 | 0

ON
Scales the reference signal to the actual deviation of the measurement signal.

OFF
Uses the entered nominal deviation for the reference signal.

*RST: 1

Manual operation: See "Compensate for... (FSK)" on page 182

[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize:IQIMbalance <CompIQImbalance>

This command switches the compensation of the IQ imbalance on or off.

Setting parameters:

<CompIQImbalance> ON | OFF | 1 | 0

*RST: 0

Manual operation: See "Compensate for... (PSK, MSK, ASK, QAM)" on page 181

[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize:IQOFfset <CompIQOffset>

This command switches the compensation of the IQ offset on or off.

Setting parameters:

<CompIQOffset> ON | OFF | 1 | 0

*RST: 1

Manual operation: See "Compensate for... (PSK, MSK, ASK, QAM)" on page 181

[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize:SRERror <SymbolClockError>

This command switches the compensation for symbol rate error on or off

Setting parameters:

<SymbolClockError> ON | OFF | 1 | 0

*RST: 0

Manual operation: See "Compensate for... (PSK, MSK, ASK, QAM)" on page 181
See "Compensate for... (FSK)" on page 182

[SENSe:]DDEMod:OPTimization <Criterion>

This command determines the optimization criteria for the demodulation. RMSMin Optimization goal is the minimization of RMS of the error vector. EVMMin Optimization goal is the minimization of the EVM.

Setting parameters:

<Criterion> RMSMin | EVMMin

RMSMin
Optimizes calculation such that the RMS of the error vector is minimal.

EVMMin
Optimizes calculation such that EVM is minimal.

*RST: RMSMin (depends on selected standard)

Manual operation: See "Optimization" on page 185

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:PATTern:SYNC:AUTO <UseWfmForSync>

This command selects manual or automatic synchronization with a pattern waveform to speed up measurements.

Setting parameters:

<UseWfmForSync> AUTO | MANual

*RST: AUTO

Manual operation: See "Coarse Synchronization" on page 186

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:PATTern:SYNC[:STATe] <FastSync>

This command switches fast synchronization on and off, if you manually synchronize with a waveform pattern.

Setting parameters:

<FastSync> ON | OFF | 1 | 0

*RST: 0

Manual operation: See "Coarse Synchronization" on page 186

11.5.9 Measurement Filter Settings

You can configure the measurement filter to be used.

Manual configuration of the measurement filter is described in chapter 5.10, "Measurement Filter Settings", on page 187.

For more information on measurement filters, refer to chapter 4.1.4, "Measurement Filters", on page 63.

Useful commands for defining measurement filters described elsewhere:

- `[SENSe:]DDEMod:FILTer:ALPHa` on page 283
- `[SENSe:]DDEMod:FILTer[:STATe]` on page 283

Remote commands exclusive to configuring measurement filters:

[SENSe:]DDEMod:MFILter:ALPHa....333
[SENSe:]DDEMod:MFILter:AUTO....333
[SENSe:]DDEMod:MFILter:NAME....333
[SENSe:]DDEMod:MFILter[:STATe]....333
[SENSe:]DDEMod:MFILter:USER....334

[SENSe:]DDEMod:MFILter:ALPHa <MeasFiltAlphaBT>

This command sets the alpha value of the measurement filter.

Setting parameters:

<MeasFiltAlphaBT> numeric value

Range: 0.1 to 1.0
*RST: 0.22
Default unit: NONE

Manual operation: See "Alpha/BT" on page 189

[SENSe:]DDEMod:MFILter:AUTO <MeasFilterAuto>

If this command is set to "ON", the measurement filter is defined automatically depending on the transmit filter (see `[SENSe:]DDEMod:TFILter:NAME` on page 288).

Setting parameters:

<MeasFilterAuto> ON | OFF | 1 | 0

*RST: ON

Manual operation: See "Using the Transmit Filter as a Measurement Filter (Auto)" on page 188

[SENSe:]DDEMod:MFILter:NAME <Name>

This command selects a measurement filter and automatically sets its state to "ON".

Setting parameters:

<Name> Name of the measurement filter or 'User' for a user-defined filter. An overview of available measurement filters is provided in chapter A.3.2, "Measurement Filters", on page 428.

Manual operation: See "Type" on page 188

[SENSe:]DDEMod:MFILter[:STATe] <MeasFilterState>

Use this command to switch the measurement filter off. To switch a measurement filter on, use the `[SENSe:]DDEMod:MFILter:NAME` command.

Setting parameters:

<MeasFilterState> ON | OFF | 1 | 0

OFF
Switches the measurement filter off.

ON
Switches the measurement filter specified by `[SENSe:]DDEMod:MFILter:NAME` on. However, this command is not necessary, as the `[SENSe:]DDEMod:MFILter:NAME` command automatically switches the selected filter on.

*RST: 1

Manual operation: See "Type" on page 188

[SENSe:]DDEMod:MFILter:USER <FilterName>

This command selects the user-defined measurement filter.

For details on user-defined filters, see chapter 4.1.5, "Customized Filters", on page 65.

Setting parameters:

<FilterName> Name of the user-defined filter

Example:
```
SENS:DDEM:MFIL:NAME 'USER'
```
Selects user filter mode for the meas filter
```
ENS:DDEM:MFIL:USER 'D:\MyMeasFilter'
```
Selects the user-defined meas filter

Manual operation: See "Type" on page 188
See "Load User Filter" on page 189

11.5.10 Defining the Evaluation Range

The evaluation range defines which range of the result is to be evaluated.

Manual configuration of the evaluation range is described in chapter 5.11, "Evaluation Range Configuration", on page 189.

CALCulate<n>:ELIN<startstop>:STATe....334
CALCulate<n>:ELIN<startstop>[:VALue]....335

CALCulate<n>:ELIN<startstop>:STATe <Auto>

This command restricts the evaluation range. The evaluation range is considered for the following display types:

- eye diagrams
- constellation diagrams
- modulation accuracy
- statistic displays
- spectrum displays

Suffix:
<startstop> 1..2
irrelevant

Setting parameters:
<Auto> ON | OFF | 1 | 0

ON
The evaluation range extends from the start value defined by `CALC:ELIN1:VAL` to the stop value defined by `CALC:ELIN2:VAL` (see `CALCulate<n>:ELIN<startstop>[:VALue]` on page 335).

OFF
The complete result area is evaluated.

*RST: OFF

Example: See chapter 11.13.2, "Measurement Example 2: GSM EDGE Burst Measurement Based on a Digital Standard", on page 413.

Manual operation: See "Evaluating the Entire Result Range" on page 190

CALCulate<n>:ELIN<startstop>[:VALue] <LeftDisp>

Defines the start and stop values for the evaluation range (see `CALCulate<n>:ELIN<startstop>:STATe` on page 334).

Suffix:
<startstop> 1..2
1: start value, 2: stop value

Setting parameters:
<LeftDisp> numeric value

Range: 0 to 1000000
*RST: 0
Default unit: SYM

Example: See chapter 11.13.2, "Measurement Example 2: GSM EDGE Burst Measurement Based on a Digital Standard", on page 413.

Manual operation: See "Start / Stop" on page 190

11.5.11 Adjusting Settings Automatically

Some settings can be adjusted by the R&S FSWP automatically according to the current measurement settings.

Manual execution of automatic adjustment functions is described in chapter 5.12, "Adjusting Settings Automatically", on page 191.

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO ONCE 336
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO:ALL 336
[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:DURation 336
[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:DURation:MODE 336

[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:HYSTeresis:LOWer....337
[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:HYSTeresis:UPPer....337
[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:TRIG....338
[SENSe:]ADJust:LEVel....338
[SENSe:]DDEMod:PRESet:RLEVel....338

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO ONCE

Automatic scaling of the y-axis is performed once, then switched off again (for all traces, <t> is irrelevant).

(Not available for statistical results.)

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "Auto Scale Once/Auto Scale Window" on page 156

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO:ALL

Automatic scaling of the y-axis is performed once in all windows, then switched off again.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Auto Scale All" on page 192

[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:DURation <Duration>

In order to determine the ideal reference level, the R&S FSWP performs a measurement on the current input data. This command defines the length of the measurement if `[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:DURation:MODE` is set to `MANual`.

Parameters:

<Duration> Numeric value in seconds

Range: 0.001 to 16000.0
*RST: 0.001
Default unit: s

Example:
```
ADJ:CONF:DUR:MODE MAN
```
Selects manual definition of the measurement length.
```
ADJ:CONF:LEV:DUR 5ms
```
Length of the measurement is 5 ms.

Manual operation: See "Changing the Automatic Measurement Time (Meastime Manual)" on page 192

[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:DURation:MODE <Mode>

In order to determine the ideal reference level, the R&S FSWP performs a measurement on the current input data. This command selects the way the R&S FSWP determines the length of the measurement .

Parameters:

<Mode>

AUTO
The R&S FSWP determines the measurement length automatically according to the current input data.

MANual
The R&S FSWP uses the measurement length defined by `[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:DURation` on page 336.

*RST: AUTO

Manual operation: See "Resetting the Automatic Measurement Time (Meastime Auto)" on page 191
See "Changing the Automatic Measurement Time (Meastime Manual)" on page 192

[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:HYSTeresis:LOWer <Threshold>

When the reference level is adjusted automatically using the `[SENSe:]ADJust:LEVel` on page 338 command, the internal attenuators and the preamplifier are also adjusted. In order to avoid frequent adaptation due to small changes in the input signal, you can define a hysteresis. This setting defines a lower threshold the signal must fall below (compared to the last measurement) before the reference level is adapted automatically.

Parameters:

<Threshold>

Range: 0 dB to 200 dB
*RST: +1 dB
Default unit: dB

Example: `SENS:ADJ:CONF:HYST:LOW 2`
For an input signal level of currently 20 dBm, the reference level will only be adjusted when the signal level falls below 18 dBm.

Manual operation: See "Lower Level Hysteresis" on page 192

[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:HYSTeresis:UPPer <Threshold>

When the reference level is adjusted automatically using the `[SENSe:]ADJust:LEVel` on page 338 command, the internal attenuators and the preamplifier are also adjusted. In order to avoid frequent adaptation due to small changes in the input signal, you can define a hysteresis. This setting defines an upper threshold the signal must exceed (compared to the last measurement) before the reference level is adapted automatically.

Parameters:

<Threshold>

Range: 0 dB to 200 dB
*RST: +1 dB
Default unit: dB

Example: `SENS:ADJ:CONF:HYST:UPP 2`

Example: For an input signal level of currently 20 dBm, the reference level will only be adjusted when the signal level rises above 22 dBm.

Manual operation: See "Upper Level Hysteresis" on page 192

[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:TRIG <State>

Defines the behaviour of the measurement when adjusting a setting automatically (using `SENS:ADJ:LEV ON`, for example).

Parameters:

<State>

ON | 1
The measurement for automatic adjustment waits for the trigger.

OFF | 0
The measurement for automatic adjustment is performed immediately, without waiting for a trigger.

*RST: 1

[SENSe:]ADJust:LEVel
[SENSe:]DDEMod:PRESet:RLEVel

This command initiates a measurement that evaluates and sets the ideal reference level for the current measurement. 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 FSWP or limiting the dynamic range by an S/N ratio that is too small.

Usage: Event

11.6 Performing a Measurement

When the VSA application is activated, a continuous sweep is performed automatically. However, you can stop and start a new measurement any time.

Furthermore, you can perform a sequence of measurements using the Sequencer (see "Multiple Measurement Channels and Sequencer Function" on page 12).

ABORt....338
INITiate<n>:CONMeas....339
INITiate<n>:CONTinuous....340
INITiate<n>[:IMMediate]....340
INITiate:REFMeas....341
INITiate<n>:REFResh....341
INITiate<n>:SEQuencer:REFResh[:ALL]....341
INITiate<n>:SEQuencer:ABORt....342
INITiate<n>:SEQuencer:IMMediate....342
INITiate<n>:SEQuencer:MODE....342
SYSTem:SEQuencer....343

ABORt

This command aborts the measurement in the current measurement channel and resets the trigger system.

To prevent overlapping execution of the subsequent command before the measurement has been aborted successfully, use the `*OPC?` or `*WAI` command after `ABOR` and before the next command.

For details see the "Remote Basics" chapter in the R&S FSWP User Manual.

To abort a sequence of measurements by the Sequencer, use the `INITiate<n>:SEQuencer:ABORt` command.

Note on blocked remote control programs:

If a sequential command cannot be completed, for example because a triggered sweep never receives a trigger, the remote control program will never finish and the remote channel to the R&S FSWP is blocked for further commands. In this case, you must interrupt processing on the remote channel first in order to abort the measurement.

To do so, send a "Device Clear" command from the control instrument to the R&S FSWP on a parallel channel to clear all currently active remote channels. Depending on the used interface and protocol, send the following commands:

- **Visa**: `viClear()`
- **GPIB**: `ibclr()`
- **RSIB**: `RSDLLibclr()`

Now you can send the `ABORt` command on the remote channel performing the measurement.

Example: `ABOR;:INIT:IMM`
Aborts the current measurement and immediately starts a new one.

Example:
```
ABOR;*WAI
INIT:IMM
```
Aborts the current measurement and starts a new one once abortion has been completed.

Usage: Event
SCPI confirmed

INITiate<n>:CONMeas

This command restarts a (single) measurement that has been stopped (using `ABORt`) or finished in single measurement mode.

The measurement is restarted at the beginning, not where the previous measurement was stopped.

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 maxhold or averaging functions.

Suffix:
<n> irrelevant

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Continue Single Sweep" on page 167

INITiate<n>:CONTinuous <State>

This command controls the measurement mode for an individual measurement channel.

Note that in single measurement mode, you can synchronize to the end of the measurement with *OPC, *OPC? or *WAI. In continuous measurement mode, synchronization to the end of the measurement is not possible. Thus, it is not recommended that you use continuous measurement mode in remote control, as results like trace data or markers are only valid after a single measurement end synchronization.

For details on synchronization see the "Remote Basics" chapter in the R&S FSWP User Manual.

If the measurement mode is changed for a measurement channel while the Sequencer is active the mode is only considered the next time the measurement in that channel is activated by the Sequencer.

Suffix:
<n> irrelevant

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF | 0 | 1

ON | 1
Continuous measurement

OFF | 0
Single measurement

*RST: 1

Example: `INIT:CONT OFF`
Switches the measurement mode to single measurement.
`INIT:CONT ON`
Switches the measurement mode to continuous measurement.

Manual operation: See "Continuous Sweep/RUN CONT" on page 166

INITiate<n>[:IMMediate]

This command starts a (single) new measurement.

For a statistics count > 0, this means a restart of the corresponding number of measurements. With trace mode MAXHold, MINHold and AVERage, the previous results are reset on restarting the measurement.

You can synchronize to the end of the measurement with *OPC, *OPC? or *WAI.

Suffix:
<n> irrelevant

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Single Sweep/ RUN SINGLE" on page 166

INITiate:REFMeas

Repeats the evaluation of the data currently in the capture buffer without capturing new data. This is useful after changing settings, for example filters, patterns or evaluation ranges.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Refresh (non-Multistandard mode)" on page 167

INITiate<n>:REFResh

This function is only available if the Sequencer is deactivated (`SYSTem:SEQuencer SYST:SEQ:OFF`) and only for applications in MSRA mode, not the MSRA Master.

The data in the capture buffer is re-evaluated by the currently active application only. The results for any other applications remain unchanged.

(The suffix <n> is irrelevant.)

Example:
```
SYST:SEQ:OFF
```
Deactivates the scheduler
```
INIT:CONT OFF
```
Switches to single sweep mode.
```
INIT;*WAI
```
Starts a new data measurement and waits for the end of the sweep.
```
INST:SEL 'IQ ANALYZER'
```
Selects the IQ Analyzer channel.
```
INIT:REFR
```
Refreshes the display for the I/Q Analyzer channel.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Refresh (MSRA only)" on page 167

INITiate<n>:SEQuencer:REFResh[:ALL]

This function is only available if the Sequencer is deactivated (`SYSTem:SEQuencer SYST:SEQ:OFF`) and only in MSRA mode.

The data in the capture buffer is re-evaluated by all active MSRA applications.

(The suffix <n> is irrelevant.)

Example:
```
SYST:SEQ:OFF
```
Deactivates the scheduler
```
INIT:CONT OFF
```
Switches to single sweep mode.
```
INIT;*WAI
```
Starts a new data measurement and waits for the end of the sweep.
```
INIT:SEQ:REFR
```
Refreshes the display for all channels.

Usage: Event

INITiate<n>:SEQuencer:ABORt

This command stops the currently active sequence of measurements. The Sequencer itself is not deactivated, so you can start a new sequence immediately using `INITiate<n>:SEQuencer:IMMediate` on page 342.

To deactivate the Sequencer use `SYSTem:SEQuencer` on page 343.

Suffix:
<n> irrelevant

Usage: Event

INITiate<n>:SEQuencer:IMMediate

This command starts a new sequence of measurements by the Sequencer.

Its effect is similar to the `INITiate<n>[:IMMediate]` command used for a single measurement.

Before this command can be executed, the Sequencer must be activated (see `SYSTem:SEQuencer` on page 343).

Suffix:
<n> irrelevant

Example: `SYST:SEQ ON`
Activates the Sequencer.
`INIT:SEQ:MODE SING`
Sets single sequence mode so each active measurement will be performed once.
`INIT:SEQ:IMM`
Starts the sequential measurements.

Usage: Event

INITiate<n>:SEQuencer:MODE <Mode>

This command selects the way the R&S FSWP application performs measurements sequentially.

Before this command can be executed, the Sequencer must be activated (see `SYSTem:SEQuencer` on page 343).

A detailed programming example is provided in the "Operating Modes" chapter in the R&S FSWP User Manual.

Note: In order to synchronize to the end of a sequential measurement using *OPC, *OPC? or *WAI you must use `SINGle` Sequence mode.

For details on synchronization see the "Remote Basics" chapter in the R&S FSWP User Manual.

Suffix:
<n> irrelevant

Parameters:
<Mode>

SINGle
Each measurement is performed once (regardless of the channel's sweep mode), considering each channels' sweep count, until all measurements in all active channels have been performed.

CONTinuous
The measurements in each active channel are performed one after the other, repeatedly (regardless of the channel's sweep mode), in the same order, until the Sequencer is stopped.

CDEFined
First, a single sequence is performed. Then, only those channels in continuous sweep mode (`INIT:CONT ON`) are repeated.

*RST: CONTinuous

Example:
`SYST:SEQ ON`
Activates the Sequencer.
`INIT:SEQ:MODE SING`
Sets single sequence mode so each active measurement will be performed once.
`INIT:SEQ:IMM`
Starts the sequential measurements.

SYSTem:SEQuencer <State>

This command turns the Sequencer on and off. The Sequencer must be active before any other Sequencer commands (`INIT:SEQ...`) are executed, otherwise an error will occur.

A detailed programming example is provided in the "Operating Modes" chapter in the R&S FSWP User Manual.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF | 0 | 1

ON | 1
The Sequencer is activated and a sequential measurement is started immediately.

OFF | 0
The Sequencer is deactivated. Any running sequential measurements are stopped. Further Sequencer commands (`INIT:SEQ...`) are not available.

*RST: 0

Example:
```
SYST:SEQ ON
```
Activates the Sequencer.
```
INIT:SEQ:MODE SING
```
Sets single Sequencer mode so each active measurement will be performed once.
```
INIT:SEQ:IMM
```
Starts the sequential measurements.
```
SYST:SEQ OFF
```

11.7 Analysis

General result analysis settings concerning the trace, markers, windows etc. can be configured.

- Configuring Traces....344
- Working with Markers....346
- Configuring Modulation Accuracy Limit Lines....355
- Configuring an Analysis Interval and Line (MSRA mode only)....360
- Zooming into the Display....362

11.7.1 Configuring Traces

The trace settings determine how the measured data is analyzed and displayed on the screen. Depending on the result display, between 1 and 6 traces may be displayed.

Manual configuration of traces is described in chapter 6.1, "Trace Settings", on page 193.



Commands for storing trace data are described in chapter 11.9.1, "Retrieving Trace Data and Marker Values", on page 378.

Useful commands for trace configuration described elsewhere:

- `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]` on page 306

Remote commands exclusive to trace configuration:

CALCulate<n>:TRACe<t>[:VALue]....344
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:MODE....345
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>[:STATe]....346

CALCulate<n>:TRACe<t>[:VALue] <TrRefType>

This commands selects the signal to be used as the data source for a trace.

Suffix:
<t> 1..6

Setting parameters:

<TrRefType>

MEAS
Measurement signal

REF
Reference signal

*RST: Depends on the current measurement.

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "Evaluation" on page 195

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:MODE <Mode>

This command selects the trace mode.

In case of max hold, min hold or average trace mode, you can set the number of single measurements with `[SENSe:]SWEep:COUNt[:VALue]`. Note that synchronization to the end of the measurement is possible only in single sweep mode. Depending on the result display, not all trace modes may be available.

Parameters:

<Mode>

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

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

MAXHold
The maximum value is determined over several sweeps and displayed. The R&S FSWP saves the sweep result in the trace memory only if the new value is greater than the previous one.

MINHold
The minimum value is determined from several measurements and displayed. The R&S FSWP saves the sweep result in the trace memory only if the new value is lower than the previous one.

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

BLANk
Hides the selected trace.

*RST: Trace 1: WRITe, Trace 2-6: BLANk

Example: `INIT:CONT OFF`
Switching to single sweep mode.
`SWE:COUN 16`
Sets the number of measurements to 16.
`DISP:TRAC3:MODE WRIT`
Selects clear/write mode for trace 3.
`INIT;*WAI`
Starts the measurement and waits for the end of the measurement.

Manual operation: See "Trace Mode" on page 194

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>[:STATe] <State>

This command turns a trace on and off.

The measurement continues in the background.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF | 0 | 1
*RST: 1 for TRACe1, 0 for TRACe 2 to 6

Example: `DISP:TRAC3 ON`

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "Trace 1/Trace 2/Trace 3/Trace 4/Trace 5/Trace 6" on page 194
See "Trace 1/Trace 2/Trace 3/Trace 4 (Softkeys)" on page 195

11.7.2 Working with Markers

Markers help you analyze your measurement results by determining particular values in the diagram. Thus you can extract numeric values from a graphical display.

Manual configuration of markers is described in chapter 6.3, "Markers", on page 197.

- Individual Marker Settings....346
- Marker Search and Positioning Settings....350

11.7.2.1 Individual Marker Settings

In VSA evaluations, up to 5 markers can be activated in each diagram at any time.

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:AOFF....347
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:LINK....347
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>[:STATe]....347
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:TRACe....347
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X....348
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:AOFF....348
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>[:STATe]....348

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:TRACe....349
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:X....349
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:Y?....349

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:AOFF

This command turns all markers off.

Example: `CALC:MARK:AOFF`
Switches off all markers.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "All Markers Off" on page 199

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:LINK <MarkerCoupling>

With this command markers between several screens can be coupled, i.e. use the same x-value. All screens can be linked with the marker x-value scaled in symbols or time, except those showing the capture buffer. If several capture buffer measurements are visible, their markers are coupled, too.

Setting parameters:
<MarkerCoupling> ON | OFF | 1 | 0
*RST: 0

Manual operation: See "Couple Windows" on page 199

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>[:STATe] <State>

This command turns markers on and off. If the corresponding marker number is currently active as a deltamarker, it is turned into a normal marker.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example: `CALC:MARK3 ON`
Switches on marker 3.

Manual operation: See "Marker State" on page 198
See "Marker Type" on page 199

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:TRACe <Trace>

This command selects the trace the marker is positioned on.

Note that the corresponding trace must have a trace mode other than "Blank".

If necessary, the command activates the marker first.

Parameters:
<Trace> **1 to 6**
Trace number the marker is assigned to.

Example: CALC:MARK3:TRAC 2
Assigns marker 3 to trace 2.

Manual operation: See "Assigning the Marker to a Trace" on page 199

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X <Position>

This command moves a marker to a particular coordinate on the x-axis.

If necessary, the command activates the marker.

If the marker has been used as a delta marker, the command turns it into a normal marker.

Parameters:
<Position> Numeric value that defines the marker position on the x-axis.
Range: The range depends on the current x-axis range.

Example: CALC:MARK2:X 1.7MHz
Positions marker 2 to frequency 1.7 MHz.

Manual operation: See "X-value" on page 198

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:AOFF

This command turns *all* delta markers off.

(<m> is irrelevant)

Example: CALC:DELT:AOFF
Turns all delta markers off.

Usage: Event

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>[:STATe] <State>

This command turns delta markers on and off.

If necessary, the command activates the delta marker first.

No suffix at DELTamarker turns on delta marker 1.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example: CALC:DELT2 ON
Turns on delta marker 2.

Manual operation: See "Marker State" on page 198
See "Marker Type" on page 199

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:TRACe <Trace>

This command selects the trace a delta marker is positioned on.

Note that the corresponding trace must have a trace mode other than "Blank".

If necessary, the command activates the marker first.

Parameters:

<Trace> Trace number the marker is assigned to.

Example: `CALC:DELT2:TRAC 2`
Positions delta marker 2 on trace 2.

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:X <Position>

This command moves a delta marker to a particular coordinate on the x-axis.

If necessary, the command activates the delta marker and positions a reference marker to the peak power.

Example: `CALC:DELT:X?`
Outputs the absolute x-value of delta marker 1.

Manual operation: See "X-value" on page 198

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:Y?

This command queries the relative position of a delta marker on the y-axis.

If necessary, the command activates the delta marker first.

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 measurement mode.

The unit depends on the application of the command.

Return values:

<Position> Position of the delta marker in relation to the reference marker or the fixed reference.

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

11.7.2.2 Marker Search and Positioning Settings

Several functions are available to set the marker to a specific position very quickly and easily. In order to determine the required marker position, searches may be performed. The search results can be influenced by special settings.

Useful commands for positioning markers described elsewhere:

- `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:TRACe` on page 347
- `CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:TRACe` on page 349

Remote commands exclusive to positioning markers:

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum:APEak....350
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum:LEFT....350
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum:NEXT....351
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum[:PEAK]....351
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum:RIGHt....351
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum:LEFT....351
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum:NEXT....351
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum[:PEAK]....351
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum:RIGHt....352
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:APEak....352
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:LEFT....352
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:NEXT....352
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:RIGHt....352
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum[:PEAK]....353
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:LEFT....353
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:NEXT....353
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:RIGHt....353
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum[:PEAK]....353
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SEARch....353
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X:SLIMits:LEFT....354
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X:SLIMits:RIGHT....354
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X:SLIMits[:STATe]....355

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum:APEak

This command positions the active marker or deltamarker on the largest absolute peak value (maximum or minimum) of the selected trace.

Usage: Event

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum:LEFT

This command moves a delta marker to the next higher value.

The search includes only measurement values to the left of the current marker position.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Search Next Peak" on page 201

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum:NEXT

This command moves a marker to the next higher value.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Search Next Peak" on page 201

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum[:PEAK]

This command moves a delta marker to the highest level.

If the marker is not yet active, the command first activates the marker.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Peak Search" on page 201

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum:RIGHt

This command moves a delta marker to the next higher value.

The search includes only measurement values to the right of the current marker position.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Search Next Peak" on page 201

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum:LEFT

This command moves a delta marker to the next higher minimum value.

The search includes only measurement values to the right of the current marker position.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Search Next Minimum" on page 201

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum:NEXT

This command moves a marker to the next higher minimum value.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Search Next Minimum" on page 201

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum[:PEAK]

This command moves a delta marker to the minimum level.

If the marker is not yet active, the command first activates the marker.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Search Minimum" on page 201

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum:RIGHt

This command moves a delta marker to the next higher minimum value.

The search includes only measurement values to the right of the current marker position.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Search Next Minimum" on page 201

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:APEak

sets the marker to the largest absolute peak value (maximum or minimum) of the selected trace.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Max |Peak|" on page 201

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:LEFT

This command moves a marker to the next lower peak.

The search includes only measurement values to the left of the current marker position.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Search Next Peak" on page 201

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:NEXT

This command moves a marker to the next lower peak.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Search Next Peak" on page 201

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:RIGHt

This command moves a marker to the next lower peak.

The search includes only measurement values to the right of the current marker position.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Search Next Peak" on page 201

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum[:PEAK]

This command moves a marker to the highest level.

If the marker is not yet active, the command first activates the marker.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Peak Search" on page 201

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:LEFT

This command moves a marker to the next minimum value.

The search includes only measurement values to the right of the current marker position.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Search Next Minimum" on page 201

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:NEXT

This command moves a marker to the next minimum value.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Search Next Minimum" on page 201

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:RIGHt

This command moves a marker to the next minimum value.

The search includes only measurement values to the right of the current marker position.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Search Next Minimum" on page 201

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum[:PEAK]

This command moves a marker to the minimum level.

If the marker is not yet active, the command first activates the marker.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Search Minimum" on page 201

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SEARch <MarkRealImag>

This command specifies whether the marker search works on the real or the imag trace (for all markers).

Setting parameters:

<MarkRealImag> REAL | IMAG

*RST: REAL

Manual operation: See "Real / Imag Plot" on page 200

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X:SLIMits:LEFT <SearchLimit>

This command defines the left limit of the marker search range for *all* markers in *all* windows (<m>, <n> are irrelevant).

If you perform a measurement in the time domain, this command limits the range of the trace to be analyzed.

Parameters:

<SearchLimit> The value range depends on the frequency range or measurement time.
The unit is Hz for frequency domain measurements and s for time domain measurements.

*RST: left diagram border

<Limit> Range: -1e9 to 1e9
*RST: 0.0

Example: `CALC:MARK:X:SLIM ON`
Switches the search limit function on.
`CALC:MARK:X:SLIM:LEFT 10MHz`
Sets the left limit of the search range to 10 MHz.

Manual operation: See "Search Limits (Left / Right)" on page 200

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X:SLIMits:RIGHT <SearchLimit>

This command defines the right limit of the marker search range for *all* markers in *all* windows (<m>, <n> are irrelevant).

If you perform a measurement in the time domain, this command limits the range of the trace to be analyzed.

Parameters:

<Limit> The value range depends on the frequency range or measurement time.
The unit is Hz for frequency domain measurements and s for time domain measurements.

*RST: right diagram border

<Limit> Range: -1e9 to 1e9
*RST: 800.0

Example: `CALC:MARK:X:SLIM ON`
Switches the search limit function on.
`CALC:MARK:X:SLIM:RIGH 20MHz`
Sets the right limit of the search range to 20 MHz.

Manual operation: See "Search Limits (Left / Right)" on page 200

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X:SLIMits[:STATe] <State>

This command turns marker search limits on and off for *all* markers in *all* windows (<m>, <n> are irrelevant).

If you perform a measurement in the time domain, this command limits the range of the trace to be analyzed.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: `CALC:MARK:X:SLIM ON`
Switches on search limitation.

Manual operation: See "Search Limits (Left / Right)" on page 200

11.7.3 Configuring Modulation Accuracy Limit Lines

The results of a modulation accuracy measurement can be checked for violation of defined limits automatically.

Manual configuration of limit lines is described in chapter 6.4.1, "Modulation Accuracy Limit Lines", on page 202.

- General Commands....355
- Defining Limits....356

11.7.3.1 General Commands

The following commands determine the general behaviour of the limit line check.

CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:DEFault....355
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:STATe....355

CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:DEFault

Restores the default limits and deactivates all checks in all windows.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Set to Default" on page 203

CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:STATe <LimitState>

Limits checks for all evaluations based on modulation accuracy (e.g. Result Summary) are enabled or disabled.

Setting parameters:

<LimitState> ON | OFF | 1 | 0

*RST: 0

Example: See chapter 11.13.2, "Measurement Example 2: GSM EDGE Burst Measurement Based on a Digital Standard", on page 413.

Manual operation: See "Checking Modulation Accuracy Limits" on page 203

11.7.3.2 Defining Limits

The following commands are required to define limits for specific results.

CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:CFERror:CURRent:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:CFERror:MEAN:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:CFERror:PEAK:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:EVM:PCURrent:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:EVM:PMEan:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:EVM:PPEak:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:EVM:RCURrent:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:EVM:RMEan:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:EVM:RPEak:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FDERror:CURRent:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FDERror:MEAN:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FDERror:PEAK:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FERRor:PCURrent:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FERRor:PMEan:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FERRor:PPEak:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FERRor:RCURrent:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FERRor:RMEan:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FERRor:RPEak:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:MERRor:PCURrent:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:MERRor:PMEan:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:MERRor:PPEak:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:MERRor:RCURrent:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:MERRor:RMEan:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:MERRor:RPEak:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:OOFFset:CURRent:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:OOFFset:MEAN:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:OOFFset:PEAK:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:PERRor:PCURrent:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:PERRor:PMEan:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:PERRor:PPEak:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:PERRor:RCURrent:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:PERRor:RMEan:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:PERRor:RPEak:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:RHO:CURRent:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:RHO:MEAN:STATe <LimitState>

CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:RHO:PEAK:STATe <LimitState>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:<ResultType>:<LimitType>:STATe <LimitState>

This command switches the limit check for the selected result type and limit type on or off.

Suffix:

<ResultType>
CFERror = Carrier Frequency Error
EVM = Error Vector Magnitude
FERRor = Frequency error (FSK only)
FDERror = Frequency deviation error (FSK only)
MERRor = Magnitude Error
OOFFset = I/Q Offset
PERRor = Phase Error
RHO = Rho

<LimitType>
For CFERor, OOFFset, RHO:
CURRent
MEAN
PEAK
For EVM, FERRor, MERRor, PERRor:
PCURRent = Peak current value
PMEan = Peak mean value
PPEak = Peak peak value
RCURRent = RMS current value
RMEan = RMS mean value
RPEak = RMS peak value

Setting parameters:

<LimitState>
ON | OFF

Activates a limit check for the selected result and limit type.

*RST: OFF

Example:
```
CALC2:FEED 'XTIM:DDEM:MACC'
```
switch on result summary in screen 2
```
CALC2:LIM:MACC:CFER:CURR:VAL 100 Hz
```
define a limit of [-100;100]
```
CALC2:LIM:MACC:CFER:CURR:STAT ON
```
switch limit check ON

Manual operation: See "Check" on page 204

CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:CFERror:CURRent:VALue <LimitValue>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:CFERror:MEAN:VALue <LimitValue>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:CFERror:PEAK:VALue <LimitValue>

This command defines the limit for the current, peak or mean center frequency error limit. Note that the limits for the current and the peak value are always kept identical.

Setting parameters:

<LimitValue> numeric value

the value x (x>0) defines the interval [-x; x]

Range: 0.0 to 1000000
*RST: 1000.0 (mean: 750.0)
Default unit: Hz

CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:EVM:PCURrent:VALue <LimitValue>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:EVM:PMEan:VALue <LimitValue>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:EVM:PPEak:VALue <LimitValue>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:EVM:RCURrent:VALue <LimitValue>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:EVM:RMEan:VALue <LimitValue>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:EVM:RPEak:VALue <LimitValue>

This command defines the value for the current, peak or mean EVM (peak or RMS) limit. Note that the limits for the current and the peak value are always kept identical.

Setting parameters:

<LimitValue> numeric value

Range: 0.0 to 100
*RST: 1.5
Default unit: %

CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FDERror:CURRent:VALue <LimitValue>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FDERror:MEAN:VALue <LimitValue>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FDERror:PEAK:VALue <LimitValue>

This command defines the lower limit for the current, peak or mean center frequency deviation error. Note that the limits for the current and the peak value are always kept identical.

This command is available for FSK modulation only.

Setting parameters:

<LimitValue> numeric value

Range: 0.0 to 1000000
*RST: 1 kHz
Default unit: Hz

CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FERRor:PCURrent:VALue <LimitValue>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FERRor:PMEan:VALue <LimitValue>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FERRor:PPEak:VALue <LimitValue>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FERRor:RCURrent:VALue <LimitValue>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FERRor:RMEan:VALue <LimitValue>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FERRor:RPEak:VALue <LimitValue>

This command defines the value for the current, peak or mean frequency error (peak or RMS) limit. Note that the limits for the current and the peak value are always kept identical.

This command is available for FSK modulation only.

Setting parameters:

<LimitValue> numeric value

the value x (x>0) defines the interval [-x; x]

Range: 0.0 to 100
*RST: 1.5 (mean: 1.0)
Default unit: Hz

CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:MERRor:PCURrent:VALue <LimitValue>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:MERRor:PMEan:VALue <LimitValue>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:MERRor:PPEak:VALue <LimitValue>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:MERRor:RCURrent:VALue <LimitValue>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:MERRor:RMEan:VALue <LimitValue>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:MERRor:RPEak:VALue <LimitValue>

This command defines the value for the current, peak or mean magnitude error (peak or RMS) limit. Note that the limits for the current and the peak value are always kept identical.

Setting parameters:

<LimitValue> numeric value

the value x (x>0) defines the interval [-x; x]

Range: 0.0 to 100
*RST: 1.5
Default unit: %

CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:OOFFset:CURRent:VALue <LimitValue>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:OOFFset:MEAN:VALue <LimitValue>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:OOFFset:PEAK:VALue <LimitValue>

This command defines the upper limit for the current, peak or mean I/Q offset. Note that the limits for the current and the peak value are always kept identical.

Setting parameters:

<LimitValue> numeric value

Range: -200.0 to 0.0
*RST: -40.0 (mean: -45.0)
Default unit: DB

CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:PERRor:PCURrent:VALue <LimitValue>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:PERRor:PMEan:VALue <LimitValue>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:PERRor:PPEak:VALue <LimitValue>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:PERRor:RCURrent:VALue <LimitValue>

CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:PERRor:RMEan:VALue <LimitValue>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:PERRor:RPEak:VALue <LimitValue>

This command defines the value for the current, peak or mean phase error (peak or RMS) limit. Note that the limits for the current and the peak value are always kept identical.

Setting parameters:

<LimitValue> numeric value

the value x (x>0) defines the interval [-x; x]

Range: 0.0 to 360
*RST: 3.5 (RMS: 1.5)
Default unit: deg

CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:RHO:CURRent:VALue <LimitValue>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:RHO:MEAN:VALue <LimitValue>
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:RHO:PEAK:VALue <LimitValue>

This command defines the lower limit for the current, peak or mean Rho limit. Note that the limits for the current and the peak value are always kept identical.

Setting parameters:

<LimitValue> numeric value

Range: 0.0 to 1.0
*RST: 0.999 (mean: 0.9995)
Default unit: NONE

11.7.4 Configuring an Analysis Interval and Line (MSRA mode only)

In MSRA operating mode, only the MSRA Master actually captures data; the MSRA applications define an extract of the captured data for analysis, referred to as the **analysis interval**. The **analysis line** is a common time marker for all MSRA applications.

For the VSA application, the commands to define tha analysis interval are the same as those used to define the actual data acquisition (see chapter 11.5.3, "Signal Capture", on page 307. Be sure to select the correct measurement channel before executing these commands.

Useful commands related to MSRA mode described elsewhere:

- `INITiate<n>:REFResh` on page 341
- `INITiate<n>:SEQuencer:REFResh[:ALL]` on page 341

Remote commands exclusive to MSRA applications

The following commands are only available for MSRA application channels:

CALCulate<n>:MSRA:ALINe:SHOW 361
CALCulate<n>:MSRA:ALINe[:VALue] 361
CALCulate<n>:MSRA:WINDow<n>:IVAL? 361
[SENSe:]MSRA:CAPTure:OFFSet 361

CALCulate<n>:MSRA:ALINe:SHOW

This command defines whether or not the analysis line is displayed in all time-based windows in all MSRA applications and the MSRA Master.

(<n> is irrelevant.)

Note: even if the analysis line display is off, the indication whether or not the currently defined line position lies within the analysis interval of the active application remains in the window title bars.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

CALCulate<n>:MSRA:ALINe[:VALue] <Position>

This command defines the position of the analysis line for all time-based windows in all MSRA applications and the MSRA Master.

(<n> is irrelevant.)

Parameters:

<Position> Position of the analysis line in seconds. The position must lie within the measurement time of the MSRA measurement.

Default unit: s

CALCulate<n>:MSRA:WINDow<n>:IVAL?

This command queries the analysis interval for the window specified by the WINDow suffix <n> (the CALC suffix is irrelevant). This command is only available in application measurement channels, not the MSRA View or MSRA Master.

Return values:

<IntStart> Start value of the analysis interval in seconds

Default unit: s

<IntStop> Stop value of the analysis interval in seconds

Usage: Query only

[SENSe:]MSRA:CAPTure:OFFSet <Offset>

This setting is only available for applications in MSRA mode, not for the MSRA Master. It has a similar effect as the trigger offset in other measurements.

Parameters:

<Offset> This parameter defines the time offset between the capture buffer start and the start of the extracted application data. The offset must be a positive value, as the application can only analyze data that is contained in the capture buffer.

Range: 0 to <Record length>
*RST: 0

Manual operation: See "Capture Offset" on page 165

11.7.5 Zooming into the Display

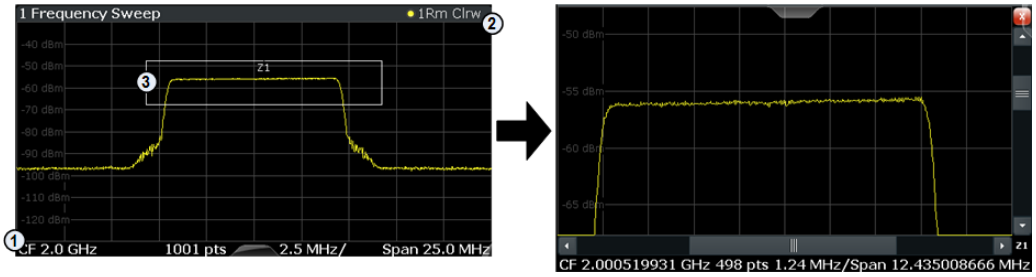
11.7.5.1 Using the Single Zoom

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ZOOM:AREA 362
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ZOOM:STATe 362

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ZOOM:AREA <x1>,<y1>,<x2>,<y2>

This command defines the zoom area.

To define a zoom area, you first have to turn the zoom on.



1 = origin of coordinate system (x1 = 0, y1 = 0)
2 = end point of system (x2 = 100, y2= 100)
3 = zoom area (e.g. x1 = 60, y1 = 30, x2 = 80, y2 = 75)

Parameters:

<x1>,<y1>, <x2>,<y2> Diagram coordinates in % of the complete diagram that define the zoom area.
The lower left corner is the origin of coordinate system. The upper right corner is the end point of the system.

Range: 0 to 100
Default unit: PCT

Manual operation: See "Single Zoom" on page 208

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ZOOM:STATe <State>

This command turns the zoom on and off.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: DISP:ZOOM ON
Activates the zoom mode.

Manual operation: See "Single Zoom" on page 208
See "Restore Original Display" on page 209
See "Deactivating Zoom (Selection mode)" on page 209

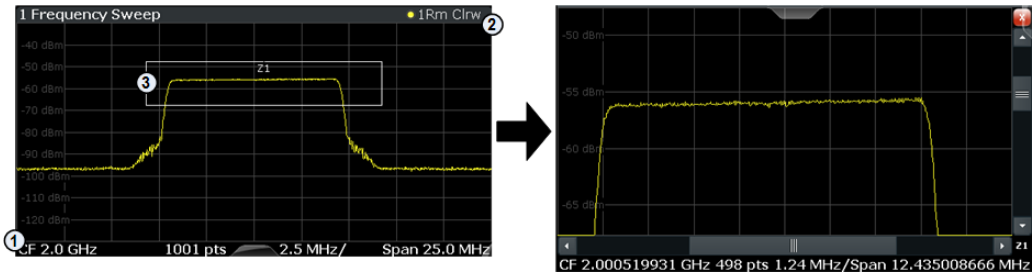
11.7.5.2 Using the Multiple Zoom

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ZOOM:MULTiple<zoom>:AREA.....363
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ZOOM:MULTiple<zoom>:STATe.....363

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ZOOM:MULTiple<zoom>:AREA <x1>,<y1>,<x2>,<y2>

This command defines the zoom area for a multiple zoom.

To define a zoom area, you first have to turn the zoom on.



1 = origin of coordinate system (x1 = 0, y1 = 0)
2 = end point of system (x2 = 100, y2= 100)
3 = zoom area (e.g. x1 = 60, y1 = 30, x2 = 80, y2 = 75)

Suffix:

<zoom> 1...4
Selects the zoom window.

Parameters:

<x1>,<y1>, <x2>,<y2> Diagram coordinates in % of the complete diagram that define the zoom area.
The lower left corner is the origin of coordinate system. The upper right corner is the end point of the system.

Range: 0 to 100
Default unit: PCT

Manual operation: See "Multiple Zoom" on page 209

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ZOOM:MULTiple<zoom>:STATe <State>

This command turns the mutliple zoom on and off.

Suffix:
<zoom> 1...4
Selects the zoom window.
If you turn off one of the zoom windows, all subsequent zoom windows move up one position.

Parameters:
<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Manual operation: See "Multiple Zoom" on page 209
See "Restore Original Display" on page 209
See "Deactivating Zoom (Selection mode)" on page 209

11.8 Configuring the Result Display

The following commands are required to configure the result display in a remote environment. The tasks for manual operation are described in chapter 6.5, "Display and Window Configuration", on page 204.

- General Window Commands 364
- Working with Windows in the Display 365
- VSA Window Configuration 371

11.8.1 General Window Commands

The following commands are required to configure general window layout, independent of the application.

Note that the suffix <n> always refers to the window *in the currently selected measurement channel* (see `INSTrument[:SELect]` on page 278).

DISPlay:FORMat 364
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:SIZE 365

DISPlay:FORMat <Format>

This command determines which tab is displayed.

Parameters:
<Format> **SPLit**
Displays the MultiView tab with an overview of all active channels

SINGle
Displays the measurement channel that was previously focused.

*RST: SING

Example:
```
DISP:FORM SPL
```

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:SIZE <Size>

This command maximizes the size of the selected result display window *temporarily*. To change the size of several windows on the screen permanently, use the `LAY:SPL` command (see `LAYout:SPLitter` on page 368).

Parameters:

<Size>

LARGe
Maximizes the selected window to full screen.
Other windows are still active in the background.

SMALl
Reduces the size of the selected window to its original size.
If more than one measurement window was displayed originally, these are visible again.

*RST: SMALl

Example: `DISP:WIND2:LARG`

11.8.2 Working with Windows in the Display

The following commands are required to change the evaluation type and rearrange the screen layout for a measurement channel as you do using the SmartGrid in manual operation. Since the available evaluation types depend on the selected application, some parameters for the following commands also depend on the selected measurement channel.

Note that the suffix <n> always refers to the window *in the currently selected measurement channel* (see `INSTrument[:SELect]` on page 278).

LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?....365
LAYout:CATalog[:WINDow]?....367
LAYout:IDENtify[:WINDow]?....367
LAYout:REMove[:WINDow]....367
LAYout:REPLace[:WINDow]....368
LAYout:SPLitter....368
LAYout:WINDow<n>:ADD?....370
LAYout:WINDow<n>:IDENtify?....370
LAYout:WINDow<n>:REMove....370
LAYout:WINDow<n>:REPLace....371
LAYout:WINDow<n>:TYPe?....371

LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]? <WindowName>,<Direction>,<WindowType>

This command adds a window to the display in the active measurement channel.

This command is always used as a query so that you immediately obtain the name of the new window as a result.

To replace an existing window, use the `LAYout:REPLace[:WINDow]` command.

Parameters:

<WindowName> String containing the name of the existing window the new window is inserted next to.
By default, the name of a window is the same as its index. To determine the name and index of all active windows, use the `LAYout:CATalog[:WINDow]?` query.

<Direction> LEFT | RIGHt | ABOVe | BELow
Direction the new window is added relative to the existing window.

<WindowType> text value
Type of result display (evaluation method) you want to add.
See the table below for available parameter values.

Return values:

<NewWindowName> When adding a new window, the command returns its name (by default the same as its number) as a result.

Example: `LAY:ADD:WIND? '1',RIGH,SYMB`
Adds a Symbol Table display to the right of window 1.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Capture Buffer" on page 16
See "Measurement & Reference Signal" on page 16
See "Symbols" on page 17
See "Error Vector" on page 17
See "Modulation Errors" on page 17
See "Modulation Accuracy" on page 18
See "Equalizer" on page 18
See "Multi Source" on page 18
See "Signal Source" on page 206

For a detailed example see chapter 11.13.1, "Measurement Example 1: User-defined Measurement of Continuous QPSK Signal", on page 412.

Table 11-2: <WindowType> parameter values for VSA application

Parameter value	Data source (+default result display)
CBUFfer	Capture buffer (Magnitude absolute)
MEAS	Meas & Ref (Magnitude relative)
REF	
EQUalizer	Equalizer
EVECtor	Error vector (EVM)
MACCuracy	Modulation Accuracy (Result Summary)
MCOMbination	Multi Source (Spec (Meas+Error))
MERRor	Modulation Errors (Magnitude error)
SYMB	Symbols (Hexadecimal)

LAYout:CATalog[:WINDow]?

This command queries the name and index of all active windows in the active measurement channel from top left to bottom right. The result is a comma-separated list of values for each window, with the syntax:

<WindowName_1>,<WindowIndex_1>..<WindowName_n>,<WindowIndex_n>

Return values:

<WindowName> string
Name of the window.
In the default state, the name of the window is its index.

<WindowIndex> **numeric value**
Index of the window.

Example: `LAY:CAT?`
Result:
`'2',2,'1',1`
Two windows are displayed, named '2' (at the top or left), and '1' (at the bottom or right).

Usage: Query only

LAYout:IDENtify[:WINDow]? <WindowName>

This command queries the **index** of a particular display window in the active measurement channel.

Note: to query the **name** of a particular window, use the `LAYout:WINDow<n>:IDENtify?` query.

Query parameters:

<WindowName> String containing the name of a window.

Return values:

<WindowIndex> Index number of the window.

Example: `LAY:WIND:IDEN? '2'`
Queries the index of the result display named '2'.
Response:
`2`

Usage: Query only

LAYout:REMove[:WINDow] <WindowName>

This command removes a window from the display in the active measurement channel.

Parameters:

<WindowName> String containing the name of the window.
In the default state, the name of the window is its index.

Example: `LAY:REM '2'`
Removes the result display in the window named '2'.

Usage: Event

LAYout:REPLace[:WINDow] <WindowName>,<WindowType>

This command replaces the window type (for example from "Diagram" to "Result Summary") of an already existing window in the active measurement channel while keeping its position, index and window name.

To add a new window, use the `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` command.

Parameters:

<WindowName> String containing the name of the existing window.
By default, the name of a window is the same as its index. To determine the name and index of all active windows in the active measurement channel, use the `LAYout:CATalog[:WINDow]?` query.

<WindowType> Type of result display you want to use in the existing window.
See `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365 for a list of available window types.

Example: `LAY:REPL:WIND '1',MTAB`
Replaces the result display in window 1 with a marker table.

LAYout:SPLitter <Index1>,<Index2>,<Position>

This command changes the position of a splitter and thus controls the size of the windows on each side of the splitter.

Compared to the `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:SIZE` on page 365 command, the `LAYout:SPLitter` changes the size of all windows to either side of the splitter permanently, it does not just maximize a single window temporarily.

Note that windows must have a certain minimum size. If the position you define conflicts with the minimum size of any of the affected windows, the command will not work, but does not return an error.

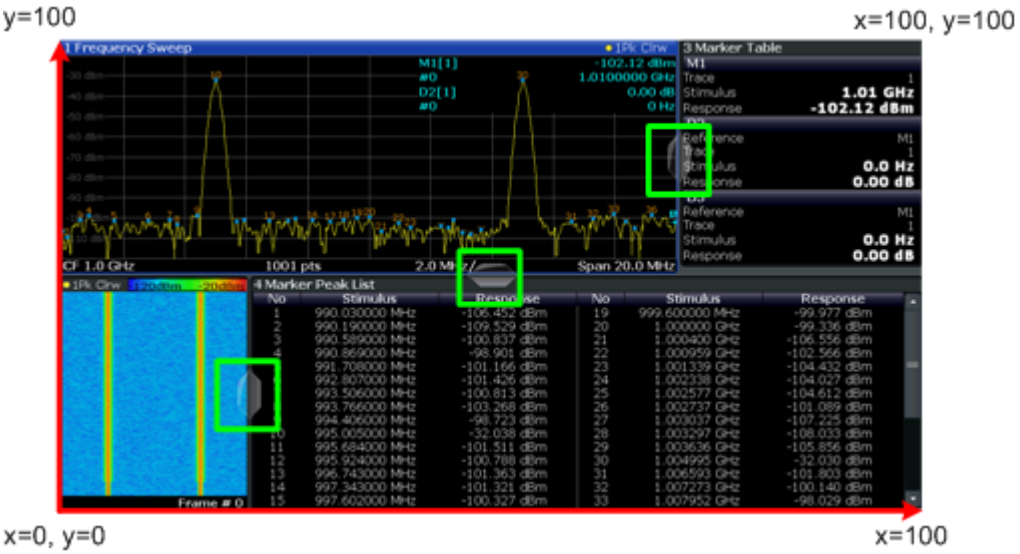


Fig. 11-1: SmartGrid coordinates for remote control of the splitters

Parameters:

<Index1> The index of one window the splitter controls.

<Index2> The index of a window on the other side of the splitter.

<Position> New vertical or horizontal position of the splitter as a fraction of the screen area (without channel and status bar and softkey menu).
The point of origin (x = 0, y = 0) is in the lower left corner of the screen. The end point (x = 100, y = 100) is in the upper right corner of the screen. (See figure 11-1.)
The direction in which the splitter is moved depends on the screen layout. If the windows are positioned horizontally, the splitter also moves horizontally. If the windows are positioned vertically, the splitter also moves vertically.

Range: 0 to 100

Example: `LAY:SPL 1,3,50`
Moves the splitter between window 1 ('Frequency Sweep') and 3 ('Marker Table') to the center (50%) of the screen, i.e. in the figure above, to the left.

Example: `LAY:SPL 1,4,70`
Moves the splitter between window 1 ('Frequency Sweep') and 3 ('Marker Peak List') towards the top (70%) of the screen.
The following commands have the exact same effect, as any combination of windows above and below the splitter moves the splitter vertically.

```
LAY:SPL 3,2,70
LAY:SPL 4,1,70
LAY:SPL 2,1,70
```

LAYout:WINDow<n>:ADD? <Direction>,<WindowType>

This command adds a measurement window to the display. Note that with this command, the suffix <n> determines the existing window next to which the new window is added, as opposed to `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?`, for which the existing window is defined by a parameter.

To replace an existing window, use the `LAYout:WINDow<n>:REPLace` command.

This command is always used as a query so that you immediately obtain the name of the new window as a result.

Parameters:

<Direction> LEFT | RIGHt | ABOVe | BELow

<WindowType> Type of measurement window you want to add.
See `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365 for a list of available window types.

Return values:

<NewWindowName> When adding a new window, the command returns its name (by default the same as its number) as a result.

Example:
```
LAY:WIND1:ADD? LEFT,MTAB
```
Result:
```
'2'
```
Adds a new window named '2' with a marker table to the left of window 1.

Usage: Query only

LAYout:WINDow<n>:IDENtify?

This command queries the **name** of a particular display window (indicated by the <n> suffix) in the active measurement channel.

Note: to query the **index** of a particular window, use the `LAYout:IDENtify[:WINDow]?` command.

Return values:

<WindowName> String containing the name of a window.
In the default state, the name of the window is its index.

Example:
```
LAY:WIND2:IDEN?
```
Queries the name of the result display in window 2.
Response:
```
'2'
```

Usage: Query only

LAYout:WINDow<n>:REMove

This command removes the window specified by the suffix <n> from the display in the active measurement channel.

The result of this command is identical to the `LAYout:REMove[:WINDow]` command.

Example: `LAY:WIND2:REM`
Removes the result display in window 2.

Usage: Event

LAYout:WINDow<n>:REPLace <WindowType>

This command changes the window type of an existing window (specified by the suffix <n>) in the active measurement channel.

The result of this command is identical to the `LAYout:REPLace[:WINDow]` command.

To add a new window, use the `LAYout:WINDow<n>:ADD?` command.

Parameters:

<WindowType> Type of measurement window you want to replace another one with.
See `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365 for a list of available window types.

Example: `LAY:WIND2:REPL MTAB`
Replaces the result display in window 2 with a marker table.

LAYout:WINDow<n>:TYPe?

Queries the window type of the window specified by the index <n>. For a list of possible window types see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365.

Example: `LAY:WIND2:TYPE?`
Response:
`MACC`
Modulation accuracy

Usage: Query only

11.8.3 VSA Window Configuration

For each window you can select a different evaluation method (result type), based on the data source selected in the "Display Configuration". Further window settings are available for some result types.

Manual configuration of VSA windows is described in chapter 6.5.1, "Result Window Configuration", on page 205.

Useful commands for configuring the window described elsewhere:

- `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365

Remote commands exclusive to configuring VSA windows:

CALCulate<n>:DDEM:SPECtrum[:STATe] 372
CALCulate<n>:FEED 372
CALCulate<n>:FORMat 373
CALCulate<n>:STATistics:CCDF[:STATe] 375
CALCulate<n>:STATistics:MODE 375
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ITEM[:LINE][:VALue] 375
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:PRATe:AUTO 376
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:PRATe[:VALue] 377
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:SYMBol 377
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:MODE 377

CALCulate<n>:DDEM:SPECtrum[:STATe] <AddEvaluation>

This command switches the result type transformation to spectrum mode. Spectral evaluation is available for the following result types:

- MAGNitude
- PHASe/UPHase
- FREQuency
- Real/Imag (RIMAG)

The result types are defined using the `CALC:FORM` command (see `CALCulate<n>:FORMat` on page 373).

Setting parameters:

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

Example:
```
CALC:FEED 'XTIM:DDEM:MEAS'
```
Selects the meas signal.
```
CALC:FORM PHAS
```
Selects the phase measurement.
```
CALC:DDEM:SPEC:STAT ON
```
Selects the spectral display of the phase.

Manual operation: See "Result Type Transformation" on page 206

CALCulate<n>:FEED <Feed>

Selects the signal source (and for the equalizer also the result type) for evaluation.

Note that this command is maintained for compatibility reasons only. Use the `LAYout` commands for new remote control programs (see chapter 11.8.2, "Working with Windows in the Display", on page 365).

Only for the "Equalizer Impulse Response" and "Equalizer Frequency Response" this command is required.

Setting parameters:

<Feed> string

'XTIM:DDEM:MEAS'
Measured signal

'XTIM:DDEM:REF'
Reference signal

'XTIM:DDEM:ERR:VECT'
Error vector

'XTIM:DDEM:ERR:MPH'
Modulation errors

'XTIM:DDEM:MACC'
Modulation accuracy

'XTIM:DDEM:SYMB'
Symbol table

'TCAP'
Capture Buffer

'XTIM:DDEM:IMP'
Equalizer Impulse Response

'XFR:DDEM:RAT'
Equalizer Frequency Response

'XFR:DDEM:IRAT'
Equalizer Channel Frequency Response Group Delay

CALCulate<n>:FORMat <Format>

This command defines the result type of the traces. Which parameters are available depends on the setting for the data source (see `LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 365 and table 3-1).

Whether the result type shows absolute or relative values is defined using the `DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:MODE` command (see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:MODE` on page 377).

Setting parameters:

<Format> MAGNitude | PHASe | UPHase | RIMag | FREQuency | COMP | CONS | IEYE | QEYE | FEYE | CONF | COVF | RCONstellation | RSUMmary | BERate | GDELay | MOVerview | NONE

MAGNitude
Magnitude Absolute

MOVerview
Magnitude Overview Absolute (entire capture buffer)

PHASe
Phase Wrap

UPHase
Phase Unwrap

RIMag
Real/Imag (I/Q)

FREQuency
Frequency Absolute

COMP
Vector I/Q

CONS
Constellation I/Q

IEYE
Eye Diagram Real (I)

QEYE
Eye Diagram Imag (Q)

FEYE
Eye Diagram Frequency

CONF
Constellation Frequency

COVF
Vector Frequency

RCONstellation
Constellation I/Q (Rotated)

RSUMmary
Result summary

BERate
Bit error rate

GDELay
Frequency Response Group Delay

Example: See chapter 11.13.1, "Measurement Example 1: User-defined Measurement of Continuous QPSK Signal", on page 412.

Manual operation: See "Signal Source" on page 206
See "Result Type" on page 206

CALCulate<n>:STATistics:CCDF[:STATe] <AddEvaluation>

This command switches the measurement of the statistical distribution of magnitude, phase or frequency values on or off.

Setting parameters:

<AddEvaluation> ON | OFF | 1 | 0

*RST: 0

Manual operation: See "Result Type Transformation" on page 206

CALCulate<n>:STATistics:MODE <StatisticMode>

This command defines whether only the symbol points or all points are considered for the statistical calculations.

Setting parameters:

<StatisticMode> SONLy | INFinite

SONLy
Symbol points only are used

INFinite
All points are used

*RST: SONLy

Manual operation: See "Oversampling" on page 207

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ITEM[:LINE][:VALue] <SingleValue>
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ITEM[:LINE][:VALue]? <SingleValue>

This commands switches between the whole Result Summary and the diagram showing only a single value, e.g. the EVM RMS value as a bargraph. The same parameters are available as those for which modulation accuracy limits can be defined (see "Limit Value" on page 203).

Parameters:

<SingleValue> ALL | EVMR | EVMP | PERM | PEP | MERM | MEP | CFER | RHO | IQOF | FERM | FEP | FDER

ALL
Complete Result Summary

EVMR
RMS EVM

EVMP
Peak EVM

PERM
RMS Phase error

PEP
Peak phase error

MERM
RMS Magnitude error

MEP
Peak magnitude error

CFER
Carrier frequency error

RHO
RHO

IQOF
I/Q offset

FERM
RMS frequency error

FEP
Peak frequency error

FDER
FSK deviation error

*RST: ALL

Manual operation: See "Result Summary - Individual Results" on page 51

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:PRATe:AUTO <DisplayPPSMode>

Defines the number of display points that are displayed per symbol automatically, i.e. according to `[SENSe:]DDEMod:PRATe` on page 308. To define a different number of points per symbol for display, use the `MANual` parameter and the `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:PRATe[:VALue]` command.

Setting parameters:

<DisplayPPSMode> AUTO | MANual

*RST: AUTO

Manual operation: See "Display Points/Sym" on page 207

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:PRATe[:VALue] <DisplayPPS>

This command determines the number of points to be displayed per symbol if manual mode is selected (see `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:PRATe:AUTO` on page 376).

This command is not available for result displays based on the capture buffer; in this case, the displayed points per symbol are defined by the sample rate (`[SENSe:]DDEMod:PRATe` command).

Setting parameters:

<DisplayPPS> 1, 2, 4, 8,16 or 32

1
only the symbol time instants are displayed

2, 4, 8, 16, 32
more points are displayed than symbols

*RST: 4

Manual operation: See "Display Points/Sym" on page 207

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:SYMBol

This command enables the display of the decision instants (time when the signals occurred) as dots on the trace.

Manual operation: See "Highlight Symbols" on page 206

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:Y[:SCALe]:MODE <Mode>

This command selects the type of scaling of the y-axis (for all traces, <t> is irrelevant).

When the display update during remote control is off, this command has no immediate effect.

Parameters:

<Mode> **ABSolute**
absolute scaling of the y-axis

RELative
relative scaling of the y-axis

*RST: ABSolute

Example:

```
DISP:TRAC:Y:MODE REL
```

11.9 Retrieving Results

The following commands are required to retrieve the calculated VSA parameters.

All results that are not based on the capture buffer data are calculated for a single result range only (see chapter 4.6.1, "Result Range", on page 123). To retrieve the results for several result ranges, use the `[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:MBURst:CALC` on page 313 command to move from one result range to the next.

- Retrieving Trace Data and Marker Values 378
- Measurement Results for TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n> 382
- Retrieving Parameter Values 384
- Retrieving Limit Check Results 396

11.9.1 Retrieving Trace Data and Marker Values

In order to retrieve the trace and marker results in a remote environment, use the following commands:

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:X:ABSolute? 378
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:X:RELative? 378
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:Y? 379
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:X[:SCALe]:STARt? 379
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:X[:SCALe]:STOP? 379
FORMat:DEXPort:DSEParator 380
FORMat:DEXPort:HEADer 380
FORMat:DEXPort:MODE 380
MMEMory:STORe<n>:TRACe 380
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:MBURst:STARt? 381
TRACe<n>[:DATA] 381

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:X:ABSolute?

This command queries the absolute x-value of the selected delta marker in the specified window. The command activates the corresponding delta marker, if necessary.

Usage: Query only

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:X:RELative?

This command queries the relative position of a delta marker on the x-axis.

If necessary, the command activates the delta marker first.

Return values:

<Position> Position of the delta marker in relation to the reference marker.

Example: `CALC:DELT3:X:REL?`
Outputs the frequency of delta marker 3 relative to marker 1 or relative to the reference position.

Usage: Query only

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:Y?

This command queries the position of a marker on the y-axis.

If necessary, the command activates the marker first.

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 measurement mode.

Return values:

<Result> Result at the marker position.

Example:
```
INIT:CONT OFF
```
Switches to single measurement mode.
```
CALC:MARK2 ON
```
Switches marker 2.
```
INIT;*WAI
```
Starts a measurement and waits for the end.
```
CALC:MARK2:Y?
```
Outputs the measured value of marker 2.

Usage: Query only

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:X[:SCALe]:STARt?

This command queries the first value of the x-axis in the specified window in symbols or time, depending on the unit setting for the x-axis.

Note: using the `CALCulate<n>:TRACe<t>:ADJust:ALIGnment:OFFSet` command, the burst is shifted in the diagram; the x-axis thus no longer begins on the left at 0 symbols but at a selectable value.

Example: See chapter 11.13.2, "Measurement Example 2: GSM EDGE Burst Measurement Based on a Digital Standard", on page 413.

Usage: Query only

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:X[:SCALe]:STOP?

This command queries the last value of the x-axis in the specified window in symbols or time, depending on the unit setting for the x-axis.

Note: If the burst is shifted (using the `CALC:TRAC:ALIG` commands) the x-axis no longer begins at 0 symbols on the left, but at a user-defined value.

Example:
```
CALC:TRAC:ADJ BURS
```
Defines the burst as the reference for the screen display
```
CALC:TRAC:ADJ:ALIG CENT
```
Position the burst at the center of the screen
```
DISP:TRAC:X:STOP?
```
Queries the stop value of the x-axis

Usage: Query only

FORMat:DEXPort:DSEParator <Separator>

This command selects the decimal separator for data exported in ASCII format.

Parameters:

<Separator>

COMMa
Uses a comma as decimal separator, e.g. *4,05*.

POINt
Uses a point as decimal separator, e.g. *4.05*.

*RST: *RST has no effect on the decimal separator. Default is POINt.

Example: `FORM:DEXP:DSEP POIN`
Sets the decimal point as separator.

Manual operation: See "Decimal Separator" on page 197

FORMat:DEXPort:HEADer <Header>

This command defines if a file header (including start frequency, sweep time, detector, etc.) is created or not. A small header with the instrument model, the version and the date is always transferred.

Setting parameters:

<Header> ON | OFF | 1 | 0

*RST: 0

Example: See chapter 11.13.2, "Measurement Example 2: GSM EDGE Burst Measurement Based on a Digital Standard", on page 413.

Manual operation: See "Header" on page 197

FORMat:DEXPort:MODE <Mode>

This command defines which data are transferred, raw I/Q data or trace data.

Setting parameters:

<Mode> RAW | TRACe

*RST: TRACe

Example: See chapter 11.13.2, "Measurement Example 2: GSM EDGE Burst Measurement Based on a Digital Standard", on page 413.

Manual operation: See "Data Export Mode" on page 196

MMEMory:STORe<n>:TRACe <Trace>, <FileName>

This command exports trace data from the specified window to an ASCII file.

Secure User Mode

In secure user mode, settings that are to be stored on the instrument are stored to volatile memory, which is restricted to 256 MB. Thus, a "Memory full" error may occur although the hard disk indicates that storage space is still available.

To store data permanently, select an external storage location such as a USB memory device.

For details see "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode" in the "Data Management" section of the R&S FSWP User Manual.

Parameters:

<Trace> Number of the trace to be stored

<FileName> String containing the path and name of the target file.

Example:
```
MMEM:STOR1:TRAC 3,'C:\TEST.ASC'
```
Stores trace 3 from window 1 in the file `TEST.ASC`.

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "Trace ASCII Export" on page 197
See "Export Trace to ASCII File" on page 211

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:MBURst:STARt?

This command queries the start of the current result range within the capture buffer.

Return values:

<StartValue> Symbol or time at which x-axis starts

Example:
```
INIT:CONT OFF
//switch to single sweep mode
INIT;*WAI
//perform single sweep
SENS:DDEM:SEAR:MBUR:CALC 1
//switch to first result range
SENS:DDEM:SEAR:MBUR:START?
//query start of current (=first) result range
// in the capture buffer
SENS:DDEM:SEAR:MBUR:CALC 2
//switch to second result range
SENS:DDEM:SEAR:MBUR:START?
//query start of current (=second) result range
// in the capture buffer
```

Usage: Query only

TRACe<n>[:DATA] <Trace>

This command queries the trace data.

Which data is returned depends on the result display in the window specified by the suffix <n>.

For details see chapter 11.9.2, "Measurement Results for TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n>", on page 382.

Setting parameters:

<Trace>

TRACe1/2/3/4/5/6
The complete data from the corresponding trace.

TRACe1R/TRACe2R/TRACe3R
The real data from the corresponding trace. The parameters are available for the Real/Imaginary result types.

TRACe1I/TRACe2I/TRACe3I
The imaginary data from the corresponding trace. The parameters are available for the Real/Imaginary result types.

Example: See chapter 11.13.3, "Measurement Example 3: User-Defined Pattern Search and Limit Check", on page 417.

11.9.2 Measurement Results for TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n>

The evaluation data source selected by the `LAY:ADD:WIND` command and the result type selected by the `CALCulate<n>:FORMat` command also affect the results of the trace data query (see TRACe<n>[:DATA]? TRACE<n>).

Details on the returned trace data depending on the evaluation data source and result type are provided here.

- Capture Buffer Results....382
- Cartesian Diagrams....383
- Polar Diagrams....383
- Symbols....383
- Result Summary....383
- Equalizer....384
- Multi Source....384

11.9.2.1 Capture Buffer Results

For the result displays based on the capture buffer, the command returns the y-axis values of the data that is stored in the capture buffer. The number of returned values depends on the size of the capture buffer and the sample rate. For example, a capture buffer size of 500 symbols in combination with a sample rate of 4 would return 2000 level values.

The scaling of the capture buffer depends on the input source:

- Scaling is relative to the current reference level for RF input.
- Scaling is relative to the full scale level for I/Q input.

The unit is dBm.

Note that the trace results return only the values for the currently displayed capture buffer *range* (see also chapter 4.8, "Capture Buffer Display", on page 128). For the Magnitude Overview Absolute result display, this command returns a maximum of 25,000 values (corresponding to the displayed trace points).



You can query the x-value that relates to the first value of the y-axis using `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:X[:SCALe]:STARt?` on page 379.

11.9.2.2 Cartesian Diagrams

For cartesian diagrams (**magnitude, phase, frequency, real/imag, eye diagrams**), the command returns the y-values of the trace. The number of returned values is the product of the "Result Length" and the display points per symbol. The unit depends on the specified unit.

(See chapter 11.5.2.7, "Scaling and Units", on page 302).



You can query the x-value that relates to the first value of the y-axis using `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:X[:SCALe]:STARt?` on page 379.

The eye diagram result displays are the same as the real/imag result display; the results for eye diagrams are merely superimposed in the display.

11.9.2.3 Polar Diagrams

For polar diagrams, the command returns a pair of values for each trace point. The first value is the real part, the second value the imaginary part. The number of returned value pairs depends on the result type:

- **Vector I/Q**:
  evaluation range length * display points per symbol
- **Constellation I/Q**:
  evaluation range length
- **Constellation Frequency** and **Vector Frequency**: one value for each trace point on the y-axis

11.9.2.4 Symbols

For the **symbol table** result diagrams, the command returns one value for each number in the table. The number of returned values depends on the modulation scheme you have selected.

The command always returns the values in the decimal format.

11.9.2.5 Result Summary

For the **Result Summary**, the command returns all values listed in the result table from top to bottom, i.e.:

<EVM_RMS>,<EVM_Peak>,<MER_RMS>,<MER_Peak>,<Phase Error RMS>,<Phase Error Peak>,<MagError_RMS>,<MagError_Peak>,<Carrier Frequency

Error>,<Rho>,<I/Q Offset>,<I/Q Imbalance>,<Gain Imbalance>,<Quadratue Error>,Amplitude Droop>,<Power>,**<Symbol Rate Error>**

(Note that the "Symbol Rate Error" was appended at the end to provide compatibility to previous versions and instruments.)

For each result type, both the current and statistical values are provided. The order of the results is as follows:

<result1_current>, <result1_mean>, <result1_peak>, <result1_stddev>, <result1_95%ile>,

<result2_current>, <result2_mean>, (...)

Empty cells in the table return nothing. The number of returned values depends on the modulation scheme you have selected. PSK, MSK and QAM modulation returns 85 values, FSK modulation returns 55 values. The unit of each value depends on the particular result.

For more details on the Result Summary see chapter 3.2.29, "Result Summary", on page 48.

11.9.2.6 Equalizer

For Equalizer diagrams, the command returns the y-axis values of the equalizer trace. The number of returned values depends on the result type:

- For **impulse response** diagrams:
  (filter length * sample rate) +1
- For **frequency response, channel and group delay** diagrams: 4096 values



You can query the x-value that relates to the first value of the y-axis using `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:X[:SCALe]:STARt?` on page 379.

11.9.2.7 Multi Source

For multi source diagrams, the data for one source is provided in one trace, the data for the other source in another trace. By default, the data for the spectrum of the Real/Imag data from the capture buffer or measurement are provided in trace1, whereas the data for the spectrum of the Real/Imag data of the error are provided in trace 2. However, the data sources for the traces can be changed (see `CALCulate<n>:TRACe<t>[:VALue]` on page 344).

For details on the results for real/imag traces see chapter 11.9.2.2, "Cartesian Diagrams", on page 383.

11.9.3 Retrieving Parameter Values

For each parameter, the VSA application calculates and shows various statistical values:

- Current value
- Mean value
  Calculated as the average of the number of results defined by the Statistic Count.
- Peak value
- Standard deviation
- 95 percentile
  Unlike the mean value, the 95%ile is a result of all measurement results since the last start of a single or continous sweep, or of all measurements since the last change of a measurement parameter.

For details on the individual parameters see chapter 3.3, "Common Parameters in VSA", on page 57 and chapter A.6, "Formulae", on page 433.

CALCulate<n>:BERate....385
CALCulate<n>:DDEM:BURSt:LENGth?....386
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:ADRoop?....386
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:ALL?....387
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:CFERror?....387
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:EVM?....387
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:FDERror?....388
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:FSK:CFDRift?....389
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:FSK:DERRor?....389
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:FSK:MDEViation?....390
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:FSK:RDEViation?....390
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:GIMBalance?....390
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:IQIMbalance?....391
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:MERRor?....391
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:MPOWer?....392
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:OOFFset?....393
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:PERRor?....393
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:QERRor?....394
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:RHO?....394
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:SNR?....394
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:SRERror?....395

CALCulate<n>:BERate <Format>

Queries the Bit Error Rate results. The available results are described in chapter 3.2.1, "Bit Error Rate (BER)", on page 21.

Query parameters:

<Format> Specifies a particular BER result to be queried. If no parameter is specified, the current bit error rate is returned.
The parameters for these results are listed in table 11-3.

Table 11-3: Parameters for BER result values

Result	Current	Min	Max	Acc
Bit Error Rate	CURRent	MIN	MAX	TOTal
Total # of Errors	TECurrent	TEMIN	TEMAX	TETotal
Total # of Bits	TCURrent	TMIN	TMAX	TTOTal

CALCulate<n>:DDEM:BURSt:LENGth?

This command queries the length of a detected burst.

Note that since the R&S FSWP VSA application has no knowledge on the ramp length, there is an uncertainty in the burst search algorithm.

Return values:

<Length> integer

Number of symbols

Example:

```
INIT:CONT OFF
```
//switches to single sweep
```
SENS:DDEM:SIGN:VAL BURS
```
//switches bursted signal on
```
INIT:IMM;*WAI
```
//starts single sweep and waits for result
```
CALC:DDEM:BURS:LENG?
```
//returns detected burst length

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Expected Burst Length / Burst Found" on page 170

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:ADRoop? <type>

This command queries the results of the amplitude droop error measurement performed for digital demodulation. The output values are the same as those provided in the Modulation Accuracy table (see chapter 3.2.29, "Result Summary", on page 48).

Query parameters:

<type>

<none>
Amplitude droop in dB/symbol (for current sweep)

AVG
Amplitude droop in dB/symbol, evaluating the linear average value over several sweeps

RPE
Peak value for amplitude droop over several sweeps

SDEV
Standard deviation of amplitude droop

PCTL
95 percentile value of amplitude droop

Usage: Query only

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:ALL?

The command queries all results of the result summary as shown on the screen.

Usage: Query only

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:CFERror? <type>

This command queries the results of the carrier frequency error measurement performed for digital demodulation.

The output values are the same as those provided in the Modulation Accuracy table.

Query parameters:

<type>

<none>
Carrier frequency error for current sweep

AVG
Average carrier frequency error over several sweeps

RPE
Peak carrier frequency error over several sweeps

SDEV
Standard deviation of frequency error

PCTL
95 percentile value of frequency error

Example: See chapter 11.13.2, "Measurement Example 2: GSM EDGE Burst Measurement Based on a Digital Standard", on page 413.

Usage: Query only

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:EVM? <type>

This command queries the results of the error vector magnitude measurement of digital demodulation. The output values are the same as those provided in the Modulation Accuracy table .

Query parameters:

<type>

<none>
RMS EVM value of display points of current sweep

AVG
Average of RMS EVM values over several sweeps

PAVG
Average of maximum EVM values over several sweeps

PCTL
95% percentile of RMS EVM value over several sweeps

PEAK
Maximum EVM over all symbols of current sweep

PPCT
95% percentile of maximum EVM values over several sweeps

PSD
Standard deviation of maximum EVM values over several sweeps

RPE
Maximum value of RMS EVM over several sweeps

SDEV
Standard deviation of EVM values over several sweeps

TPE
Maximum EVM over all display points over several sweeps

Example: See chapter 11.13.2, "Measurement Example 2: GSM EDGE Burst Measurement Based on a Digital Standard", on page 413.

Usage: Query only

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:FDERror? <type>

This command queries the results of the FSK deviation error of FSK modulated signals.

Query parameters:

<type>

<none>
Deviation error for current sweep.

AVG
Average FSK deviation error.

RPE
Peak FSK deviation error.

SDEV
Standard deviation of FSK deviation error.

PCTL
95 percentile value of FSK deviation error.

Usage: Query only

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:FSK:CFDRift? <type>

This command queries the results of the carrier frequency drift for FSK modulated signals.

Query parameters:

<type>

<none>
Carrier frequency drift for current sweep.

AVG
Average FSK carrier frequency drift over several sweeps.

RPE
Peak FSK carrier frequency drift over several sweeps.

SDEV
Standard deviation of FSK carrier frequency drift.

PCTL
95 percentile value of FSK carrier frequency drift.

Usage: Query only

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:FSK:DERRor? <type>

This command queries the results of the frequency error of FSK modulated signals.

Query parameters:

<type>

<none>
RMS frequency error of display points of current sweep

AVG
Average of RMS frequency errors over several sweeps

PAVG
Average of maximum frequency errors over several sweeps

PCTL
95% percentile of RMS frequency error over several sweeps

PEAK
Maximum EVM over all symbols of current sweep

PPCT
95% percentile of maximum frequency errors over several sweeps

PSD
Standard deviation of maximum frequency errors over several sweeps

RPE
Maximum value of RMS EVM over several sweeps

SDEV
Standard deviation of frequency errors over several sweeps

TPE
Maximum EVM over all display points over several sweeps

Usage: Query only

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:FSK:MDEViation?
<type>

This command queries the results of the measurement deviation of FSK modulated signals.

Query parameters:

<type>
<none>
Measurement deviation for current sweep.
AVG
Average FSK measurement deviation over several sweeps.
RPE
Peak FSK measurement deviation over several sweeps.
SDEV
Standard deviation of FSK measurement deviation.
PCTL
95 percentile value of FSK measurement deviation.

Usage: Query only

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:FSK:RDEViation?
<type>

This command queries the results of the reference deviation of FSK modulated signals.

Query parameters:

<type>
<none>
Measurement deviation for current sweep.
AVG
Average FSK measurement deviation over several sweeps.
RPE
Peak FSK measurement deviation over several sweeps.
SDEV
Standard deviation of FSK measurement deviation.
PCTL
95 percentile value of FSK measurement deviation.

Usage: Query only

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:GIMBalance? <type>

This command queries the results of the Gain Imbalance error measurement of digital demodulation. The output values are the same as those provided in the Modulation Accuracy table .

Query parameters:

<type>

<none>
Gain imbalance error for current sweep

AVG
Average gain imbalance error over several sweeps

RPE
Peak gain imbalance error over several sweeps

SDEV
Standard deviation of gain imbalance error

PCTL
95 percentile value of gain imbalance error

Usage: Query only

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:IQIMbalance? <type>

This command queries the results of the I/Q imbalance error measurement of digital demodulation.

Query parameters:

<type>

<none>
I/Q imbalance error (for current sweep)

AVG
Average I/Q imbalance error over several sweeps

RPE
Peak I/Q imbalance error over several sweeps

SDEV
Standard deviation of I/Q imbalance error

PCTL
95 percentile value of I/Q imbalance error

Usage: Query only

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:MERRor? <type>

This command queries the results of the magnitude error measurement of digital demodulation.

Query parameters:

<type>

<none>
RMS magnitude error of display points of current sweep

AVG
Average of RMS magnitude errors over several sweeps

PAVG
Average of maximum magnitude errors over several sweeps

PCTL
95% percentile of RMS magnitude error over several sweeps

PEAK
Maximum EVM over all symbols of current sweep

PPCT
95% percentile of maximum magnitude errors over several sweeps

PSD
Standard deviation of maximum magnitude errors over several sweeps

RPE
Maximum value of RMS EVM over several sweeps

SDEV
Standard deviation of magnitude errors over several sweeps

TPE
Maximum EVM over all display points over several sweeps

Usage: Query only

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:MPOWer? <type>

This command queries the results of the power measurement of digital demodulation.

Query parameters:

<type>

<none>
power measurement (for current sweep)

AVG
Average of power measurement over several sweeps

RPE
Peak of power measurement over several sweeps

SDEV
Standard deviation of power measurement

PCTL
95 percentile value of power measurement

Usage: Query only

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:OOFFset? <type>

This command queries the results of the I/Q offset measurement performed for digital demodulation.

Query parameters:

<type>

<none>
Origin offset error (for current sweep)

AVG
Average origin offset error over several sweeps

RPE
Peak origin offset error over several sweeps

SDEV
Standard deviation of origin offset error

PCTL
95 percentile value of origin offset error

Usage: Query only

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:PERRor? <type>

This command queries the results of the phase error measurement performed for digital demodulation.

Query parameters:

<type>

<none>
RMS phase error of display points of current sweep

AVG
Average of RMS phase errors over several sweeps

PAVG
Average of maximum phase errors over several sweeps

PCTL
95% percentile of RMS phase error over several sweeps

PEAK
Maximum EVM over all symbols of current sweep

PPCT
95% percentile of maximum phase errors over several sweeps

PSD
Standard deviation of maximum phase errors over several sweeps

RPE
Maximum value of RMS EVM over several sweeps

SDEV
Standard deviation of phase errors over several sweeps

TPE
Maximum EVM over all display points over several sweeps

Usage: Query only

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:QERRor? <type>

This command queries the results of the Quadratur error measurement performed for digital demodulation.

Query parameters:

<type>
<none>
quadrature error (for current sweep)
AVG
Average quadrature error over several sweeps
RPE
Peak quadrature error over several sweeps
SDEV
Standard deviation of quadrature error
PCTL
95 percentile value of quadrature error

Usage: Query only

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:RHO? <type>

This command queries the results of the Rho factor measurement performed for digital demodulation.

Query parameters:

<type>
<none>
Rho factor (for current sweep)
AVG
Average rho factor over several sweeps
RPE
Peak rho factor over several sweeps
SDEV
Standard deviation of rho factor
PCTL
95 percentile value of rho factor

Usage: Query only

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:SNR? <type>

This command queries the results of the SNR error measurement performed for digital demodulation.

Query parameters:

<type>

<none>
RMS SNR value of display points of current sweep

AVG
Average of RMS SNR values over several sweeps

PAVG
Average of maximum SNR values over several sweeps

PCTL
95% percentile of RMS SNR value over several sweeps

PEAK
Maximum EVM over all symbols of current sweep

PPCT
95% percentile of maximum SNR values over several sweeps

PSD
Standard deviation of maximum SNR values over several sweeps

RPE
Maximum value of RMS EVM over several sweeps

SDEV
Standard deviation of SNR values over several sweeps

TPE
Maximum EVM over all display points over several sweeps

Usage: Query only

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:DDEMod:STATistic:SRERror? <type>

This command queries the symbol rate error

Query parameters:

<type>

PEAK | AVG | SDEV | PCTL | TPEak | RPEak | PAVG | PSDev | PPCTI

<none>
Symbol rate error (for current sweep)

AVG
Average symbol rate error over several sweeps

RPE
Peak symbol rate error over several sweeps

SDEV
Standard deviation of symbol rate error

PCTL
95 percentile value of symbol rate error

Usage: Query only

11.9.4 Retrieving Limit Check Results

The modulation accuracy parameters can be checked against defined limits. The following commands are required to query the results of these limit checks.

CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:CFERror:CURRent[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:CFERror:MEAN[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:CFERror:PEAK[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:EVM:PCURrent[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:EVM:PMEan[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:EVM:PPEak[:RESUlt]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:EVM:RCURrent[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:EVM:RMEan[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:EVM:RPEak[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FDERror:CURRent[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FDERror:MEAN[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FDERror:PEAK[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FERRor:PCURrent[:RESUlt]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FERRor:PMEan[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FERRor:PPEak[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FERRor:RCURrent[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FERRor:RMEan[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FERRor:RPEak[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:MERRor:PCURrent[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:MERRor:PMEan[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:MERRor:PPEak[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:MERRor:RCURrent[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:MERRor:RMEan[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:MERRor:RPEak[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:OOFFset:CURRent[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:OOFFset:MEAN[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:OOFFset:PEAK[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:PERRor:PCURrent[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:PERRor:PMEan[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:PERRor:PPEak[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:PERRor:RCURrent[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:PERRor:RMEan[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:PERRor:RPEak[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:RHO:CURRent[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:RHO:MEAN[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:RHO:PEAK[:RESult]?
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:<ResultType>:<LimitType>[:RESUlt]

This command queries whether the limit for the specified result type and limit type was violated.

For details on result types and limit types see chapter 3.2.29, "Result Summary", on page 48.

Suffix:

<ResultType> CFERror | EVM | FDERror | FERRor | MERRor | OOFFset | PERRor | RHO
CFERror = Carrier Frequency Error
EVM = Error Vector Magnitude
FDERror = Frequency deviation error (FSK only)
FERRor = Frequency error (FSK only)
MERRor = Magnitude Error
OOFFset = I/Q Offset
PERRor = Phase Error
RHO = Rho

<LimitType> CURRent | MEAN | PEAK | PCURRent | PMEan | PPEak | RCURRent | RMEan | RPEak
For CFERor, OOFFset, RHO:
CURRent
MEAN
PEAK
For EVM, FDERror, FERRor, MERRor, PERRor:
PCURRent = Peak current value
PMEan = Peak mean value
PPEak = Peak peak value
RCURRent = RMS current value
RMEan = RMS mean value
RPEak = RMS peak value

Return values:

<LimitResult> NONE | PASS | FAIL | MARGIN

NONE
No limit check result available yet.

PASS
All values have passed the limit check.

FAIL
At least one value has exceeded the limit.

MARGIN
currently not used

*RST: NONE

11.10 Importing and Exporting I/Q Data and Results

The I/Q data to be evaluated in the VSA application can not only be measured by the VSA application itself, it can also be imported to the application, provided it has the correct format. Furthermore, the evaluated I/Q data from the VSA application can be exported for further analysis in external applications.

MMEMory:LOAD:IQ:STATe 398
MMEMory:STORe<n>:IQ:COMMent 398
MMEMory:STORe<n>:IQ:STATe 398

MMEMory:LOAD:IQ:STATe 1,<FileName>

This command restores I/Q data from a file.

The file extension is *.iq.tar.

Parameters:

<FileName> String containing the path and name of the source file.

Example: `MMEM:LOAD:IQ:STAT 1, 'C:\R_S\Instr\user\data.iq.tar'`
Loads IQ data from the specified file.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "I/Q Import" on page 211

MMEMory:STORe<n>:IQ:COMMent <Comment>

This command adds a comment to a file that contains I/Q data.

The suffix <n> is irrelevant.

Parameters:

<Comment> String containing the comment.

Example: `MMEM:STOR:IQ:COMM 'Device test 1b'`
Creates a description for the export file.
`MMEM:STOR:IQ:STAT 1, 'C:\R_S\Instr\user\data.iq.tar'`
Stores I/Q data and the comment to the specified file.

Manual operation: See "I/Q Export" on page 211

MMEMory:STORe<n>:IQ:STATe 1, <FileName>

This command writes the captured I/Q data to a file.

The suffix <n> is irrelevant.

The file extension is *.iq.tar. By default, the contents of the file are in 32-bit floating point format.

Secure User Mode

In secure user mode, settings that are to be stored on the instrument are stored to volatile memory, which is restricted to 256 MB. Thus, a "Memory full" error may occur although the hard disk indicates that storage space is still available.

To store data permanently, select an external storage location such as a USB memory device.

For details see "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode" in the "Data Management" section of the R&S FSWP User Manual.

Parameters:

1

<FileName> String containing the path and name of the target file.

Example: `MMEM:STOR:IQ:STAT 1, 'C:\R_S\Instr\user\data.iq.tar'`
Stores the captured I/Q data to the specified file.

Manual operation: See "I/Q Export" on page 211

11.11 Status Reporting System

The status reporting system stores all information on the current operating state of the instrument, e.g. information on errors or limit violations which have occurred. This information is stored in the status registers and in the error queue. The status registers and the error queue can be queried via IEC bus.

In this section, only the status registers/bits specific to the VSA application are described.

For details on the common R&S FSWP status registers refer to the description of remote control basics in the R&S FSWP User Manual.



*RST does not influence the status registers.

Description of the Status Registers

In addition to the registers provided by the base system, the following registers are used in the VSA application:

- `STATus:QUEStionable:SYNC<n>` - contains application-specific information about synchronization errors or errors during burst detection.
- `STATus:QUESTionable:MODulation<n>` – provides information on any limit violations that occur after demodulation in one of the 4 windows
- `STATus:QUESTionable:MODulation<n>:EVM` - limit violations in EVM evaluation
- `STATus:QUESTionable:MODulation<n>:PHASe` - limit violations in Phase Error evaluation
- `STATus:QUESTionable:MODulation<n>:MAGnitude` - limit violations in Magnitude Error evaluation
- `STATus:QUESTionable:MODulation<n>:CFRequency` - limit violations in Carrier Frequency evaluation
- `STATus:QUESTionable:MODulation<n>:IQRHO` - limit violations in I/Q-Offset and RHO evaluation
- `STATus:QUESTionable:MODulation<n>:FSK` - limit violations in FSK evaluation

The `STATus:QUEStionable` register "sums up" the information from all subregisters (e.g. bit 11 sums up the information for all `STATus:QUEStionable:SYNC` registers). For some subregisters, there may be separate registers for each active channel. Thus, if a status bit in the `STATus:QUEStionable` register indicates an error, the error may have occurred in any of the channel-specific subregisters. In this case, you must check the subregister of each channel to determine which channel caused the error. By default, querying the status of a subregister always returns the result for the currently selected channel.

The commands to query the contents of the following status registers are described in chapter 11.11.9, "Querying the Status Registers", on page 405.

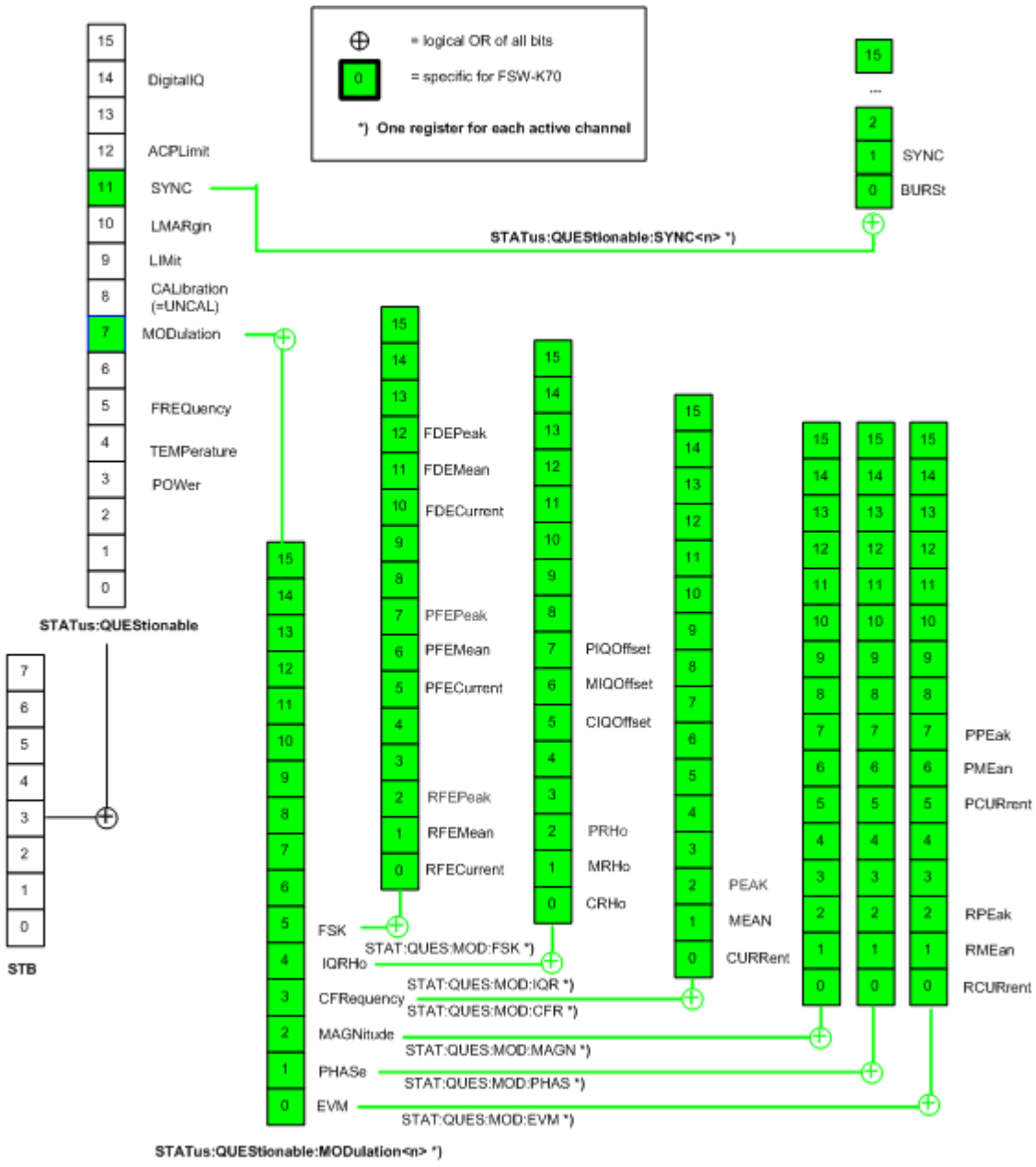


Fig. 11-2: Overview of VSA-specific status registers

- STATus:QUEStionable:SYNC<n> Register....402
- STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n> Register....402
- STATus:QUESTionable:MODulation<n>:EVM Register....402
- STATus:QUESTionable:MODulation<n>:PHASe Register....403
- STATus:QUESTionable:MODulation<n>:MAGnitude Register....403
- STATus:QUESTionable:MODulation<n>:CFRequency Register....404
- STATus:QUESTionable:MODulation<n>:IQRHO Register....404
- STATus:QUESTionable:MODulation<n>:FSK Register....405
- Querying the Status Registers....405

11.11.1 STATus:QUEStionable:SYNC<n> Register

This register contains application-specific information about synchronization errors or errors during burst detection for each window in each VSA channel. It can be queried with commands `STATus:QUEStionable:SYNC:CONDition?` on page 407 and `STATus:QUEStionable:SYNC[:EVENt]?` on page 408.

Table 11-4: Status error bits in STATus:QUEStionable:SYNC register for R&S FSWP-K70

Bit	Definition
0	Burst not found. This bit is set if a burst could not be detected.
1	Sync not found This bit is set if the sync sequence (pattern) of the midamble could not be detected.
2 to 14	Not used.
15	This bit is always 0.

11.11.2 STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n> Register

This register comprises information about any limit violations that may occur after demodulation in any of the VSA windows. It can be queried with commands `STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:CONDition?` on page 407 and `STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>[:EVENt]?` on page 407.



The status of the `STATus:QUESTionable:MODulation` register is indicated in bit 7 of the "STATus:QUESTionable" register. It can be queried using the `STATus:QUESTionable:EVENt` command.

Bit No	Meaning
0	Error in EVM evaluation
1	Error in Phase Error evaluation
2	Error in Magnitude Error evaluation
3	Error in Carrier Frequency evaluation
4	Error in I/Q offset or RHO evaluation
5	Error in FSK evaluation
6-15	These bits are not used

11.11.3 STATus:QUESTionable:MODulation<n>:EVM Register

This register comprises information about limit violations in EVM evaluation. It can be queried with commands

STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:EVM:CONDition and
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:EVM[:EVENt].

Bit No	Meaning
0	Error in current RMS value
1	Error in mean RMS value
2	Error in peak RMS value
3-4	These bits are not used
5	Error in current peak value
6	Error in mean peak value
7	Error in peak peak value
8-15	These bits are not used

11.11.4 STATus:QUESTionable:MODulation<n>:PHASe Register

This register comprises information about limit violations in Phase Error evaluation. It can be queried with commands
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:PHASe:CONDition and
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:PHASe[:EVENt].

Bit No	Meaning
0	Error in current RMS value
1	Error in mean RMS value
2	Error in peak RMS value
3-4	These bits are not used
5	Error in current peak value
6	Error in mean peak value
7	Error in peak peak value
8-15	These bits are not used

11.11.5 STATus:QUESTionable:MODulation<n>:MAGnitude Register

This register comprises information about limit violations in Magnitude Error evaluation. It can be queried with commands
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:MAGNitude:CONDition and
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:MAGNitude[:EVENt].

Bit No	Meaning
0	Error in current RMS value
1	Error in mean RMS value
2	Error in peak RMS value
3-4	These bits are not used
5	Error in current peak value
6	Error in mean peak value
7	Error in peak peak value
8-15	These bits are not used

11.11.6 STATus:QUESTionable:MODulation<n>:CFRequency Register

This register comprises information about limit violations in Carrier Frequency evaluation. It can be queried with commands
`STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:CFREQuency:CONDition` and
`STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:CFREQuency[:EVENt]`.

Bit No	Meaning
0	Error in current value
1	Error in mean value
2	Error in peak value
3-15	These bits are not used

11.11.7 STATus:QUESTionable:MODulation<n>:IQRHO Register

This register comprises information about limit violations in I/Q offset or RHO evaluation. It can be queried with commands
`STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:IQRHO:CONDition` and
`STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:IQRHO[:EVENt]`.

Bit No	Meaning
0	Error in current RHO value
1	Error in mean RHO value
2	Error in peak RHO value
3-4	These bits are not used
5	Error in current I/Q offset value
6	Error in mean I/Q offset value

Bit No	Meaning
7	Error in peak I/Q offset value
8-15	These bits are not used

11.11.8 STATus:QUESTionable:MODulation<n>:FSK Register

This register comprises information about limit violations in FSK evaluation. It can be queried with commands
`STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:FSK:CONDition` and
`STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:FSK[:EVENt]`.

Bit No	Meaning
0	Error in current Frequency Error RMS value
1	Error in mean Frequency Error RMS value
2	Error in peak Frequency Error RMS value
3-4	These bits are not used
5	Error in current Frequency Error peak value
6	Error in mean Frequency Error peak value
7	Error in peak Frequency Error peak value
8-9	These bits are not used
10	Error in current Frequency Deviation value
11	Error in mean Frequency Deviation value
12	Error in peak Frequency Deviation value
13-15	These bits are not used

11.11.9 Querying the Status Registers

The following commands query the contents of the individual status registers.

STATus:QUEStionable:ACPLimit:CONDition?....407
STATus:QUEStionable:DIQ:CONDition?....407
STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency:CONDition?....407
STATus:QUEStionable:LIMit<m>:CONDition?....407
STATus:QUEStionable:LMARgin<m>:CONDition?....407
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:CONDition?....407
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:CFRequency:CONDition?....407
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:EVM:CONDition?....407
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:FSK:CONDition?....407
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:IQRHo:CONDition?....407
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:MAGNitude:CONDition?....407
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:PHASe:CONDition?....407

STATus:QUEStionable:POWer:CONDition? 407
STATus:QUEStionable:SYNC:CONDition? 407
STATus:QUEStionable:ACPLimit[:EVENt]? 407
STATus:QUEStionable:DIQ[:EVENt]? 407
STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency[:EVENt]? 407
STATus:QUEStionable:LIMit<m> [:EVENt]? 407
STATus:QUEStionable:LMARgin<m>[:EVENt]? 407
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>[:EVENt]? 407
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:CFRequency[:EVENt]? 407
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:EVM[:EVENt]? 407
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:FSK[:EVENt]? 407
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:IQRHo[:EVENt]? 407
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:MAGNitude[:EVENt]? 407
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:PHASe[:EVENt]? 407
STATus:QUEStionable:POWer[:EVENt]? 408
STATus:QUEStionable:SYNC[:EVENt]? 408
STATus:QUEStionable:ACPLimit:ENABle 408
STATus:QUEStionable:DIQ:ENABle 408
STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency:ENABle 408
STATus:QUEStionable:LIMit<m>:ENABle 408
STATus:QUEStionable:LMARgin<m>:ENABle 408
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:ENABle 408
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:CFRequency:ENABle 408
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:EVM:ENABle 408
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:FSK:ENABle 408
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:IQRHo:ENABle 408
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:MAGNitude:ENABle 408
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:PHASe:ENABle 408
STATus:QUEStionable:POWer:ENABle 408
STATus:QUEStionable:SYNC:ENABle 408
STATus:QUEStionable:ACPLimit:NTRansition 408
STATus:QUEStionable:DIQ:NTRansition 408
STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency:NTRansition 408
STATus:QUEStionable:LIMit<m>:NTRansition 409
STATus:QUEStionable:LMARgin<m>:NTRansition 409
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:NTRansition 409
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:CFRequency:NTRansition 409
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:EVM:NTRansition 409
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:FSK:NTRansition 409
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:IQRHo:NTRansition 409
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:MAGNitude:NTRansition 409
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:PHASe:NTRansition 409
STATus:QUEStionable:POWer:NTRansition 409
STATus:QUEStionable:SYNC:NTRansition 409
STATus:QUEStionable:ACPLimit:PTRansition 409
STATus:QUEStionable:DIQ:PTRansition 409
STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency:PTRansition 409
STATus:QUEStionable:LIMit<m>:PTRansition 409
STATus:QUEStionable:LMARgin<m>:PTRansition 409
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:PTRansition 409

STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:CFRequency:PTRansition 409
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:EVM:PTRansition 409
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:FSK:PTRansition 409
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:IQRHo:PTRansition 409
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:MAGNitude:PTRansition 409
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:PHASe:PTRansition 410
STATus:QUEStionable:POWer:PTRansition 410
STATus:QUEStionable:SYNC:PTRansition 410

STATus:QUEStionable:ACPLimit:CONDition? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:DIQ:CONDition? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency:CONDition? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:LIMit<m>:CONDition? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:LMARgin<m>:CONDition? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:CONDition? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:CFRequency:CONDition?
<ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:EVM:CONDition? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:FSK:CONDition? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:IQRHo:CONDition? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:MAGNitude:CONDition? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:PHASe:CONDition? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:POWer:CONDition? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:SYNC:CONDition? <ChannelName>

This command reads out the CONDition section of the status register.

The command does not delete the contents of the EVENt section.

Query parameters:

<ChannelName> String containing the name of the channel.
The parameter is optional. If you omit it, the command works for the currently active channel.

Usage: Query only

STATus:QUEStionable:ACPLimit[:EVENt]? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:DIQ[:EVENt]? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency[:EVENt]? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:LIMit<m> [:EVENt]? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:LMARgin<m>[:EVENt]? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>[:EVENt]? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:CFRequency[:EVENt]? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:EVM[:EVENt]? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:FSK[:EVENt]? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:IQRHo[:EVENt]? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:MAGNitude[:EVENt]? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:PHASe[:EVENt]? <ChannelName>

STATus:QUEStionable:POWer[:EVENt]? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:SYNC[:EVENt]? <ChannelName>

This command reads out the EVENt section of the status register.

The command also deletes the contents of the EVENt section.

Query parameters:

<ChannelName> String containing the name of the channel.
The parameter is optional. If you omit it, the command works for the currently active channel.

Usage: Query only

STATus:QUEStionable:ACPLimit:ENABle <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:DIQ:ENABle <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency:ENABle <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:LIMit<m>:ENABle <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:LMARgin<m>:ENABle <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:ENABle <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:CFRequency:ENABle <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:EVM:ENABle <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:FSK:ENABle <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:IQRHo:ENABle <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:MAGNitude:ENABle <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:PHASe:ENABle <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:POWer:ENABle <BitDefinition>
STATus:QUEStionable:SYNC:ENABle <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>

This command controls the ENABle part of a register.

The ENABle part allows true conditions in the EVENt part of the status register to be reported in the summary bit. If a bit is 1 in the enable register and its associated event bit transitions to true, a positive transition will occur in the summary bit reported to the next higher level.

Parameters:

<BitDefinition> Range: 0 to 65535

<ChannelName> String containing the name of the channel.
The parameter is optional. If you omit it, the command works for the currently active channel.

STATus:QUEStionable:ACPLimit:NTRansition <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:DIQ:NTRansition <BitDefinition>,<ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency:NTRansition <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>

STATus:QUEStionable:LIMit<m>:NTRansition <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:LMARgin<m>:NTRansition <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:NTRansition <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:CFRequency:NTRansition <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:EVM:NTRansition <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:FSK:NTRansition <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:IQRHo:NTRansition <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:MAGNitude:NTRansition <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:PHASe:NTRansition <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:POWer:NTRansition <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:SYNC:NTRansition <BitDefinition>,<ChannelName>

This command controls the Negative TRansition part of a register.

Setting a bit causes a 1 to 0 transition in the corresponding bit of the associated register. The transition also writes a 1 into the associated bit of the corresponding EVENt register.

Parameters:

<BitDefinition> Range: 0 to 65535

<ChannelName> String containing the name of the channel.
The parameter is optional. If you omit it, the command works for the currently active channel.

STATus:QUEStionable:ACPLimit:PTRansition <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:DIQ:PTRansition <BitDefinition>,<ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency:PTRansition <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:LIMit<m>:PTRansition <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:LMARgin<m>:PTRansition <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:PTRansition <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:CFRequency:PTRansition <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:EVM:PTRansition <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:FSK:PTRansition <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:IQRHo:PTRansition <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:MAGNitude:PTRansition <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>

STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation<n>:PHASe:PTRansition <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:POWer:PTRansition <BitDefinition>, <ChannelName>
STATus:QUEStionable:SYNC:PTRansition <BitDefinition>,<ChannelName>

These commands control the Positive TRansition part of a register.

Setting a bit causes a 0 to 1 transition in the corresponding bit of the associated register. The transition also writes a 1 into the associated bit of the corresponding EVENt register.

Parameters:

<BitDefinition> Range: 0 to 65535

<ChannelName> String containing the name of the channel.
The parameter is optional. If you omit it, the command works for the currently active channel.

11.12 Commands for Compatibility

The following commands are maintained for compatibility reasons with previous R&S analyzers only. Use the specified alternative commands for new remote control programs.

CALCulate<n>:FSK:DEViation:COMPensation....410
[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize[:VALue]....410
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SBANd....411

CALCulate<n>:FSK:DEViation:COMPensation <RefDevComp>

This command defines whether the deviation error is compensated for when calculating the frequency error for FSK modulation.

Note that this command is maintained for compatibility reasons only. For newer remote programs, use `[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize:FDERror` on page 330.

Setting parameters:

<RefDevComp> ON | OFF | 1 | 0

ON
Scales the reference signal to the actual deviation of the measurement signal.

OFF
Uses the entered nominal deviation for the reference signal.

*RST: 1

[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize[:VALue] <Normalize>

This command switches the compensation of the IQ offset and the compensation of amplitude droop on or off.

Note that this command is maintained for compatibility reasons only. Use the more specific `[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize` commands for new remote control programs (see chapter 11.5.8, "Demodulation Settings", on page 324).

Setting parameters:

<Normalize> ON | OFF | 1 | 0

OFF
No compensation for amplitude droop nor I/Q offset

ON
Compensation for amplitude droop and I/Q offset enabled

*RST: 1

[SENSe:]DDEMod:SBANd <SidebandPos>

This command selects the sideband for the demodulation.

Note that this command is maintained for compatibility reasons only. Use the `SENS:SWAP:IQ` command for new remote control programs (see `[SENSe:]SWAPiq` on page 309).

Setting parameters:

<SidebandPos> NORMal | INVerse

NORMal
Normal (non-inverted) position

INVerse
Inverted position

*RST: NORMal

11.13 Programming Examples

The following examples demonstrate how to perform vector signal analysis in a remote environment.

These examples are meant to demonstrate the use of the most common remote commands for vector signal analysis. Note that not all commands executed here are actually necessary, as they may reflect default settings.

- Measurement Example 1: User-defined Measurement of Continuous QPSK Signal 412
- Measurement Example 2: GSM EDGE Burst Measurement Based on a Digital Standard 413
- Measurement Example 3: User-Defined Pattern Search and Limit Check 417

11.13.1 Measurement Example 1: User-defined Measurement of Continuous QPSK Signal

The following example describes a scenario similar to the one for manual operation described in

```
//-----------Configuring the measurement ------------

*RST
//Reset the instrument
FREQ:CENT 1GHz
//Set the center frequency.
DISP:TRAC:Y:RLEV 4dBm
//Set the reference level
INST:CRE:NEW DDEM,'MyVSA'
//Create new measurement channel for vector signal analysis named "MyVSA"

//--------- Configuring the expected input signal ---------------

DDEM:FORM QPSK
//Set the modulation type
DDEM:QPSK:FORM NORM
//Set the modulation order
DDEM:MAPP:CAT?
//Query the available symbol mappings for QPSK modulation
DDEM:MAPP 'WCDMA'
//Set the symbol mapping to WCDMA
DDEM:SRAT 1 MHz
//Set the symbol rate
DDEM:TFIL:NAME 'RRC'
DDEM:TFIL:ALPH 0.35
//Select the RRC transmit filter

//--------- Configuring an averaged EVM vs Time result display ---------

LAY:ADD? '1',RIGH,EVEC
//Create new window to the right of I/Q constellation (window 1) with
//error vector as data type
//Result: '5'
CALC5:FORM MAGN
//Set result type for window 5 to magnitude = EVM
DISPlay:WINDow5:TRACe2:MODE AVER
//Add a second trace in average mode
DISPlay:WINDow5:TRACe3:MODE MAXH
//Add a third trace in max hold mode
SWE:COUN 10
//Calculate an average over 10 sweeps

//--------------Performing the measurement-----
```

```
INIT:CONT OFF
//Select single sweep mode.
INIT;*WAI
//Initiate a new measurement and wait until the 10 sweeps have finished.

//-----Storing the Constellation I/Q diagram to a file ------

DISP:WIND1:SIZE LARG
//Display the I/Q Constellation result display (window 1) in full screen.
HCOP:DEST 'MMEM'
//Define the destination of the screenshot as a file.
HCOP:DEV:LANG BMP
//Select bmp as the file format.
MMEM:NAME 'C:\R_S\INST\USER\IQConstellation.bmp'
//Select the file name for the printout.
HCOP:ITEM:ALL
//Print all screen elements
HCOP
//Store the printout in a file called 'IQConstellation.bmp'.
DISP:WIND5:SIZE SMAL
//Restore the I/Q Constellation result display to one subwindow.


//------------Storing the EVM trace data to a file---------------

FORM:DEXP:HEAD ON
//Include a header in the trace export file
FORM:DEXP:MODE TRAC
//Export the trace data, not raw I/Q data
MMEM:STOR4:TRAC 1,'AverageEVM'
//Save the detected symbol values (x-values are not exported with trace data)
//Results:
MMEM:STOR5:TRAC 1,'AverageEVM'
//Save the  EVM values (window 5) to an ascii file.
//Results:
//
```

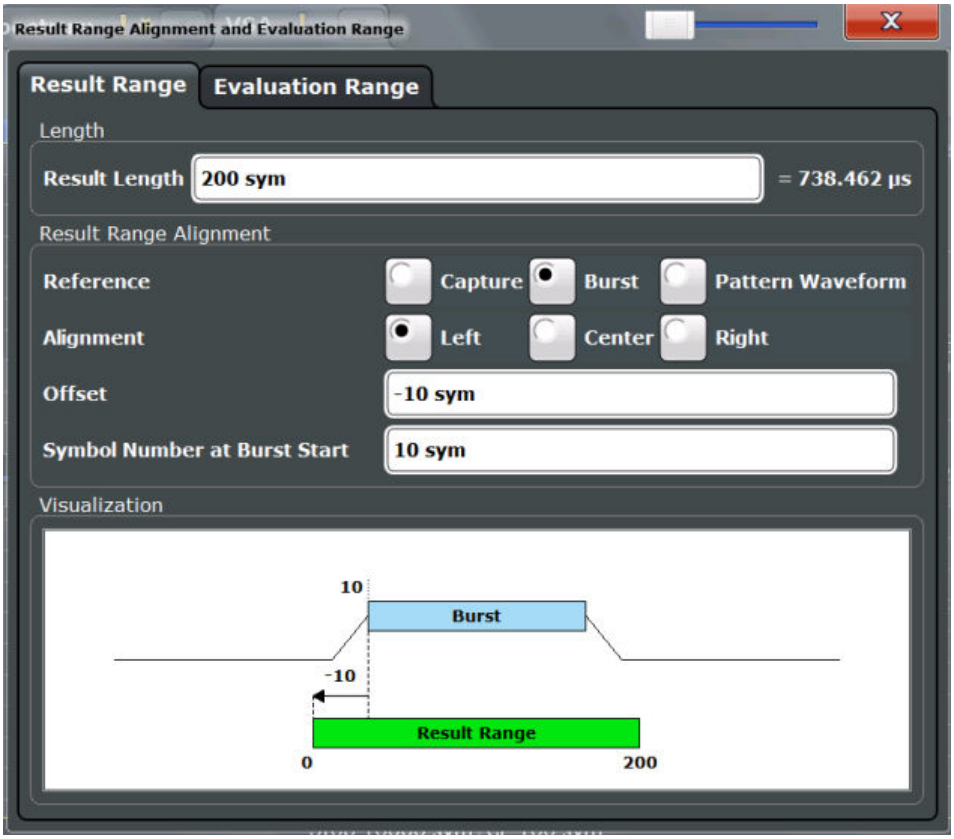
11.13.2 Measurement Example 2: GSM EDGE Burst Measurement Based on a Digital Standard

The following example describes a scenario similar to the one for manual operation described in



Note that although this example uses the settings from a predefined digital standard, the configuration is changed to demonstrate the possibilities of the VSA application. A measurement that is performed strictly according to the standard requires much less programming efforts.

The rising and falling edges of a GSM burst are analyzed using the following result range settings:




```
//-----------Configuring the measurement ------------

*RST
//Reset the instrument
FREQ:CENT 1GHz
//Set the center frequency.
DISP:TRAC:Y:RLEV 4dBm
//Set the reference level
INST:CRE:NEW DDEM,'VSA'
//Create new measurement channel for vector signal analysis named "VSA"

//-------Loading the required digital standard -----------------

DDEM:PRES 'EDGE_NB'
//Loads the GSM EDGE_8PSK standard file and the settings defined there

//------Changing data acquisition settings --------------------

DDEM:RLEN 10000 sym

//-------- Defining the result range ---------------
DDEMod:TIME 200
```

```
//Defines the result length as 200 symbols.
CALC:TRAC:ADJ BURS
//Defines the burst as the reference for the result range
CALC:TRAC:ADJ:ALIG LEFT
//Aligns the result range to the left edge of the burst
CALC:TRAC:ADJ:ALIG:OFFS -10
//Defines an offset of 10 symbols from the burst start
DISP:TRAC:X:VOFF 10
//Defines the symbol number 10 as the result range start

//----------Defining the evaluation range ---------

CALC:ELIN:STAT ON
CALC:ELIN1 10
CALC:ELIN2 190
//Evaluation range starts at symbol 10 and ends at symbol 190

//--------- Changing the result display ---------

LAY:WIND4:REM
//Close symbol table display (window 4)
DISPlay:WINDow1:TRACe2:MODE MAXH
//Add a second trace in max hold mode to EVM vs Time display (window 1)
LAY:ADD? '3',RIGH,MEAS
//Create new window to the right of capture buffer (window 3) with
//measurement signal as data type
//Result: '4'
CALC4:FORM MAGN
//Set result type for window 4 to magnitude
DISPlay:WINDow4:TRACe2:MODE WRIT
CALC4:TRAC2 REF
//Add a second trace in clear/write mode for the reference signal

//-------- Activating limit checks for modulation accuracy ---------

CALC:LIM:MACC:STAT ON
//Activates limit checks for all values in the Result Summary

//--------------Performing the measurement -----

INIT:CONT OFF
//Select single sweep mode.
INIT;*WAI
//Initiate a new measurement and wait until the 10 sweeps have finished.

//----- Retrieving Results ------

CALC2:MARK:FUNC:DDEM:STAT:EVM? AVG
CALC:LIM:MACC:EVM:RCUR?
//Query the value and check the limit for the EVM RMS value in the
```

```
//result summary for the current evaluation range
//Result:
CALC2:MARK:FUNC:DDEM:STAT:EVM? PAVG
CALC:LIM:MACC:EVM:PPE?
//Query the value and check the limit for the largest error vector magnitude
//in the measurement.
//Result:
CALC2:MARK:FUNC:DDEM:STAT:CFER? AVG
CALC:LIM:MACC:CFER:MEAN?
//Query the value and check the limit for the mean carrier frequency offset
//in the result summary for the current evaluation range
//Result:

//------- Storing trace data to a file ---------------

FORM:DEXP:HEAD ON
//Include a header in the trace export file
FORM:DEXP:MODE TRAC
//Export the trace data, not raw I/Q data
DISP:WIND1:TRAC2:X:STAR?
//Query the first value of the x-axis for the current result range
//(x-values are not exported with trace data)
//Result:
MMEM:STOR4:TRAC 1,'Measurement signal'
//Save the measurement signal values (trace 1 in window 4) to an ascii file.
//Results:
//
MMEM:STOR4:TRAC 2,'Reference signal'
//Save the reference signal values (trace 2 in window 4) to an ascii file.
//Results:
//
MMEM:STOR2:TRAC 1,'Result Summary'
//Save the result summary values (window 2)  for the current result range
//to an ascii file.
//Results:
//

//-------- Retrieving results for further result ranges -------->

DDEM:SEAR:MBUR:CALC?
//Query the number of result ranges (current is last)
//Use variable <x> to determine number of previous result range
//DDEM:SEAR:MBUR:CALC <x>
//Move to next result range and repeat section "retrieving results" for
//range-specific results
```

11.13.3 Measurement Example 3: User-Defined Pattern Search and Limit Check

In this example a user-defined pattern is used to detect bursts and the calculated measurement results are checked against defined limits. The configuration settings are stored as a user-defined standard.

```
//-----------Configuring the measurement ------------

*RST
//Reset the instrument
FREQ:CENT 1GHz
//Set the center frequency.
DISP:TRAC:Y:RLEV 4dBm
//Set the reference level
INST:CRE:NEW DDEM,'VSA'
//Create new measurement channel for vector signal analysis named "VSA"

//----------------- Creating a pattern ------------------

DDEM:SEAR:SYNC:NAME 'EDGE_TSC_CUST'
//Create new pattern
DDEM:SEAR:SYNC:NST 4
DDEM:SEAR:SYNC:DATA '00030001000000000003000200020001000300010001'
DDEM:SEAR:SYNC:COMM 'Customized pattern'
DDEM:SEAR:SYNC:TEXT 'Special edge normal Burst'
DDEM:SEAR:SYNC:NAME 'EDGE_TSC_CUST'
//Store customized pattern
DDEM:SEAR:SYNC:PATT:ADD 'EDGE_TSC_CUST'
//Add new pattern to current standard

//--------- Configuring the expected input signal ---------------
DDEM:FORM QPSK
//Set the modulation type
DDEM:QPSK:FORM NORM
//Set the modulation order
DDEM:MAPP:CAT?
//Query the available symbol mappings for QPSK modulation
DDEM:MAPP 'WCDMA'
//Set the symbol mapping to WCDMA
DDEM:SRAT 1 MHz
//Set the symbol rate

DDEM:SIGN BURS
//Define input signal as burst signal
DDEM:SIGN:PATT ON
//Enable pattern search
DDEM:SEAR:SYNC:CAT? CURR
//Query the names of all defined patterns assigned to the current standard
DDEM:SEAR:SYNC:SEL 'EDGE_TSC_CUST'
```

```
//Select a pattern
DDEM:STAN:SYNC:OFFS 10
//Ignore the first 10 symbols of the signal before comparing pattern
DDEM:STAN:SYNC:OFFS:STAT ON
DDEM:SEAR:SYNC:STAT ON


//------ Storing the new settings as a user-defined standard -------------

DDEM:STAN:SAVE 'C:\TEMP\CustomizedBurstMeas'

//--------------Performing the measurement -----

INIT:CONT OFF
//Select single sweep mode.
INIT;*WAI
//Initiate a new measurement and wait until it has finished.

//----- Retrieving Results ------
TRAC3:DATA? TRACE1
//Query the trace results of the capture buffer display.
//Results:
//
TRAC2:DATA? TRACE1
//Query the results of the result summary.
//Results:
//
```

A Annex

The following sections are provided for reference purposes and include detailed information such as formulae and abbreviations.

- Abbreviations 419
- Predefined Standards and Settings 420
- Predefined Measurement and Tx Filters 427
- ASCII File Export Format for VSA Data 429
- Known Data File Syntax Description 431
- Formulae 433
- I/Q Data File Format (iq-tar) 447

A.1 Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are commonly used in the description of the R&S FSWP-K70 option.

Abbreviation	Meaning	See section
FSK	Frequency Shift Keying Modulation mode for which the information is encrypted in the frequency.	Frequency Shift Keying (FSK)
ISI	Inter-symbol Interference	
ISI-free demodulation	Demodulation structure in which the signal is no longer influenced by adjacent symbols at the decision instants after signal-adapted filtering.	System-Theoretical Modulation and Demodulation Filters
MEAS filter	Measurement Filter Weighting filter for the measurement.	System-Theoretical Modulation and Demodulation Filters
MSK	Minimum Shift Keying Modulation mode.	Minimum Shift Keying (MSK)
NDA Demodulator	Non Data Aided Demodulator Demodulation without any knowledge of the sent data contents.	Demodulation and Algorithms
PSK	Phase Shift Keying Modulation mode for which the information lies within the phase or within the phase transitions.	Phase Shift Keying (PSK)
QAM	Quadrature Amplitude Modulation Modulation mode for which the information is encrypted both in the amplitude and phase.	Quadrature Amplitude Modulation (QAM)

Abbreviation	Meaning	See section
RMS	Root Mean Square	Averaging RMS Quantities
RX filter	Receive Filter Baseband filter in analyzer used for signal-adapted filtering.	System-Theoretical Modulation and Demodulation Filters
Transmit filter	Transmitter Filter Digital impulse shaping filter in signal processing unit of transmitter.	System-Theoretical Modulation and Demodulation Filters
VSA	Vector Signal Analysis Measurement at complex modulated RF carriers.	

A.2 Predefined Standards and Settings

In the "Digital Standards" menu, predefined basic settings for standards can be selected and user-defined standards stored (see chapter 5.2, "Configuration According to Digital Standards", on page 132).

The most common measurements are predefined as standard settings for a large number of mobile radio networks. The instrument comes prepared with the following settings for those standards:

- Capture length and result length
- Signal description
- Modulation
- Transmit filter and measurement filter
- Burst/Pattern search configuration
- Result range alignment
- Evaluation range settings
- Display configuration

The standard settings are grouped in folders to facilitate selecting a standard.

Table 1-1: List of predefined standards and settings

Folder	Standard (SCPI *)	Modulation Mapping	Symbol rate	Transmit Filter Meas.Filter	Alpha/BT	Search for Burst	Search for Pattern	Pattern	Result length	Alignment	Evaluation Range
GSM	GSM_NormalBurst (GSM)	DMSK GSM	270.83333 kHz	GMSK NONE	0.3	✓	✓	GSM_TSC0 (...) GSM_TSC7	148	Pattern to Center	0.5 - 147.25
	GSM_SynchronizationBurst (GSM_SB)	DMSK GSM	270.83333 kHz	GMSK NONE	0.3	✓	✓	GSM_SB0 (...) GSM_SB2	148	Pattern to Center	3 - 144
	GSM_Frequency-Burst (GSM_FB)	DMSK GSM	270.83333 kHz	GMSK NONE	0.3	✓	✓	GSM_FB0 GSM_FB01	148	Pattern to Center	3 - 144
	GSM_AccessBurst (GSM_AB)	DMSK GSM	270.83333 kHz	GMSK NONE	0.3	✓	✓	GSM_AB0 (...) GSM_AB2	88	Pattern to Center	8 - 85
	EDGE_8PSK (EDGE_NB, EDGE_Normalburst)	3π/8-8PSK EDGE	270.833 kHz	Linearized GMSK EDGE_NSR	-	✓	✓	EDGE_TSC0 (...) EDGE_TS7	148	Pattern to Center	3-144.75
	EDGE_16QAM	π/4-16QAM EDGE	270.833 kHz	Linearized GMSK EDGE_NSR	-	✓	✓	16QAM_EDGE_TSC0 (...) 16QAM_EDGE_TS7	148	Pattern to Center	3-144.75

*) The SCPI parameter for remote commands is provided where it differs from the standard name or a short form is available.

Folder	Standard (SCPI *)	Modulation Mapping	Symbol rate	Transmit Filter Meas.Filter	Alpha/BT	Search for Burst	Search for Pattern	Pattern	Result length	Alignment	Evaluation Range
	EDGE_32QAM	π/4-32QAM EDGE	270.833 kHz	Linearized GMSK EDGE_NSR	-	✓	✓	32QAM_EDGE_TSC0 (...) 32QAM_EDGE_TS7	148	Pattern to Center	3-144.75
	EDGE_QPSK_HSR_NarrowPulse	3π/4-QPSK EDGE	325 kHz	EDGE Narrow Pulse Shape EDGE HSR (Narrow Pulse)	-	✓	✓	EDGE_HSR_QPSK_TSC0 (...) EDGE_HSR_QPSK_TSC1..7	177	Pattern to Center	4- 172.75
	EDGE_QPSK_HSR_WidePulse	3π/4-QPSK EDGE	325 kHz	EDGE Wide Pulse Shape EDGE HSR (Wide Pulse)	-	✓	✓	EDGE_HSR_QPSK_TSC0 (...) EDGE_HSR_QPSK_TSC1..7	177	Pattern to Center	4- 172.75
	EDGE_16QAM_HSR_Narrow-Pulse	π/4-16QAM EDGE	325 kHz	EDGE Narrow Pulse Shape EDGE HSR (Narrow Pulse)	-	✓	✓	EDGE_HSR_16QAM_TSC0 (...) EDGE_HSR_16QAM_TSC1..7	177	Pattern to Center	4- 172.75
	EDGE_16QAM_HSR_WidePulse	π/4-16QAM EDGE	325 kHz	EDGE Wide Pulse Shape EDGE HSR (Wide Pulse)	-	✓	✓	EDGE_HSR_16QAM_TSC0 (...) EDGE_HSR_16QAM_TSC1..7	177	Pattern to Center	4- 172.75

*) The SCPI parameter for remote commands is provided where it differs from the standard name or a short form is available.

Folder	Standard (SCPI *)	Modulation Mapping	Symbol rate	Transmit Filter Meas.Filter	Alpha/BT	Search for Burst	Search for Pattern	Pattern	Result length	Alignment	Evaluation Range
	EDGE_32QAM_HSR_Narrow-Pulse	-π/4-32QAM EDGE	325 kHz	EDGE Narrow Pulse Shape EDGE HSR (Narrow Pulse)	-	✓	✓	EDGE_HSR_32QAM_TSC0 (...) EDGE_HSR_32QAM_TSC1..7	177	Pattern to Center	4- 172.75
	EDGE_32QAM_HSR_WidePulse	-π/4-32QAM EDGE	325 kHz	EDGE Wide Pulse Shape EDGE HSR (Wide Pulse)	-	✓	✓	EDGE_HSR_32QAM_TSC0 (...) EDGE_HSR_32QAM_TSC1..7	177	Pattern to Center	4- 172.75
TETRA	TETRA_Discontinuous-Downlink (TETRA_NDDOWN)	π/4-DQPSK TETRA	18 kHz	RRC RRC	0.35	✓	-	TETRA_S1 ... TETRA_S3	246	Burst to Center	0 - 244
	TETRA_Continuous-Downlink (TETRA_NCDOWN)	π/4-DQPSK TETRA	18 kHz	RRC RRC	0.35	✓	-	TETRA_E TETRA_S	255	Burst to Center	0 - 244
3GPP	3G_WCDMA (3G_WCDMA_FWD, 3G_WCDMA_REV)	QPSK WCDMA	3.84 MHz	RRC RRC	0.22	-	-	-	800	Capture/ Left	-
*) The SCPI parameter for remote commands is provided where it differs from the standard name or a short form is available.											

Folder	Standard (SCPI *)	Modulation Mapping	Symbol rate	Transmit Filter Meas.Filter	Alpha/BT	Search for Burst	Search for Pattern	Pattern	Result length	Alignment	Evaluation Range
CDMA	CDMA2000_1X_FWD (F1CD, CDMA2K_1X_FWD)	QPSK CDMA2K_FWD	1.2288 MHz	CDMA 2000 1X FWD Low ISI Meas Filter	-	-	-	-	800	Capture/ Left	-
	CDMA2000_1X_REV (R1CD)	Offset QPSK Gray	1.2288 MHz	CDMA 2000 1X Reverse Low ISI Meas Filter	-	-	-	-	800	Capture/ Left	-
APCO25	APCO25_CQPSK	π/4 DQPSK APCO25	4.8 kHz	RC NONE	0.2 -	-	-	-	200	Capture/ Left	-
	APCO25_C4FM	4FSK APCO25	4.8 kHz	APCO25 C4FM Rectangular	-	-	-	-	200	Capture/ Left	-
	APCO_P2_H-CDM	4FSK APCO_25_Phase_2	6 kHz	APCO2 5 H-CPM Rectangular	-	✓	-	-	168	Burst/ Center	entire result range
	APCO_P2_H-DQPSK	4FSK APCO_25_Phase_2	6 kHz	NONE Rectangular	-	-	-	-	180	Capture/ Left	entire result range
Bluetooth	Bluetooth_DH1	2FSK Natural	1 MHz	GMSK None	0.5	✓	-	-	366	Burst to Center	2 - 363.75
	Bluetooth_DH3	2FSK Natural	1 MHz	GMSK None	0.5	✓	-	-	1622	Burst to Center	2 - 1619.75
	Bluetooth_DH5	2FSK Natural	1 MHz	GMSK None	0.5	✓	-	-	2870	Burst to Center	2 - 2867.75

*) The SCPI parameter for remote commands is provided where it differs from the standard name or a short form is available.

Folder	Standard (SCPI *)	Modulation Mapping	Symbol rate	Transmit Filter Meas.Filter	Alpha/BT	Search for Burst	Search for Pattern	Pattern	Result length	Alignment	Evaluation Range
	Blue-tooth_Low Energy	2FSK Natural	1 MHz	GMSK None	0.5	✓	-	-	376	Burst to Center	60 - 347.75
DECT	DECT_P32_FixedPart (DECT_FP)	2FSK Natural	1.152 MHz	GMSK None	0.5	✓	✓	DECT_PP DECT_PP_Prolonged	424	Capture Left	0 - 799.75
	DECT_P32_Portable-Part	2FSK Natural	1.152 MHz	GMSK None	0.5	✓	✓	DECT_FP DECT_FP_Prolonged	424	Capture Left	-
DVB-S2	DVB_S2_8PSK	8PSK DVB_S2_8PSK	20 MHz	RRC RRC	0.35	-	-	-	90	Capture Left	-
	DVB_S2_16APSK	UserQAM 16ary DVB_S2_16APSK_34	20 MHz	RRC RRC	0.35	-	-	-	180	Capture Left	-
	DVB_S2_32APSK	UserQAM 32ary DVB_S2_32APSK_34	20 MHz	RRC RRC	0.35	-	-	-	270	Capture Left	-
	DVB_S2_QPSK	QPSK DVB_S2_QPSK	20 MHz	RRC RRC	0.35	-	-	-	90	Capture Left	-
ZIGBEE	ZIG-BEE_BPSK_868M_300K	BPSK Natural	300 kHz	RC None	1.0	✓	-	-	1000	Busrt to Center	-

*) The SCPI parameter for remote commands is provided where it differs from the standard name or a short form is available.

Folder	Standard (SCPI *)	Modulation Mapping	Symbol rate	Transmit Filter Meas.Filter	Alpha/BT	Search for Burst	Search for Pattern	Pattern	Result length	Alignment	Evaluation Range
	ZIG-BEE_BPSK_915M_600K	BPSK Natural	600 kHz	RC None	1.0	✓	-	-	1000	Burst to Center	-
	ZIG-BEE_OQPSK_2450M_1M	Offset-QPSK Gray	1 MHz	Half Sine -	-	✓	-	-	1000	Burst to Center	-
*) The SCPI parameter for remote commands is provided where it differs from the standard name or a short form is available.											

A.3 Predefined Measurement and Tx Filters

The most frequently required measurement and TX filters required for vector signal analysis according to digital standards are provided by the R&S FSWP VSA application.

For general information on the use of these filters see chapter 4.1, "Filters and Bandwidths During Signal Processing", on page 60.

A.3.1 Transmit Filters

The transmit filters required for common standards are predefined in the VSA application.

Table 1-2: Overview of predefined Transmit filters

RC	Raised cosine
RRC	Root raised cosine
Gauss	Gauss filter
GMSK	Gauss filter convolved with a rectangular filter; typically used for MSK
Linearized GMSK	Standard-specific filter for GSM EDGE (3GPP TS 45.004), normal symbol rate
EDGE Narrow Pulse Shape	Standard-specific filter for GSM EDGE (higher symbol rate)
EDGE Wide Pulse Shape	Standard-specific filter for GSM EDGE (higher symbol rate)
Half Sine	Half Sine filter
APCO25 C4FM	Filter for the APCO25 C4FM standard.
APCO25 H-CPM	Filter for the APCO25 Phase 2 standard.
APCO25 H-DQPSK	Filter for the APCO25 Phase 2 standard.
APCO25 H-D8PSK Narrow	Filter for the APCO25 Phase 2 standard.
APCO25 H-D8PSK Wide	Filter for the APCO25 Phase 2 standard.
CDMA2000 1X Forward	Filter for CDMA ONE forward link (TIA/EIA/IS-95-A May 1995) and CDMA2000 1X forward link (http://www.3gpp2.org/Public_html/specs/C.S0002-C_v1.0.pdf 28/05/2002)
CDMA2000 1X Reverse	Filter for CDMA ONE forward link (TIA/EIA/IS-95-A May 1995) and CDMA2000 1X reverse link (http://www.3gpp2.org/Public_html/specs/C.S0002-C_v1.0.pdf 28/05/2002)
Rectangular	Rectangular filter in the time domain with a length of 1 symbol period
None	No filter is used.
USER	User-defined filter. Define the filter using the `[SENSe:]DDEMod:TFILter:USER` command.

A.3.2 Measurement Filters

The most frequently required measurement filters are predefined in the VSA application.

Table 1-3: Overview of predefined measurement filters

EDGE NSR	Measurement filter required for the "EDGE, Normal Symbol Rate" standard. (see 3GPP TS 45.005, chapter 4.6 Modulation Accuracy). The resulting system is NOT inter-symbol interference free.
EDGE HSR (Narrow Pulse)	Measurement filter required for the "EDGE, High Symbol Rate, Narrow Pulse" standard.
EDGE HSR (Wide Pulse)	Measurement filter required for the "EDGE, High Symbol Rate, Wide Pulse" standard.
Gauss	Classic Gauss filter with an adjustable BT
Low ISI Meas Filter	Measurement filter implemented to retain a low intersymbol inferference. Best suited for eye diagrams or I/Q vector diagrams. Not necessarily suited for EVM evaluation due to amplification in the pass band.
Low Pass (Narrow)	Pass band up to $F_{symbol}/2$ Stop band starts at F_{symbol} (-40dB)
Low Pass (Wide)	Pass band up to F_{symbol} Stop band starts at $1.5*F_{symbol}$ (-40dB)
Rectangular	Rectangular filter in the time domain with a length of 1 symbol period; integrate and dump effect
RRC	Root Raised Cosine Filter. The roll-off parameter "Alpha" is set according to the Transmit filter if the "Auto (according to Transmit filter)" option is enabled (see "Using the Transmit Filter as a Measurement Filter (Auto)" on page 188). Otherwise it must be set manually. If the Transmit filter is also a Root Raised Cosine filter with the same roll-off parameter, the resulting system is inter-symbol interference free.
USER	User-defined filter. Define the filter using the Load User Filter function or the `[SENSe:]DDEMod:MFILter:USER` command. For details see chapter 8.2.1, "How to Select User-Defined Filters", on page 218.
NONE	No measurement filter is used.

The frequency response of the available standard-specific measurement filters is shown in chapter A.6.6.2, "Measurement Filter", on page 441.

A.3.3 Typical Combinations of Tx and Measurement Filters

Typical combinations of Tx and Meas filters are shown in table 1-4; they can be set in the VSA application using "Meas filter = AUTO" (see "Using the Transmit Filter as a Measurement Filter (Auto)" on page 188).

Table 1-4: Typical combinations of Tx and Meas filters

Transmit filter	Measurement filter (analyzer)	Remarks
RC (raised cosine)	-	filter combination without intersymbol interference (ISI)
RRC (root raised cosine)	RRC	filter combination without ISI
GMSK	-	filter combination with low ISI
Linearized GMSK	EDGE NSR	standard specific filter; filter combination with ISI
Gauss	-	filter combination with low ISI
Rectangular	-	filter combination without ISI
Half Sine	-	filter combination without ISI
CDMA2000 1X FORWARD	Low ISI Meas Filter	filter combination without ISI
CDMA2000 1X REVERSE	Low ISI Meas Filter	filter combination without ISI
APCO25 C4FM	Rectangular	filter combination without ISI
APCO25 H-CPM	Rectangular	filter combination without ISI
APCO25 H-DQPSK	Low ISI Meas Filter	filter combination without ISI
APCO25 H-D8PSK Narrow	Low ISI Meas Filter	filter combination without ISI
APCO25 H-D8PSK Wide	Low ISI Meas Filter	filter combination without ISI
EDGE Narrow Pulse Shape	EDGE HSR (Narrow Pulse)	standard specific filter; filter combination with ISI
EDGE Wide Pulse Shape	EDGE HSR (Wide Pulse)	standard specific filter; filter combination with ISI
User	Low ISI Meas Filter	filter combination with low ISI

A.4 ASCII File Export Format for VSA Data

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 the result type) which are also separated by a semicolon.

If several traces in several windows are exported to one file, the data for each window is listed subsequently. Within the data for a single window, the data for the individual traces is listed subsequently.

For details on which data is stored for which result display, see TRACe<n>[:DATA] on page 381.

Table 1-5: ASCII file format for VSA trace data export

File contents	Description
Header	
Type;FSWP;	Instrument model
Version;1.40;	Firmware version
Date;01.Apr 2012;	Date of data set storage
Header section for individual window	
Screen;1;	Window name
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
y per div;0.22000000000000003;	Y axis range per division
Ref value y axis;-10.00;dBm;	Y axis reference value
Ref value position;100;%;	Y axis reference position
Start of ResultRange in Capture Buffer; 6400;sym	Number of symbol at which exported capture buffer range begins
Header section for individual trace	
Trace; 1;	First trace
Meas Result;IQ;	Result type
Meas Signal;Meas;	Data source (measurement or reference data)
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;800;	Number of measurement points
Data section for individual trace	
10000;-10.3;-15.7 10130;-11.5;-16.9 10360;-12.0;-17.4 ...;...;	Measured values: <x value>, <y1>, <y2>; <y2> is only available with detector AUTOPEAK and contains the smallest of the two measured values for a measurement point
Header section for individual trace	
Trace; 2;	Next trace in same window
Meas Result;IQ;	Result type

File contents	Description
Meas Signal;Meas;	Data source (measurement or reference data)
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;800;	Number of measurement points
Data section for individual trace	
...	
Header section for individual window	
Screen;2;	Name of next window
...	
Header section for individual trace	
Trace; 1;	First trace in second window
Data section for individual trace	
...	

A.5 Known Data File Syntax Description

When you load a Known Data file, the R&S FSWP-K70 application checks whether the file complies with the following syntax:

Table 1-6: Known Data File Syntax

Syntax	Possible Values	Description
<RS_VSA_KNOWN_DATA_FILE Version="01.00">	as specified	File Header
<Comment></Comment>	arbitrary	Optional file description
<Base></Base>	2 | 16	The base used to specify the <Data> values (binary or hexa-decimal) For <ModulationOrder> values ≥32, use binary (2).
<ModulationOrder></Modulation-Order>	2 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 32 | 64 | 128 | 256	Number of values each symbol can represent (order of modu-lation), e.g. 8 for 8-PSK For <ModulationOrder> values ≥32, use <Base> = 2.
*) the exact number also depends on available memory space		

Syntax	Possible Values	Description
<ResultLength></ResultLength>	1 ... up to 2000*)	Number of symbols in each <Data> element The number must be identical to the "Result Length" setting in the "Result Range" dialog box, i.e. the number of symbols to be demodulated.
<Data></Data>	One character per symbol in the sequence Possible characters are: 0 to n-1, where n is the <ModulationOrder> Spaces, tabs and line breaks are ignored	One possible sequence of symbols that can be demodulated from the input signal Up to 6000*) different sequences, i.e. <Data>-elements, can be defined in total
</RS_VSA_KNOWN_DATA_FILE>	as specified	File End
*) the exact number also depends on available memory space		

Sample xml file for known data

```
<RS_VSA_KNOWN_DATA_FILE Version="01.00">

<Comment>  Standard EDGE_8PSK  </Comment>
<Base>             16          </Base>
<ModulationOrder>   8          </ModulationOrder>
<ResultLength>    148          </ResultLength>

<Data>    777 511 727 242 206 341 366 632 073 607
          770 173 705 631 011 235 507 476 330 522
          177 177 171 117 777 177 717 717 111 615
          527 046 104 004 106 047 125 415 723 344
          241 264 773 111 337 446 514 600 677 7       </Data>

<Data>     77 511 727 242 206 341 366 632 073 607
          770 173 705 631 011 235 507 476 330 522
          177 177 171 117 777 177 717 717 111 615
          527 046 104 004 106 047 125 415 723 344
          241 264 773 111 337 446 514 600 677 7    7  </Data>

<Data>      7 511 727 242 206 341 366 632 073 607
          770 173 705 631 011 235 507 476 330 522
          177 177 171 117 777 177 717 717 111 615
          527 046 104 004 106 047 125 415 723 344
          241 264 773 111 337 446 514 600 677 7    77 </Data>

<Data>  7 777 511 727 242 206 341 366 632 073 607
            770 173 705 631 011 235 507 476 330 522
            177 177 171 117 777 177 717 717 111 615
            527 046 104 004 106 047 125 415 723 344
            241 264 773 111 337 446 514 600 677        </Data>

<Data> 77 777 511 727 242 206 341 366 632 073 607
```

```
          770 173 705 631 011 235 507 476 330 522
          177 177 171 117 777 177 717 717 111 615
          527 046 104 004 106 047 125 415 723 344
          241 264 773 111 337 446 514 600 67         </Data>
</RS_VSA_KNOWN_DATA_FILE>
```

A.6 Formulae

- Trace-based Evaluations 433
- Result Summary Evaluations 435
- Statistical Evaluations for the Result Summary 438
- Trace Averaging 439
- Analytically Calculated Filters 439
- Standard-Specific Filters 440

A.6.1 Trace-based Evaluations

The trace-based evaluations all take place at the sample rate defined by the "Display Points Per Symbol" parameter (see "Display Points/Sym" on page 207). The sampling instants at this rate are referred to as "t" here, i.e.

$t=n*T_D$

where T_D equals the duration of one sampling period at the sample rate defined by the "Display Points Per Symbol" parameter.

Test parameter	Formula
Error vector	$EV(t) = MEAS(t) - REF(t)$
Error Vector Magnitude (EVM)	$EVM(t) = \frac{\lvert EV(t) \rvert}{C}$ with the normalization contant C depends on your setting. By default C² is the mean power of the reference signal. $C = \sqrt{\frac{1}{K}\sum_k \lvert REF(k \cdot T) \rvert^2}$ $T = \text{duration of symbol periods}$
Magnitude	$Mag_{MEAS}(t) = \lvert MEAS(t) \rvert$ $Mag_{REF}(t) = \lvert REF(t) \rvert$
Phase	$Phase_{MEAS}(t) = \angle(MEAS(t))$ $Phase_{REF}(t) = \angle(REF(t))$

Test parameter	Formula
Frequency	$FREQ_{MEAS}(t) = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi} \frac{d}{dt} \angle MEAS(t)$ $FREQ_{REF}(t) = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi} \frac{d}{dt} \angle REF(t)$
Magnitude error	$MAG\_ERR(t) = MAG_{MEAS}(t) - MAG_{REF}(t)$
Phase error	$PHASE\_ERR(t) = PHASE_{MEAS}(t) - PHASE_{REF}(t)$
Frequency error	$FREQ\_ERR(t) = FREQ_{MEAS}(t) - FREQ_{REF}(t)$

FSK Modulation

The trace based results for FSK signals are the same as those available for linear modulation types. However, as the signal processing for FSK signals is performed on the magnitude and instantaneous frequency, the I/Q based results first require a reconstruction of the reference and measured I/Q waveforms, as illustrated in Reconstruction of the reference and measured I/Q waveforms for FSK modulation.

The dashed outline of the "compensate" blocks indicate that these operations are optionally (de-)activated depending on the corresponding user settings. With respect to FSK measurements, the optional compensation parameters are:

- FSK Reference deviation
- Carrier frequency drift

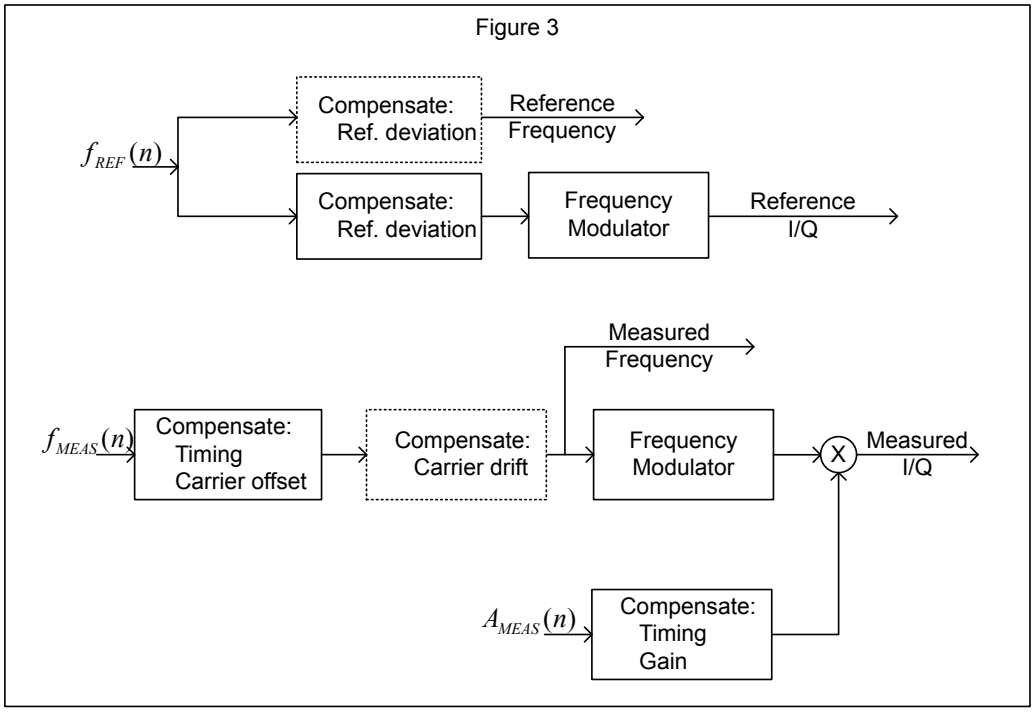


Fig. 1-1: Reconstruction of the reference and measured I/Q waveforms for FSK modulation

Note that a reference deviation error is corrected in the reference frequency trace. This ensures that the frequency deviation in the measured frequency trace corresponds to that of the originally measured signal. With respect to the I/Q reconstruction, the measured magnitude is timing compensated using the timing offset estimated from the measured instantaneous frequency. This ensures that the measured magnitude and frequency remain synchronized in the reconstructed I/Q waveform.

A.6.2 Result Summary Evaluations

The evaluations for the result summary take place at the sample rate defined by the "Display Points Per Symbol" parameter (see "Display Points/Sym" on page 207). This value can be one of the following:

- "1": only the symbol instant contributes to the result
- "2": two samples per symbol instant contribute to the result (required for offset QPSK)
- the "Sample rate" defined for data acquisition (see "Sample Rate" on page 161): all samples contribute to the result equally

The results are determined by the evaluation range.

The sampling instants at this rate are referred to as "t" here, i.e.

$t=n*T_D$

where T_D equals the duration of one sampling period at the sample rate defined by the "Display Points Per Symbol" parameter

A.6.2.1 PSK, QAM and MSK Modulation

For PSK, QAM and MSK modulation the estimation model is described in detail in chapter chapter 4.5.1, "PSK, QAM and MSK Modulation", on page 106. The parameters of the PSK, QAM and MSK-specific result summary table can be related to the distortion model parameters as follows:

Table 1-7: Evaluation of results in the PSK, QAM and MSK result summary

EVM	RMS	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{N}\sum_{n} EVM(n \cdot T_D)^2}$
	Peak	$\max(EVM(n \cdot T_D))$
Modulation error	RMS	$-20 \cdot \log_{10}\left(\frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{N}\sum_{n}\lvert EV(n \cdot T_D)\rvert^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{K}\sum_{k}\lvert REF(k \cdot T)\rvert^2}}\right)$
	Peak	$\min(MER(n \cdot T_D))$ $with\ MER(n \cdot T_D) = -20 \cdot \log_{10}\left(\frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{N}\sum_{n}\lvert EV(n \cdot T_D)\rvert^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{K}\sum_{k}\lvert REF(k \cdot T)\rvert^2}}\right)$
Magnitude error	RMS	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{N}\sum_{n}\lvert MAG\_ERR(n \cdot T_D)\rvert^2}$
	Peak	$\max(\lvert MAG\_ERR(n \cdot T_D)\rvert)$
Phase error	RMS	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{N}\sum_{n}\lvert PHASE\_ERR(n \cdot T_D)\rvert^2}$
	Peak	$\max(\lvert PHASE\_ERR(n \cdot T_D)\rvert)$
RHO (correlation coefficient)		$\rho = \frac{\left\lvert\sum_{n} REF^*(n) \cdot MEAS(n)\right\rvert^2}{\sum_{n}\lvert REF(n)\rvert^2 \cdot \sum_{n}\lvert MEAS(n)\rvert^2} = \frac{\lvert KKF(MEAS, REF)\rvert^2}{AKF(REF) \cdot AKF(MEAS)}$

IQ Offset C		$C_{[lin]} = \frac{\left(\frac{c_I}{g_I}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{c_Q}{g_Q}\right)^2}{\frac{1}{K}\sum_k \left\|REF(k \cdot T)\right\|^2}$ $C = 10 \cdot \log_{10}(C_{[lin]})[\mathrm{dB}]$
IQ Imbalance B		$B_{[lin]} = \frac{\left\|g_I - g_Q \cdot e^{j\theta}\right\|}{\left\|g_I + g_Q \cdot e^{j\theta}\right\|}$ $B = 20 \cdot \log_{10}(B_{[lin]})[\mathrm{dB}]$
Gain Imbalance G		$G_{[lin]} = \frac{g_Q}{g_i}$ $G = 20 \cdot \log_{10}(G_{[lin]})[\mathrm{dB}]$
Quadrature Error Θ		$\theta_{[lin]} = \vartheta / \pi \cdot 180°$ $\theta = \theta_{[lin]}[\mathrm{deg}]$
Amplitude Droop A		$A_{[lin]} = e^{-\alpha \cdot T}$ $A = 20 \cdot \log_{10}(A_{[lin]})[dB/Sym]$

A.6.2.2 FSK Modulation

For FSK modulation the estimation model is described in detail in section chapter 4.5.2, "FSK Modulation", on page 117. The parameters of the FSK-specific result summary table can be related to the distortion model parameters as follows:

Table 1-8: Evaluation of results in the FSK result summary

Frequency Error	RMS	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{N}\sum_n \left\|FREQ\_ERR(n \cdot T_D)\right\|^2}$
	Peak	$\max(\left\|FREQ\_ERR(n \cdot T_D)\right\|)$
Magnitude Error	RMS	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{N}\sum_n \left\|MAG\_ERR(n \cdot T_D)\right\|^2}$
	Peak	$\max(\left\|MAG\_ERR(n \cdot T_D)\right\|)$

FSK Deviation Error Λ_{ERR}		$\Lambda_{ERR} = \Lambda_{MEAS} - \Lambda_{REF} = (B-1) \cdot \Lambda_{REF}$ Estimated FSK deviation error [Hz].
FSK Measurement Deviation Λ_{MEAS}		$\Lambda_{MEAS} = B \cdot \Lambda_{REF}$ Estimated FSK deviation of the meas signal [Hz].
FSK Reference Deviation Λ_{REF}		FSK reference deviation as entered by the user [Hz].
Carrier Frequency Error f_0		$f_0 = \frac{C}{2 \cdot \pi}$ The carrier frequency error of the measured signal [Hz].
Carrier Frequency Drift f_d		$f_d = \frac{D}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot T}$ The drift in the carrier frequency of the measured signal [Hz/Sym].

A.6.3 Statistical Evaluations for the Result Summary

The statistical evaluations in the result summary are based on the measurement results that are displayed in the "Current" column. Hence, the index "m" here represents the current evaluation, "M" is the total number of evaluations. In single sweep mode, M coresponds to the statistics count.

If the measurement values are represented in the logarithmic domain, the linear values are averaged. The result is then subsequently converted back into logarithmic domain. The linear values are indicated by the subscript [lin] in chapter A.6.2.1, "PSK, QAM and MSK Modulation", on page 436.

	Mathematical expression	**Calculation in R&S FSWP**
Mean $\hat{x}_M$	$\bar{x}_M = \frac{1}{M} \sum_m x_m$	$\bar{x}_M = \frac{(M-1) \cdot \bar{x}_{M-1} + x_M}{M}$ with $\bar{x}_0 = 0$
Peak $\hat{x}_M$	$\hat{x}_M = x_{idx}$ with $idx = \arg\max_m \lvert x_m \rvert$	$\hat{x}_M = x_M \text{ if } \lvert x_M \rvert > \lvert \hat{x}_{M-1} \rvert$ $\hat{x}_M = x_{M-1} \text{ if } \lvert x_M \rvert \leq \lvert \hat{x}_{M-1} \rvert$ with $\bar{x}_0 = 0$

	Mathematical expression	Calculation in R&S FSWP
StdDev σ_M	$\sigma_M = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M}\sum_m (x_m - \bar{x}_m)^2}$ with $\bar{x}_M = \frac{1}{M}\sum_m x_m$	$\sigma_M = \sqrt{\frac{(M-1)\cdot\sigma_{M-1}^2 + \frac{M}{M-1}(x_M - \bar{x}_M)^2}{M}}$ with $\sigma_0 = 0$
95%ile $x_{95,M}$	$x_{95,M} = \{x \mid \Pr(x_m \le x) = 0.95\}$ Pr() denotes the probability	Sorting the values and giving the 95%ile.

A.6.4 Trace Averaging

The index "m" represents the current evaluation, "M" is the total number of evaluations. In single sweep mode, M coresponds to the statistics count. The index "s" represents the s^{th} sample within the trace.

If the measurement results are represented in logarithmic domain, the average operation is performed on the linear values. The result is then subsequently converted back into logarithmic domain.

	Measurements	Calculation in R&S FSWP
RMS Average $\bar{x}_{s,M}$	• Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) • Meas/Ref magnitude • Capture Buffer magnitude	$\bar{x}_{s,M} = \sqrt{\frac{(M-1)\cdot\bar{x}_{s,M-1}^2 + x_{s,M}^2}{M}}$
Linear Average $\bar{x}_{s,M}$	All measurements where trace averaging is possible **except for** the measurements listed for RMS averaging	$\bar{x}_{s,M} = \frac{(M-1)\cdot\bar{x}_{s,M-1} + x_{s,M}}{M}$

A.6.5 Analytically Calculated Filters

The following filters are calculated during runtime of the unit and as a function of the operating parameter Alpha or BT.

Filter Type	Setting Parameter	Impulse Response
Raised cosine (RC)	Alpha (α)	$h(t)=\frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi t}{T}\right)}{\left(\frac{\pi t}{T}\right)}\cdot\frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi\alpha t}{T}\right)}{1-4\left(\frac{\alpha t}{T}\right)^2}$
Root raised cosine (RRC)	Alpha (α)	$h(t)=4\alpha\frac{\cos((1+\alpha)\pi t/T)+\frac{\sin((1-\alpha)\pi t/T)}{4\alpha t/T}}{\pi\sqrt{T}\left(1-(4\alpha t/T)^2\right)}$
Gaussian filter (Gauss) ETSI TS 100 959 (V8.3.0)	BT	$h(t)=\frac{\exp\left(\frac{-t^2}{2\rho^2T^2}\right)}{\sqrt{(2\pi)\cdot\rho T}}$ with $\rho=\frac{\sqrt{\ln 2}}{2\pi BT}$

A.6.6 Standard-Specific Filters

A.6.6.1 Transmit filter

EDGE Tx filter ETSI TS 300 959 (V8.1.2) (Linearized GMSK)

$$c_0(t)=\begin{cases}\prod_{i=0}^{3}S(t+iT) & \text{for} \quad 0\le t\le 5T\\ 0 & \text{else}\end{cases}$$

$$S(t)=\begin{cases}\sin\left(\pi\int_0^t g(t')dt'\right) & \text{for} \quad 0\le t\le 4T\\ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\pi\int_0^{t-4T}g(t')dt'\right) & \text{for} \quad 4T<t\le 8T\\ 0 & \text{else}\end{cases}$$

$$g(t)=\frac{1}{2T}\left(Q\left(2\pi\cdot 0.3\frac{t-5T/2}{T\sqrt{\ln(2)}}\right)-Q\left(2\pi\cdot 0.3\frac{t-3T/2}{T\sqrt{\ln(2)}}\right)\right)$$

$$Q(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_t^{\infty} e^{\frac{\tau^2}{2}} d\tau$$

$c_0(t)$ is the impulse response of the EDGE transmit filter

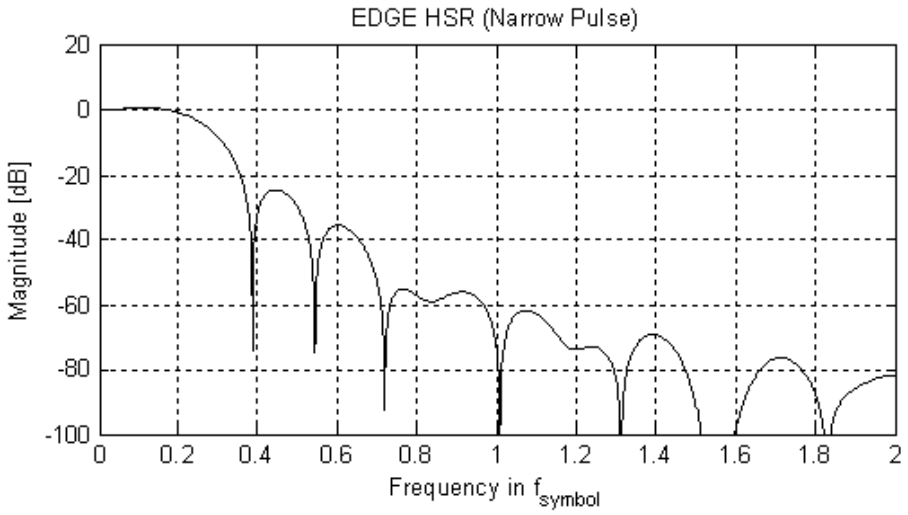
A.6.6.2 Measurement Filter

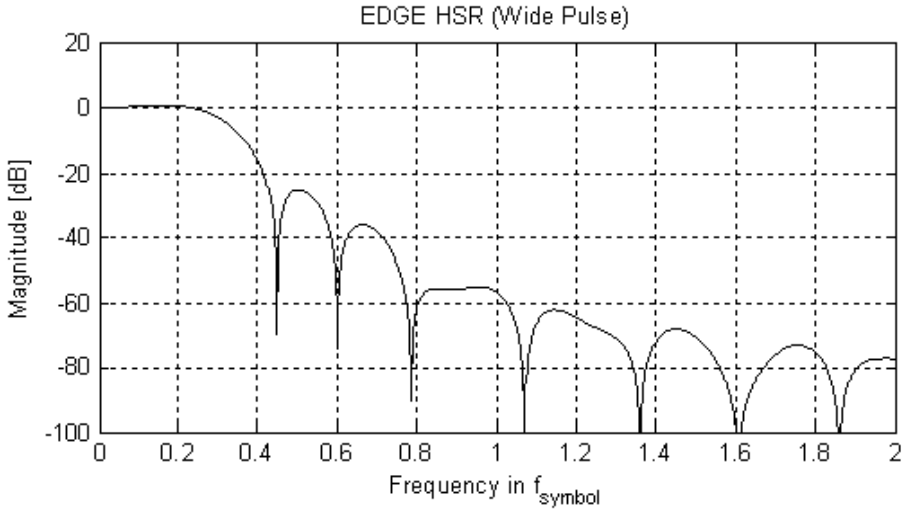
EDGE Measurement filters

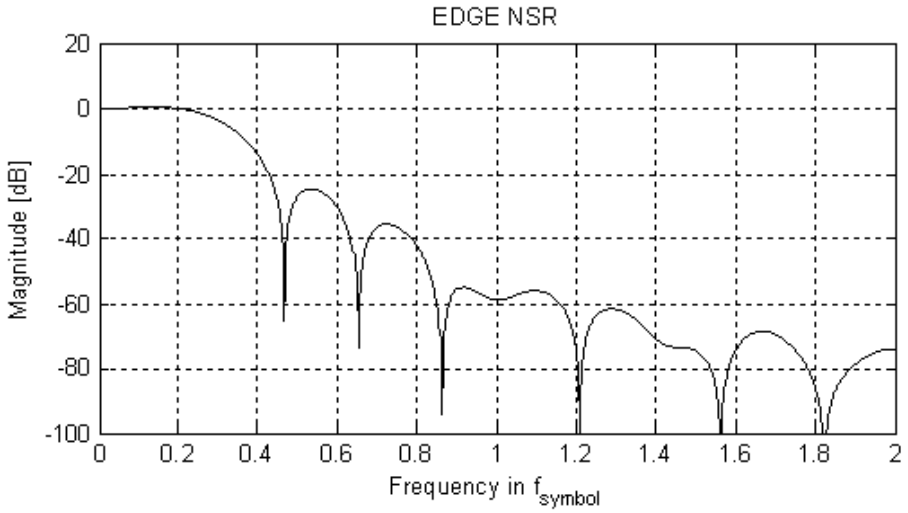
RC filter, Alpha = 0.25, single-side-band 6 dB bandwith = 90 kHz Windowing by multiplying the impulse response according to the following equation:

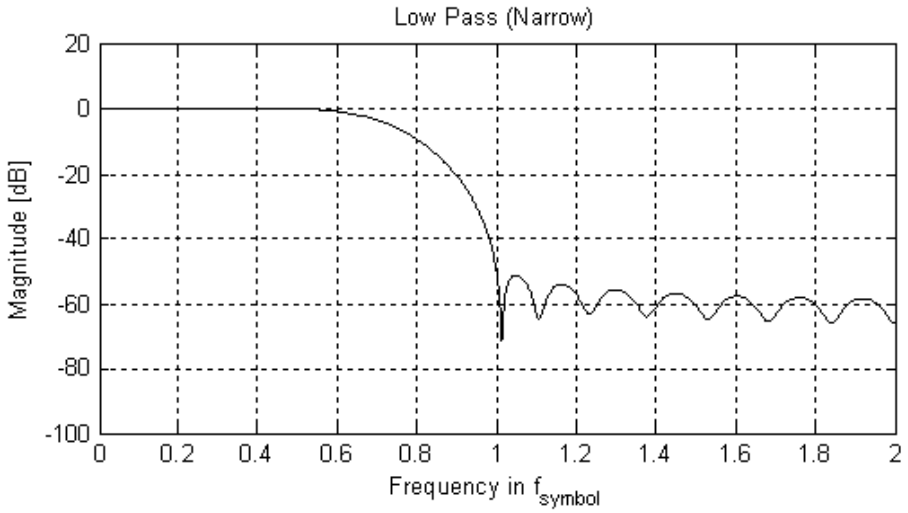
$$w(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \le |t| \le 1.5T \\ 0.5\left(1 + \cos\left[\pi\left(|t| - 1.5T\right)/2.25T\right]\right) & 1.5T < |t| < 3.75T \\ 0, & |t| \ge 3.75T \end{cases}$$

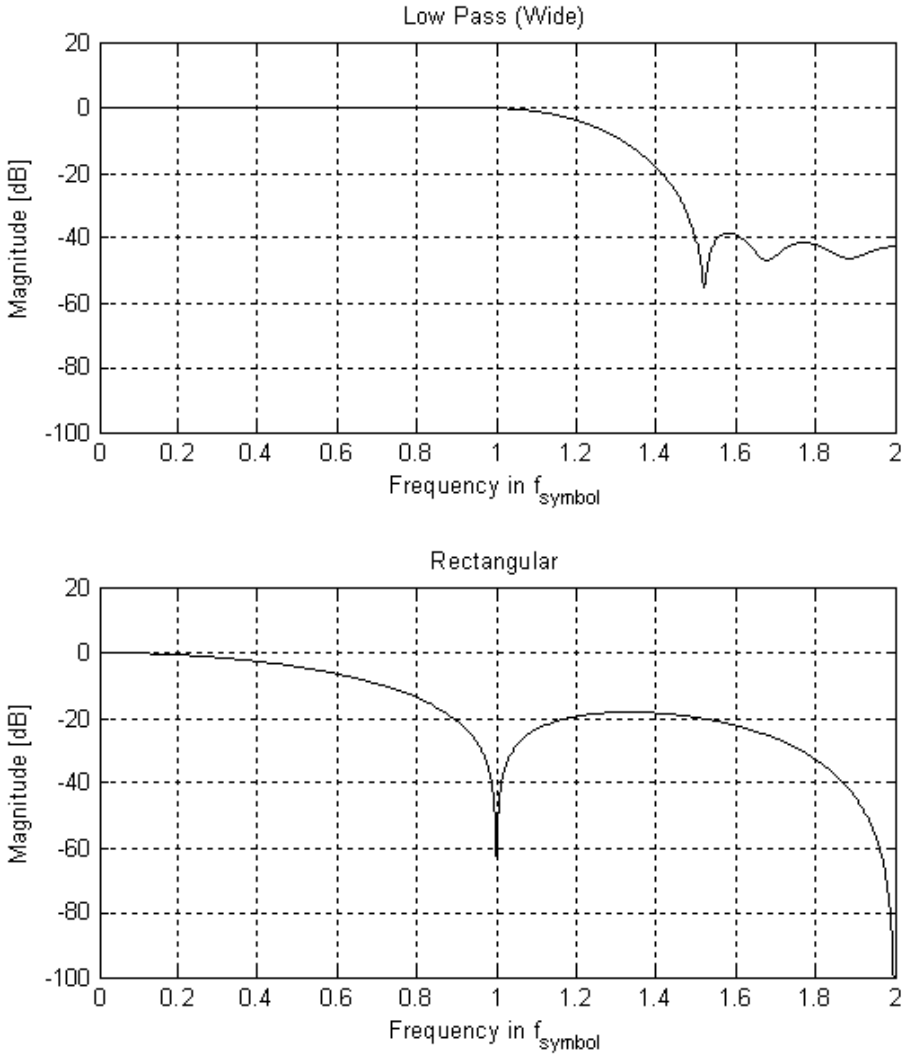
The following figure shows the frequency response of the standard-specific measurement filters.




EDGE HSR (Wide Pulse)
Magnitude [dB]
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
-100
0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1
1.2
1.4
1.6
1.8
2
Frequency in f symbol

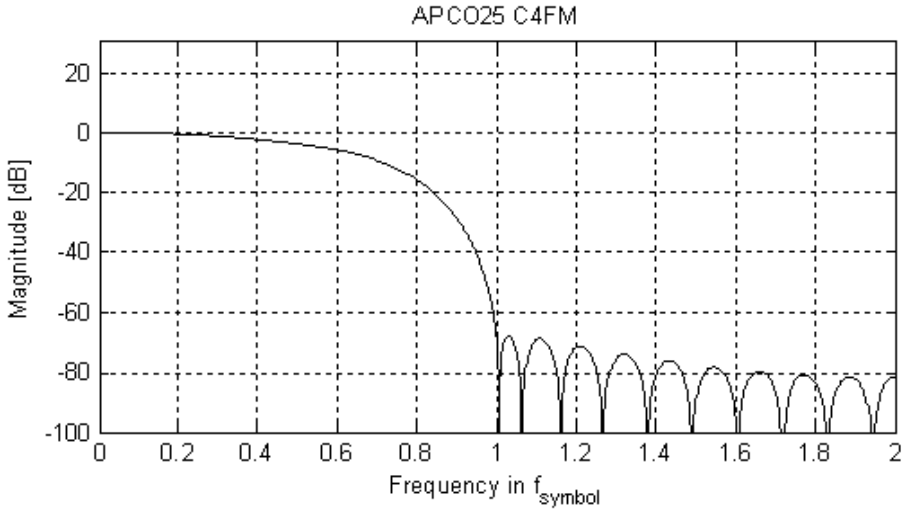

EDGE NSR
Magnitude [dB]
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
-100
0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1
1.2
1.4
1.6
1.8
2
Frequency in f symbol

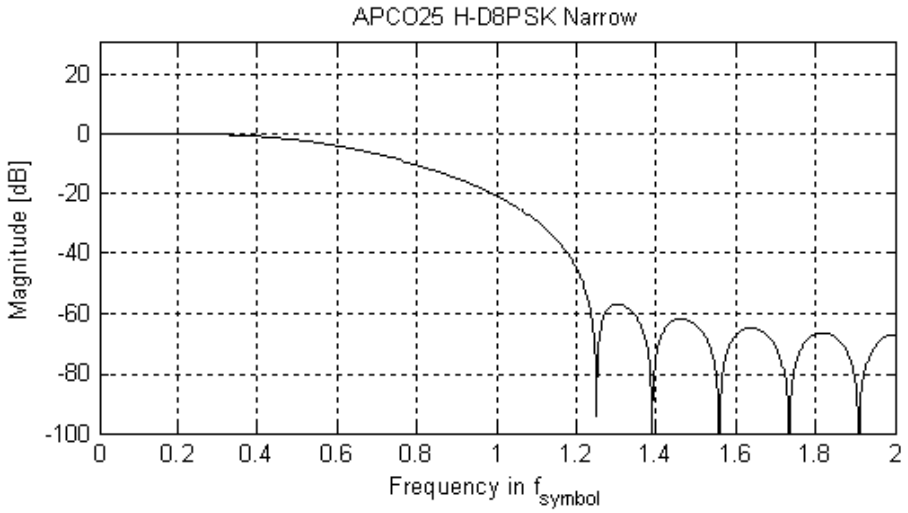

Low Pass (Narrow)
Magnitude [dB]
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
-100
0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1
1.2
1.4
1.6
1.8
2
Frequency in f symbol

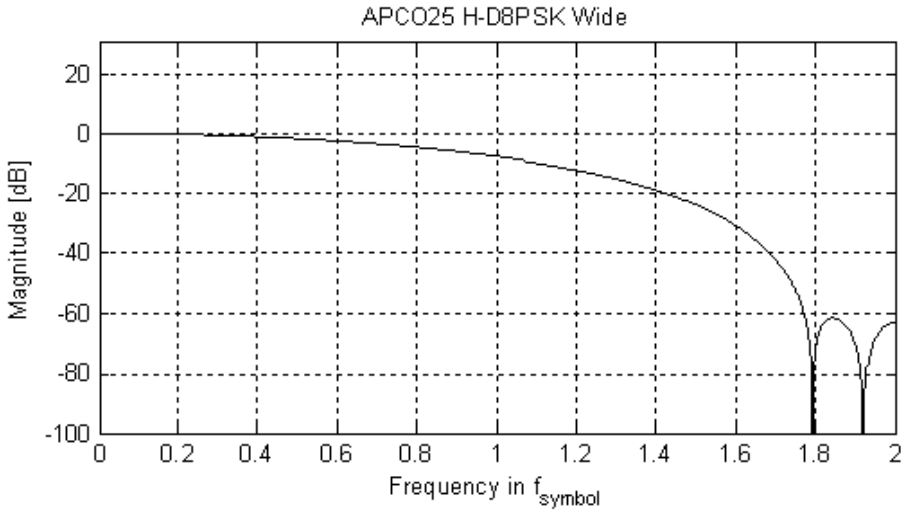


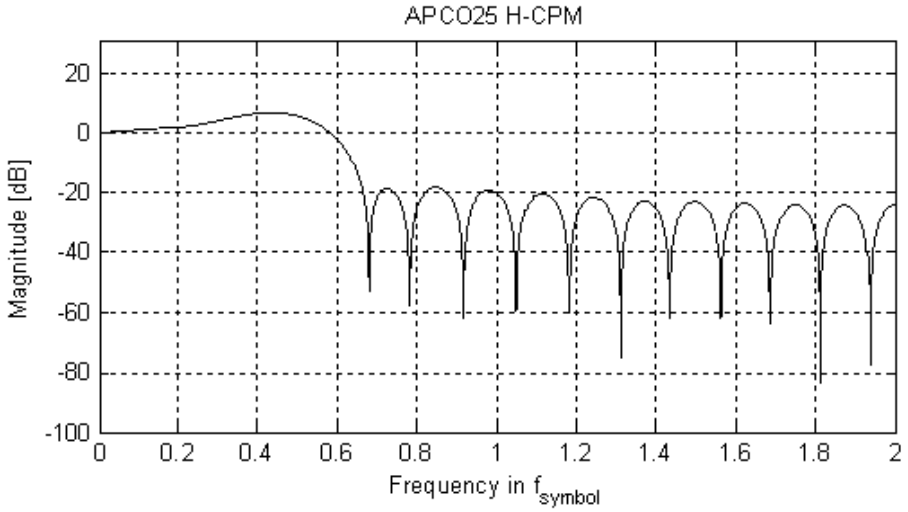
Low-ISI Filters

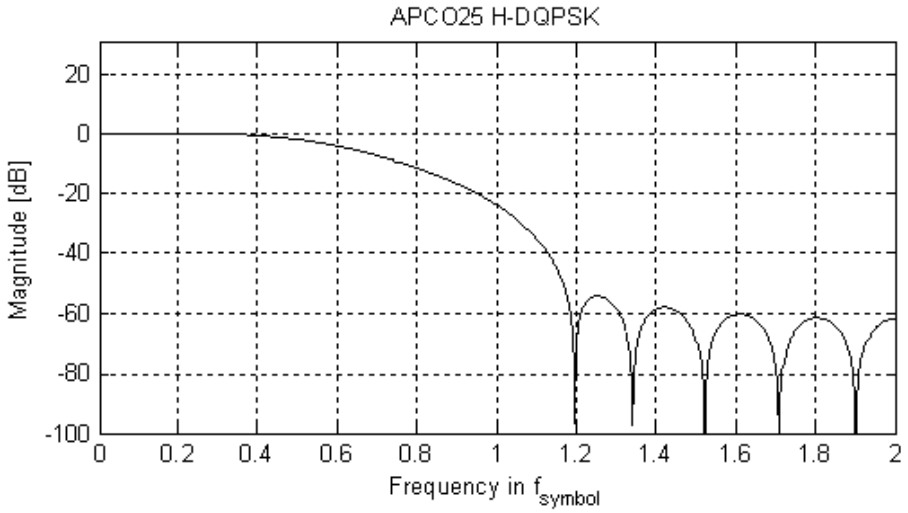
The following frequency responses are obtained when using a low-ISI measurment filter and the Transmit filter indicated in the title of each diagram.

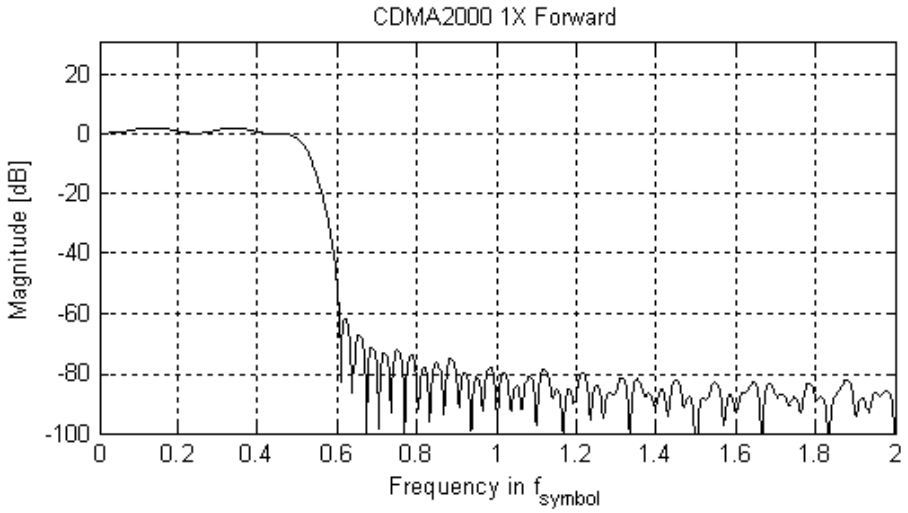

APCO25 C4FM
Magnitude [dB]
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
-100
0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1
1.2
1.4
1.6
1.8
2
Frequency in f symbol

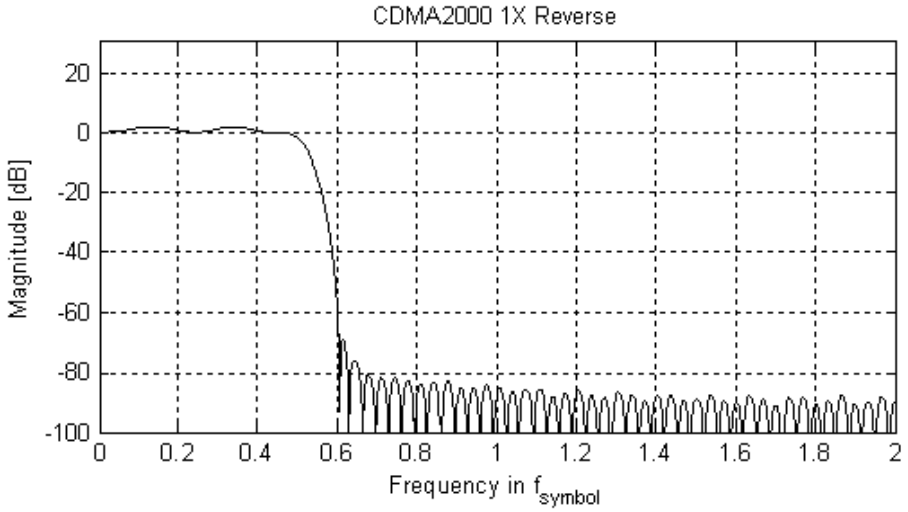

APCO25 H-D8PSK Narrow
Magnitude [dB]
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
-100
0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1
1.2
1.4
1.6
1.8
2
Frequency in f symbol

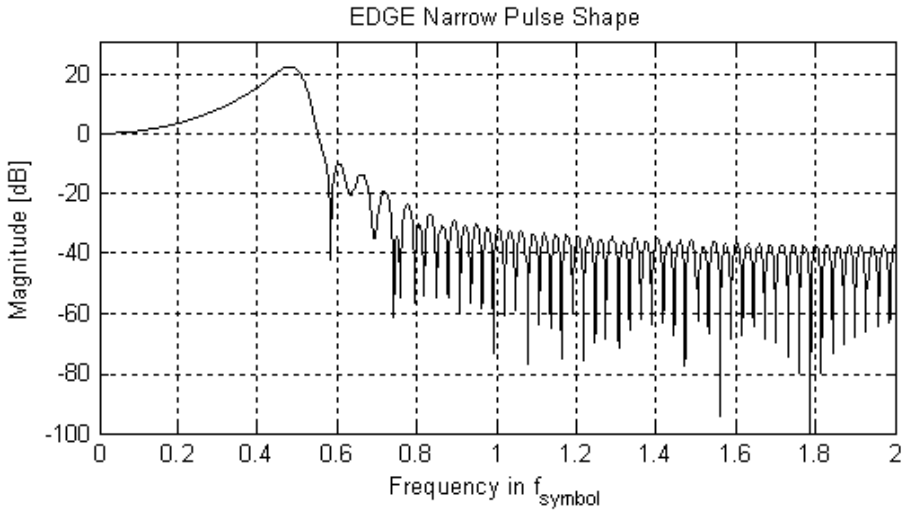

APCO25 H-D8PSK Wide
Magnitude [dB]
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
-100
0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1
1.2
1.4
1.6
1.8
2
Frequency in f symbol

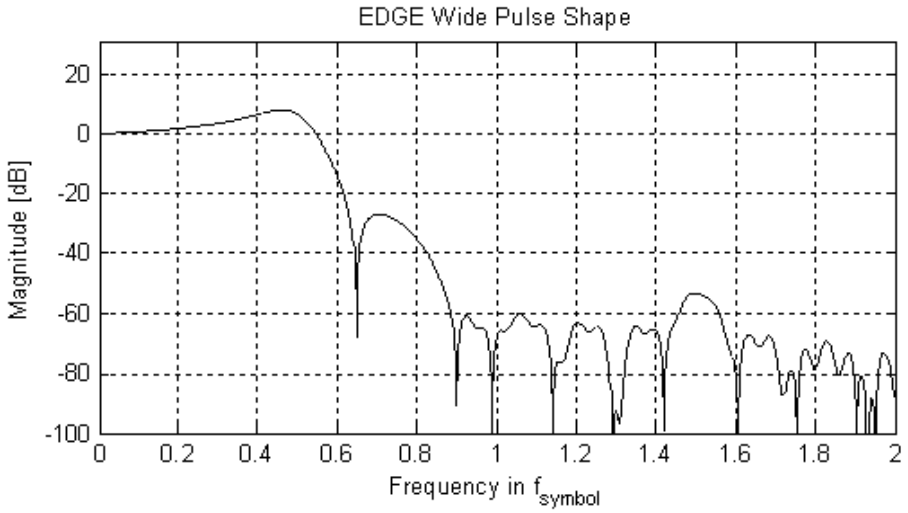

APCO25 H-CPM
Magnitude [dB]
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
-100
0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1
1.2
1.4
1.6
1.8
2
Frequency in f symbol

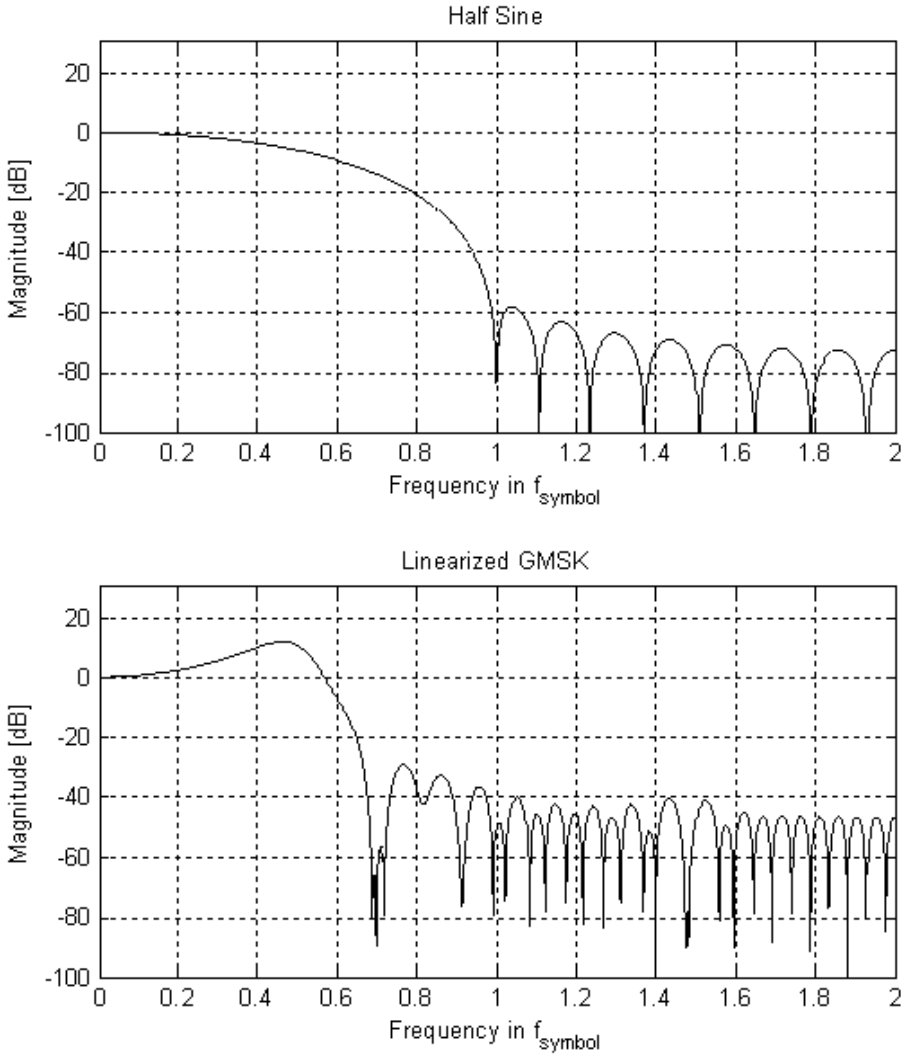

APCO25 H-DQPSK
Magnitude [dB]
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
-100
0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1
1.2
1.4
1.6
1.8
2
Frequency in f symbol


CDMA2000 1X Forward
Magnitude [dB]
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
-100
0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1
1.2
1.4
1.6
1.8
2
Frequency in f symbol


CDMA2000 1X Reverse
Magnitude [dB]
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
-100
0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1
1.2
1.4
1.6
1.8
2
Frequency in f symbol


EDGE Narrow Pulse Shape
Magnitude [dB]
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
-100
0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1
1.2
1.4
1.6
1.8
2
Frequency in f symbol


EDGE Wide Pulse Shape
Magnitude [dB]
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
-100
0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1
1.2
1.4
1.6
1.8
2
Frequency in f symbol



A.7 I/Q Data File Format (iq-tar)

I/Q data is packed in a file with the extension `.iq.tar`. An iq-tar file contains I/Q data in binary format together with meta information that describes the nature and the source of data, e.g. the sample rate. The objective of the iq-tar file format is to separate I/Q data from the meta information while still having both inside one file. In addition, the file format allows you to preview the I/Q data in a web browser, and allows you to include user-specific data.

The iq-tar container packs several files into a single `.tar` archive file. Files in `.tar` format can be unpacked using standard archive tools (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_file_archivers) available for most operating systems. The advantage of `.tar` files is that the archived files inside the `.tar` file are not changed (not compressed) and thus it is possible to read the I/Q data directly within the archive without the need to unpack (untar) the `.tar` file first.

Contained files

An iq-tar file must contain the following files:

- **I/Q parameter XML file**, e.g. `xyz.xml`
  Contains meta information about the I/Q data (e.g. sample rate). The filename can be defined freely, but there must be only one single I/Q parameter XML file inside an iq-tar file.
- **I/Q data binary file**, e.g. `xyz.complex.float32`
  Contains the binary I/Q data of all channels. There must be only one single I/Q data binary file inside an iq-tar file.

Optionally, an iq-tar file can contain the following file:

- **I/Q preview XSLT file**, e.g. `open_IqTar_xml_file_in_web_browser.xslt`
  Contains a stylesheet to display the I/Q parameter XML file and a preview of the I/Q data in a web browser.
  A sample stylesheet is available at http://www.rohde-schwarz.com/file/open_IqTar_xml_file_in_web_browser.xslt.

A.7.1 I/Q Parameter XML File Specification



The content of the I/Q parameter XML file must comply with the XML schema `RsIqTar.xsd` available at: http://www.rohde-schwarz.com/file/RsIqTar.xsd.

In particular, the order of the XML elements must be respected, i.e. iq-tar uses an "ordered XML schema". For your own implementation of the iq-tar file format make sure to validate your XML file against the given schema.

The following example shows an I/Q parameter XML file. The XML elements and attributes are explained in the following sections.

Sample I/Q parameter XML file: xyz.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?xml-stylesheet type="text/xsl"
href="open_IqTar_xml_file_in_web_browser.xslt"?>
<RS_IQ_TAR_FileFormat fileFormatVersion="1"
xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="RsIqTar.xsd"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
  <Name>FSV-K10</Name>
  <Comment>Here is a comment</Comment>
  <DateTime>2011-01-24T14:02:49</DateTime>
  <Samples>68751</Samples>
  <Clock unit="Hz">6.5e+006</Clock>
  <Format>complex</Format>
  <DataType>float32</DataType>
  <ScalingFactor unit="V">1</ScalingFactor>
  <NumberOfChannels>1</NumberOfChannels>
<DataFilename>xyz.complex.float32</DataFilename>
<UserData>
```

```
  <UserDefinedElement>Example</UserDefinedElement>
</UserData>
  <PreviewData>...</PreviewData>
</RS_IQ_TAR_FileFormat>
```

Element	Description
RS_IQ_TAR_File-Format	The root element of the XML file. It must contain the attribute `fileFormatVersion` that contains the number of the file format definition. Currently, `fileFormatVersion` "2" is used.
Name	Optional: describes the device or application that created the file.
Comment	Optional: contains text that further describes the contents of the file.
DateTime	Contains the date and time of the creation of the file. Its type is `xs:dateTime` (see `RsIqTar.xsd`).
Samples	Contains the number of samples of the I/Q data. For multi-channel signals all channels have the same number of samples. One sample can be: • A complex number represented as a pair of I and Q values • A complex number represented as a pair of magnitude and phase values • A real number represented as a single real value See also `Format` element.
Clock	Contains the clock frequency in Hz, i.e. the sample rate of the I/Q data. A signal generator typically outputs the I/Q data at a rate that equals the clock frequency. If the I/Q data was captured with a signal analyzer, the signal analyzer used the clock frequency as the sample rate. The attribute `unit` must be set to "Hz".
Format	Specifies how the binary data is saved in the I/Q data binary file (see `DataFilename` element). Every sample must be in the same format. The format can be one of the following: • `complex`: Complex number in cartesian format, i.e. I and Q values interleaved. I and Q are unitless • `real`: Real number (unitless) • `polar`: Complex number in polar format, i.e. magnitude (unitless) and phase (rad) values interleaved. Requires `DataType` = `float32` or `float64`
DataType	Specifies the binary format used for samples in the I/Q data binary file (see `DataFilename` element and chapter A.7.2, "I/Q Data Binary File", on page 451). The following data types are allowed: • `int8`: 8 bit signed integer data • `int16`: 16 bit signed integer data • `int32`: 32 bit signed integer data • `float32`: 32 bit floating point data (IEEE 754) • `float64`: 64 bit floating point data (IEEE 754)
ScalingFactor	Optional: describes how the binary data can be transformed into values in the unit Volt. The binary I/Q data itself has no unit. To get an I/Q sample in the unit Volt the saved samples have to be multiplied by the value of the `ScalingFactor`. For polar data only the magnitude value has to be multiplied. For multi-channel signals the `ScalingFactor` must be applied to all channels. The attribute `unit` must be set to "`V`". The `ScalingFactor` must be > 0. If the `ScalingFactor` element is not defined, a value of 1 V is assumed.

Element	Description
NumberOfChannels	Optional: specifies the number of channels, e.g. of a MIMO signal, contained in the I/Q data binary file. For multi-channels, the I/Q samples of the channels are expected to be interleaved within the I/Q data file (see chapter A.7.2, "I/Q Data Binary File", on page 451). If the `NumberOfChannels` element is not defined, one channel is assumed.
DataFilename	Contains the filename of the I/Q data binary file that is part of the iq-tar file. It is recommended that the filename uses the following convention: <xyz>.<Format>.<Channels>ch.<Type> • <xyz> = a valid Windows file name • <Format> = complex, polar or real (see `Format` element) • <Channels> = Number of channels (see `NumberOfChannels` element) • <Type> = float32, float64, int8, int16, int32 or int64 (see `DataType` element) Examples: • xyz.complex.1ch.float32 • xyz.polar.1ch.float64 • xyz.real.1ch.int16 • xyz.complex.16ch.int8
UserData	Optional: contains user, application or device-specific XML data which is not part of the iq-tar specification. This element can be used to store additional information, e.g. the hardware configuration. User data must be valid XML content.
PreviewData	Optional: contains further XML elements that provide a preview of the I/Q data. The preview data is determined by the routine that saves an iq-tar file (e.g. R&S FSWP). For the definition of this element refer to the `RsIqTar.xsd` schema. Note that the preview can be only displayed by current web browsers that have JavaScript enabled and if the XSLT stylesheet `open_IqTar_xml_file_in_web_browser.xslt` is available.

Example: ScalingFactor

Data stored as `int16` and a desired full scale voltage of 1 V

`ScalingFactor` = 1 V / maximum int16 value = 1 V / 2^{15} = 3.0517578125e-5 V

Scaling Factor	Numerical value	Numerical value x ScalingFactor
Minimum (negative) int16 value	- 2^{15} = - 32768	-1 V
Maximum (positive) int16 value	2^{15}-1= 32767	0.999969482421875 V

Example: PreviewData in XML

```
<PreviewData>
    <ArrayOfChannel length="1">
      <Channel>
        <PowerVsTime>
          <Min>
            <ArrayOfFloat length="256">
              <float>-134</float>
              <float>-142</float>
              ...
              <float>-140</float>
            </ArrayOfFloat>
```

```
        </Min>
        <Max>
          <ArrayOfFloat length="256">
            <float>-70</float>
            <float>-71</float>
            ...
            <float>-69</float>
          </ArrayOfFloat>
        </Max>
      </PowerVsTime>
      <Spectrum>
        <Min>
          <ArrayOfFloat length="256">
            <float>-133</float>
            <float>-111</float>
            ...
            <float>-111</float>
          </ArrayOfFloat>
        </Min>
        <Max>
          <ArrayOfFloat length="256">
            <float>-67</float>
            <float>-69</float>
            ...
            <float>-70</float>
            <float>-69</float>
          </ArrayOfFloat>
        </Max>
      </Spectrum>
      <IQ>
        <Histogram width="64" height="64">0123456789...0</Histogram>
      </IQ>
    </Channel>
  </ArrayOfChannel>
</PreviewData>
```

A.7.2 I/Q Data Binary File

The I/Q data is saved in binary format according to the format and data type specified in the XML file (see `Format` element and `DataType` element). To allow reading and writing of streamed I/Q data, all data is interleaved, i.e. complex values are interleaved pairs of I and Q values and multi-channel signals contain interleaved (complex) samples for channel 0, channel 1, channel 2 etc. If the `NumberOfChannels` element is not defined, one channel is presumed.

Example: Element order for real data (1 channel)

```
I[0],                          // Real sample 0
I[1],                          // Real sample 1
```

```
I[2],                          // Real sample 2
...
```

Example: Element order for complex cartesian data (1 channel)

```
I[0], Q[0],                    // Real and imaginary part of complex sample 0
I[1], Q[1],                    // Real and imaginary part of complex sample 1
I[2], Q[2],                    // Real and imaginary part of complex sample 2
...
```

Example: Element order for complex polar data (1 channel)

```
Mag[0], Phi[0],                // Magnitude and phase part of complex sample 0
Mag[1], Phi[1],                // Magnitude and phase part of complex sample 1
Mag[2], Phi[2],                // Magnitude and phase part of complex sample 2
...
```

Example: Element order for complex cartesian data (3 channels)

Complex data: I[channel no][time index], Q[channel no][time index]

```
I[0][0], Q[0][0],              // Channel 0, Complex sample 0
I[1][0], Q[1][0],              // Channel 1, Complex sample 0
I[2][0], Q[2][0],              // Channel 2, Complex sample 0

I[0][1], Q[0][1],              // Channel 0, Complex sample 1
I[1][1], Q[1][1],              // Channel 1, Complex sample 1
I[2][1], Q[2][1],              // Channel 2, Complex sample 1

I[0][2], Q[0][2],              // Channel 0, Complex sample 2
I[1][2], Q[1][2],              // Channel 1, Complex sample 2
I[2][2], Q[2][2],              // Channel 2, Complex sample 2
...
```

Example: Element order for complex cartesian data (1 channel)

This example demonstrates how to store complex cartesian data in float32 format using MATLAB®.

```
% Save vector of complex cartesian I/Q data, i.e. iqiqiq...
N = 100
iq = randn(1,N)+1j*randn(1,N)
fid = fopen('xyz.complex.float32','w');
for k=1:length(iq)
  fwrite(fid,single(real(iq(k))),'float32');
  fwrite(fid,single(imag(iq(k))),'float32');
end
fclose(fid)
```

List of Remote Commands (VSA)

[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:DURation....336
[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:DURation:MODE....336
[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:HYSTeresis:LOWer....337
[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:HYSTeresis:UPPer....337
[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:TRIG....338
[SENSe:]ADJust:LEVel....338
[SENSe:]DDEMod:APSK:NSTate....283
[SENSe:]DDEMod:ASK:NSTate....283
[SENSe:]DDEMod:ECALc:OFFSet....325
[SENSe:]DDEMod:ECALc[:MODE]....324
[SENSe:]DDEMod:EPRate:AUTO....325
[SENSe:]DDEMod:EPRate[:VALue]....326
[SENSe:]DDEMod:EQUalizer:LENGth....326
[SENSe:]DDEMod:EQUalizer:LOAD....327
[SENSe:]DDEMod:EQUalizer:MODE....327
[SENSe:]DDEMod:EQUalizer:RESet....328
[SENSe:]DDEMod:EQUalizer:SAVE....328
[SENSe:]DDEMod:EQUalizer[:STATe]....328
[SENSe:]DDEMod:FACTory[:VALue]....279
[SENSe:]DDEMod:FILTer:ALPHa....283
[SENSe:]DDEMod:FILTer[:STATe]....283
[SENSe:]DDEMod:FORMat....283
[SENSe:]DDEMod:FSK:NSTate....284
[SENSe:]DDEMod:FSYNc:AUTO....328
[SENSe:]DDEMod:FSYNc:LEVel....328
[SENSe:]DDEMod:FSYNc:RESult?....329
[SENSe:]DDEMod:FSYNc[:MODE]....329
[SENSe:]DDEMod:KDATa:STATe....329
[SENSe:]DDEMod:KDATa[:NAME]....330
[SENSe:]DDEMod:MAPPing:CATalog?....285
[SENSe:]DDEMod:MAPPing[:VALue]....285
[SENSe:]DDEMod:MFILter:ALPHa....333
[SENSe:]DDEMod:MFILter:AUTO....333
[SENSe:]DDEMod:MFILter:NAME....333
[SENSe:]DDEMod:MFILter:USER....334
[SENSe:]DDEMod:MFILter[:STATe]....333
[SENSe:]DDEMod:MSK:FORMat....285
[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize:ADRoop....330
[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize:CFDRift....330
[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize:CHANnel....330
[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize:FDERror....330
[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize:IQIMbalance....331
[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize:IQOFfset....331
[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize:SRERror....331
[SENSe:]DDEMod:NORMalize[:VALue]....410
[SENSe:]DDEMod:OPTimization....331
[SENSe:]DDEMod:PRATe....308

[SENSe:]DDEMod:PRESet:RLEVel....300
[SENSe:]DDEMod:PRESet:RLEVel....338
[SENSe:]DDEMod:PRESet[:STANdard]....279
[SENSe:]DDEMod:PSK:FORMat....286
[SENSe:]DDEMod:PSK:NSTate....286
[SENSe:]DDEMod:QAM:FORMat....286
[SENSe:]DDEMod:QAM:NSTate....287
[SENSe:]DDEMod:QPSK:FORMat....287
[SENSe:]DDEMod:RLENgth:AUTO....308
[SENSe:]DDEMod:RLENgth[:VALue]....308
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SBANd....411
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:AUTO....315
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:CONFigure:AUTO....315
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:GLENgth[:MINimum]....315
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:LENGth:MAXimum....290
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:LENGth[:MINimum]....290
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:MODE....315
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:SKIP:FALLing....291
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:SKIP:RISing....291
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:STATe....316
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:BURSt:TOLerance....316
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:MBURst:CALC....313
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:MBURst:STARt?....381
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:PATTern:CONFigure:AUTO....316
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:PATTern:SYNC:AUTO....332
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:PATTern:SYNC[:STATe]....332
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:AUTO....317
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:CATalog....291
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:COMMent....318
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:COPY....319
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:DATA....319
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:DELete....319
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:IQCThreshold....317
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:MODE....317
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:NAME....320
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:NSTate....320
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:PATTern:ADD....321
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:PATTern:REMove....321
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:SELect....318
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:STATe....318
[SENSe:]DDEMod:SEARch:SYNC:TEXT....321
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[SENSe:]DDEMod:STANdard:DELete....280
[SENSe:]DDEMod:STANdard:PREset[:VALue]....280
[SENSe:]DDEMod:STANdard:SAVE....280
[SENSe:]DDEMod:STANdard:SYNC:OFFSet:STATe....292
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[SENSe:]DDEMod:TFILter:NAME....288
[SENSe:]DDEMod:TFILter:USER....289
[SENSe:]DDEMod:TFILter[:STATe]....289
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CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum:APEak....350
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum:LEFT....350
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum:NEXT....351
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum:RIGHt....351
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum[:PEAK]....351
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum:LEFT....351
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum:NEXT....351
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum:RIGHt....352
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CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:TRACe....349
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:X....349
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:X:ABSolute?....378
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:X:RELative?....378
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:Y?....349
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>[:STATe]....348
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CALCulate<n>:ELIN<startstop>[:VALue]....335
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CALCulate<n>:FSK:DEViation:COMPensation....410
CALCulate<n>:FSK:DEViation:REFerence:RELative....282
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CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:<ResultType>:<LimitType>[:RESUlt]....396
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:CFERror:CURRent:STATe....356
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CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FDERror:CURRent:VALue....358
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FDERror:CURRent[:RESult]?....396
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FDERror:MEAN:STATe....356
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FDERror:MEAN:VALue....358
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FDERror:MEAN[:RESult]?....396
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FDERror:PEAK:STATe....356
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FDERror:PEAK:VALue....358
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FDERror:PEAK[:RESult]?....396
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CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FERRor:PPEak:VALue....358
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FERRor:PPEak[:RESult]?....396
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CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FERRor:RCURrent:VALue....358
CALCulate<n>:LIMit:MACCuracy:FERRor:RCURrent[:RESult]?....396
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