

R&S®FSW

Signal and Spectrum Analyzer

User Manual



1173.9411.02 – 19

This manual applies to the following R&S®FSW models with firmware version 2.00 and higher:

- R&S®FSW8 (1312.8000K08)
- R&S®FSW13 (1312.8000K13)
- R&S®FSW26 (1312.8000K26)
- R&S®FSW43 (1312.8000K43)
- R&S®FSW50 (1312.8000K50)
- R&S®FSW67 (1312.8000K67)

In addition to the base unit, the following options are described:

- R&S®-B4, OCXO (1313.0703.02)
- R&S®-B10, external generator control (1313.1622.02)
- R&S®-B13, high-pass filter (1313.0761.02)
- R&S®-B17, digital baseband interface (1313.0784.02)
- R&S®-B21, external mixer (1313.1100.26)
- R&S®-B24, preamplifier (1313.0832.13/26)
- R&S®-B25, electronic attenuator (1313.0990.02)
- R&S®-B28, bandwidth extension (1313.1645.02)
- R&S®-B40 bandwidth extension (1313.0861.02) / R&S®-U40 (1313.52505.02)
- R&S®-B80 bandwidth extension (1313.0878.02) / R&S®-U80 (1313.5211.02)
- R&S®-B160 bandwidth extension (1313.1668.02) / R&S®-U160 (1313.3754.02)
- R&S®-B320 bandwidth extension (1313.7172.02) / R&S®-U320 (1313.7189.02)
- R&S®-B500 (1313.4296.02)
- R&S®-B71, analog baseband interface (1313.1651.13/26, 1313.6547.02)

The firmware of the instrument makes use of several valuable open source software packages. For information, see the "Open Source Acknowledgement" on the user documentation CD-ROM (included in delivery).

Rohde & Schwarz would like to thank the open source community for their valuable contribution to embedded computing.

© 2014 Rohde & Schwarz GmbH & Co. KG

Mühldorfstr. 15, 81671 München, Germany

Phone: +49 89 41 29 - 0

Fax: +49 89 41 29 12 164

E-mail: info@rohde-schwarz.com

Internet: www.rohde-schwarz.com

Subject to change – Data without tolerance limits is not binding.

R&S® is a registered trademark of Rohde & Schwarz GmbH & Co. KG.

Trade names are trademarks of the owners.

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

Contents

1	Preface	15
1.1	About this Manual	15
1.2	Documentation Overview	16
1.3	Conventions Used in the Documentation	17
1.3.1	Typographical Conventions.....	17
1.3.2	Conventions for Procedure Descriptions.....	18
2	Welcome to the R&S FSW	19
3	Getting Started	20
3.1	Preparing for Use	20
3.1.1	Putting into Operation.....	20
3.1.2	Windows Operating System.....	27
3.1.3	Connecting USB Devices.....	30
3.1.4	Connecting an External Monitor.....	31
3.1.5	Setting Up a Network (LAN) Connection.....	33
3.1.6	Configuring the Initial Instrument Settings.....	37
3.1.7	Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode.....	37
3.2	Instrument Tour	39
3.2.1	Front Panel View.....	39
3.2.2	Rear Panel View.....	52
3.3	Trying Out the Instrument	58
3.3.1	Measuring a Basic Signal.....	59
3.3.2	Displaying a Spectrogram.....	61
3.3.3	Activating Additional Measurement Channels.....	62
3.3.4	Performing Sequential Measurements.....	65
3.3.5	Setting and Moving a Marker.....	66
3.3.6	Displaying a Marker Peak List.....	67
3.3.7	Zooming into the Display.....	68
3.3.8	Saving Settings.....	71
3.3.9	Printing and Saving Results.....	73
3.4	Operating the Instrument	73
3.4.1	Understanding the Display Information.....	74

3.4.2	Accessing the Functionality.....	83
3.4.3	Changing the Focus.....	83
3.4.4	Entering Data.....	83
3.4.5	Displaying Results.....	85
3.4.6	Getting Help.....	92
3.4.7	Remote Control.....	94
4	Applications and Operating Modes.....	96
4.1	R&S MultiView.....	97
4.2	Available Applications.....	98
4.3	Selecting the Operating Mode.....	103
4.4	Starting an Application.....	104
4.5	Running a Sequence of Measurements.....	105
4.5.1	The Sequencer Concept.....	105
4.5.2	Sequencer Settings.....	107
4.5.3	How to Set Up the Sequencer.....	108
5	Measurements.....	110
5.1	Available Measurement Functions.....	110
5.2	Basic Measurements.....	115
5.2.1	How to Perform a Basic Sweep Measurement.....	115
5.2.2	Measurement Examples - Measuring a Sinusoidal Signal.....	116
5.2.3	Measurement Example – Measuring Levels at Low S/N Ratios.....	119
5.2.4	Measurement Examples - Measuring Signal Spectra with Multiple Signals.....	123
5.2.5	Measurement Examples in Zero Span.....	129
5.3	Channel Power and Adjacent-Channel Power (ACLR) Measurement.....	135
5.3.1	About Channel Power Measurements.....	136
5.3.2	Channel Power Results.....	136
5.3.3	Channel Power Basics.....	138
5.3.4	Channel Power Configuration.....	148
5.3.5	MSR ACLR Configuration.....	158
5.3.6	How to Perform Channel Power Measurements.....	172
5.3.7	Measurement Examples.....	176
5.3.8	Optimizing and Troubleshooting the Measurement.....	182
5.3.9	Reference: Predefined CP/ACLR Standards.....	183

5.4	Carrier-to-Noise Measurements	184
5.4.1	About the Measurement.....	184
5.4.2	Carrier-to-Noise Results.....	185
5.4.3	Carrier-to-Noise Configuration.....	186
5.4.4	How to Determine the Carrier-to-Noise Ratio.....	187
5.5	Occupied Bandwidth Measurement (OBW)	188
5.5.1	About the Measurement.....	188
5.5.2	OBW Results.....	190
5.5.3	OBW Configuration.....	191
5.5.4	How to Determine the Occupied Bandwidth.....	193
5.5.5	Measurement Example.....	193
5.6	Spectrum Emission Mask (SEM) Measurement	194
5.6.1	About the Measurement.....	194
5.6.2	Typical Applications.....	195
5.6.3	SEM Results.....	195
5.6.4	SEM Basics.....	198
5.6.5	SEM Configuration.....	208
5.6.6	How to Perform a Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement.....	225
5.6.7	Measurement Example: Multi-SEM Measurement.....	230
5.6.8	Reference: SEM File Descriptions.....	231
5.7	Spurious Emissions Measurement	238
5.7.1	About the Measurement.....	238
5.7.2	Spurious Emissions Measurement Results.....	239
5.7.3	Spurious Emissions Basics.....	240
5.7.4	Spurious Emissions Measurement Configuration.....	242
5.7.5	How to Perform a Spurious Emissions Measurement.....	248
5.7.6	Reference: ASCII Export File Format (Spurious).....	249
5.8	Statistical Measurements (APD, CCDF)	251
5.8.1	About the Measurements.....	251
5.8.2	Typical Applications.....	251
5.8.3	APD and CCDF Results.....	252
5.8.4	APD and CCDF Basics - Gated Triggering.....	254
5.8.5	APD and CCDF Configuration.....	255

5.8.6	How to Perform an APD or CCDF Measurement.....	261
5.8.7	Examples.....	262
5.8.8	Optimizing and Troubleshooting the Measurement.....	265
5.9	Time Domain Power Measurement.....	265
5.9.1	About the Measurement.....	265
5.9.2	Time Domain Power Results.....	265
5.9.3	Time Domain Power Basics - Range Definition Using Limit Lines.....	266
5.9.4	Time Domain Power Configuration.....	267
5.9.5	How to Measure Powers in the Time Domain.....	268
5.9.6	Measurement Example.....	268
5.10	Harmonic Distortion Measurement.....	269
5.10.1	About the Measurement.....	270
5.10.2	Harmonic Distortion Basics.....	270
5.10.3	Harmonic Distortion Results.....	273
5.10.4	Harmonic Distortion Configuration.....	273
5.10.5	How to Determine the Harmonic Distortion.....	275
5.11	Third Order Intercept (TOI) Measurement.....	275
5.11.1	About the TOI Measurement.....	276
5.11.2	TOI Basics.....	276
5.11.3	TOI Results.....	280
5.11.4	TOI Configuration.....	281
5.11.5	How to Determine the Third Order Intercept.....	282
5.11.6	Measurement Example – Measuring the R&S FSW's Intrinsic Intermodulation.....	283
5.12	AM Modulation Depth Measurement.....	285
5.12.1	About the Measurement.....	285
5.12.2	AM Modulation Depth Results.....	285
5.12.3	AM Modulation Depth Configuration.....	286
5.12.4	Optimizing and Troubleshooting the Measurement.....	287
5.12.5	How to Determine the AM Modulation Depth.....	288
5.13	Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) Measurement (R&S FSW-K54).....	288
5.13.1	About the EMI Measurement.....	288
5.13.2	EMI Measurement Results.....	289
5.13.3	EMI Measurement Basics.....	290

5.13.4	EMI Measurement Configuration.....	299
5.13.5	EMI Result Analysis.....	306
5.13.6	How to Perform EMI Measurements.....	306
5.13.7	Measurement Example: Measuring Radio Frequency Interference.....	308
5.13.8	Optimizing and Troubleshooting EMI Measurements.....	310
6	Common Measurement Settings.....	312
6.1	Configuration Overview.....	312
6.2	Data Input and Output.....	314
6.2.1	Receiving Data Input and Providing Data Output.....	314
6.2.2	Input Source Settings.....	318
6.2.3	Power Sensors.....	321
6.2.4	External Generator Control (Option R&S FSW-B10).....	331
6.2.5	External Mixer (Option R&S FSW-B21).....	358
6.2.6	Output Settings.....	381
6.3	Frequency and Span Configuration.....	384
6.3.1	Impact of the Frequency and Span Settings.....	385
6.3.2	Frequency and Span Settings.....	387
6.3.3	How To Define the Frequency Range.....	391
6.3.4	How to Move the Center Frequency through the Frequency Range.....	392
6.3.5	How to Keep the Center Frequency Stable.....	392
6.4	Amplitude and Vertical Axis Configuration.....	393
6.4.1	Impact of the Vertical Axis Settings.....	393
6.4.2	Amplitude Settings.....	395
6.4.3	Scaling the Y-Axis.....	399
6.4.4	How to Optimize the Amplitude Display.....	401
6.5	Bandwidth, Filter and Sweep Configuration.....	402
6.5.1	Impact of the Bandwidth, Filter and Sweep Settings.....	402
6.5.2	Bandwidth, Filter and Sweep Settings.....	408
6.5.3	Reference: List of Available RRC and Channel Filters.....	416
6.6	Trigger and Gate Configuration.....	418
6.6.1	Basics of Triggering and Gated Measurements.....	419
6.6.2	Trigger and Gate Settings.....	425
6.6.3	How to Configure a Triggered and Gated Measurement.....	434

6.6.4	How to Output a Trigger Signal.....	436
6.7	Adjusting Settings Automatically.....	437
7	Common Analysis and Display Functions.....	440
7.1	Result Display Configuration.....	440
7.1.1	Basic Evaluation Methods.....	440
7.1.2	Laying out the Result Display with the SmartGrid.....	442
7.2	Zoomed Displays.....	447
7.2.1	Single Zoom Versus Multiple Zoom.....	447
7.2.2	Zoom Functions.....	448
7.2.3	How to Zoom Into a Diagram.....	449
7.3	Trace Configuration.....	451
7.3.1	Basics on Setting up Traces.....	452
7.3.2	Trace Configuration.....	464
7.3.3	How to Configure Traces.....	477
7.4	Marker Usage.....	482
7.4.1	Basics on Markers and Marker Functions.....	483
7.4.2	Marker Configuration.....	493
7.4.3	Marker Function Configuration.....	507
7.4.4	How to Work With Markers.....	519
7.4.5	Measurement Example: Measuring Harmonics Using Marker Functions.....	522
7.5	Display and Limit Lines.....	523
7.5.1	Basics on Display Lines.....	524
7.5.2	Basics on Limit Lines.....	524
7.5.3	Settings and Functions for Display and Limit Lines	527
7.5.4	How to Work with Display and Limit Lines.....	534
8	Data Management.....	538
8.1	Restoring the Default Instrument Configuration (Preset).....	538
8.1.1	Factory Default Configuration.....	539
8.2	Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode.....	540
8.3	Storing and Recalling Instrument Settings and Measurement Data.....	542
8.3.1	Quick Save/Quick Recall.....	543
8.3.2	Configurable Storage and Recall.....	545
8.3.3	How to Save and Load Instrument Settings.....	551

8.4	Importing and Exporting Measurement Results for Evaluation.....	553
8.4.1	Import/Export Functions.....	554
8.4.2	How to Export Trace Data and Numerical Results.....	555
8.4.3	How to Export a Peak List.....	556
8.4.4	Reference: ASCII File Export Format.....	557
8.5	Creating Screenshots of Current Measurement Results and Settings.....	560
8.5.1	Print and Screenshot Settings.....	560
8.5.2	How to Store or Print Screenshots of the Display.....	564
9	General Instrument Setup.....	565
9.1	Basics on Alignment.....	565
9.2	Basics on Transducer Factors.....	566
9.3	General Instrument Settings.....	568
9.3.1	Reference Frequency Settings.....	568
9.3.2	Transducer Settings.....	571
9.3.3	Alignment Settings.....	576
9.3.4	System Configuration Settings.....	577
9.3.5	Service Functions.....	583
9.4	Display Settings.....	590
9.4.1	General Display Settings.....	591
9.4.2	Displayed Items.....	592
9.4.3	Display Theme and Colors.....	596
9.5	External Monitor Settings.....	600
9.6	How to Configure the Basic Instrument Settings.....	601
9.6.1	How to Perform a Self Test.....	602
9.6.2	How to Align the Instrument.....	602
9.6.3	How to Align the Touchscreen.....	603
9.6.4	How to Install an R&S FSW Option.....	603
9.6.5	How to Update the Instrument Firmware.....	603
9.6.6	How to Configure the Transducer.....	604
9.6.7	How to Configure the Colors for Display and Printing.....	606
9.6.8	How to Work with the Soft Front Panels.....	607
10	Network and Remote Operation.....	609
10.1	Remote Control Basics.....	609

10.1.1	Remote Control Interfaces and Protocols.....	609
10.1.2	SCPI (Standard Commands for Programmable Instruments).....	614
10.1.3	VISA Libraries.....	614
10.1.4	Messages.....	615
10.1.5	SCPI Command Structure.....	616
10.1.6	Command Sequence and Synchronization.....	624
10.1.7	Status Reporting System.....	627
10.1.8	General Programming Recommendations.....	644
10.2	GPIB Languages.....	645
10.3	The IECWIN Tool.....	647
10.4	Network and Remote Control Settings.....	648
10.4.1	General Network Settings.....	649
10.4.2	GPIB Settings.....	650
10.4.3	Compatibility Settings.....	652
10.4.4	LXI Settings.....	655
10.5	How to Set Up a Network and Remote Control.....	657
10.5.1	How to Configure a Network.....	658
10.5.2	How to Operate the Instrument Without a Network.....	664
10.5.3	How to Log on to the Network.....	664
10.5.4	How to Share Directories (only with Microsoft Networks).....	666
10.5.5	How to Set Up Remote Desktop.....	667
10.5.6	How to Start a Remote Control Session from a PC.....	674
10.5.7	How to Return to Manual Operation.....	675
11	Remote Commands.....	676
11.1	Conventions used in SCPI Command Descriptions.....	676
11.2	Common Suffixes.....	677
11.3	Common Commands.....	677
11.4	Selecting the Operating Mode and Application.....	682
11.4.1	Selecting the Mode and Applications.....	682
11.4.2	Performing a Sequence of Measurements.....	687
11.4.3	Programming Example: Performing a Sequence of Measurements.....	690
11.5	Configuring and Performing Measurements.....	692
11.5.1	Performing Measurements.....	692

11.5.2	Configuring Power Measurements.....	695
11.5.3	Measuring the Channel Power and ACLR.....	700
11.5.4	Measuring the Carrier-to-Noise Ratio.....	726
11.5.5	Measuring the Occupied Bandwidth.....	727
11.5.6	Measuring the Spectrum Emission Mask.....	729
11.5.7	Measuring Spurious Emissions.....	765
11.5.8	Analyzing Statistics (APD, CCDF).....	778
11.5.9	Measuring the Time Domain Power.....	787
11.5.10	Measuring the Harmonic Distortion.....	795
11.5.11	Measuring the Third Order Intercept Point.....	799
11.5.12	Measuring the AM Modulation Depth.....	801
11.5.13	Remote Commands for EMI Measurements.....	803
11.5.14	List Evaluations.....	811
11.5.15	Measuring the Pulse Power.....	816
11.6	Configuring the Result Display.....	821
11.6.1	General Window Commands.....	821
11.6.2	Working with Windows in the Display.....	822
11.6.3	Examples: Configuring the Result Display.....	827
11.7	Setting Basic Measurement Parameters.....	830
11.7.1	Defining the Frequency and Span.....	830
11.7.2	Configuring Bandwidth and Sweep Settings.....	836
11.7.3	Configuring the Vertical Axis (Amplitude, Scaling).....	844
11.7.4	Configuring Triggered and Gated Measurements.....	850
11.7.5	Adjusting Settings Automatically.....	860
11.7.6	Configuring the Data Input and Output.....	864
11.8	Analyzing Measurements (Basics).....	907
11.8.1	Zooming into the Display.....	907
11.8.2	Configuring the Trace Display and Retrieving Trace Data.....	909
11.8.3	Working with Markers.....	928
11.8.4	Configuring Display and Limit Lines.....	975
11.9	Managing Settings and Results.....	990
11.9.1	General Data Storage and Loading Commands.....	991
11.9.2	Selecting the Items to Store.....	997

11.9.3	Storing and Loading Instrument Settings.....	1000
11.9.4	Storing or Printing Screenshots.....	1005
11.9.5	Storing Measurement Results.....	1011
11.9.6	Examples: Managing Data.....	1015
11.10	Configuring the R&S FSW.....	1018
11.10.1	Configuring the Reference Frequency.....	1018
11.10.2	Calibration and Temperature Checks.....	1022
11.10.3	Working with Transducers.....	1025
11.10.4	Customizing the Screen Layout.....	1028
11.10.5	Configuring the Network and Remote Control.....	1035
11.10.6	Checking the System Configuration.....	1038
11.10.7	Using Service Functions.....	1043
11.11	Using the Status Register.....	1044
11.11.1	General Status Register Commands.....	1045
11.11.2	Reading Out the CONDition Part.....	1045
11.11.3	Reading Out the EVENT Part.....	1046
11.11.4	Controlling the ENABLE Part.....	1047
11.11.5	Controlling the Negative Transition Part.....	1047
11.11.6	Controlling the Positive Transition Part.....	1048
11.12	Commands for Remote Instrument Operation.....	1048
11.13	Emulating Other Instruments' Commands.....	1049
11.13.1	Setting up Instrument Emulation.....	1049
11.13.2	Reference: GPIB Commands of Emulated HP Models.....	1053
11.13.3	Reference: Command Set of Emulated PSA Models.....	1081
11.14	Commands for Compatibility.....	1085
11.15	Programming Examples.....	1087
11.15.1	Programming Example: Performing a Basic Frequency Sweep.....	1088
11.15.2	Service Request.....	1090
12	Maintenance.....	1099
13	Optimizing and Troubleshooting.....	1100
13.1	Error Information.....	1100
13.2	Error Messages in Remote Control Mode.....	1102
13.3	Troubleshooting Remote Operation.....	1103

13.4	Minimizing the Measurement Duration.....	1104
13.5	Improving Averaging Results.....	1104
13.6	Miscellaneous Troubleshooting Hints.....	1105
13.7	Obtaining Technical Support.....	1105
	List of remote commands (base unit).....	1107
	Index.....	1124

1 Preface

1.1 About this Manual

This User Manual describes general instrument functions and settings common to all applications and operating modes in the R&S FSW. Furthermore, it provides all the information specific to **RF measurements in the Spectrum application**. All other operating modes and applications are described in the specific application manuals.

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 R&S FSW**
Introduction to and getting familiar with the instrument
- **Operating Modes and Applications**
The concept of using multiple operating modes
- **Measurements**
Descriptions of the individual measurements in the Spectrum application, including result types and configuration settings.
- **Common Measurement Settings**
Description of the measurement settings common to all measurement types with their corresponding remote control commands
- **Common Measurement Analysis and Display Functions**
Description of the settings and functions provided to analyze results independently of the measurement type with their corresponding remote control commands
- **Data Management**
Description of general functions to handle data files (configuration and result data, not I/Q data)
- **General Instrument Setup**
Description of general instrument settings and functions that are independent of the current operating mode
- **Network and Remote Operation**
Information on setting up the instrument in a network and operating it remotely.
- **Remote Commands**
Remote commands required to configure and perform measurements in a remote environment, sorted by tasks
Remote commands required to set up the environment and to perform common tasks on the instrument, sorted by tasks
Programming examples demonstrate the use of many commands and can usually be executed directly for test purposes
- **Maintenance**
Information on tasks required to maintain operability of the instrument
- **Troubleshooting**
Hints and tips on how to handle errors
- **List of Commands**

Alphabetical list of all remote commands described in the manual

- **Index**

1.2 Documentation Overview

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

- Printed Getting Started manual
- Online Help system on the instrument
- Documentation CD-ROM 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 FSW.

Web Help

The web help provides online access to the complete information on operating the R&S FSW and all available options, without downloading. The content of the web help corresponds to the user manuals for the latest product version. The web help is available from the R&S FSW product page at <http://www.rohde-schwarz.com/product/FSW.html> > Downloads > Web Help.

Getting Started

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

The Getting Started manual in various languages is also available for download from the Rohde & Schwarz website, on the R&S FSW product page at <http://www2.rohde-schwarz.com/product/FSW.html>.

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 CD-ROM 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 FSW 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 FSW is not included in the application manuals.

All user manuals are also available for download from the Rohde & Schwarz website, on the R&S FSW product page at <http://www2.rohde-schwarz.com/product/FSW.html>.

Service Manual

This manual is available in PDF format on the Documentation CD-ROM delivered with the instrument. It describes how to check compliance with rated specifications, instrument function, repair, troubleshooting and fault elimination. It contains all information required for repairing the R&S FSW by replacing modules.

Release Notes

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

The most recent release notes are also available for download from the Rohde & Schwarz website, on the R&S FSW product page at <http://www2.rohde-schwarz.com/product/FSW.html> > Downloads > Firmware.

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.
<i>Input</i>	Input to be entered by the user is displayed in italics.

Convention	Description
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.

2 Welcome to the R&S FSW

The R&S FSW is a new high-performance Rohde & Schwarz signal and spectrum analyzer developed to meet demanding customer requirements. Offering low phase noise, wide analysis bandwidth and straightforward and intuitive operation, the analyzer makes measurements fast and easy.

This user manual contains a description of the functionality that the instrument provides, including remote control operation. The latest version is available for download at the product homepage (<http://www2.rohde-schwarz.com/product/FSW.html>).

3 Getting Started

Note: the following chapters are identical to those in the printed R&S FSW Getting Started manual.

- [Preparing for Use](#).....20
- [Instrument Tour](#).....39
- [Trying Out the Instrument](#).....58
- [Operating the Instrument](#).....73

3.1 Preparing for Use

- [Putting into Operation](#).....20
- [Windows Operating System](#).....27
- [Connecting USB Devices](#).....30
- [Connecting an External Monitor](#).....31
- [Setting Up a Network \(LAN\) Connection](#).....33
- [Configuring the Initial Instrument Settings](#).....37
- [Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode](#).....37

3.1.1 Putting into Operation

This section describes the basic steps to be taken when setting up the R&S FSW for the first time.

⚠ WARNING

Risk of injury and instrument damage

The instrument must be used in an appropriate manner to prevent electric shock, fire, personal injury, or damage.

- Do not open the instrument casing.
- Read and observe the "Basic Safety Instructions" at the beginning of this manual or on the documentation CD-ROM, in addition to the safety instructions in the following sections. Notice that the data sheet may specify additional operating conditions.

NOTICE

Risk of instrument damage

Note that the general safety instructions also contain information on operating conditions that will prevent damage to the instrument. The instrument's data sheet may contain additional operating conditions.

NOTICE**Risk of electrostatic discharge (ESD)**

Electrostatic discharge (ESD) can cause damage to the electronic components of the instrument and the device under test (DUT). ESD is most likely to occur when you connect or disconnect a DUT or test fixture to the instrument's test ports. To prevent ESD, use a wrist strap and cord and connect yourself to the ground, or use a conductive floor mat and heel strap combination.

For details, refer to the safety instructions delivered in electronic format on the documentation CD-ROM.

NOTICE**Risk of instrument damage during operation**

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

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

**EMI impact on measurement results**

Electromagnetic interference (EMI) may affect the measurement results.

To suppress generated electromagnetic interference (EMI):

- Use suitable shielded cables of high quality. For example, use double-shielded RF and LAN cables.
- Always terminate open cable ends.
- Note the EMC classification in the data sheet.

- [Unpacking and Checking the Instrument](#)..... 22
- [Accessory List](#)..... 22
- [Placing or Mounting the Instrument](#)..... 22
- [Connecting the AC Power](#)..... 24
- [Switching the Instrument On and Off](#)..... 25
- [Performing a Self-Alignment and a Selftest](#)..... 26
- [Checking the Supplied Options](#)..... 27

3.1.1.1 Unpacking and Checking the Instrument

Check the equipment for completeness using the delivery note and the accessory lists for the various items. Check the instrument for any damage. If there is damage, immediately contact the carrier who delivered the instrument. Make sure not to discard the box and packing material.



Packing material

Retain the original packing material. If the instrument needs to be transported or shipped at a later date, you can use the material to protect the control elements and connectors.

NOTICE

Risk of damage during transportation and shipment

Insufficient protection against mechanical and electrostatic effects during transportation and shipment can damage the instrument.

- Always make sure that sufficient mechanical and electrostatic protection is provided.
- When shipping an instrument, the original packaging should be used. If you do not have the original packaging, use sufficient padding to prevent the instrument from moving around inside the box. Pack the instrument in antistatic wrap to protect it from electrostatic charging.
- Secure the instrument to prevent any movement and other mechanical effects during transportation.

The **carrying handles** at the front and side of the casing are designed to lift or carry the instrument. Do not apply an excessive external force to the handles.

Observe the information on transporting heavy instruments in the basic safety instructions included at the front of the printed manual and on the supplied CD ROM.

3.1.1.2 Accessory List

The instrument comes with the following accessories:

- Power cable
- Printed Getting Started manual
- "R&S FSW User Documentation" CD-ROM

3.1.1.3 Placing or Mounting the Instrument

The R&S FSW is designed for use under laboratory conditions, either on a bench top or in a rack.

Bench Top Operation

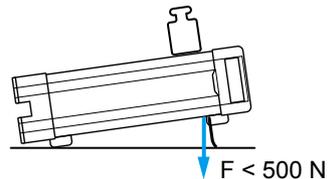
If the R&S FSW is operated on a bench top, the surface should be flat. The instrument can be used in horizontal position, standing on its feet, or with the support feet on the bottom extended.

⚠ CAUTION

Risk of injury if feet are folded out

The feet may fold in if they are not folded out completely or if the instrument is shifted. This may cause damage or injury.

- Fold the feet completely in or completely out to ensure stability of the instrument. Never shift the instrument when the feet are folded out.
- When the feet are folded out, do not work under the instrument or place anything underneath.
- The feet can break if they are overloaded. The overall load on the folded-out feet must not exceed 500 N.

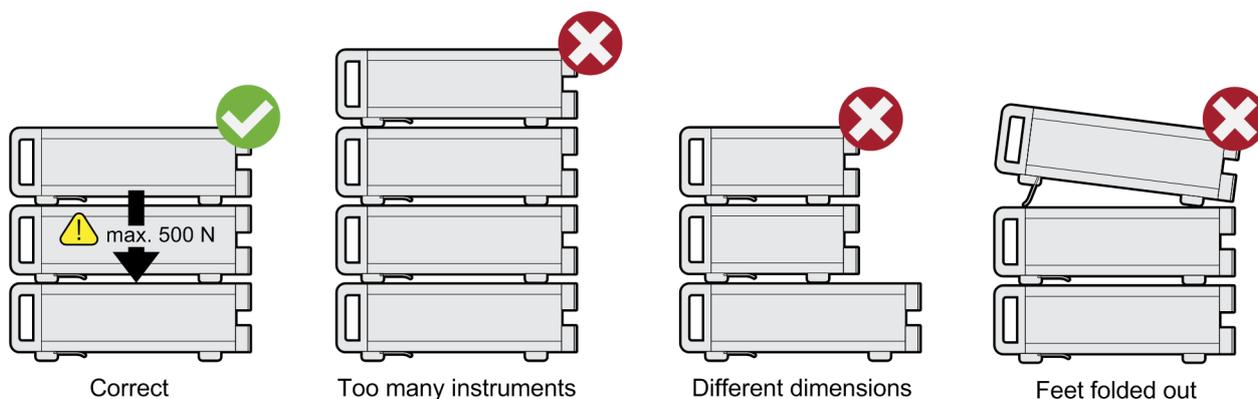


⚠ CAUTION**Risk of injury and instrument damage if stacking instruments**

A stack of instruments may tilt over and cause injury. Furthermore, the instruments at the bottom of the stack may be damaged due to the load imposed by the instruments on top.

Observe the following instructions when stacking instruments:

- Never stack more than three instruments. If you need to stack more than three instruments, install them in a rack.
- The overall load imposed on the lowest instrument must not exceed 500 N.
- All instruments must have the same dimensions (width and length).
- If the instruments have foldable feet, fold them in completely.

**Rackmounting**

The R&S FSW can be installed in a rack using a rack adapter kit (order no. see data sheet). The installation instructions are part of the adapter kit.

NOTICE**Risk of instrument damage in a rack**

An insufficient airflow can cause the instrument to overheat, which may disturb the operation and even cause damage.

Make sure that all fan openings are unobstructed, that the airflow perforations are unimpeded, and that the minimum distance from the wall is 10 cm.

3.1.1.4 Connecting the AC Power

In the standard version, the R&S FSW is equipped with an AC power supply connector. The R&S FSW can be used with different AC power voltages and adapts itself automatically to it. Refer to the datasheet for the requirements of voltage and frequency. The AC power connector is located on the rear panel of the instrument.

For details on the connector refer to [chapter 3.2.2.2, "AC Power Supply Connection and Main Power Switch"](#), on page 53.



- ▶ Connect the R&S FSW to the AC power supply using the supplied power cable. Since the instrument is assembled in line with the specifications for safety class EN61010, it may only be connected to an outlet that has a ground contact.

3.1.1.5 Switching the Instrument On and Off

Switching the instrument on

- ▶ Press the AC power switch on the rear panel to position "I".
The instrument is supplied with AC power. After booting, the instrument is ready for operation. A green LED above the POWER key indicates this.
An orange LED indicates the instrument is in standby mode



Warm-up time for OCXO

When the instrument is switched on, the OCXO requires an extended warm-up time (see data sheet). No warm-up time is required when starting from standby mode.

Switching the instrument off

1. Press the POWER key on the front panel.
The R&S FSW switches to standby mode.
2. Set the AC power switch on the rear panel to position "O", or disconnect the instrument from the AC power supply.
The R&S FSW changes into off mode.

NOTICE

Risk of losing data

If you switch off the running instrument using the rear panel switch or by disconnecting the power cord, the instrument loses its current settings. Furthermore, program data may be lost.

Press the Power key first to shut down the application properly.

3.1.1.6 Performing a Self-Alignment and a Selftest



During instrument start, the installed hardware is checked against the current firmware version to ensure the hardware is supported. If not, an error message is displayed ("WRONG_FW") and you are asked to update the firmware. Until the firmware version is updated, self-alignment fails.

(For details refer to the R&S FSW User Manual).

Furthermore, it may be necessary to align the data to a reference source by performing a self-alignment when strong temperature changes occur.



Operating temperature

Before performing this functional test, make sure that the instrument has reached its operating temperature (for details, refer to the data sheet).

A message in the status bar ("Instrument warming up...") indicates that the operating temperature has not yet been reached.

Performing a self-alignment

1. Press the SETUP key.
2. Press the "Alignment" softkey.
3. Select the "Start Self-Alignment" button in the "Alignment" dialog box.

Once the system correction values have been calculated successfully, a message is displayed.



To display the alignment results again later

- Press the SETUP key.
- Press the "Alignment" softkey.

Performing a selftest

The selftest does not need to be repeated every time the instrument is switched on. It is only necessary when instrument malfunction is suspected.

1. Press the SETUP key.
2. Press the "Service" softkey.
3. Switch to the "Selftest" tab in the "Service" dialog box.
4. Select the "Start Selftest" button.

Once the instrument modules have been checked successfully, a message is displayed.

3.1.1.7 Checking the Supplied Options

The instrument may be equipped with both hardware and firmware options. In order to check whether the installed options correspond to the options indicated on the delivery note, proceed as follows.

1. Press the SETUP key.
2. Press the "System Config" softkey.
3. Switch to the "Versions + Options" tab in the "System Configuration" dialog box.
A list with hardware and firmware information is displayed.
4. Check the availability of the hardware options as indicated in the delivery note.

3.1.2 Windows Operating System

The instrument contains the Windows 7 operating system which has been configured according to the instrument's features and needs. Changes in the system setup are only required when peripherals like keyboard or a printer are installed or if the network configuration does not comply with the default settings. After the R&S FSW is started, the operating system boots and the instrument firmware is started automatically.

To ensure that the instrument software functions properly, certain rules must be adhered to concerning the operating system.

NOTICE

Risk of causing instrument unusability

The instrument is equipped with the Windows 7 operating system. Additional software can therefore be installed on the instrument. The use and installation of additional software may impair instrument function. Thus, run only programs that Rohde & Schwarz has tested for compatibility with the instrument software.

The drivers and programs used on the instrument under Windows 7 have been adapted to the instrument. Existing instrument software must always be modified using only update software released by Rohde & Schwarz.

The following program packages have been tested:

- R&S Power Viewer Plus - virtual power meter for displaying results of the Power Sensor R&S NRP-Zxx (install only this component!)
- Symantec Endpoint Security – Virus-protection software
- FileShredder - for reliable deletion of files on the hard disk

3.1.2.1 Virus Protection

Users must take appropriate steps to protect their instruments from infection. Beside the use of strong firewall settings and regularly scanning any removable storage device

used with a Rohde & Schwarz instrument, it is also recommended that anti-virus software be installed on the instrument. While Rohde & Schwarz does NOT recommend running anti-virus software in the background ("on-access" mode) on Windows-based instruments, due to potentially degrading instrument performance, it does recommend running it during non-critical hours.

For details and recommendations, see the Rohde & Schwarz White Paper "Malware Protection" available at <http://www.rohde-schwarz.com/appnote/1EF73>.

3.1.2.2 Service Packs and Updates

Microsoft regularly creates security updates and other patches to protect Windows-based operating systems. These are released through the Microsoft Update website and associated update server. Instruments using Windows, especially those that connect to a network, should be updated regularly.

For more details and information on configuring automatic updates see the R&S White Paper "Malware Protection" (available at <http://www.rohde-schwarz.com/appnote/1EF73>).

3.1.2.3 Login

Windows 7 requires that users identify themselves by entering a user name and password in a login window. By default, the R&S FSW provides two user accounts: an administrator account ("Instrument") with unrestricted access to the computer/domain, and a standard user account ("NormalUser") with limited access. In both cases the initial password is 894129. Note that this password is very weak, and it is recommended that you change the password for both users after initial login. You can change the password in Windows 7 for any user at any time via "Start > Control Panel > User Accounts".



Secure User Mode

If the secure user mode option (R&S FSW-K33) is installed, an additional account is provided: the "SecureUser", also with the password 894129.

When the secure user mode is activated the first time after installation, the user is prompted to change the passwords for all user accounts in order to improve system security.

For details see [chapter 3.1.7, "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode"](#), on page 37.

For the administrator account, an automatic login function is active by default. If activated, login is carried out automatically for the administrator (with full access) in the background when the R&S FSW is started, without having to enter a password.

Some administrative tasks require administrator rights (e.g. the configuration of a LAN network). Refer to the description of the basic instrument setup (SETUP menu) to find out which functions are affected.

The Automatic Login Function

Deactivating the automatic login function

When shipped, the instrument is already configured to automatically log on under Windows 7. To deactivate the automatic login function, perform the following steps:

1.  Select the "Windows" icon in the toolbar to access the operating system of the R&S FSW (see also [chapter 3.1.2.4, "Accessing the Start Menu"](#), on page 29).
2. In the "Start" menu, select "Run".
The "Run" dialog box is displayed.
3. Enter the command `C:\R_S\INSTR\USER\NO_AUTOLOGIN.REG`.
4. Press the ENTER key to confirm.
The automatic login function is deactivated. The next time you switch on the instrument, you are prompted to enter your user name and password before the firmware is started.

Reactivating the automatic login function

1. In the "Start" menu, select "Run".
The "Run" dialog box is displayed.
2. Enter the command `C:\R_S\INSTR\USER\AUTOLOGIN.REG`.
3. Press the ENTER key to confirm.
The automatic login function is reactivated. It will be applied the next time the instrument is switched on.

Switching users when using the automatic login function

Which user account is used is defined during login. However, you can also switch the user account to be used when the automatic login function is active.

- ▶ In the "Start" menu, select the arrow next to the "Shut down" button and then "Log off".
The "Login" dialog box is displayed, in which you can enter the different user account name and password.

3.1.2.4 Accessing the Start Menu



The Windows "Start" menu provides access to the Windows 7 functionality and installed programs. To open the "Start" menu, select the "Windows" icon on the R&S FSW toolbar, or press the "Windows" key or the CTRL + ESC key combination on the (external) keyboard.

All necessary system settings can be defined in the "Start > Control Panel" menu (for required settings refer to the Windows 7 documentation and to the hardware description).

3.1.2.5 Accessing the Windows Task Bar

The Windows task bar also provides quick access to commonly used programs, for example Paint or Wordpad, but also IECWIN, the auxiliary remote control tool provided free of charge and installed by Rohde & Schwarz.



For details on the IECWIN tool, see the "Network and Remote Control" chapter of the R&S FSW User Manual.



To open the task bar, select the "Windows" icon on the R&S FSW toolbar, or press the "Windows" key or the CTRL + ESC key combination on your (external) keyboard.

3.1.3 Connecting USB Devices

The USB interfaces on the front and (optionally) rear panels of the R&S FSW allow you to connect USB devices directly to the instrument. This number can be increased as necessary by using USB hubs. Due to the large number of available USB devices, there is almost no limit to the expansions that are possible with the R&S FSW.

The following list shows various USB devices that can be useful:

- Memory stick for easy transfer of data to/from a computer (e.g. firmware updates)
- CD-ROM drives for easy installation of firmware applications
- Keyboard or mouse to simplify the entry of data, comments, file names, etc.
- Printer for printing out measurement results
- Power sensors, e.g. of the NRP Zxy family

Installing USB devices is easy under Windows, because all USB devices are plug&play. After a device is connected to the USB interface, automatically searches for a suitable device driver.

If Windows does not find a suitable driver, it will prompt you to specify a directory that contains the driver software. If the driver software is on a CD, connect a USB CD-ROM drive to the instrument before proceeding.

When a USB device is subsequently disconnected from the R&S FSW, Windows immediately detects the change in hardware configuration and deactivates the corresponding driver.

All USB devices can be connected to or disconnected from the instrument during operation.

Connecting a memory stick or CD-ROM drive

If installation of a memory stick or CD-ROM drive is successful, Windows informs you that the device is ready to use. The device is made available as a new drive and is displayed in Windows Explorer. The name of the drive depends on the manufacturer.

Connecting a keyboard

The keyboard is detected automatically when it is connected. The default input language is English – US.

However, you can also connect foreign language keyboards; currently the following languages are supported for the R&S FSW:

- German
- Swiss
- French
- Russian

Select "Start > Control Panel > Clock, Language, and Region > Change keyboards or other input methods" to configure the keyboard properties. To access the Windows operating system, press the Windows key on the external keyboard.

Connecting a mouse

The mouse is detected automatically when it is connected.

Select "Start > Control Panel > Devices and Printers > Mouse" to configure the mouse properties. To access the Windows operating system, press the Windows key on the external keyboard.

Connecting a printer

When printing a file, the instrument checks whether a printer is connected and turned on and whether the appropriate printer driver is installed. If required, printer driver installation is initiated. A printer driver needs to be installed only once.

To install a printer, select "Start > Control Panel > Devices and Printers > Add a printer". To access the Windows operating system, press the Windows key on the external keyboard.

You can load updated and improved driver versions or new drivers from an installation disk, USB memory stick or another external storage medium. If the instrument is integrated in a network, you can also install driver data stored in a network directory.

Select "Start > Control Panel > Devices and Printers > Device Manager > Update Device drivers" to install the driver.

3.1.4 Connecting an External Monitor

You can connect an external monitor (or projector) to the DVI or DISPLAY PORT connector on the instrument's rear panel (see also [chapter 3.2.2.3, "DISPLAY PORT and DVI"](#), on page 54).



Screen resolution and format

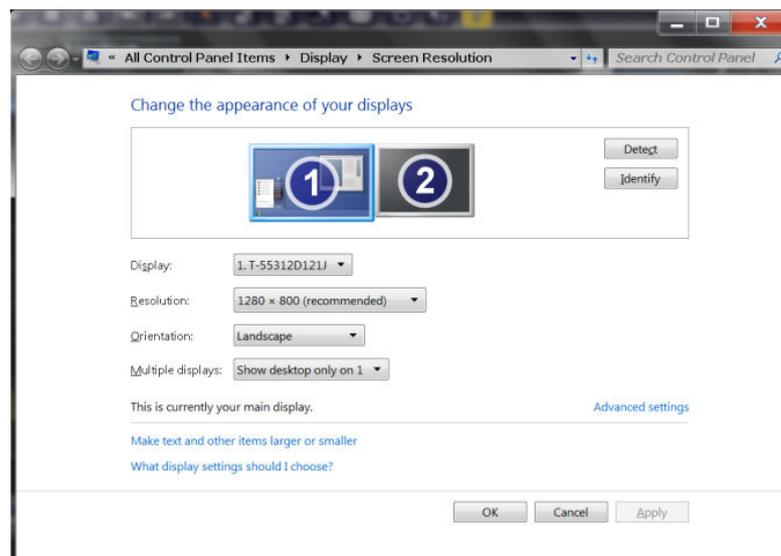
The touchscreen of the R&S FSW is calibrated for a 16:10 format. If you connect a monitor or projector using a different format (e.g. 4:3), the calibration will not be correct and the screen will not react to your touch actions properly.

The touchscreen has a screen resolution of 1280x800 pixels. Most external monitors have a higher screen resolution. If the screen resolution of the monitor is set higher than the instrument's resolution, the application window uses an area of 1280x800 pixels on the monitor display. For full screen display, adjust the monitor's screen resolution.

The R&S FSW supports a minimum resolution of 1280x768 pixels.

1. Connect the external monitor to the R&S FSW.
2. Press the SETUP key.
3. Press the "Display" softkey.
4. Select the "Configure Monitor" tab in the "Display" dialog box.

The standard Windows "Screen Resolution" dialog box is displayed.



5. If necessary, change the screen resolution to be used. Consider the information in the note above.
6. Select the instrument to be used for display:
 - "Display 1": internal monitor only
 - "Display 2": external monitor only
 - "Duplicate": both internal and external monitor
7. Tap "Apply" to try out the settings before they are accepted permanently, then you can easily return to the previous settings, if necessary.
8. Select "OK" if the settings are suitable.

3.1.5 Setting Up a Network (LAN) Connection

The R&S FSW is equipped with a network interface and can be connected to an Ethernet LAN (local area network). Provided the appropriate rights have been assigned by the network administrator and the Windows firewall configuration is adapted accordingly, the interface can be used, for example:

- To transfer data between a controlling device and the test device, e.g. in order to run a remote control program.
See chapter "Remote Control"
- To access or control the measurement from a remote computer using the "Remote Desktop" application (or a similar tool)
- To connect external network devices (e.g. printers)
- To transfer data from a remote computer and back, e.g. using network folders

This section describes how to configure the LAN interface. It includes the following topics:

- [chapter 3.1.5.1, "Connecting the Instrument to the Network"](#), on page 33
- [chapter 3.1.5.2, "Assigning the IP Address"](#), on page 34

Note that only user accounts with administrator rights can configure LAN networks.



LXI

The R&S FSW complies with LXI Class C. LXI gives you direct access to the LAN settings described below.

For further information on the LXI interface refer to [chapter 10.4.4, "LXI Settings"](#), on page 655.

3.1.5.1 Connecting the Instrument to the Network

There are two methods to establish a LAN connection to the instrument:

- A non-dedicated network (Ethernet) connection from the instrument to an existing network made with an ordinary RJ-45 network cable. The instrument is assigned an IP address and can coexist with a computer and with other hosts on the same network.
- A dedicated network connection (Point-to-point connection) between the instrument and a single computer made with a (crossover) RJ-45 network cable. The computer must be equipped with a network adapter and is directly connected to the instrument. The use of hubs, switches, or gateways is not required, however, data transfer is still performed using the TCP/IP protocol. An IP address has to be assigned to the instrument and the computer, see [chapter 3.1.5.2, "Assigning the IP Address"](#), on page 34.

Note: As the R&S FSW uses a 1 GBit LAN, a crossover cable is not necessary (due to Auto-MDI(X) functionality).

NOTICE**Risk of network failure**

Before connecting the instrument to the network or configuring the network, consult your network administrator. Errors may affect the entire network.

- ▶ To establish a non-dedicated network connection, connect a commercial RJ-45 cable to one of the LAN ports.
To establish a dedicated connection, connect a (crossover) RJ-45 cable between the instrument and a single PC.

If the instrument is connected to the LAN, Windows automatically detects the network connection and activates the required drivers.

The network card can be operated with a 1 GBit Ethernet IEEE 802.3u interface.

3.1.5.2 Assigning the IP Address

Depending on the network capacities, the TCP/IP address information for the instrument can be obtained in different ways.

- If the network supports dynamic TCP/IP configuration using the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP), all address information can be assigned automatically.
- If the network does not support DHCP, or if the instrument is set to use alternate TCP/IP configuration, the addresses must be set manually.

By default, the instrument is configured to use dynamic TCP/IP configuration and obtain all address information automatically. This means that it is safe to establish a physical connection to the LAN without any previous instrument configuration.

NOTICE**Risk of network errors**

Connection errors can affect the entire network. If your network does not support DHCP, or if you choose to disable dynamic TCP/IP configuration, you must assign valid address information before connecting the instrument to the LAN. Contact your network administrator to obtain a valid IP address.

Assigning the IP address on the instrument

1. Press the SETUP key.
2. Press the "Network + Remote" softkey.
3. Select the "Network" tab.
4. In the "Network + Remote" dialog, toggle the "DHCP On/Off" setting to the required mode.

If DHCP is "Off", you must enter the IP address manually, as described in the following steps.

Note: When DHCP is changed from "On" to "Off", the previously set IP address and subnet mask are retrieved.

If DHCP is "On", the IP address of the DHCP server is obtained automatically. The configuration is saved, and you are prompted to restart the instrument. You can skip the remaining steps.

Note: When a DHCP server is used, a new IP address may be assigned each time the instrument is restarted. This address must first be determined on the instrument itself. Thus, when using a DHCP server, it is recommended that you use the permanent computer name, which determines the address via the DNS server (see ["Using a DNS server to determine the IP address"](#) on page 35 and [chapter 3.1.5.3, "Using computer names"](#), on page 36).

5. Enter the "IP Address", for example *192.0.2.0*. The IP address consists of four number blocks separated by dots. Every block contains 3 numbers in maximum.
6. Enter the "Subnet Mask", for example *255.255.255.0*. The subnet mask consists of four number blocks separated by dots. Every block contains 3 numbers in maximum.
7. Select "Configure Network".

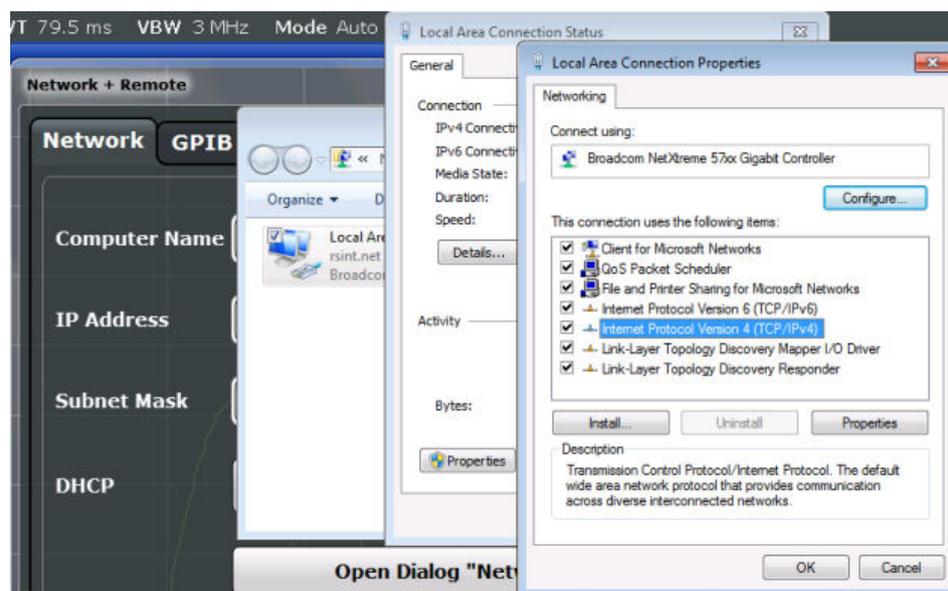
If you have entered an invalid IP address or subnet mask, the message "out of range" is displayed in the status line. If the settings are correct, the configuration is saved, and you are prompted to restart the instrument.

8. Confirm the displayed message ("Yes" button) to restart the instrument.

Using a DNS server to determine the IP address

If a DNS server is configured on the R&S FSW, the server can determine the current IP address for the connection using the permanent computer name.

1. Obtain the name of your DNS domain and the IP addresses of the DNS and WINS servers on your network.
2. Press the SETUP key and then the "Network + Remote" softkey.
3. In the "Network" tab, select the "Open Dialog 'Network Configuration'" button.
4. Double-tap the "Local Area Connection" icon.
5. In the "Local Area Connection Status" dialog box, select the "Properties" button. The items used by the LAN connection are displayed.
6. Tap the entry named "Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)" to highlight it.



7. Select the "Properties" button.
8. On the "General" tab, select "Use the following DNS server addresses" and enter your own DNS addresses.

For more information refer to the Windows operating system Help.

3.1.5.3 Using computer names

In a LAN that uses a DNS server (Domain Name System server), each PC or instrument connected in the LAN can be accessed via an unambiguous computer name instead of the IP address. The DNS server translates the host name to the IP address. This is especially useful when a DHCP server is used, as a new IP address may be assigned each time the instrument is restarted.

Each instrument is delivered with an assigned computer name, but this name can be changed.

To change the computer name

1. Press the SETUP key and then the "Network + Remote" softkey.
The current "Computer Name" is displayed in the "Network" tab.
2. Enter the new computer name and close the dialog box.

3.1.5.4 Changing the Windows Firewall Settings

A firewall protects an instrument by preventing unauthorized users from gaining access to it through a network. Rohde & Schwarz highly recommends the use of the firewall on your instrument. Rohde & Schwarz instruments are shipped with the Windows firewall enabled and preconfigured in such a way that all ports and connections for remote control are enabled. For more details on firewall configuration see the Rohde &

Schwarz White Paper "Malware Protection" (available at http://www2.rohde-schwarz.com/file_13784/1EF73_0E.pdf) and the Windows Help system.

Note that changing firewall settings requires administrator rights.

3.1.6 Configuring the Initial Instrument Settings

This section describes how to setup the R&S FSW initially. For further basic instrument settings see the R&S FSW User Manual.

- [Setting the Date and Time](#)..... 37

3.1.6.1 Setting the Date and Time

Users with administrator rights can set the date and time for the internal real time clock as follows:

Opening the Date and Time Properties dialog box

1. Press the SETUP key.
2. Press the "Display" softkey.
3. Select the "General" tab in the "Display" dialog box.
4. Press the "Set Date and Time" button to open the standard Windows "Date and Time Properties" dialog box.
5. If necessary, toggle the "Date and Time Format" between German (DE) and US.

After you have made a change and closed the dialog box, the new date and time is also adopted by the instrument.

3.1.7 Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode

During normal operation, the R&S FSW uses a solid-state drive to store its operating system, instrument firmware, instrument self-alignment data, and any user data created during operation. If necessary, the solid-state drive can be removed from the R&S FSW and locked in a secure place to protect any classified data it may contain.

Redirecting storage to volatile memory

Alternatively, to avoid storing any sensitive data on the R&S FSW permanently, the *secure user mode* was introduced (option R&S FSW-K33). In secure user mode the instrument's solid-state drive is write-protected so that no information can be written to memory permanently. Data that the R&S FSW normally stores on the solid-state drive is redirected to volatile memory instead, which remains available only until the instrument is switched off. This data includes:

- Windows 7 operating system files
- Firmware shutdown files containing information on last instrument state

- Self-alignment data
- General instrument settings such as the IP address
- Measurement settings
- User data created during operation (see also [table 8-2](#))
- Any data created by other applications installed on the R&S FSW, for example text editors (Notepad), the Clipboard, drawing tools etc.

Data that is stored in volatile memory can be accessed by the user just as in normal operation; however, when the instrument's power is removed, all data in this memory is cleared. Thus, in secure user mode, the instrument always starts in a defined, fixed state when switched on.

In order to store data such as measurement results permanently, it must be stored to an external storage device, such as a memory stick.



Limited storage space

The volatile memory used to store data in secure user mode is restricted to 256 MB. Thus, a "Memory full" error may occur although the hard disk indicates that storage space is still available.

Storing required data permanently

Any data that is to be available for subsequent sessions with the R&S FSW, such as predefined instrument settings, transducer factors or self-alignment data, must be stored on the instrument permanently, *prior to activating the secure user mode*.



Self-alignment data

Note that self-alignment data becomes invalid with time and due to temperature changes. Therefore, to achieve optimal accuracy, it may be preferable to perform a new self-alignment at the start of each new session on the R&S FSW.

Restricted operation

Due to the fact that permanent storage is not possible, the following functions are not available in secure user mode:

- Firmware update
- Activating a new option key

Activating and deactivating secure user mode

Only a user with administrator rights can activate the secure user mode. Once activated, a restart is required. The special user "SecureUser" is then logged on to the R&S FSW automatically (using the automatic login function, see "[The Automatic Login Function](#)" on page 29). While the secure user mode is active, a message is displayed in the status bar at the bottom of the screen.



Secure Passwords

By default, the initial password for both the administrator account ("Instrument") and the "SecureUser" account is "894129". When the secure user mode is activated the first time after installation, you are prompted to change the passwords for all user accounts in order to improve system security. Although it is possible to continue without changing the passwords, it is strongly recommended that you do so.

You can change the password in Windows 7 for any user at any time via "Start > Control Panel > User Accounts".

In order to deactivate the secure user mode, the "SecureUser" must log off and the "Instrument" user (administrator) must log on.



Switching users when using the automatic login function

In the "Start" menu, select the arrow next to the "Shut down" button and then "Log off". The "Login" dialog box is displayed, in which you can enter the different user account name and password.

The secure user mode setting and automatic login is automatically deactivated when the "Instrument" user logs on. The "SecureUser" is no longer available.

The secure user mode setting is available in the general system configuration settings (see [chapter 9.3.4.5, "General Configuration Settings"](#), on page 581).

Remote control

Initially after installation of the R&S FSW-K33 option, secure user mode must be enabled manually once before remote control is possible. This is necessary to prompt for a change of passwords.

3.2 Instrument Tour

3.2.1 Front Panel View

This chapter describes the front panel, including all function keys and connectors.

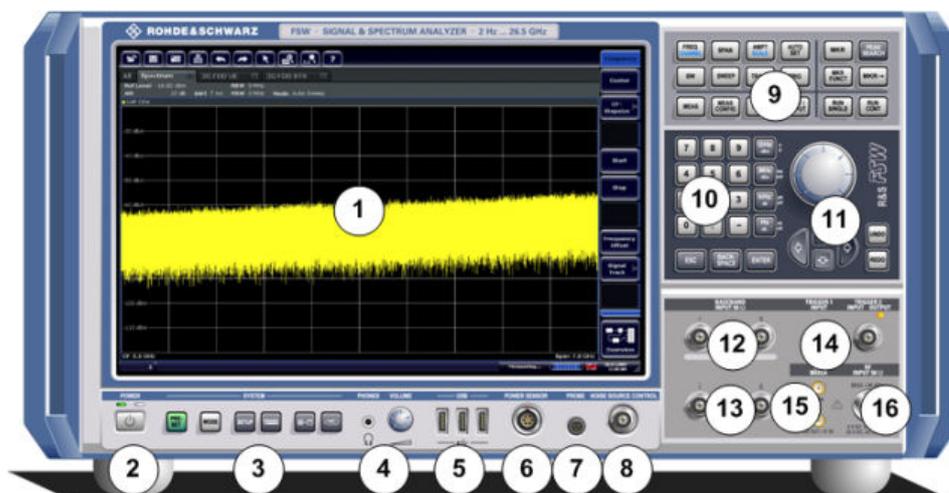


Fig. 3-1: Front panel view

- 1 = Touchscreen
- 2 = POWER key
- 3 = SYSTEM keys
- 4 = Headphones connector and volume control
- 5 = USB connectors
- 6 = POWER SENSOR connector
- 7 = PROBE connector
- 8 = NOISE SOURCE CONTROL
- 9 = Function keys
- 10 = Keypad
- 11 = Navigation controls
- 12 = (Analog) Baseband Input 50Ω connectors for I/Q signal or Rohde&Schwarz active probes (optional)
- 13 = (Analog) Baseband Input 50Ω connectors for inverse part of differential I/Q signal (optional)
- 14 = TRIGGER INPUT/OUTPUT connectors
- 15 = EXT MIXER connector (optional)
- 16 = RF Input 50 Ω connector

NOTICE

Instrument damage caused by cleaning agents

Cleaning agents contain substances that may damage the instrument, for example cleaning agents that contain a solvent may damage the front panel labeling, plastic parts, or the display.

Never use cleaning agents such as solvents (thinners, acetone, etc), acids, bases, or other substances.

The outside of the instrument can be cleaned sufficiently using a soft, lint-free dust cloth.

3.2.1.1 Touchscreen

All measurement results are displayed on the screen on the front panel. Additionally, the screen display provides status and setting information and allows you to switch between various measurement tasks. The screen is touch-sensitive, offering an alternative means of user interaction for quick and easy handling of the instrument.

NOTICE**Risk of touchscreen damage during operation**

The touchscreen may be damaged by inappropriate tools or excessive force.

Observe the following instructions when operating or cleaning the touchscreen:

- Never touch the screen with ball point pens or other pointed objects with sharp edges.
- It is recommended that you operate the touchscreen by finger only. As an alternative, you may use a stylus pen with a smooth soft tip.
- Never apply excessive force to the screen. Touch it gently.
- Never scratch the screen surface, for example with a finger nail. Never rub it strongly, for example with a dust cloth.

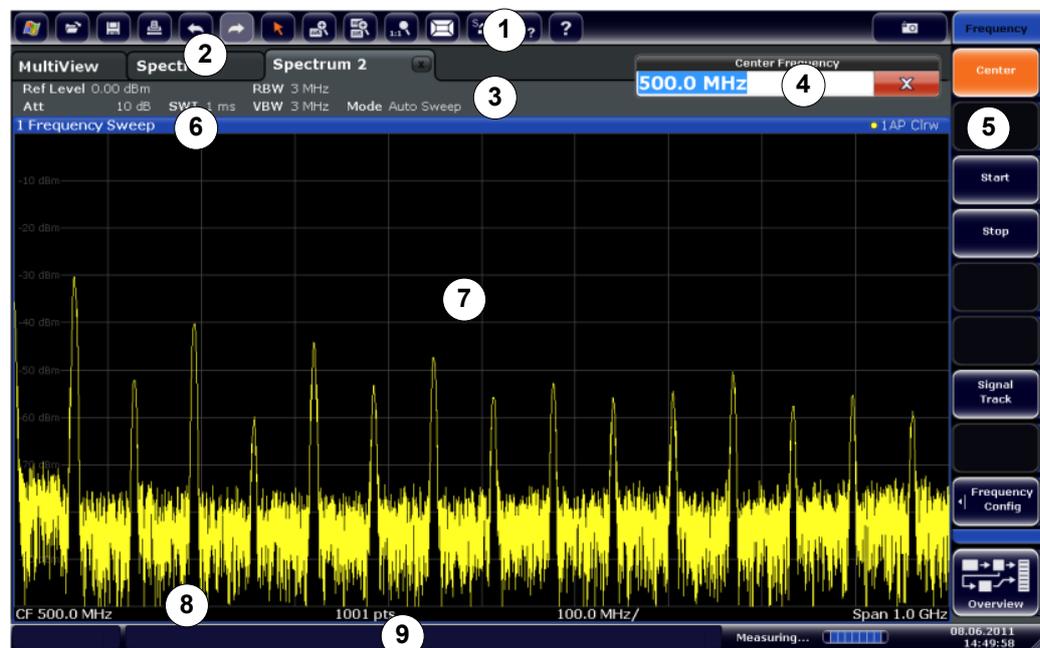


Fig. 3-2: Touchscreen elements

- 1 = Toolbar with standard application functions, e.g. print, save/open file etc.
- 2 = Tabs for individual measurement channels
- 3 = Channel bar for firmware and measurement settings
- 4 = Input field for measurement setting
- 5 = Softkeys for function access
- 6 = Window title bar with diagram-specific (trace) information
- 7 = Measurement results area
- 8 = Diagram footer with diagram-specific information, depending on application
- 9 = Instrument status bar with error messages, progress bar and date/time display

A touchscreen is a screen that is touch-sensitive, i.e. it reacts in a specified way when a particular element on the screen is tapped by a finger or a pointing device, for example. Any user interface elements that can be clicked on by a mouse pointer can also be

tapped on the screen to trigger the same behavior, and vice versa. Using the touchscreen, the following tasks (among others) can be performed by the tap of your finger (see also [chapter 3.3, "Trying Out the Instrument"](#), on page 58):

- Changing a setting
- Changing the display
- Moving a marker
- Zooming into a diagram
- Selecting a new evaluation method
- Scrolling through a result list
- Saving or printing results and settings

To imitate a right-click by mouse using the touchscreen, for example to open a context-sensitive menu for a specific item, press the screen for about 1 second.

Toolbar

Standard functions can be performed via the icons in the toolbar at the top of the screen.



You can hide the toolbar display, e.g. when using remote control, in order to enlarge the display area for the measurement results ("Setup > Display > Displayed Items"). See the R&S FSW User Manual for details.



The following functions are available:

Table 3-1: Standard Application Functions in the Toolbar

Icon	Description
	Windows: displays the Windows "Start" menu and task bar
	Open: opens a file from the instrument ("Save/Recall" menu)
	Store: stores data on the instrument ("Save/Recall" menu)
	Print: defines print settings ("Print" menu)
	Undo: reverts last operation
	Redo: repeats previously reverted operation
	Selection mode: the cursor can be used to select (and move) markers in a zoomed display

Icon	Description
	Zoom mode: displays a dotted rectangle in the diagram that can be expanded to define the zoom area
	Multiple zoom mode: multiple zoom areas can be defined for the same diagram
	Zoom off: displays the diagram in its original size
	SmartGrid: activates "SmartGrid" mode to configure the screen layout
	Sequencer: opens the "Sequencer" menu to perform consecutive measurements
	Help (+ Select): allows you to select an object for which context-specific help is displayed
AL	Analysis line (MSRA mode only): opens a dialog box to display and position an analysis line in MSRA measurements (see R&S FSW MSRA User Manual)
	Help: displays context-sensitive help topic for currently selected element
	Print immediately: prints the current display (screenshot) as configured
In "SmartGrid" mode only:	
	Exit "SmartGrid" mode

Softkeys

Softkeys are virtual keys provided by the software. Thus, more functions can be provided than those that can be accessed directly via the function keys on the instrument. Softkeys are dynamic, i.e. depending on the selected function key, a different list of softkeys is displayed on the right side of the screen.

A list of softkeys for a certain function key is also called a menu. Softkeys can either perform a specific function or open a dialog box.

The "More" softkey indicates that the menu contains more softkeys than can be displayed at once on the screen. When pressed, it displays the next set of softkeys.

Recognizing the softkey status by color

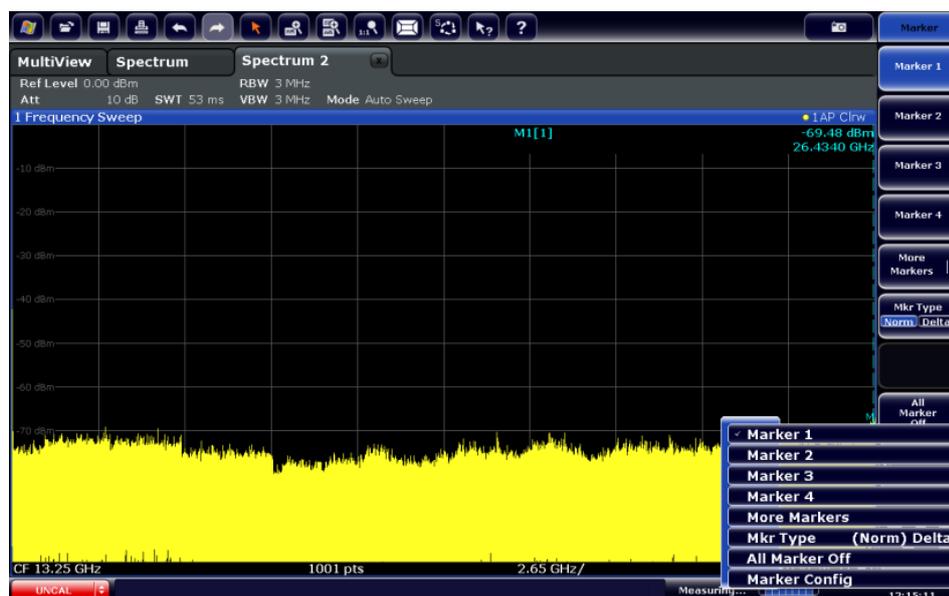
Color	Meaning
orange	associated dialog box is open
blue	associated function is active; for toggle keys: currently active state
gray	instrument function is temporarily not available due to a specific setting or missing option



You can hide the softkey display, e.g. when using remote control, in order to enlarge the display area for the measurement results ("Setup > Display > Displayed Items"). See the User Manual for details.

Context-sensitive Menus

Markers and traces in the display, as well as the information in the channel bar, have context-sensitive menus. If you right-click on a marker or trace in the display, or information in the channel bar (or tap it for about 1 second), a menu is displayed which contains the same functions as the corresponding softkey. This is useful, for example, when the softkey display is hidden.



On-screen Keyboard

The on-screen keyboard is an additional means of interacting with the instrument without having to connect an external keyboard.



The on-screen keyboard display can be switched on and off as desired using the "On-Screen Keyboard" function key beneath the screen.



When you press this key, the display switches between the following options:

- Keyboard displayed at the top of the screen
- Keyboard displayed at the bottom of the screen
- No keyboard displayed



You can use the TAB key on the on-screen keyboard to move the focus from one field to another in dialog boxes.

3.2.1.2 POWER Key

The POWER key is located on the lower left corner of the front panel. It starts up and shuts down the instrument.

See also [chapter 3.1.1.5, "Switching the Instrument On and Off"](#), on page 25.

3.2.1.3 SYSTEM Keys

SYSTEM keys set the instrument to a predefined state, change basic settings, and provide print and display functions.

A detailed description of the corresponding functions is provided in the User Manual.

Table 3-2: SYSTEM keys

SYSTEM key	Assigned functions
PRESET	Resets the instrument to the default state.
MODE	Provides the selection between applications
SETUP	Provides basic instrument configuration functions, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference frequency (external/internal), noise source • Date, time, display configuration • LAN interface • Self-alignment • Firmware update and enabling of options • Information about instrument configuration incl. firmware version and system error messages • Service support functions (self test etc.)
	Switches between the on-screen keyboard display: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at the top of the screen • at the bottom of the screen • off
	Switches between maximized and split display of focus area.
	Moves focus area from one active window to the next.

3.2.1.4 PHONES and VOLUME

Headphones equipped with a miniature jack plug can be connected to the PHONES female connector. The internal impedance is 10 Ω. The output voltage can be set by

using the VOLUME control to the right of the female connector. If a plug is connected, the internal loudspeaker is automatically switched off.

To use the PHONES connector, in the "Output" dialog box (INPUT/OUTPUT key), select "Video Output" = "Video". The output voltage (volume) is 1V.

⚠ CAUTION**Risk of hearing damage**

To protect your hearing, make sure that the volume setting is not too high before putting on the headphones.

3.2.1.5 USB

The front panel provides three female USB connectors (USB-A) to connect devices like a keyboard (recommended: R&S PSL-Z2, order number 1157.6870.03) or a mouse (recommended: R&S PSL-Z10, order number 1157.7060.03). In addition, a memory stick can be connected to store and reload instrument settings and measurement data.



The rear panel provides further USB connectors, including a male (USB-B) connector. See [chapter 3.2.2.5, "USB"](#), on page 54.

All USB connectors support standard 2.0.

3.2.1.6 POWER SENSOR

The LEMOSA female connector is used to connect power sensors of the R&S NRP-Zxy family. For a detailed list of supported sensors see the data sheet.

For details on configuring and using power sensors, see [chapter 6.2.3, "Power Sensors"](#), on page 321.

3.2.1.7 PROBE

The R&S FSW provides a connector for supply voltages of +15 V to -12 V and ground for active probes and preamplifiers. A maximum current of 140 mA is available. This connector is suitable as power supply for high-impedance probes.

3.2.1.8 NOISE SOURCE CONTROL

The noise source control female connector is used to provide the supply voltage for an external noise source, e.g., to measure the noise figure and gain of amplifiers and frequency converting devices.

Conventional noise sources require a voltage of +28 V in order to be switched on and 0 V to be switched off. The output supports a maximum load of 100 mA.

3.2.1.9 Function Keys

Function keys provide access to the most common measurement settings and functions.

A detailed description of the corresponding functions is provided in the User Manual.

Table 3-3: Function keys

Function key	Assigned functions
Basic measurement settings	
FREQ	Sets the center frequency as well as the start and stop frequencies for the frequency range under consideration. This key is also used to set the frequency offset and the signal track function.
SPAN	Sets the frequency span to be analyzed.
AMPT	Sets the reference level, the displayed dynamic range, the RF attenuation and the unit for the level display. Sets the level offset and the input impedance. Activates the preamplifier (option RF Preamplifier, R&S FSW-B24).
AUTO SET	Enables automatic settings for level, frequency or sweep type mode.
BW	Sets the resolution bandwidth and the video bandwidth.
SWEEP	Sets the sweep time and the number of measurement points. Selects continuous measurement or single measurement.
TRACE	Configures the measured data acquisition and the analysis of the measurement data.
TRIG	Sets the trigger mode, the trigger threshold, the trigger delay, and the gate configuration in the case of gated sweep.
Marker functions	
MKR	Sets and positions the absolute and relative measurement markers (markers and delta markers).
PEAK SEARCH	Performs a peak search for active marker. If no marker is active, normal marker 1 is activated and the peak search is performed for it.
MKR FUNC	Provides additional analysis functions of the measurement markers: Frequency counter (Sig Count) Fixed reference point for relative measurement markers (Ref Fixed) Noise marker (Noise Meas) Phase noise (Phase Noise) n dB down function AM/FM audio demodulation Peak list
MKR->	Used for search functions of the measurement markers (maximum/minimum of the trace). Assigns the marker frequency to the center frequency, and the marker level to the reference level. Restricts the search area (Search Limits) and characterizes the maximum points and minimum points (Peak Excursion).

Function key	Assigned functions
Measurement and evaluation functions	
MEAS	Provides the measurement functions. Measurement of multicarrier adjacent channel power (Ch Power ACLR) Carrier to noise spacing (C/N C/No) Occupied bandwidth (OBW) Spectrum emission mask measurement (Spectrum Emission Mask) Spurious emissions (Spurious Emissions) Measurement of time domain power (Time Domain Power) Signal statistics: amplitude probability distribution (APD) and cumulative complementary distribution function (CCDF) Third-order intercept point (TOI) AM modulation depth (AM Mod Depth)
MEAS CONFIG	Used to define measurement configuration.
LINES	Configures display lines and limit lines.
INPUT/OUTPUT	Displays softkeys for input/output functions.
Measurement start functions	
RUN SINGLE	Starts a single new measurement (Single Sweep Mode).
RUN CONT	Starts a continuous measurement (Continuous Sweep Mode).
Function execution (in navigation controls area)	
UNDO	Reverts last operation
REDO	Repeats previously reverted operation.

3.2.1.10 Keypad

The keypad is used to enter alphanumeric parameters, including the corresponding units (see also [chapter 3.4.4, "Entering Data"](#), on page 83). It contains the following keys:

Table 3-4: Keys on the keypad

Type of key	Description
Alphanumeric keys	Enter numbers and (special) characters in edit dialog boxes.
Decimal point	Inserts a decimal point "." at the cursor position.
Sign key	Changes the sign of a numeric parameter. In the case of an alphanumeric parameter, inserts a "-" at the cursor position.
Unit keys (GHz/-dBm MHz/dBm, kHz/dB and Hz/dB)	Adds the selected unit to the entered numeric value and complete the entry. In the case of level entries (e.g. in dB) or dimensionless values, all units have the value "1" as multiplying factor. Thus, they have the same function as an ENTER key.

Type of key	Description
ESC key	<p>Closes all kinds of dialog boxes, if the edit mode is not active. Quits the edit mode, if the edit mode is active. In dialog boxes that contain a "Cancel" button it activates that button.</p> <p>For "Edit" dialog boxes the following mechanism is used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If data entry has been started, it retains the original value and closes the dialog box. • If data entry has not been started or has been completed, it closes the dialog box.
BACKSPACE key	If an alphanumeric entry has already been started, this key deletes the character to the left of the cursor.
ENTER key	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concludes the entry of dimensionless entries. The new value is accepted. • With other entries, this key can be used instead of the "Hz/dB" unit key. • In a dialog box, selects the default or focused element.

3.2.1.11 Navigation Controls

The navigation controls include a rotary knob, navigation keys, and UNDO / REDO keys. They allow you to navigate within the display or within dialog boxes.

Rotary Knob



The rotary knob has several functions:

- For numeric entries: increments (clockwise direction) or decrements (counter-clockwise direction) the instrument parameter at a defined step width
- In lists: toggles between entries
- For markers, limit lines, and other graphical elements on the screen: moves their position
- For active scroll bars: moves the scroll bar vertically
- For dialog boxes: Acts like the ENTER key when pressed

Navigation Keys

The navigation keys can be used alternatively to the rotary knob to navigate through dialog boxes, diagrams or tables.

Arrow Up/Arrow Down Keys

The <arrow up> or <arrow down> keys do the following:

- For numeric entries: increments (Arrow Up) or decrements (Arrow Down) the instrument parameter at a defined step width
- In a list: scrolls forward and backward through the list entries

- In a table: moves the selection bar vertically
- In windows or dialog boxes with a vertical scroll bar: moves the scroll bar

Arrow Left/Arrow Right Keys

The <arrow left> or <arrow right> keys do the following:

- In an alphanumeric edit dialog box, move the cursor.
- In a list, scroll forward and backward through the list entries.
- In a table, move the selection bar horizontally.
- In windows or dialog boxes with horizontal scroll bar, move the scroll bar.

3.2.1.12 UNDO/REDO keys

- The UNDO key reverts the previously performed action, i.e. the status before the previous action is retrieved.
The undo function is useful, for example, if you are performing a zero span measurement with several markers and a limit line defined and accidentally select a different measurement. In this case, many settings would be lost. However, if you press UNDO immediately afterwards, the previous status is retrieved, i.e. the zero span measurement and all settings.
- The REDO key repeats the previously reverted action, i.e. the most recently performed action is repeated.



The UNDO function is not available after a PRESET or "RECALL" operation. When these functions are used, the history of previous actions is deleted.

The UNDO/REDO functions are not available for some applications; see Release Notes for details.

3.2.1.13 (Analog) Baseband Input 50 Ω Connectors (optional)

The R&S FSW Analog Baseband Interface option (R&S FSW-B71) provides four BASEBAND INPUT BNC connectors on the front panel of the instrument for analog I and Q signals.



The upper BNC connectors BASEBAND INPUT I and BASEBAND INPUT Q are used to input single-ended signals, the positive signal input for differential signals, as well as input from active Rohde & Schwarz probes (R&S RT-ZSxx and differential probes RT-ZDxx).

The lower BNC connectors \bar{I} and \bar{Q} are used to input the negative signal for differential signals.



For complex signal input ($I+jQ$), always use two identical cables for the I and Q connectors (same length, same type, same manufacturer). Otherwise, time delay or gain imbalance may occur between the different cables, which cannot be calibrated.

All connectors have a fixed impedance of 50 Ω and may receive a maximum input level of 4 V_{pp} each.

NOTICE

Risk of instrument damage

Do not overload the BASEBAND INPUT connectors. An input voltage of 4 V must never be exceeded. Noncompliance will destroy the Analog Baseband Interface components.

The device that provides analog baseband input (or the probe) must be connected to the R&S FSW accordingly.

Since the Digital I/Q input and the Analog Baseband input use the same digital signal path, both cannot be used simultaneously. When one is activated, established connections for the other are disconnected. When the second input is deactivated, connections to the first are re-established. This may cause a short delay in data transfer after switching the input source.

Input via the Analog Baseband Interface can be enabled in the I/Q Analyzer, the Analog Demodulation application, or in one of the optional applications that process I/Q data (where available).

3.2.1.14 TRIGGER INPUT / OUTPUT

The female TRIGGER INPUT connector for external trigger or gate input is used to control the measurement by means of an external signal. The voltage levels can range from 0.5 V to 3.5 V. The default value is 1.4 V. The typical input impedance is 10 k Ω .

The female BNC TRIGGER INPUT / OUTPUT connector can be used to receive a second external signal or to provide a signal to another device. The signal is TTL compatible (0 V / 5 V). You can control the connector usage in the "Trigger" settings (TRIG key).



The rear panel provides a third TRIGGER INPUT / OUTPUT connector, see [chapter 3.2.2.10, "TRIGGER 3 INPUT/ OUTPUT"](#), on page 56.

3.2.1.15 EXT MIXER Connector (optional)

External mixers can be connected at the EXT MIXER LO OUT/IF IN and IF IN female connectors to increase the available frequency range. This connector is optional and only available with R&S FSW-B21.

If no external mixers are connected to the R&S FSW, cover the two front connectors LO OUT / IF IN and IF IN with the supplied SMA caps.

3.2.1.16 RF INPUT 50 Ω

A device under test (DUT) can be connected to the R&S FSW to provide RF input which is then analyzed. The DUT is connected to the instrument's RF INPUT via a cable equipped with an appropriate connector.

NOTICE

Risk of instrument damage

Do not overload the input. For maximum allowed values, see the data sheet. For AC-coupling, a DC input voltage of 50 V must never be exceeded. For DC-coupling, DC voltage must not be applied at the input. In both cases, noncompliance will destroy the input mixers.

3.2.2 Rear Panel View

This figure shows the rear panel view of the R&S FSW. The individual elements are described in more detail in the subsequent sections.

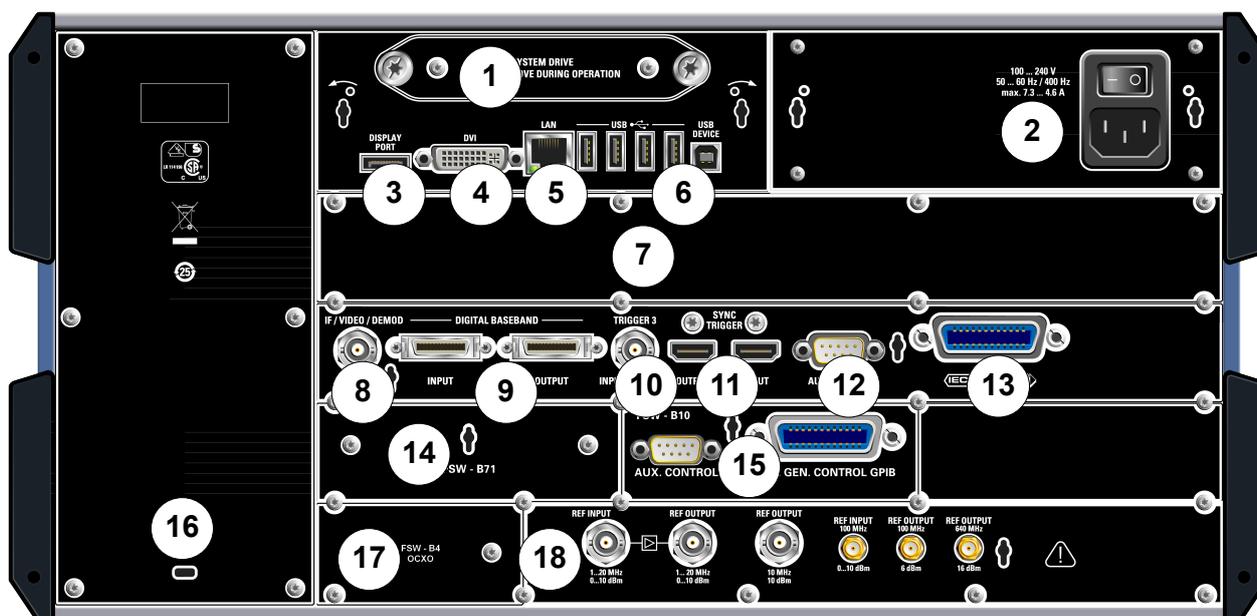


Fig. 3-3: Rear panel view

- 1 = Removable system hard drive
- 2 = AC Power Supply Connection and Main Power Switch
- 3 = DISPLAY PORT for external display
- 4 = DVI connector for external display
- 5 = LAN connector
- 6 = USB (DEVICE) connectors
- 7 = Bandwidth Extension 160 MHz/ 320 MHz/ 500 MHz with IF WIDE OUTPUT connector (option B160/ B320/B500)
- 8 = IF/VIDEO/DEMOD connector
- 9 = DIGITAL BASEBAND INPUT/OUTPUT connectors (option B17)
- 10 = TRIGGER 3 INPUT/OUTPUT connector
- 11 = SYNC TRIGGER OUTPUT/INPUT
- 12 = AUX PORT
- 13 = GPIB interface
- 14 = Analog baseband interface (option B71)
- 15 = External generator control (option B10)
- 16 = IF OUT (2GHz) connector, for models R&S FSW43/50/67 only
- 17 = OCXO external reference (option B4)
- 18 = REF INPUT/OUTPUT connectors

3.2.2.1 Removable System Hard Drive

The removable system hard drive contains all measurement data from the R&S FSW, allowing you to store the data securely in an external location.

3.2.2.2 AC Power Supply Connection and Main Power Switch

An AC power supply connector and main power switch are located in a unit on the rear panel of the instrument.

Main power switch function:

Position 1: The instrument is in operation.

Position O: The entire instrument is disconnected from the AC power supply.

For details refer to [chapter 3.1.1.4, "Connecting the AC Power"](#), on page 24.

3.2.2.3 DISPLAY PORT and DVI

You can connect an external monitor or other display device to the R&S FSW to provide an enlarged display. Two different types of connectors are provided for this purpose:

- DISPLAY PORT
- DVI (Digital visual interface)

For details see [chapter 3.1.4, "Connecting an External Monitor"](#), on page 31.

3.2.2.4 LAN

The LAN interface can be used to connect the R&S FSW to a local network for remote control, printouts or data transfer. The assignment of the RJ-45 connector supports twisted-pair category 5 UTP/STP cables in a star configuration (UTP stands for *unshielded twisted pair*, and STP for *shielded twisted pair*).

For details see [chapter 10, "Network and Remote Operation"](#), on page 609.

3.2.2.5 USB

The rear panel provides four additional female USB (USB-A) connectors to connect devices like a keyboard, a mouse or a memory stick (see also [chapter 3.2.1.5, "USB"](#), on page 46).

Furthermore, a male USB DEVICE connector (USB-B) is provided, for example for a printer.

All USB connectors support standard 2.0.

3.2.2.6 Bandwidth Extension 160 MHz/ 320 MHz/ 500 MHz with IF WIDE OUTPUT Connector (R&S FSW-B160/-B320/-B500/-U160/-U320)

The signal analysis bandwidth of the R&S FSW can be extended by a hardware option (R&S FSW-B160/-B320/-B500 or R&S FSW-U160/-U320). The bandwidth extension allows for a linear bandwidth up to a maximum of 160 MHz (with option B160/U160), 320 MHz (with option B320/U320), or 500 MHz (with option B500), with an output sample rate of up to 10 GHz. While the extension can be activated or deactivated manually in the R&S FSW base unit (I/Q Analyzer application), it is activated automatically in some applications that also support I/Q data analysis. See the application-specific documentation for details.



The bandwidth extension option R&S FSW-B320/-U320 requires a reference board revision 3.14 or higher.

The bandwidth extension option R&S FSW-B500 requires a reference board (1312.8075.06) revision 4.06 or higher and a motherboard 1313.4180.02 or 1313.7698.02.

Together with the bandwidth extension an additional IF output connector is provided (IF WIDE OUTPUT). As opposed to the default [IF/VIDEO/DEMOD OUTPUT](#) connector, the IF output frequency of the optional connector cannot be defined manually, but is determined automatically depending on the center frequency. For details on the used frequencies see the data sheet. The IF WIDE OUTPUT connector is used automatically when the bandwidth extension is activated (i.e. for bandwidths > 80 MHz).

3.2.2.7 IF/VIDEO/DEMOD OUTPUT

The female BNC connector can be used for various outputs:

- Intermediate frequency (IF) output of approximately 20 MHz
- Video output (1V)

Which output is provided is defined in the software (INPUT/OUTPUT key).

For details see "[IF/VIDEO/DEMOD Output](#)" on page 382.

3.2.2.8 IF OUTPUT (2 GHz)

The female SMA connector is only available for instrument models R&S FSW43/50/67 and can be used to provide intermediate frequency (IF) output of approximately 2 GHz at a frequency of 2 GHz.

Output is activated in the software (INPUT/OUTPUT key).

For details see "[IF/VIDEO/DEMOD Output](#)" on page 382.

3.2.2.9 Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B17) and R&S EX-IQ-BOX

The R&S FSW Digital Baseband Interface option (R&S FSW-B17) provides an online digital I/Q data interface on the rear panel of the instrument for input and output. The digital input and output can be enabled in the base unit or in one of the applications (where available).

Optionally, an R&S EX-IQ-BOX can be connected to the Digital Baseband Interface to convert signal properties and the transmission protocol of the R&S FSW into user-defined or standardized signal formats and vice versa.



Since the Digital I/Q input and the Analog Baseband input use the same digital signal path, both cannot be used simultaneously. When one is activated, established connections for the other are disconnected. When the second input is deactivated, connections to the first are re-established. This may cause a short delay in data transfer after switching the input source.

For more information on the Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B17) and typical applications see the R&S FSW I/Q Analyzer User Manual.

3.2.2.10 TRIGGER 3 INPUT/ OUTPUT

The additional female BNC TRIGGER INPUT / OUTPUT connector can be used to receive a third external signal or to provide a signal to another device. The signal is TTL compatible (0 V / 5 V). You can control the connector usage in the "Trigger" settings (TRIG key).

3.2.2.11 SYNC TRIGGER OUTPUT/INPUT

The SYNC TRIGGER OUTPUT/INPUT connectors allow you to synchronize several devices (e.g. two R&S FSWs) with respect to the trigger signal, but also the reference frequency. A 100 MHz signal can be output as a trigger or reference signal to another device, and an external trigger or reference signal can be received at the input connector by the R&S FSW.

3.2.2.12 AUX PORT

The 9 pole SUB-D male connector provides control signals for controlling external devices. The voltage levels are of the TTL type (max. 5 V).



Pin	Signal	Description
1	+5 V / max. 250 mA	Supply voltage for external circuits
2 to 7	I/O	Control lines for user ports (see User manual)
8	GND	Ground
9	READY FOR TRIGGER	Signal indicating that the instrument is ready to receive a trigger signal (Low active = 0 V)

NOTICE

Short-circuit hazard

Always observe the designated pin assignment. A short-circuit may damage the instrument.

3.2.2.13 GPIB Interface

The GPIB interface is in compliance with IEEE488 and SCPI. A computer for remote control can be connected via this interface. To set up the connection, a shielded cable is recommended. For more details refer to "Setting Up Remote Control" in the User Manual.

3.2.2.14 External Generator Control Option (R&S FSW-B10)

The external generator control option provides an additional GPIB connector and AUX port.



The GPIB connector can be used to connect the external generator to the R&S FSW.

The AUX port is required for TTL synchronization, if supported by the generator. It is identical to the standard AUX port (see [chapter 3.2.2.12, "AUX PORT"](#), on page 56).

For details on connecting an external generator see the "External Generator Control" section of the R&S FSW User Manual.

3.2.2.15 OCXO Option (R&S FSW-B4)

This option generates a 10 MHz reference signal with a very precise frequency. If installed, and if no external signal is used, this signal is used as an internal reference. It can also be used to synchronize other connected devices via the REF OUTPUT 10 MHz connector.



Warm-up time for OCXO

When the instrument is switched on, the OCXO requires an extended warm-up time (see data sheet). No warm-up time is required when starting from standby mode.

3.2.2.16 REF INPUT / REF OUTPUT

The REF INPUT connectors are used to provide an external reference signal to the R&S FSW.

The REF OUTPUT connectors can be used to provide an external reference signal (or the optional OCXO reference signal) from the R&S FSW to other devices that are connected to this instrument.

Various connectors are provided for different reference signals:

Connector	Reference signal	Usage
REF INPUT	1...20 MHz 0...10 dBm	To provide an external reference signal on the R&S FSW.
REF OUTPUT	1...20 MHz 0...10 dBm	To provide the same external reference signal received by the REF INPUT 1...20 MHz connector to another device, when available.
REF OUTPUT	10 MHz 10 dBm	To provide the internal reference signal from the R&S FSW to another device continuously. Also used to provide OCXO reference signal to another device.
REF INPUT	100 MHz 0...10 dBm	To provide an external reference signal on the R&S FSW.
REF OUTPUT	100 MHz 6 dBm	To provide a 100 MHz reference signal from the R&S FSW to another device.
REF OUTPUT	640 MHz 16 dBm	To provide a 640 MHz reference signal from the R&S FSW to another device.



SYNC TRIGGER

The SYNC TRIGGER connector can also be used to synchronize the reference frequency on several devices (see [chapter 3.2.2.11, "SYNC TRIGGER OUTPUT/INPUT"](#), on page 56).

3.3 Trying Out the Instrument

This chapter introduces the most important functions and settings of the R&S FSW step by step. The complete description of the functionality and its usage is given in the R&S FSW User Manual. Basic instrument operation is described in [chapter 3.4, "Operating the Instrument"](#), on page 73.

Prerequisites

- The instrument is set up, connected to the mains system, and started up as described in [chapter 3.1, "Preparing for Use"](#), on page 20.

For these first measurements, you use the internal calibration signal, so you do not need any additional signal source or instruments. Try out the following:

- [Measuring a Basic Signal](#).....59
- [Displaying a Spectrogram](#).....61
- [Activating Additional Measurement Channels](#).....62
- [Performing Sequential Measurements](#).....65
- [Setting and Moving a Marker](#).....66
- [Displaying a Marker Peak List](#).....67

- [Zooming into the Display](#).....68
- [Saving Settings](#)..... 71
- [Printing and Saving Results](#).....73

3.3.1 Measuring a Basic Signal

We will start out by measuring a simple sinus wave, using the internal calibration signal as the input.

To display the internal 64 MHz calibration signal

1. Press the PRESET key to start out in a defined instrument configuration.
2. Press the SETUP key on the front panel.
3. Tap the "Service" softkey.
4. Tap the "Calibration Signal" tab.
5. Tap the "Calibration Frequency RF" option. Leave the frequency at the default 64 MHz, with a narrowband spectrum.

The calibration signal is now sent to the RF input of the R&S FSW. By default, a continuous frequency sweep is performed, so that the spectrum of the calibration signal is now displayed in the standard level versus frequency diagram.

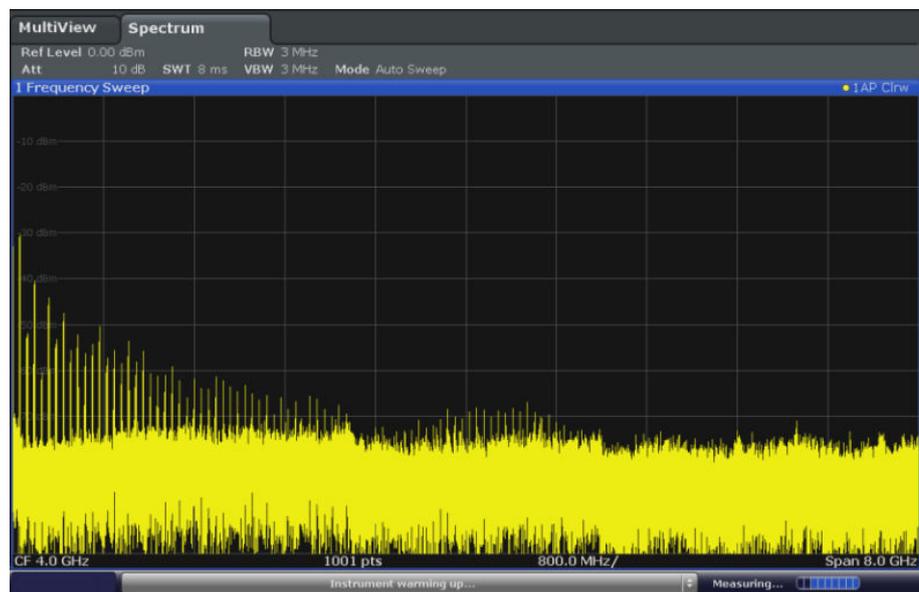


Fig. 3-4: Calibration signal as RF input



Instrument warmup time

Note that the instrument requires an initial warmup time after switching it on. A message in the status bar ("Instrument warming up...") indicates that the operating temperature has not yet been reached. Wait till this message is no longer displayed before you start a measurement.

To optimize the display

In order to optimize the display for the calibration signal, we will adjust the main measurement settings.

1. Set the center frequency to the calibration frequency:
 - a) Tap the "Overview" softkey to display the configuration "Overview".
 - b) Tap the "Frequency" button.
 - c) In the "Center" field, enter 64 on the number pad on the front panel.
 - d) Press the "MHz" key next to the number pad.
2. Reduce the span to 20 MHz:
 - a) In the "Span" field of the "Frequency" dialog box, enter 20 MHz.
 - b) Close the "Frequency" dialog box.
3. Set the reference level to -25 dBm:
 - a) In the configuration "Overview", tap the "Amplitude" button.
 - b) In the "Value" field of the "Amplitude" dialog box, enter -25 dBm.

The display of the calibration signal is now improved. The maximum at the center frequency (=calibration frequency) of 64 MHz becomes visible.

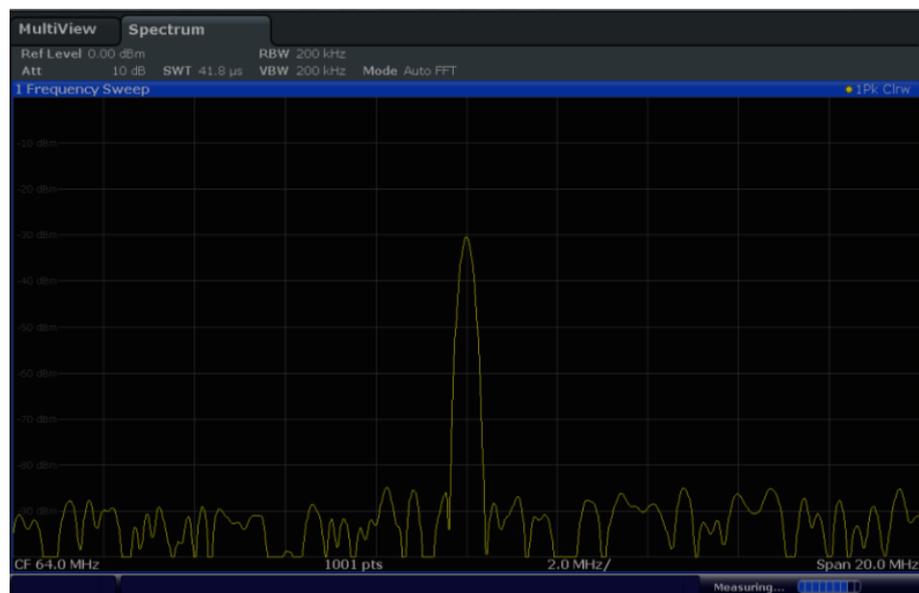


Fig. 3-5: Calibration signal with optimized display settings

3.3.2 Displaying a Spectrogram

In addition to the standard "level versus frequency" spectrum display, the R&S FSW also provides a spectrogram display of the measured data. A spectrogram shows how the spectral density of a signal varies over time. The x-axis shows the frequency, the y-axis shows the time. A third dimension, the power level, is indicated by different colors. Thus you can see how the strength of the signal varies over time for different frequencies.

1. Tap the "Overview" softkey to display the general configuration dialog box.
2. Tap the "Display Config" button.

The SmartGrid mode is activated, and the evaluation bar with the available evaluation methods is displayed.

3.  Spectrogram

Drag the "Spectrogram" icon from the evaluation bar to the diagram area. The blue area indicates that the new diagram would replace the previous spectrum display. Since we do not want to replace the spectrum, drag the icon to the lower half of the display to add an additional window instead.

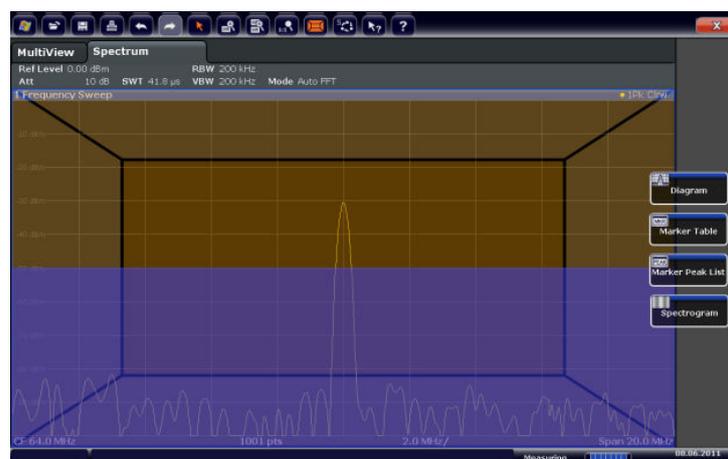


Fig. 3-6: Adding a Spectrogram to the display

Drop the icon.

4. Close the SmartGrid mode by tapping the "Close" icon at the top right corner of the toolbar.



You see the spectrogram compared to the standard spectrum display. Since the calibration signal does not change over time, the color of the frequency levels does not change over time, i.e. vertically. The legend at the top of the spectrogram window describes the power levels the colors represent.

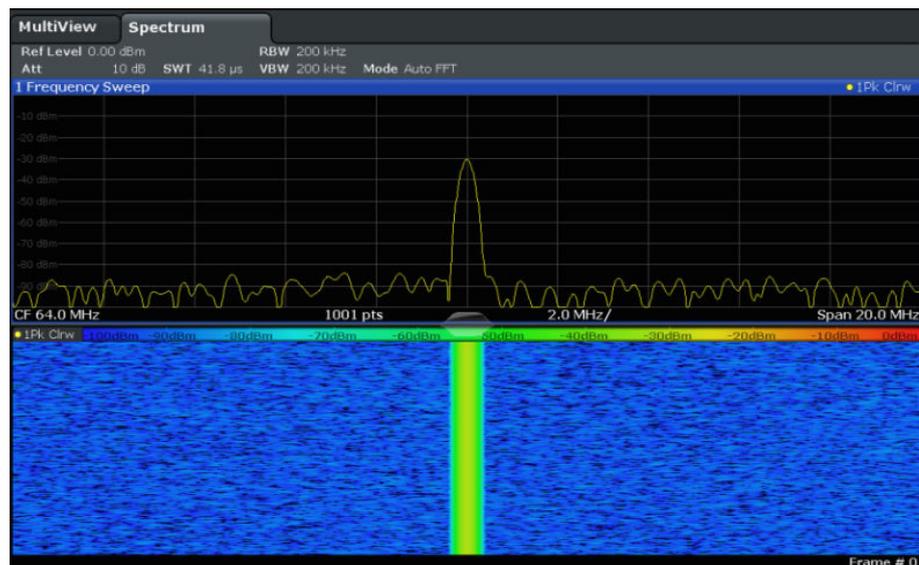


Fig. 3-7: Spectrogram of the calibration signal

3.3.3 Activating Additional Measurement Channels

The R&S FSW features multiple measurement channels, i.e. you can define several measurement configurations in parallel and then switch between the channels automatically to perform the measurements sequentially. We will demonstrate this feature by activating additional measurement channels for a different frequency range, a zero span measurement, and an I/Q analysis.

To activate additional measurement channels

1. Press the MODE key on the front panel.
2. On the "New Channel" tab of the "Signal + Spectrum Mode" dialog box, tap the "Spectrum" button.

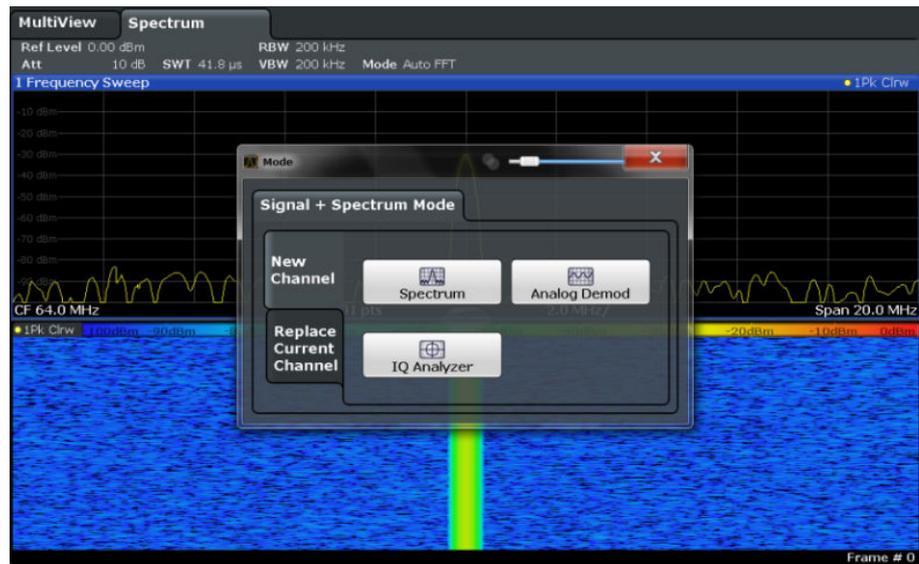


Fig. 3-8: Adding a new measurement channel

3. Change the frequency range for this spectrum display:
In the "Frequency" dialog box, set the **center frequency** to **500 MHz** and the **span** to **1 GHz**.

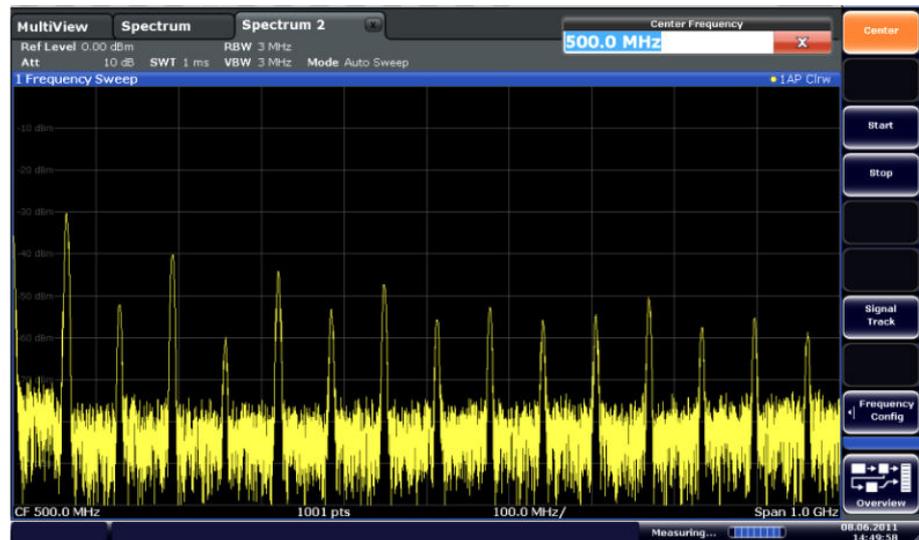


Fig. 3-9: Frequency spectrum of the calibration signal with a larger span

4. Repeat the previous steps to activate a third Spectrum window.
Change the frequency range for this spectrum display:
In the "Frequency" dialog box, set the **center frequency** to **64 MHz** and tap "Zero Span".
As the calibration signal does not vary over time, the level versus time diagram displays a straight line.



Fig. 3-10: Time domain display of the calibration signal

5. Create a new channel for I/Q analysis:
 - a) Press the MODE key.
 - b) Tap the "IQ Analyzer" button to activate a channel for the I/Q Analyzer application.
 - c) Tap the "Display Config" softkey to activate the SmartGrid mode.
 - d) Drag the "Real/Imag (I/Q)" icon from the evaluation bar to the SmartGrid.



Fig. 3-11: Inserting a Real/Imag diagram for I/Q analysis

- e) Close the SmartGrid mode.

The "IQ Analyzer" channel displays the real and imaginary signal parts in separate windows.

To display the MultiView tab

An overview of all active channels is provided in the "MultiView" tab. This tab is always displayed and cannot be closed.

- ▶ Tap the "MultiView" tab.

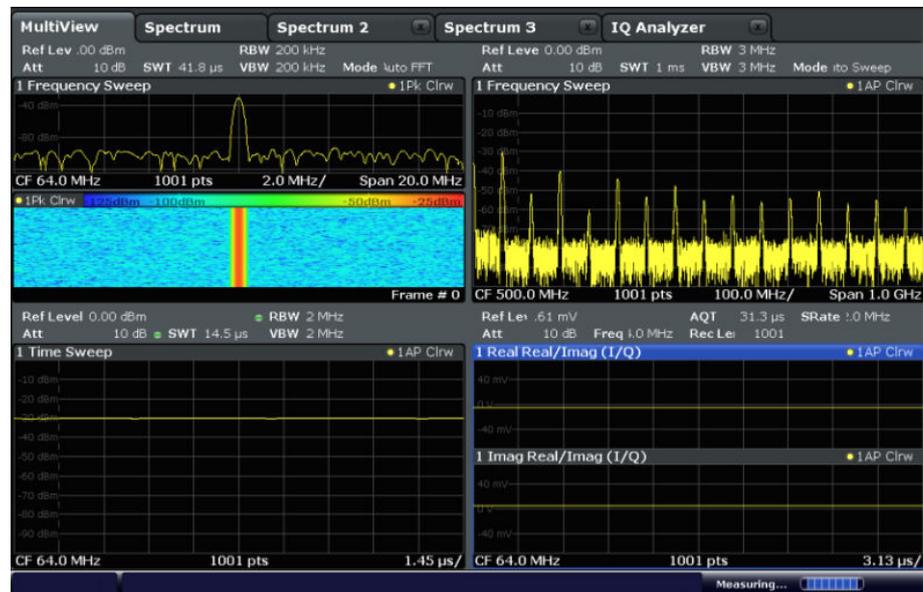


Fig. 3-12: The "MultiView" tab

3.3.4 Performing Sequential Measurements

Although only one measurement can be performed at any one time, the measurements configured in the active channels can be performed sequentially, that means: one after the other, automatically, either once or continuously.

1. 

Tap the "Sequencer" icon in the toolbar.

2. Toggle the "Sequencer" softkey in the "Sequencer" menu to "On".

A continuous sequence is started, i.e. each channel measurement is performed one after the other until the Sequencer is stopped.

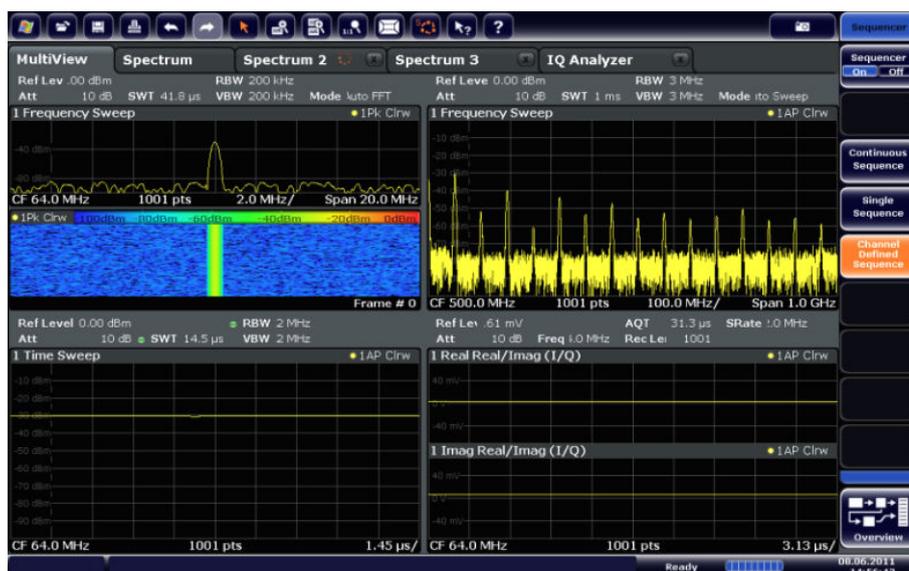


Fig. 3-13: "MultiView" tab with active Sequencer



In figure 3-13, the "Spectrum 2" measurement is currently active (indicated by the "channel active" icon in the tab label).

3. Stop the Sequencer by tapping the "Sequencer" softkey again.

3.3.5 Setting and Moving a Marker

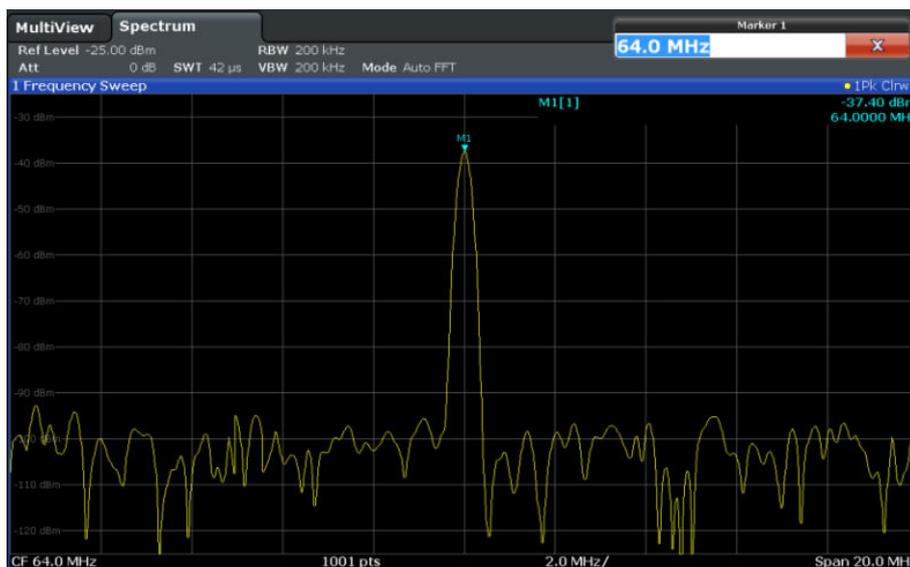
Markers are useful to determine the position of particular effects in the trace. The most common use is to determine a peak, which is the default setting when you activate a marker. We will set a marker on the peak in our first Spectrum measurement.

1. In the "MultiView" tab, double-tap the "Spectrum" window (frequency sweep with spectrogram display) to return to the "Spectrum" channel.
2. Tap the spectrum display to set the focus on that window.
3. 

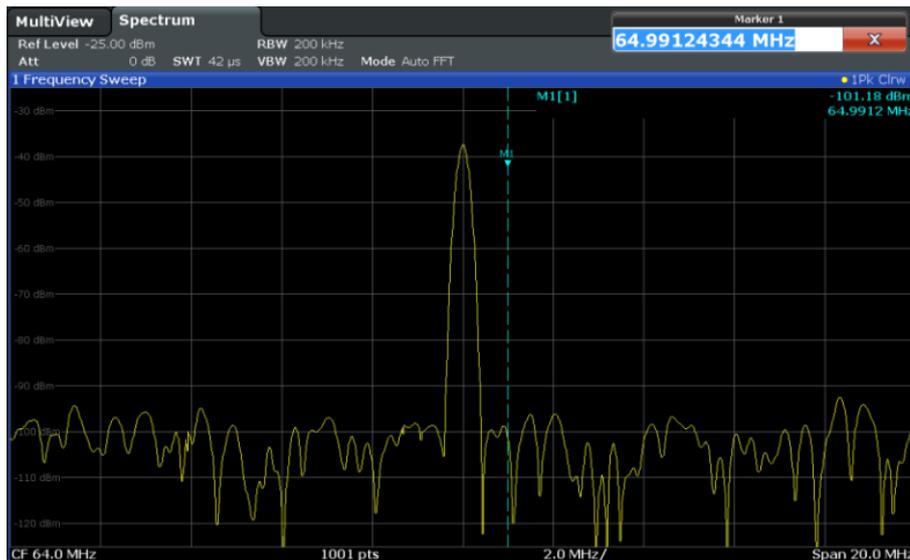
Press the "Split/Maximize" key on the front panel to maximize the spectrum window, as we currently do not need the spectrogram display.

4. Press the "RUN SINGLE" key on the front panel to perform a single sweep so we have a fixed trace to set a marker on.
5. Press the MKR key on the front panel to display the "Marker" menu.

Marker 1 is activated and automatically set to the maximum of trace 1. The marker position and value is indicated in the diagram area as M1[1].



- Now you can move the marker by tapping and dragging it to a different position. The current position is indicated by a dotted blue line. Notice how the position and value change in the marker area of the diagram.



3.3.6 Displaying a Marker Peak List

The marker peak list determines the frequencies and levels of peaks in the spectrum automatically. We will display a marker peak list for the Spectrum 2 channel.

- Tap the "Spectrum 2" tab.
- Press the "RUN SINGLE" key on the front panel to perform a single sweep for which we will determine the peaks.



Tap the "SmartGrid" icon in the toolbar to activate SmartGrid mode.

4. Drag the "Marker Peak List" icon from the evaluation bar to the lower half of the display to add a new window for the peak list.
5. Close the SmartGrid mode.
6. To obtain a more conclusive peak list that does not contain noise peaks, for example, define a threshold that is higher than the noise floor:
 - a) Press the MKR key on the front panel.
 - b) Tap the "Marker Config" softkey in the "Marker" menu.
 - c) Tap the "Search" tab in the "Marker" dialog box.
 - d) In the "Threshold" field, enter *-68 dBm*.
 - e) Tap the "State" box for "Threshold" to activate its use.

Only peaks that are larger than -68 dBm will be included in the peak list.

The marker peak list displays the determined peaks that are above the defined threshold.

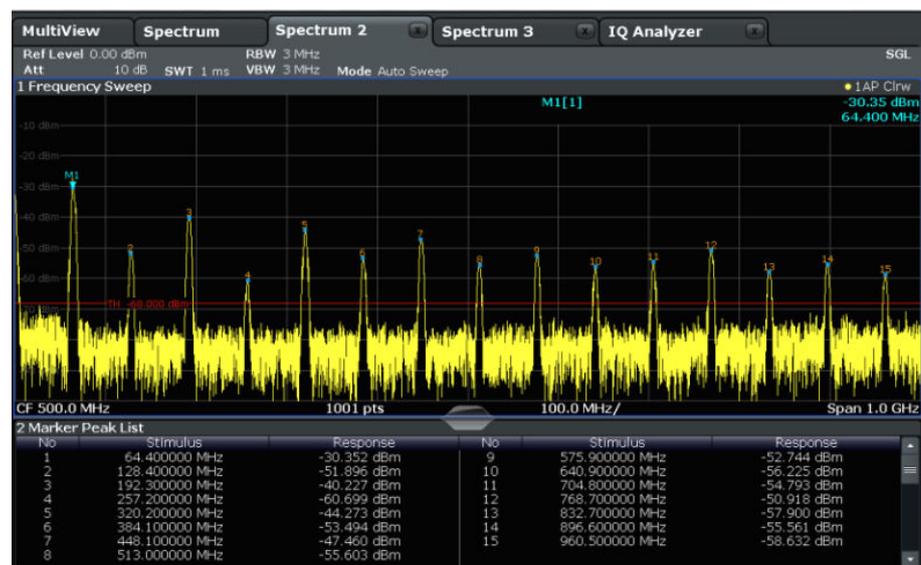


Fig. 3-14: Marker Peak List

3.3.7 Zooming into the Display

In order to analyze the areas around the peak levels in more detail, we will zoom into the top 3 peaks.



Tap the "Multiple Zoom" icon in the toolbar.

The icon is highlighted orange to indicate that multiple zoom mode is active.

2. Tap the diagram near the first peak and drag your finger to the opposite corner of the zoom area. A white rectangle is displayed from the point where you tapped to the current position.



Fig. 3-15: Defining the zoom area

When you remove your finger, the zoom area is enlarged in a second (sub-)window.



Fig. 3-16: Zoomed display around a peak



Zoom mode is automatically disabled, and the default selection mode is restored, indicated by the highlighted "Selection mode" icon.

3. In figure 3-16 the enlarged peak is represented by a very thick trace. This is due to the insufficient number of sweep points. The missing sweep points for the zoomed display are interpolated, which provides poor results. To optimize the results, we will increase the number of sweep points from the default 1001 to 32001.
 - a) Press the SWEEP key on the front panel.
 - b) Tap the "Sweep Config" softkey in the "Sweep" menu.
 - c) In the "Sweep Points" field, enter 32001.

- d) Press the RUN SINGLE key on the front panel to perform a new sweep with the increased number of sweep points.

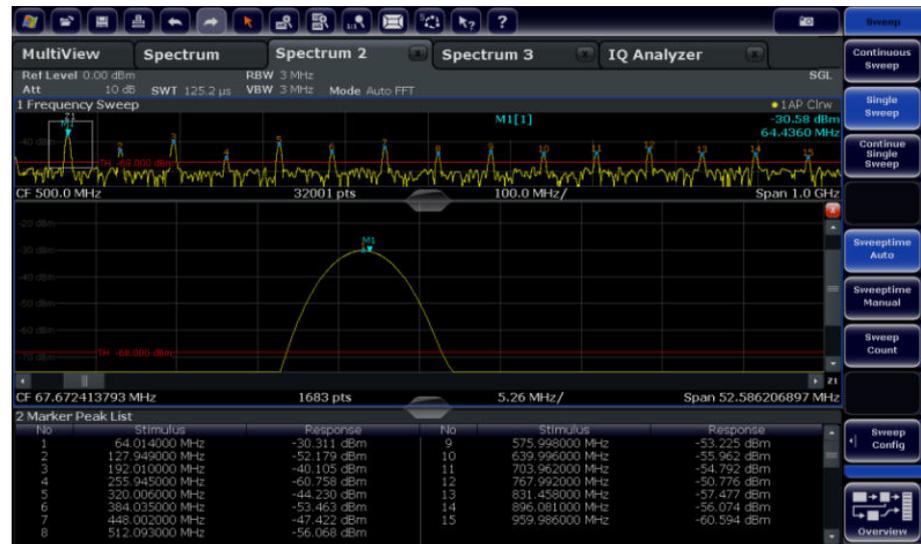


Fig. 3-17: Zoomed peak with increased number of sweep points

Note that the trace becomes much more precise.



Tap the "Multiple Zoom" icon in the toolbar again and define a zoom area around markers M4, M5 and M6.

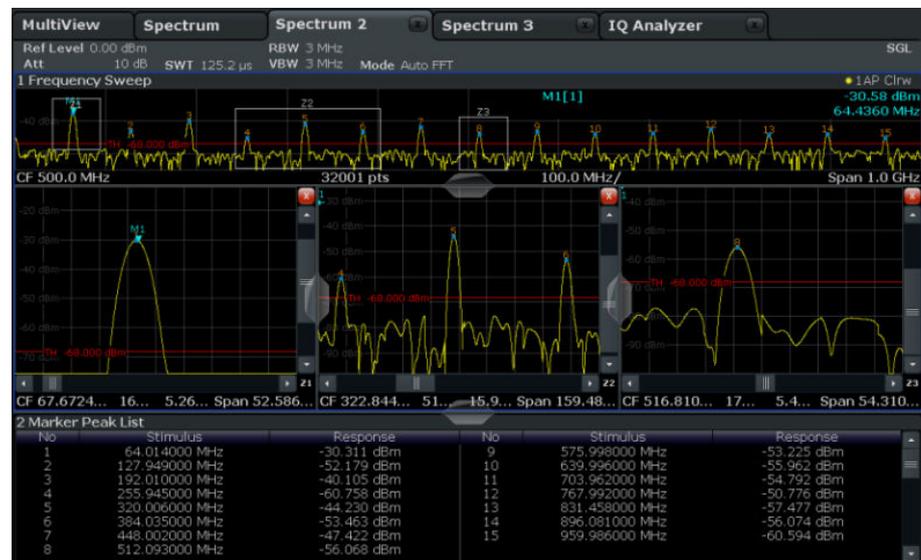


Fig. 3-18: Multiple zoom windows

5. Tap the "Multiple Zoom" icon in the toolbar again and define a zoom area around marker M8.

- To increase the size of the third zoom window, drag the "splitter" between the windows to the left or right or up or down.

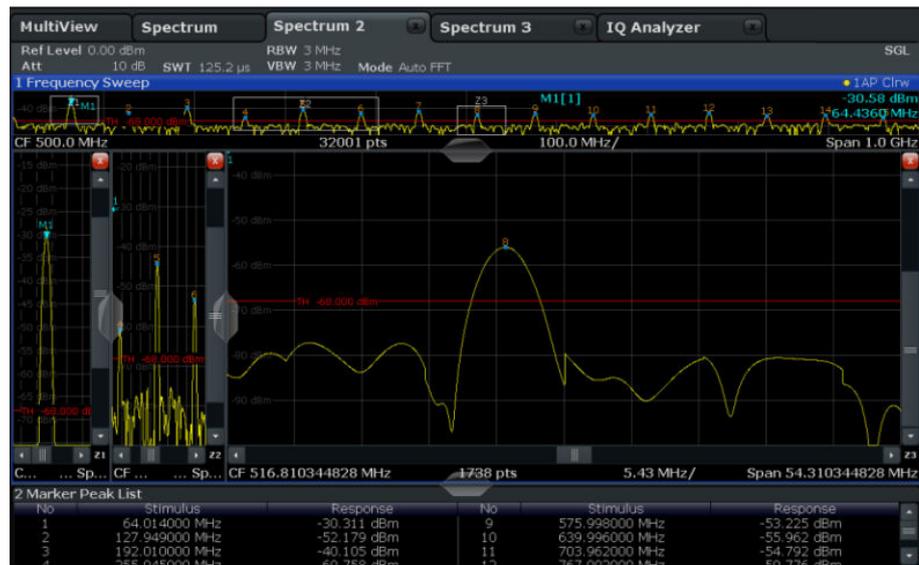


Fig. 3-19: Enlarged zoom window

3.3.8 Saving Settings

In order to restore the results of our measurements at a later time, we will store the instrument settings to a file.

To save the instrument settings to a file

- 

Tap the "Save" icon in the toolbar.
- 

Press the keyboard key on the front panel to display the online keyboard, as you will have to enter text in the next step.
- In the "Save" dialog box, tap the "File Name" field and enter *MyMultiViewSetup* using the keyboard.

Keep the default "File Type" setting "Instrument with all Channels" to store the configuration of all channels.

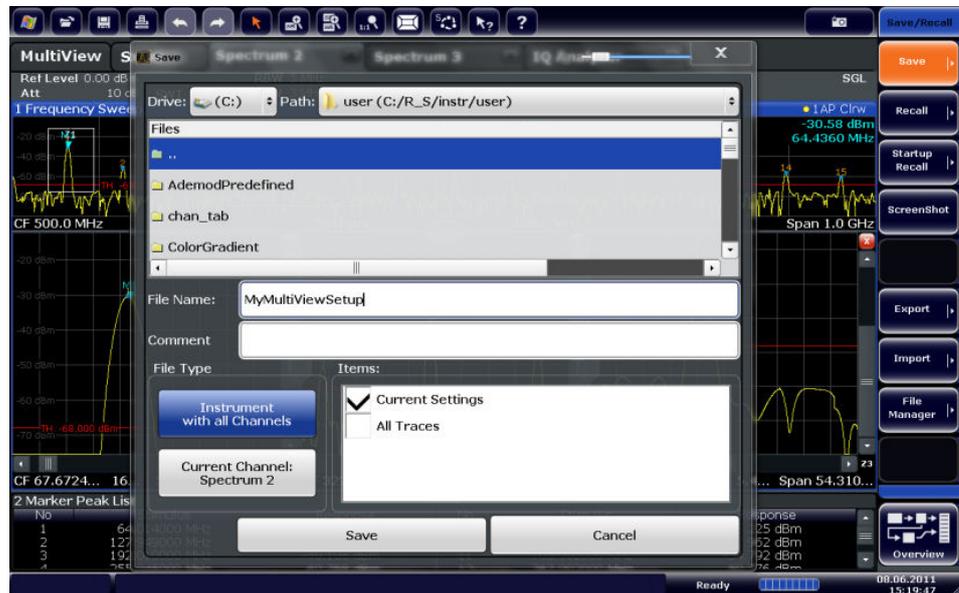


Fig. 3-20: Saving the instrument settings to a file

4. Tap the "Save" button.

The file `MyMultiViewSetup.dfl` is stored in the default directory `C:/R_S/instr/user`.

To load stored instrument settings

You can restore the settings to the instrument at any time using the settings file.

1. Press the PRESET button to restore the default instrument settings so you can check that the stored user settings are actually restored afterwards.

2. 

Tap the "Load" icon in the toolbar.

3. In the "Load" dialog box, select the `MyMultiViewSetup.dfl` file in the default directory `C:/R_S/instr/user`.

4. Tap the "Load" button.

All instrument settings are restored and the display should resemble [figure 3-19](#), which shows the instrument display right before the settings were stored.

3.3.9 Printing and Saving Results

Finally, after a successful measurement, we will document our results. First we will export the numeric trace data, then we will create a screenshot of the graphical display.

To export the trace data

1. Press the TRACE key on the front panel.
2. Tap the "Trace Config" softkey.
3. Tap the "Trace Export" tab.
4. Tap the "Export Trace to ASCII File" button.
5. Enter the file name *MyMultiViewResults*.

The trace data is stored to `MyMultiViewResults.DAT`

To create a screenshot of the display

- 1.



Tap the "Print immediately" icon in the toolbar.

A screenshot of the current display is created. Note that the colors on the screen are inverted in the screenshot to improve printout results.

2. In the "Save Hardcopy as Portable Network Graphics (PNG)" dialog box, enter a file name, e.g. *MyMultiViewDisplay*.

The screenshot is stored to `MyMultiViewDisplay.png`.

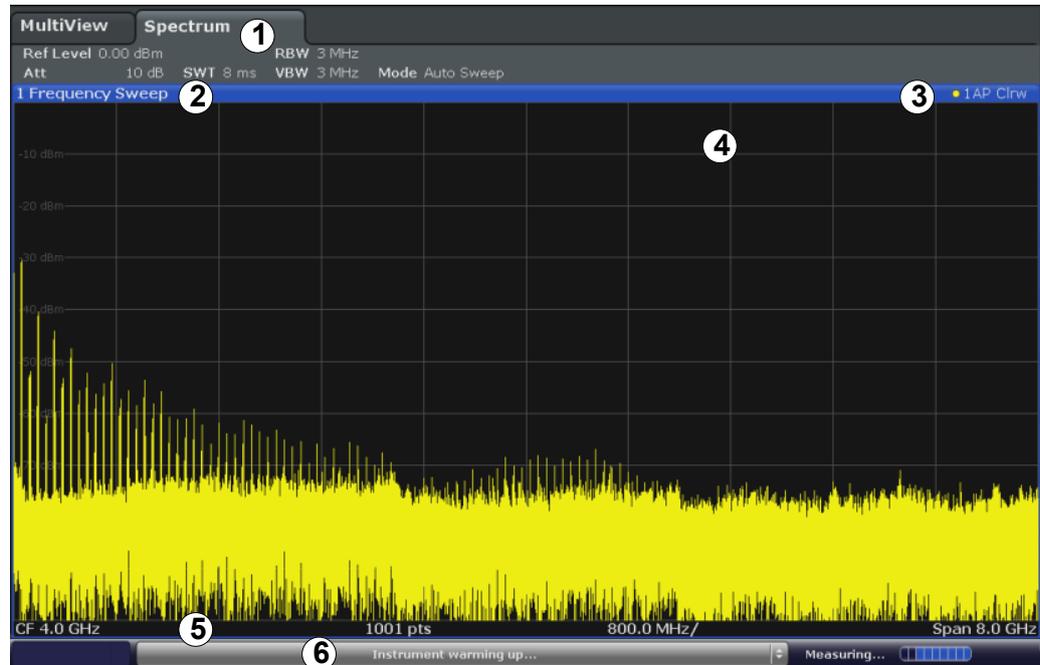
3.4 Operating the Instrument

This chapter provides an overview on how to work with the R&S FSW. It describes what kind of information is displayed in the diagram area, how to operate the R&S FSW via the front panel keys and other interaction methods, and how to use the Online Help.

• Understanding the Display Information	74
• Accessing the Functionality	83
• Changing the Focus	83
• Entering Data	83
• Displaying Results	85
• Getting Help	92
• Remote Control	94

3.4.1 Understanding the Display Information

The following figure shows a measurement diagram in Spectrum mode. 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 with marker information
- 5 = Diagram footer with diagram-specific information, depending on measurement application
- 6 = Instrument status bar with error messages, progress bar and date/time display



Hiding elements in the display

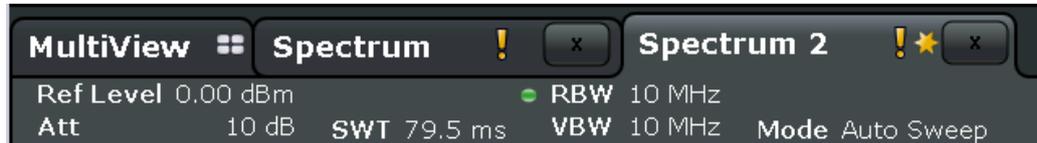
You can hide some of the elements in the display, for example the status bar or channel bar, in order to enlarge the display area for the measurement results ("Setup > Display > Displayed Items").

For details see the R&S FSW User Manual.

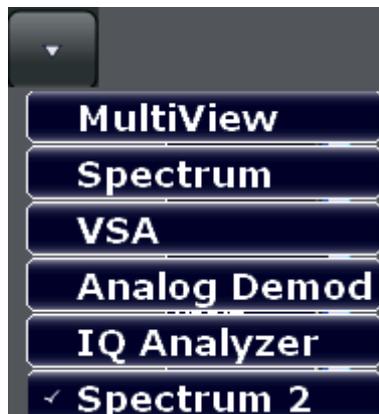
- [Channel Bar](#)..... 75
- [Window Title Bar](#)..... 78
- [Marker Information](#)..... 79
- [Frequency and Span Information in Diagram Footer](#)..... 80
- [Instrument and Status Information](#)..... 80
- [Error Information](#)..... 81

3.4.1.1 Channel Bar

Using the R&S FSW you can handle several different measurement tasks (channels) at the same time (although they can only be performed asynchronously). For each channel, a separate tab is displayed on the screen. In order to switch from one channel display to another, simply select the corresponding tab.



Alternatively, if many tabs are displayed, select the tab selection list icon at the right end of the channel bar and select the channel you want to switch to from the list.



MultiView tab

An additional tab labelled "MultiView" provides an overview of all active channels at a glance. In the "MultiView" tab, each individual window contains its own channel bar with an additional button. Tap this button to switch to the corresponding channel display quickly.



Icons in the channel bar

The  icon on the tab label indicates that the displayed trace no longer matches the current instrument settings. This may be the case, for example, if a trace is frozen and the instrument settings are changed. As soon as a new measurement is performed, the icon disappears.

The  icon indicates that an error or warning is available for that measurement channel. This is particularly useful if the MultiView tab is displayed.

An orange "IQ" (in MSRA mode only) indicates that the results displayed in the MSRA application(s) no longer match the data captured by the MSRA Master. The "IQ" disappears after the results in the application(s) are refreshed.

The  icon indicates the currently active channel during an automatic measurement sequence (**Sequencer** functionality).

Channel-specific settings

Beneath the channel name, information on channel-specific settings for the measurement are displayed in the **channel bar**. Channel information varies depending on the active application.

In the Spectrum application, the R&S FSW shows the following settings:

Table 3-5: Channel settings displayed in the channel bar in the Spectrum application

Ref Level	Reference level
m.+el.Att	Mechanical and electronic RF attenuation that has been set.
Ref Offset	Reference level offset
SWT	Sweep time that has been set. If the sweep time does not correspond to the value for automatic coupling, a bullet is displayed in front of the field. The color of the bullet turns red if the sweep time is set below the value for automatic coupling. In addition, the UNCAL flag is shown. In this case, the sweep time must be increased.
Meas Time	Measurement time, calculated from analysis bandwidth and number of samples (for statistics measurements)
RBW	Resolution bandwidth that has been set. If the bandwidth does not correspond to the value for automatic coupling, a green bullet appears in front of the field.
VBW	Video bandwidth that has been set. If the bandwidth does not correspond to the value for automatic coupling, a green bullet is displayed in front of the field.
AnBW	Analysis bandwidth (for statistics measurements)
Compatible	Compatible device mode (FSP, FSU, default; default not displayed)
Mode	Indicates which sweep mode type is selected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● "Auto FFT": automatically selected FFT sweep mode ● "Auto sweep": automatically selected swept sweep mode ● "FFT": manually selected FFT sweep mode

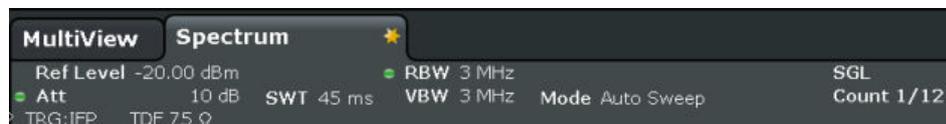
Icons for individual settings

A bullet next to the setting indicates that user-defined settings are used, not automatic settings. A green bullet indicates this setting is valid and the measurement is correct. A red bullet indicates an invalid setting that does not provide useful results.

Common settings

In addition to the channel-specific settings, the channel bar above the diagram 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. This

information is displayed in gray font and only when applicable for the current measurement, as opposed to the channel-specific settings that are always displayed.



The following types of information may be displayed, if applicable.

Table 3-6: Common settings displayed in the channel bar

SGL	The sweep is set to single sweep mode.
Sweep Count	The current signal count for measurement tasks that involve a specific number of subsequent sweeps (see "Sweep Count" setting in "Sweep settings" in the User Manual)
TRG	Trigger source (for details see "Trigger settings" in the User Manual) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBP: Baseband power (with Digital Baseband Interface R&S FSW-B17 only) • EXT: External • GP_0: General purpose bit (with Digital Baseband Interface R&S FSW-B17 only) • IFP: IF power (+trigger bandwidth) • PSE: Power sensor • RFP: RF power • SQL: Squelch • TIM: Time • VID: Video
6dB/RRC/CHN	Filter type for sweep bandwidth see " Filter Type " on page 302
PA	The preamplifier is activated.
YIG Bypass	The YIG filter is deactivated.
GAT	The frequency sweep is controlled via the TRIGGER INPUT connector.
TDF	A transducer factor is activated.
75 Ω	The input impedance of the instrument is set to 75 Ω.
FRQ	A frequency offset ≠ 0 Hz is set.
DC/AC	An external DC or AC calibration signal is in use.
ExtMix <band>	An external mixer is activated for input (requires option R&S FSW-B21); the used band is also indicated

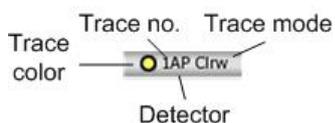
<p><NOR APR> Ext. Gen</p>	<p>An external generator is being controlled by the R&S FSW (requires option R&S FSW-B10).</p> <p>NOR: the measurements are normalized with the results of the external generator calibration</p> <p>APR (approximation): the measurements are normalized with the results of the external generator calibration; however, the measurement settings have been changed since calibration</p> <p>If neither label is displayed, no calibration has been performed yet or normalization is not active.</p> <p>For details see chapter 6.2.4, "External Generator Control (Option R&S FSW-B10)", on page 331.</p>
<p>LVL</p>	<p>A level offset is applied to the external generator signal (only if external generator control is active).</p>

3.4.1.2 Window Title Bar

Each channel in the R&S FSW display may contain several windows. Each window can display either a graph or a table as a result of the channel measurement. Which type of result evaluation is displayed in which window is defined in the display configuration (see [chapter 3.4.5, "Displaying Results"](#), on page 85). The window's title bar indicates which type of evaluation is displayed.

Trace Information in Window Title Bar

Information on the displayed traces is indicated in the window title bar.



Trace color		Color of trace display in diagram
Trace no.		Trace number (1 to 6)
Detector		Selected detector:
	AP	AUTOPEAK detector
	Pk	MAX PEAK detector
	Mi	MIN PEAK detector
	Sa	SAMPLE detector
	Av	AVERAGE detector
	Rm	RMS detector
	QP	QUASISPEAK detector
Trace Mode		Sweep mode:
	Clrw	CLEAR/WRITE

	Max	MAX HOLD
	Min	MIN HOLD
	Avg	AVERAGE (Lin/Log/Pwr)
	View	VIEW
Norm/NCor		Correction data is not used.

3.4.1.3 Marker Information

Marker information is provided either in the diagram grid or in a separate marker table, depending on the configuration.

Marker information in diagram grid

Within the diagram grid, the x-axis and y-axis positions of the last 2 markers or delta markers that were set are displayed, if available, as well as their index. The value in the square brackets after the index indicates the trace to which the marker is assigned. (Example: M2[1] defines marker 2 on trace 1.) For more than 2 markers, a separate marker table is displayed beneath the diagram by default.

Marker information in marker table

In addition to the marker information displayed within the diagram grid, a separate marker table may be displayed beneath the diagram. This table provides the following information for all active markers:

Type	Marker type: N (normal), D (delta), T (temporary, internal), PWR (power sensor)
Ref	Reference (for delta markers)
Trc	Trace to which the marker is assigned
X-value	x-value of the marker
Y-value	y-value of the marker
Func	Activated marker or measurement function
Func .Result	Result of the active marker or measurement function

The functions are indicated with the following abbreviations:

FXD	Fixed reference marker
PHNoise	Phase noise measurement
CNT	Signal count
TRK	Signal tracking
NOise	Noise measurement

MDepth	AM modulation depth
TOI	Third order intercept measurement

3.4.1.4 Frequency and Span Information in Diagram Footer

The information in the diagram footer (beneath the diagram) depends on the current application.

For Spectrum mode, it contains the following information:

Label	Information
CF	Center frequency
Span	Frequency span (frequency domain display)
ms/	Time per division (time domain display)
Pts	Number of sweep points or (rounded) number of currently displayed points in zoom mode

3.4.1.5 Instrument and Status Information

Global instrument settings and functions (such as LXI configuration mode), the instrument status and any irregularities are indicated in the status bar beneath the diagram.



In the MultiView tab the status bar always displays the information for the currently selected measurement.

The following information is displayed:

Instrument status

	The instrument is configured for operation with an external reference.
	The optional Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B17) is being used for digital input For details on the Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B17) see the R&S FSW I/Q Analyzer User Manual.
	The optional Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B17) is being used to provide digital output For details on the Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B17) see the R&S FSW I/Q Analyzer User Manual.

Progress

The progress of the current operation is displayed in the status bar.





In the MultiView tab, the progress bar indicates the status of the currently selected measurement, not the measurement currently being performed by a Sequencer, for example.

Date and time

The date and time settings of the instrument are displayed in the status bar.



Error messages

If errors or irregularities are detected, a keyword and an error message, if available, are displayed in the status bar.

3.4.1.6 Error Information

If errors or irregularities are detected, a keyword and an error message, if available, are displayed in the status bar.



Depending on the type of message, the status message is indicated in varying colors.

Table 3-7: Status bar information - color coding

Color	Type	Description
red	Fatal	A serious error occurred in the application; regular operation is no longer possible.
red	Error	An error occurred during a measurement, e.g. due to missing data or wrong settings, so that the measurement cannot be completed correctly.
orange	Warning	An irregular situation occurred during measurement, e.g. the settings no longer match the displayed results, or the connection to an external device was interrupted temporarily.
gray	Information	Information on the status of individual processing steps.
gray	Message	An event or state has occurred that may lead to an error during further operation.
green	No errors	No messages displayed.



If any error information is available for a measurement channel, the icon is displayed next to the channel name. This is particularly useful when the MultiView tab is displayed, as the status bar in the MultiView tab always displays the information for the currently selected measurement only.

Furthermore, a status bit is set in the `STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:EXTENDED:INFO` register for the application concerned (see "[STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:EXTENDED:INFO Register](#)" on page 637). Messages of a specific type can be queried using the `SYST:ERR:EXT?` command, see [SYSTEM:ERROR:EXTENDED?](#) on page 1040.

The following keywords are used:

DATA ERR	For Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B17) only: Error in digital I/Q input data For details on the Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B17) see the R&S FSW I/Q Analyzer User Manual.
FIFO OVLD	For Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B17) only: Input sample rate from connected instrument is too high For details on the Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B17) see the R&S FSW I/Q Analyzer User Manual.
IF OVLD	Overload of the IF signal path after the input mixer. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the reference level.
INPUT OVLD	The signal level at the RF input connector exceeds the maximum. The RF input is disconnected from the input mixer to protect the device. In order to re-enable measurement, decrease the level at the RF input connector and reconnect the RF input to the mixer input.
LOUNL	Error in the instrument's frequency processing hardware was detected.
NO REF	Instrument was set to an external reference but no signal was detected on the reference input.
OVEN	OCXO reference frequency (option R&S FSW-B4) has not yet reached its operating temperature. The message usually disappears a few minutes after power has been switched on.
OVLD	Overload of the input signal path after the input mixer (only when RF INPUT path is NOT used, e.g. for input from the Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B17) or the Analog Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B71)). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the input level.
PLL UNLOCK	For Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B17) only: Error in digital I/Q input data For details on the Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B17) see the R&S FSW I/Q Analyzer User Manual.
RF OVLD	Overload of the input mixer. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the RF attenuation (for RF input). • Reduce the input level (for digital input)
UNCAL	One of the following conditions applies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correction data has been switched off. • No correction values are available, for example after a firmware update. • Record the correction data by performing a self alignment (For details refer to chapter 3.1.1.6, "Performing a Self-Alignment and a Self-test", on page 26).
WRONG_FW	The firmware version is out-of-date and does not support the currently installed hardware. Until the firmware version is updated, this error message is displayed and self-alignment fails. (For details refer to chapter 9.3.4.4, "Firmware Updates" , on page 580).

3.4.2 Accessing the Functionality

All tasks necessary to operate the instrument can be performed using this user interface. Apart from instrument specific keys, all other keys that correspond to an external keyboard (e.g. arrow keys, ENTER key) operate conform to Microsoft.

For most tasks, there are at least 2 alternative methods to perform them:

- Using the touchscreen
- Using other elements provided by the front panel, e.g. the keypad, rotary knob, or arrow and position keys.

The measurement and instrument functions and settings can be accessed by selecting one of the following elements:

- System and function keys on the front panel of the instrument
- Softkeys on the touchscreen
- Context-sensitive menus for specific elements on the touchscreen
- Icons on the tool bar in the touchscreen
- Displayed setting on the touchscreen

3.4.3 Changing the Focus

Any selected function is always performed on the currently focused element in the display, e.g. a dialog field, diagram, or table row. Which element is focused is indicated by a blue frame (diagram, window, table) or is otherwise highlighted (softkey, marker etc.). Moving the focus is most easily done by tapping on the element on the touchscreen. Alternatively, use the "Tab" key on the on-screen keyboard or the rotary knob to move the focus from one element to the next on the display.



To move the focus between any displayed diagrams or tables in a window, press the "Change focus" key on the front panel. The focus moves from the diagram to the first table to the next table etc. and then back to the diagram, within the same window.

In fullscreen mode, where a single window is displayed in full size on the screen, this key switches the focus (and the display) from one active window to the next.

3.4.4 Entering Data

Data can be entered in dialog boxes using one of the following methods:

- Using the touchscreen, via the online keyboard
- Using other elements provided by the front panel, e.g. the keypad, rotary knob, or navigation keys
The rotary knob acts like the ENTER key when it is pressed.
- Using a connected external keyboard



Particularities in Windows dialog boxes

In some cases, e.g. if you want to install a printer, original Windows dialog boxes are used. In these dialog boxes, the rotary knob and function keys do not work. Use the touchscreen instead.

3.4.4.1 Entering Numeric Parameters

If a field requires numeric input, the keypad provides only numbers.

1. Enter the parameter value using the keypad, or change the currently used parameter value by using the rotary knob (small steps) or the UP or DOWN keys (large steps).
2. After entering the numeric value via keypad, press the corresponding unit key. The unit is added to the entry.
3. If the parameter does not require a unit, confirm the entered value by pressing the ENTER key or any of the unit keys. The editing line is highlighted in order to confirm the entry.

3.4.4.2 Entering Alphanumeric Parameters

If a field requires alphanumeric input, you can use the on-screen keyboard to enter numbers and (special) characters (see "On-screen Keyboard" on page 44).

Alternatively, you can use the keypad. Every alphanumeric key represents several characters and one number. The decimal point key (.) represents special characters, and the sign key (-) toggles between capital and small letters. For the assignment refer to [table 3-8](#).

Entering numbers and (special) characters via the keypad

1. Press the key once to enter the first possible value.
2. All characters available via this key are displayed.
3. To choose another value provided by this key, press the key again, until your desired value is displayed.
4. With every key stroke the next possible value of this key is displayed. If all possible values have been displayed, the series starts with the first value again. For information on the series refer to [table 3-8](#).
5. To change from capital to small letters and vice versa, press the sign key (-).
6. When you have chosen the desired value, wait for 2 seconds (to use the same key again), or start the next entry by pressing another key.

Entering a blank

- ▶ Press the "Space" bar, or press the "0" key and wait 2 seconds.

Correcting an entry:

1. Using the arrow keys, move the cursor to the right of the entry you want to delete.
2. Press the BACKSPACE key.
The entry to the left of the cursor is deleted.
3. Enter your correction.

Completing the entry

- ▶ Press the ENTER key or the rotary knob.

Aborting the entry

- ▶ Press the ESC key.
The dialog box is closed without changing the settings.

Table 3-8: Keys for alphanumeric parameters

Key name (upper inscription)	Series of (special) characters and number provided
7	7 μ Ω ° € ¥ \$ ¢
8	A B C 8 Ä Æ Å Ç
9	D E F 9 É
4	G H I 4
5	J K L 5
6	M N O 6 Ñ Ö
1	P Q R S 1
2	T U V 2 Ü
3	W X Y Z 3
0	<blank> 0 – @ + / \ < > = % &
.	. * : _ , ; " ' ? () #
–	<toggles between capital and small letters>

3.4.5 Displaying Results

The R&S FSW provides several instrument applications for different analysis tasks and different types of signals, e.g. 3G FDD, I/Q analysis or basic spectrum analysis. For

each application, a new measurement channel is created and displayed in a separate tab on the screen.

The results of a measurement channel can be evaluated in many different ways, both graphically and numerically. For each evaluation method the results are displayed in a separate window in the tab.

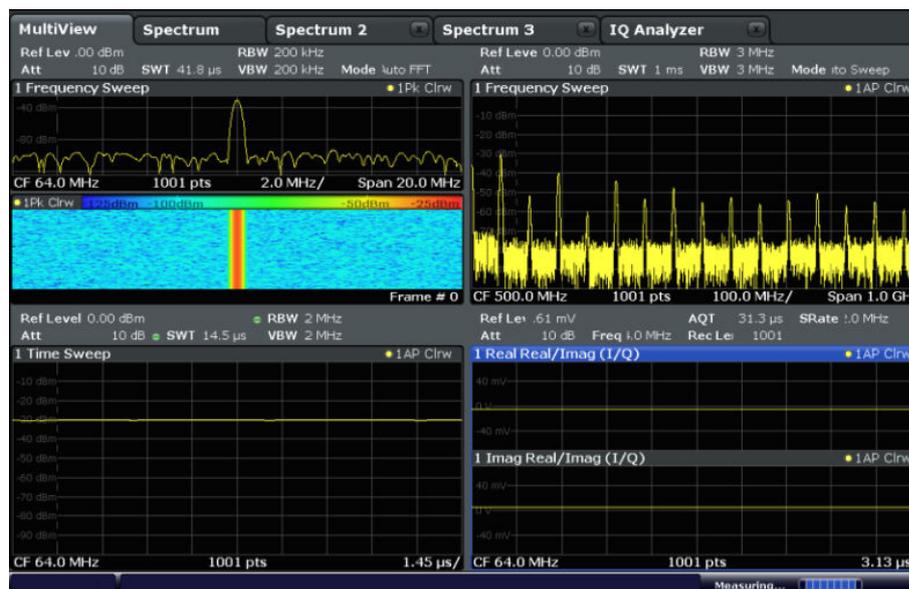
The R&S FSW allows you to configure the display to suit your specific requirements and optimize analysis.

3.4.5.1 Activating and Deactivating Channels

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. Whenever you switch channels, the corresponding measurement settings are restored. Each channel is displayed in a separate tab on the screen.

An additional tab ("MultiView") provides an overview of all currently active channels at once.

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.



To start a new channel

1. Select the MODE key.
2. In the "Mode" dialog box, select the required application on the "New Channel" tab. A new tab is displayed for the new channel.

Remote command:

`INSTRument:CREate[:NEW]` on page 683/ `INSTRument:CREate:DUPLicate` on page 683

To change the application in an active channel

1. Select the tab of the channel you want to change.
2. Select the MODE key.
3. In the "Mode" dialog box, select the new application to be displayed on the "Replace Current Channel" tab.
The selected application is displayed in the current channel.

Remote command:

`INSTRument:CREate:REPLace` on page 684

To close a measurement channel

Select the "Close" icon on the tab of the measurement channel.

The tab is closed, any running measurements are aborted, and all results for that channel are deleted.

Remote command:

`INSTRument:DELeTe` on page 684

3.4.5.2 Laying out the Result Display with the SmartGrid

Measurement results can be evaluated in many different ways, for example graphically, as summary tables, statistical evaluations etc. Each type of evaluation is displayed in a separate window in the channel tab. Up to 16 individual windows can be displayed per measurement channel (i.e. per tab). To arrange the diagrams and tables on the screen, the Rohde & Schwarz SmartGrid function helps you find the target position simply and quickly.

Principally, the layout of the windows on the screen is based on an underlying grid, the SmartGrid. However, the SmartGrid is dynamic and flexible, allowing for many different layout possibilities. The SmartGrid functionality provides the following basic features:

- Windows can be arranged in columns or in rows, or in a combination of both.
- Windows can be arranged in up to four rows and four columns.
- Windows are moved simply by dragging them to a new position on the screen, possibly changing the layout of the other windows, as well.
- All evaluation methods available for the currently selected measurement are displayed as icons in the evaluation bar. If the evaluation bar contains more icons than can be displayed at once on the screen, it can be scrolled vertically. The same evaluation method can be displayed in multiple windows simultaneously.

- New windows are added by dragging an evaluation icon from the evaluation bar to the screen. The position of each new window depends on where you drop the evaluation icon in relation to the existing windows.
- All display configuration actions are only possible in SmartGrid mode. When SmartGrid mode is activated, the evaluation bar replaces the current softkey menu display. When the SmartGrid mode is deactivated again, the previous softkey menu display is restored.
- [Background Information: The SmartGrid Principle](#).....88
- [How to Activate SmartGrid Mode](#).....89
- [How to Add a New Result Window](#).....90
- [How to Close a Result Window](#).....90
- [How to Arrange the Result Windows](#).....90

Background Information: The SmartGrid Principle

SmartGrid display

During any positioning action, the underlying SmartGrid is displayed. Different colors and frames indicate the possible new positions. The position in the SmartGrid where you drop the window determines its position on the screen.

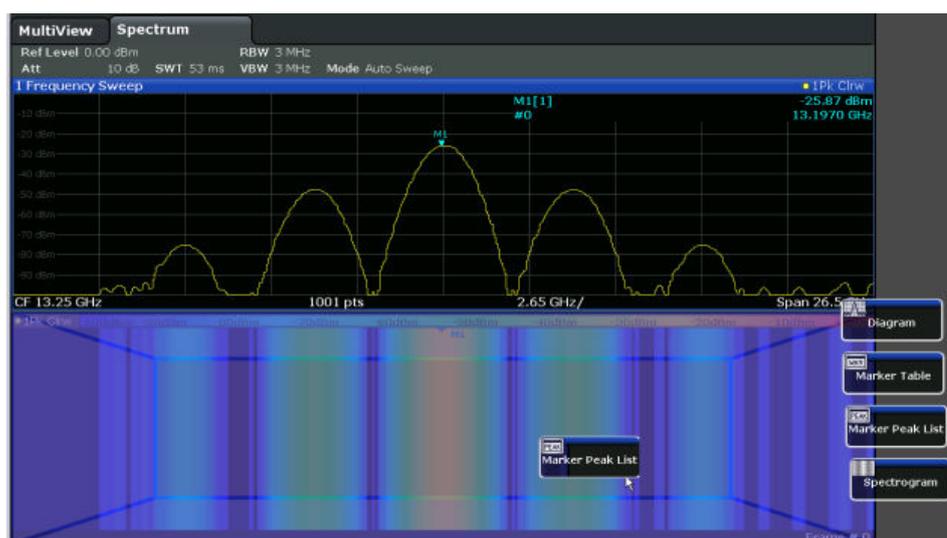


Fig. 3-21: Moving a window in SmartGrid mode

The brown area indicates the possible "drop area" for the window, i.e. the area in which the window can be placed. A blue area indicates the (approximate) layout of the window as it would be if the icon were dropped at the current position. The frames indicate the possible destinations of the new window with respect to the existing windows: above/below, right/left or replacement (as illustrated in [figure 3-22](#)). If an existing window would be replaced, the drop area is highlighted in a darker color shade.

Positioning the window

The screen can be divided into up to four rows. Each row can be split into up to four columns, where each row can have a different number of columns. However, rows

always span the entire width of the screen and may not be interrupted by a column. A single row is available as the drop area for the window in the SmartGrid. The row can be split into columns, or a new row can be inserted above or below the existing row (if the maximum of 4 has not yet been reached).

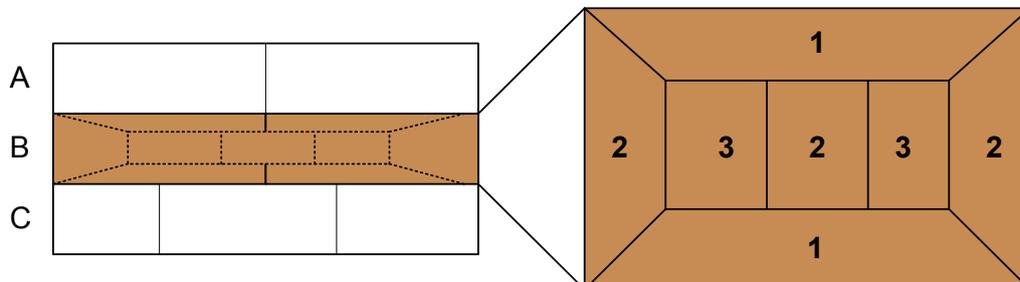


Fig. 3-22: SmartGrid window positions

- 1 = Insert row above or below the existing row
- 2 = Create a new column in the existing row
- 3 = Replace a window in the existing row

SmartGrid functions

Once the evaluation icon has been dropped, icons in each window provide delete and move functions.



The "Move" icon allows you to move the position of the window, possibly changing the size and position of the other displayed windows.



The "Delete" icon allows you to close the window, enlarging the display of the remaining windows.

How to Activate SmartGrid Mode

All display configuration actions are only possible in SmartGrid mode. In SmartGrid mode the evaluation bar replaces the current softkey menu display. When the SmartGrid mode is deactivated again, the previous softkey menu display is restored.

- ▶ To activate SmartGrid mode, do one of the following:



- Select the "SmartGrid" icon from the toolbar.
- Select the "Display Config" button in the configuration "Overview".
- Select the "Display Config" softkey from the MEAS CONFIG menu.

The SmartGrid functions and the evaluation bar are displayed.



To close the SmartGrid mode and restore the previous softkey menu select the "Close" icon in the right-hand corner of the toolbar, or press any key on the front panel.

How to Add a New Result Window

Each type of evaluation is displayed in a separate window. Up to 16 individual windows can be displayed per measurement channel (i.e. per tab).

1. Activate SmartGrid mode.
All evaluation methods available for the currently selected measurement are displayed as icons in the evaluation bar.
2. Select the icon for the required evaluation method from the evaluation bar.
If the evaluation bar contains more icons than can be displayed at once on the screen, it can be scrolled vertically. Touch the evaluation bar between the icons and move it up or down until the required icon appears.
3. Drag the required icon from the evaluation bar to the SmartGrid, which is displayed in the diagram area, and drop it at the required position. (See ["How to Arrange the Result Windows"](#) on page 90 for more information on positioning the window).

Remote command:

`LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?` on page 822 / `LAYout:WINDow<n>:ADD?` on page 826

How to Close a Result Window

- To close a window, activate SmartGrid mode and select the "Delete" icon for the window.



Remote command:

`LAYout:REMOve[:WINDow]` on page 824 / `LAYout:WINDow<n>:REMOve` on page 827

How to Arrange the Result Windows

1. Select an icon from the evaluation bar or the "Move" icon for an existing evaluation window.



2. Drag the evaluation over the SmartGrid.
A blue area shows where the window will be placed.
3. Move the window until a suitable area is indicated in blue.
4. Drop the window in the target area.

The windows are rearranged to the selected layout, and "Delete" and "Move" icons are displayed in each window.

- To close a window, select the corresponding "Delete" icon.

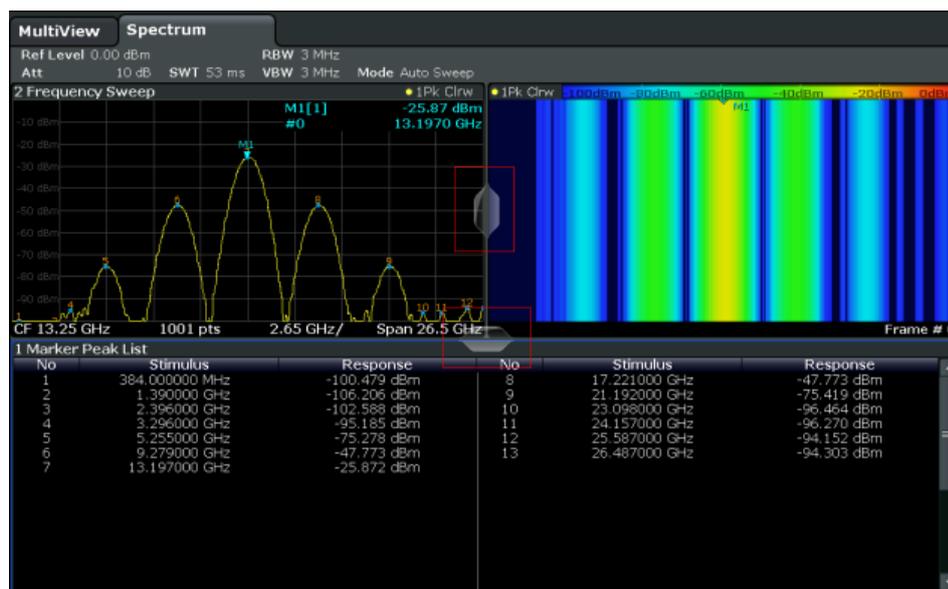


Remote command:

LAYout:REPLace[:WINDow] on page 824 / LAYout:WINDow<n>:REPLace on page 827

3.4.5.3 Changing the Size of Windows

Each channel tab may contain several windows to evaluate the measurement results using different methods. A "splitter" allows you to change the size of neighboring windows.



The splitters are not available in SmartGrid mode.

- To change the size of two neighboring windows, drag the splitter between the windows in either direction.

3.4.5.4 Switching Between a Split and Maximized Window Display

To get an overview of the results, displaying several windows at the same time may be helpful. However, the individual windows may become rather small. In this case it is

useful to maximize an individual window to the entire screen temporarily in order to analyze the results in more detail.



To switch between a split and a maximized display without having to close and re-open windows, press the SPLIT/MAXIMIZE key on the front panel. In maximized display, the currently focused window is maximized. In split display, all active windows are displayed.

3.4.5.5 Changing the Display

The display can be optimized for your individual needs. The following display functions are available and are described in detail in [chapter 9.4, "Display Settings"](#), on page 590 and [chapter 7, "Common Analysis and Display Functions"](#), on page 440.

- Displaying a simulation of the entire front panel of the instrument on the screen ("Front Panel")
- Displaying the main function hardkeys in a separate window on the screen ("Mini Front Panel")
- Hiding or showing various screen elements
- Selecting a display theme and colors
- Changing the display update rate
- Activating or deactivating the touch-sensitivity of the screen
- Zooming into the diagram

3.4.6 Getting Help

If any questions or problems concerning the R&S FSW arise, an extensive online help system is provided on the instrument and can be consulted at any time. The help system is context-sensitive and provides information specifically for the current operation or setting to be performed. In addition, general topics provide an overview on complete tasks or function groups as well as background information.

3.4.6.1 Calling Up Help

The online help can be opened at any time by selecting one of the "Help" icons on the toolbar or by pressing the F1 key on an external or the online keyboard.

Calling context-sensitive help

- ▶ To display the "Help" dialog box for the currently focused screen element, e.g. a softkey or a setting in an opened dialog box, select the "Help" icon on the toolbar.



The "Help" dialog box "View" tab is displayed. A topic containing information about the focused screen element is displayed.

If no context-specific help topic is available, a more general topic or the "Contents" tab is displayed.



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

- ▶ To display a help topic for a screen element not currently focused:
 - a) Select the "Help pointer" icon on the toolbar.



The pointer changes its shape to a "?" and an arrow.

- b) Select the screen element to change the focus.

A topic containing information about the selected (now focused) screen element is displayed.

3.4.6.2 Using the Help Window

The Help window contains several tabs:

- "View" - shows the selected help topic
- "Contents" - contains a table of help contents
- "Index" - contains index entries to search for help topics
- "Search" - provides text search



The Help toolbar provides some buttons:

- To browse the topics in the order of the table of contents: Up arrow = previous topic, Down arrow = next topic
- To browse the topics visited before: Left arrow = back, Right arrow = forward
- To increase or decrease the font



To navigate the Help, use the touchscreen. Alternatively, you can also use the navigation keys on the front panel.

To search for a topic in the index

The index is sorted alphabetically. You can browse the list, or search for entries in the list.

1. Switch to the "Index" tab.
2. Select the "Keyboard" icon besides the entry field.
3. Enter the first characters of the keyword you are interested in.

The entries containing these characters are displayed.

4. Double-tap the suitable index entry.

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

To search topics for a text string

1. Switch to the "Search" tab.
2. Select the "Keyboard" icon besides the entry field.
3. Enter the string you want to find.
If you enter several strings with blanks between, topics containing all words are found (same as AND operator).

For advanced search, consider the following:

- To find a defined string of several words, enclose it in quotation marks. For example, a search for *"trigger qualification"* finds all topics with exactly *"trigger qualification"*. A search for *trigger qualification* finds all topics that contain the words *trigger* and *qualification*.
- Use "Match whole word" and "Match case" to refine the search.
- Use operators AND, OR, and NOT.

To close the Help window

- ▶ Select the "Close" icon in the upper right corner of the help window.
Or:
Press the ESC key on the front panel.

3.4.7 Remote Control

In addition to working with the R&S FSW interactively, located directly at the instrument, it is also possible to operate and control it from a remote PC. Various methods for remote control are supported:

- Connecting the instrument to a (LAN) network (see [chapter 3.1.5, "Setting Up a Network \(LAN\) Connection"](#), on page 33)
- Using the LXI browser interface in a LAN network
- Using the Windows Remote Desktop application in a LAN network
- Connecting a PC via the GPIB interface

How to configure the remote control interfaces is described in the User Manual.



The R&S FSW is delivered with *IECWIN* installed, the auxiliary remote control tool provided free of charge by R&S.

For details on the IECWIN tool, see the "Network and Remote Control" chapter of the R&S FSW User Manual.

3.4.7.1 Using the LXI Browser Interface in a LAN

LAN eXtensions for Instrumentation (LXI) is an instrumentation platform for measuring instruments and test systems that is based on standard Ethernet technology. LXI is intended to be the LAN-based successor to GPIB, combining the advantages of Ethernet with the simplicity and familiarity of GPIB. The LXI browser interface allows for easy configuration of the LAN.



Restrictions

Only user accounts with administrator rights can make use of the LXI functionality. For details see [chapter 3.1.2.3, "Login"](#), on page 28.

3.4.7.2 Remote Desktop Connection

Remote Desktop is a Windows application which can be used to access and control the instrument from a remote computer through a LAN connection. While the instrument is in operation, the instrument screen contents are displayed on the remote computer, and Remote Desktop provides access to all of the applications, files, and network resources of the instrument. Thus, remote operation of the instrument is possible.

With Windows 7, Remote Desktop Client is part of the operating system. For other versions of Windows, Microsoft offers the Remote Desktop Client as an add-on.

3.4.7.3 Connecting a PC via the GPIB Interface

A GPIB interface is integrated on the rear panel of the instrument. You can set the GPIB address and the ID response string. The GPIB language is set as SCPI by default but can be changed to emulate other instruments. By connecting a PC to the R&S FSW via the GPIB connection you can send remote commands to control and operate the instrument.

4 Applications and Operating Modes

The R&S FSW provides several applications for different analysis tasks and different types of signals, e.g. W-CDMA, I/Q analysis or basic spectrum analysis. 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. Each channel is displayed in a separate tab on the screen.



The maximum number may be limited further by the available memory on the instrument.

Independent vs correlating measurements

With the **conventional R&S FSW Signal and Spectrum Analyzer** you can perform several different measurements almost simultaneously. However, the individual measurements are independent of each other - **each application captures and evaluates its own set of data**, regardless of what the other applications do.

In some cases it may be useful to **analyze the exact same input data using different applications**. For example, imagine capturing data from a base station and analyzing the RF spectrum in the Analog Demodulation application. If a spur or an unexpected peak occurs, you may want to analyze the same data in the I/Q Analyzer to see the real and imaginary components of the signal and thus detect the reason for the irregular signal. Normally when you switch to a different application, evaluation is performed on the data that was captured by that application, and not the previous one. In our example that would mean the irregular signal would be lost. Therefore, a second operating mode is available in the R&S FSW: Multi-Standard Radio Analyzer (MSRA) mode.

Multi-Standard Radio Analyzer mode

In **Multi-Standard Radio Analyzer (MSRA) mode**, data acquisition is performed once as an I/Q measurement, and the captured data is then evaluated by any number of applications for different radio standards. Data acquisition and global configuration settings are controlled globally, while the evaluation and display settings can be configured individually for each application. Using the Multi-Standard Radio Analyzer, unwanted correlations between different signal components using different transmission standards can be detected. Thus, for example, an irregularity in a GSM burst can be examined closer in the R&S FSW 3G FDD BTS (W-CDMA) application to reveal dependencies like a change in the EVM value.

Multi-Standard Realtime mode

In order to combine the advantages of the MSRA mode with its correlated measurements and the gapless results provided by realtime measurements, a third operating mode has been introduced: the **Multi-Standard Realtime (MSRT) mode**. This operating mode is only available if one of the realtime options (R&S FSW-K85R/-U85R/-K160R/-U160R) is installed.

In this operating mode, data acquisition is performed once as a realtime measurement, and the captured data is then evaluated by any number of applications. Thus, a real-time measurement triggered with a frequency mask can be performed, and the results can be evaluated in the VSA application, for example, to detect the cause of a frequency exception.

Distinct operating modes

Although the applications themselves are identical in all operating modes, the handling of the data between applications is not. Thus, the operating mode determines which applications are available and active. Whenever you change the operating mode, the currently active measurement channels are closed. The default operating mode is Signal and Spectrum Analyzer mode; however, the presetting can be changed.

Remote command:

INST:MODE SAN, see [INSTrument:MODE](#) on page 686

Switching between applications

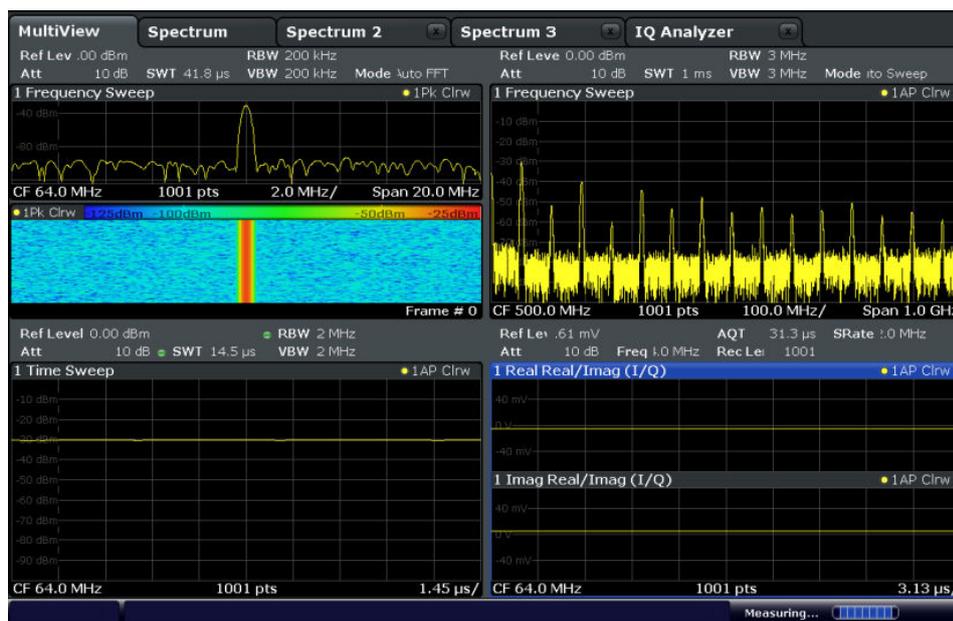
When you switch to a new application, a set of parameters is passed on from the current application to the new one:

- center frequency and frequency offset
- reference level and reference level offset
- attenuation

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.

4.1 R&S MultiView

Each application is displayed in a separate tab. An additional tab ("MultiView") provides an overview of all currently active channels at a glance. In the "MultiView" tab, each individual window contains its own channel bar with an additional button. Select this button to switch to the corresponding channel display quickly.



4.2 Available Applications

The R&S FSW provides some applications in the base unit while others are available only if the corresponding firmware options are installed. Not all R&S FSW applications are supported in MSRA or MSRT mode. For an overview of supported MSRA applications see the R&S FSW MSRA User Manual. For an overview of supported MSRA applications see the R&S FSW Realtime Spectrum Application and MSRT Operating Mode User Manual.



Spectrogram application

Spectrogram measurements are not a separate application, but rather a trace evaluation method, thus they are available as an evaluation method for the Display Configuration, not by creating a new channel. Spectrograms are configured and activated in the "Trace" settings. See [chapter 7.3.1.6, "Working with Spectrograms"](#), on page 458 for details.

Spectrum.....	99
1xEV-DO BTS.....	99
1xEV-DO MS.....	99
3G FDD BTS.....	99
3G FDD UE.....	100
Analog Demodulation.....	100
cdma2000 BTS.....	100
cdma2000 MS.....	100
(Multi-Carrier) Group Delay.....	100
GSM.....	100
I/Q Analyzer.....	101

LTE.....	101
Noise Figure.....	101
Phase Noise.....	101
Pulse Measurements.....	101
Realtime Spectrum.....	101
TD-SCDMA BTS.....	102
TD-SCDMA UE.....	102
Transient Analysis.....	102
Vector Signal Analysis (VSA).....	102
WLAN.....	102

Spectrum

In the Spectrum application the provided functions correspond to those of a conventional spectrum analyzer. The analyzer measures the frequency spectrum of the RF input signal over the selected frequency range with the selected resolution and sweep time, or, for a fixed frequency, displays the waveform of the video signal. This application is used in the initial configuration.

For details see [chapter 5, "Measurements"](#), on page 110.

Remote command:

INST:SEL SAN, see [INSTrument\[:SElect\]](#) on page 686

1xEV-DO BTS

The 1xEV-DO BTS application requires an instrument equipped with the 1xEV-DO BTS Measurements option, R&S FSW-K84. This application provides test measurements for 1xEV-DO BTS downlink signals (base station signals) according to the test specification.

For details see the R&S FSW-K84/-K85 User Manual.

Remote command:

INST:SEL BDO, see [INSTrument\[:SElect\]](#) on page 686

1xEV-DO MS

The 1xEV-DO MS application requires an instrument equipped with the 1xEV-DO MS Measurements option, R&S FSW-K85. This application provides test measurements for 1xEV-DO MS uplink signals (mobile signals) according to the test specification.

For details see the R&S FSW-K84/-K85 User Manual.

Remote command:

INST:SEL MDO, see [INSTrument\[:SElect\]](#) on page 686

3G FDD BTS

The 3G FDD BTS application requires an instrument equipped with the 3GPP Base Station Measurements option, R&S FSW-K72. This application provides test measurements for W-CDMA downlink signals (base station signals) according to the test specification.

For details see the R&S FSW-K72/-K73 User Manual.

Remote command:

INST:SEL BWCD, see [INSTrument\[:SElect\]](#) on page 686

3G FDD UE

The 3G FDD UE application requires an instrument equipped with the 3GPP User Equipment Measurements option, R&S FSW-K73. This application provides test measurements for W-CDMA uplink signals (mobile signals) according to the test specification.

For details see the R&S FSW-K72/-K73 User Manual.

Remote command:

INST:SEL MWCD, see [INSTrument\[:SElect\]](#) on page 686

Analog Demodulation

The Analog Demodulation application requires an instrument equipped with the corresponding optional software. This application provides measurement functions for demodulating AM, FM, or PM signals.

For details see the R&S FSW-K7 User Manual.

Remote command:

INST:SEL ADEM, see [INSTrument\[:SElect\]](#) on page 686

cdma2000 BTS

The cdma2000 BTS application requires an instrument equipped with the cdma2000 BTS Measurements option, R&S FSW-K82. This application provides test measurements for cdma2000 BTS downlink signals (base station signals) according to the test specification.

For details see the R&S FSW-K82/-K83 User Manual.

Remote command:

INST:SEL BC2K, see [INSTrument\[:SElect\]](#) on page 686

cdma2000 MS

The cdma2000 MS application requires an instrument equipped with the cdma2000 MS Measurements option, R&S FSW-K83. This application provides test measurements for cdma2000 MS uplink signals (mobile signals) according to the test specification.

For details see the R&S FSW-K82/-K83 User Manual.

Remote command:

INST:SEL MC2K, see [INSTrument\[:SElect\]](#) on page 686

(Multi-Carrier) Group Delay

The Group Delay application requires an instrument equipped with the Multi-Carrier Group Delay Measurements option R&S FSW-K17. This application provides a Multi-Carrier Group Delay measurement.

For details see the R&S FSW-K17 User Manual.

Remote command:

INST:SEL MCGD, see [INSTrument\[:SElect\]](#) on page 686

GSM

The GSM application requires an instrument equipped with the GSM Measurements option R&S FSW-K10. This application provides GSM measurements.

For details see the R&S FSW-K10 User Manual.

Remote command:

INST:SEL GSM, see [INSTrument\[:SElect\]](#) on page 686

I/Q Analyzer

The I/Q Analyzer application provides measurement and display functions for I/Q data.

For details see the R&S FSW I/Q Analyzer User Manual.

Remote command:

INST:SEL IQ, see [INSTrument\[:SElect\]](#) on page 686

LTE

The LTE application requires an instrument equipped with the LTE Measurements option R&S FSW-K10. This application provides LTE measurements.

For details see the R&S FSW-K10x (LTE Downlink) User Manual.

Remote command:

INST:SEL LTE, see [INSTrument\[:SElect\]](#) on page 686

Noise Figure

The Noise Figure application requires an instrument equipped with the Noise Figure Measurements option R&S FSW-K30. This application provides noise figure measurements.

For details see the R&S FSW-K30 User Manual.

Remote command:

INST:SEL NOISE, see [INSTrument\[:SElect\]](#) on page 686

Phase Noise

The Phase Noise application requires an instrument equipped with the Phase Noise Measurements option, R&S FSW-K40. This application provides measurements for phase noise tests.

For details see the R&S FSW-K40 User Manual.

Remote command:

INST:SEL PNOISE, see [INSTrument\[:SElect\]](#) on page 686

Pulse Measurements

The Pulse application requires an instrument equipped with the Pulse Measurements option, R&S FSW-K6. This application provides measurement functions for pulsed signals.

For details see the R&S FSW-K6 User Manual.

Remote command:

INST:SEL PULSE, see [INSTrument\[:SElect\]](#) on page 686

Realtime Spectrum

The Realtime Spectrum application requires an instrument equipped with the Realtime Spectrum option, R&S FSW-K160R. This application provides realtime measurement functions.

For details see the R&S FSW-K160R User Manual.

Remote command:

INST:SEL RTIM, see [INSTrument\[:SElect\]](#) on page 686

TD-SCDMA BTS

The TD-SCDMA BTS application requires an instrument equipped with the TD-SCDMA Base Station Measurements option, R&S FSW-K76. This application provides test measurements for TD-SCDMA downlink signals (base station signals) according to the test specification.

For details see the R&S FSW-K76/-K77 User Manual.

Remote command:

INST:SEL BTDS, see [INSTrument\[:SElect\]](#) on page 686

TD-SCDMA UE

The TD-SCDMA UE application requires an instrument equipped with the TD-SCDMA User Equipment Measurements option, R&S FSW-K77. This application provides test measurements for TD-SCDMA uplink signals (mobile signals) according to the test specification.

For details see the R&S FSW-K76/-K77 User Manual.

Remote command:

INST:SEL MTDS, see [INSTrument\[:SElect\]](#) on page 686

Transient Analysis

The Transient Analysis application requires an instrument equipped with the Transient Analysis option, R&S FSW-K60. This application provides measurements and evaluations for Transient Analysis.

For details see the R&S FSW-K60 User Manual.

Remote command:

INST:SEL TA, see [INSTrument\[:SElect\]](#) on page 686

Vector Signal Analysis (VSA)

The VSA application requires an instrument equipped with the Vector Signal Analysis option, R&S FSW-K70. This application provides measurements and evaluations for Vector Signal Analysis.

For details see the R&S FSW-K70 User Manual.

Remote command:

INST:SEL DDEM, see [INSTrument\[:SElect\]](#) on page 686

WLAN

The WLAN application requires an instrument equipped with the WLAN option, R&S FSW-K91/91n. This application provides measurements and evaluations according to the WLAN IEEE 802.11 standards.

For details see the R&S FSW-K91 User Manual.

Remote command:

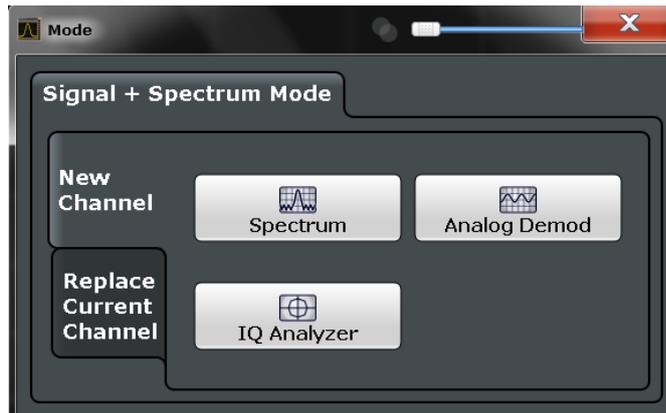
INST:SEL WLAN, see [INSTrument\[:SElect\]](#) on page 686

4.3 Selecting the Operating Mode

The default operating mode is Signal and Spectrum Analyzer mode, however, the pre-setting can be changed.

(See [chapter 9.3.4.5, "General Configuration Settings"](#), on page 581).

Both the operating mode and the application can be selected in the "Mode" dialog box which is displayed when you press the MODE key.



To switch the operating mode, select the corresponding tab.

The remote commands required to perform these tasks are described in [chapter 11.4, "Selecting the Operating Mode and Application"](#), on page 682.

To activate the Signal and Spectrum Analyzer operating mode

1. Select the MODE key.

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

2. Select the "Signal and Spectrum Analyzer" tab.

3. Confirm the message informing you that you are changing operating modes.

The R&S FSW stores and closes all active measurement channels in the current operating mode, then opens a new measurement channel for the Signal and Spectrum Analyzer operating mode.

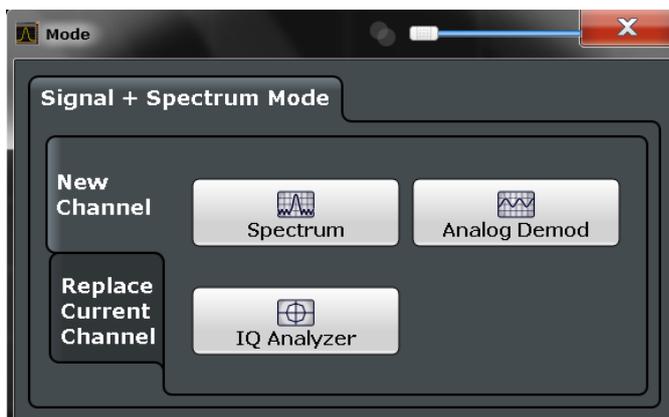
Note: when you return to the previous operating mode, the stored configuration of all measurement channels is restored.

The default Spectrum measurement channel is displayed and the Sequencer is automatically activated in continuous mode (see [chapter 4.5, "Running a Sequence of Measurements"](#), on page 105).

4.4 Starting an Application

The default application in Signal and Spectrum Analyzer mode is a Spectrum measurement.

The application can be selected in the "Mode" dialog box which is displayed when you press the MODE key.



To select an application, select the corresponding button.



The measurement channels are labeled with their default name. If that name already exists, a sequential number is added. In remote control, the name of the measurement channel can be changed. For details and an overview of default names see [table 11-1](#).

Switching between applications

When you switch to a new application, a set of parameters is passed on from the current application to the new one:

- center frequency and frequency offset
- reference level and reference level offset
- attenuation

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.



To deactivate a channel, simply close the corresponding tab.

The remote commands required to perform these tasks are described in [chapter 11.4, "Selecting the Operating Mode and Application"](#), on page 682.

New Channel	105
Replace Current Channel	105
Duplicate Current Channel	105

New Channel

The applications selected on this tab are started in a new channel, i.e. a new tab in the display.

Remote command:

`INSTRument:CREate[:NEW]` on page 683

`INSTRument[:SElect]` on page 686

Replace Current Channel

The applications selected on this tab are started in the currently displayed channel, replacing the current application.

Remote command:

`INSTRument:CREate:REPLace` on page 684

Duplicate Current Channel

The currently active channel can be duplicated, i.e. a new measurement channel of the same type and with the identical measurement settings is started. The name of the new channel is the same as the copied channel, extended by a consecutive number (e.g. "Spectrum" -> "Spectrum 2").

This command is not available if the MSRA Master channel is selected.

Remote command:

`INSTRument:CREate:DUPLicate` on page 683

4.5 Running a Sequence of Measurements

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.



The Sequencer function is slightly different in MSRA or MSRT operating mode. For details see the R&S FSW MSRA User Manual or the R&S FSW Realtime Spectrum Application and MSRT Operating Mode User Manual.

- [The Sequencer Concept](#)..... 105
- [Sequencer Settings](#)..... 107
- [How to Set Up the Sequencer](#)..... 108

4.5.1 The Sequencer Concept

The instrument can only be in one specific channel at any time. Thus, 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, which changes the application of the instrument as required. If activated, the measurements configured in the currently active channels are performed one after the other in the order of the tabs. For each individual measure-

ment, the sweep count is considered. Thus, each measurement may consist of several sweeps. 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 the measurements are performed. Sequential operation itself is independent of the currently *displayed* tab.

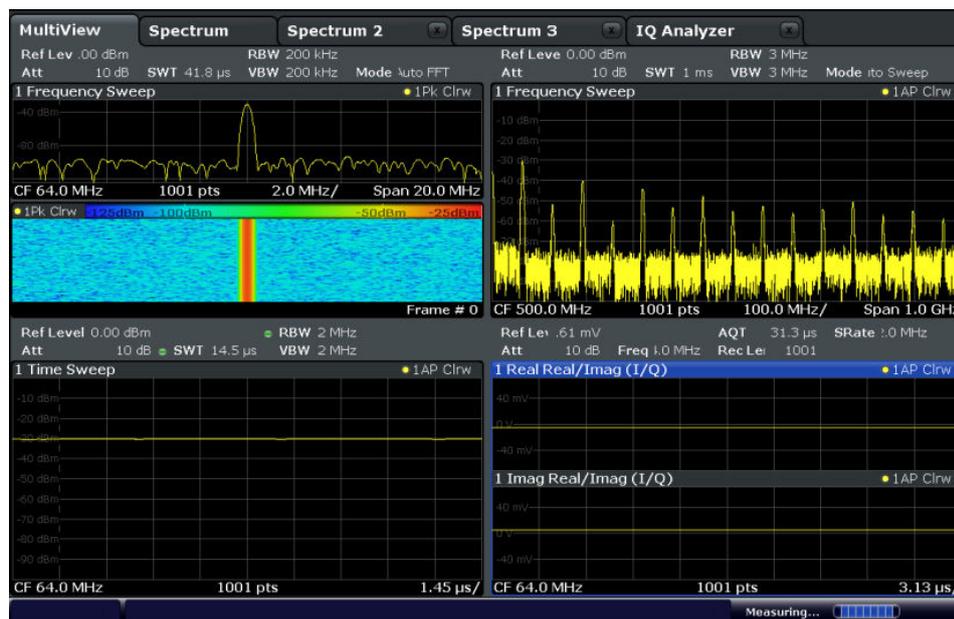
Sequencer modes

Three different Sequencer modes are available:

- Single Sequence**
 Similar to single sweep mode; each measurement is performed once, until all measurements in all active channels have been performed.
- Continuous Sequence**
 Similar to continuous sweep mode; the measurements in each active channel are performed one after the other, repeatedly, in the same order, until sequential operation is stopped. This is the default Sequencer mode.
- Channel-defined Sequence**
 First, a single sequence is performed. Then, only channels in continuous sweep mode are repeated continuously.

Example: Sequencer procedure

Assume the following active channel definition:



Tab name	application	Sweep mode	Sweep count
Spectrum	Spectrum	Cont. Sweep	5
Spectrum 2	Spectrum	Single Sweep	6

Tab name	application	Sweep mode	Sweep count
Spectrum 3	Spectrum	Cont. Sweep	2
IQ Analyzer	IQ Analyzer	Single Sweep	7

For **single Sequence**, the following sweeps will be performed:

5x Spectrum, 6x Spectrum 2, 2 x Spectrum 3, 7x IQ Analyzer

For **continuous Sequence**, the following sweeps will be performed:

5x Spectrum, 6x Spectrum 2, 2 x Spectrum 3, 7x IQ Analyzer,

5x Spectrum, 6x Spectrum 2, 2 x Spectrum 3, 7x IQ Analyzer,

...

For **channel-defined Sequence**, the following sweeps will be performed:

5x Spectrum, 6x Spectrum 2, 2 x Spectrum 3, 7x IQ Analyzer,

5x Spectrum, 2 x Spectrum 3,

5x Spectrum, 2 x Spectrum 3,

...

RUN SINGLE/RUN CONT and Single Sweep/Sweep Continuous keys

While the Sequencer is active, the RUN SINGLE and RUN CONT keys control the Sequencer, not individual sweeps. RUN SINGLE starts the Sequencer in single mode, while RUN CONT starts the Sequencer in continuous mode.

The "Single Sweep" and "Continuous Sweep" *softkeys* control the sweep mode for the currently selected channel only; 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. A channel in continuous sweep mode is swept repeatedly.

4.5.2 Sequencer Settings



The "Sequencer" menu is available from the toolbar.



Sequencer in MSRA/MSRT mode

In MSRA/MSRT operating mode and in the Realtime Spectrum Application, the Sequencer behaves slightly differently.

For details on the MSRA operating mode see the R&S FSW MSRA User Manual. For details on the MSRT operating mode and the Realtime Spectrum application see the R&S FSW Realtime Spectrum Application and MSRT Operating Mode User Manual.

Sequencer State	108
Sequencer Mode	108

Sequencer State

Activates or deactivates the Sequencer. If activated, sequential operation according to the selected Sequencer mode is started immediately.

Remote command:

`SYSTem:SEQuencer` on page 689

`INITiate:SEQuencer:IMMediate` on page 688

`INITiate:SEQuencer:ABORt` on page 688

Sequencer Mode

Defines how often which measurements are performed. The currently selected mode softkey is highlighted blue. During an active Sequencer process, the selected mode softkey is highlighted orange.

"Single Sequence"

Each measurement is performed once, until all measurements in all active channels have been performed.

"Continuous Sequence"

The measurements in each active channel are performed one after the other, repeatedly, in the same order, until sequential operation is stopped.

This is the default Sequencer mode.

"Channel-defined Sequence"

First, a single sequence is performed. Then, only channels in continuous sweep mode are repeated.

Channel-defined sequence is not available in Multi-Standard Real-time (MSRT) operating mode.

Remote command:

`INITiate:SEQuencer:MODE` on page 688

4.5.3 How to Set Up the Sequencer

In order to perform the configured measurements consecutively, a Sequencer function is provided.

1. Configure a channel for each measurement configuration as required, including the sweep mode.
2. In the toolbar, select the "Sequencer" icon.



The "Sequencer" menu is displayed.

3. Toggle the "Sequencer" softkey to "On".
A continuous sequence is started immediately.

4. To change the Sequencer mode and start a new sequence immediately, select the corresponding mode softkey, or press the RUN SINGLE or RUN CONT key.

The measurements configured in the currently active channels are performed one after the other in the order of the tabs until the Sequencer is stopped.

The result displays in the individual channels are updated as the measurements are performed.

To stop the Sequencer

- ▶ To stop the Sequencer temporarily, press the highlighted RUN SINGLE or RUN CONT key (not for a channel-defined sequence). To continue the Sequencer, press the key again.

To stop the Sequencer permanently, select the "Sequencer" icon in the toolbar and toggle the "Sequencer" softkey to "Off".

5 Measurements

In the Spectrum application, the R&S FSW provides a variety of different measurement functions.

- **Basic measurements** - measure the spectrum of your signal or watch your signal in time domain
- **Power measurements** - calculate the powers involved in modulated carrier signals
- **Emission measurements** - detect unwanted signal emission
- **Statistic measurements** - evaluate the spectral distribution of the signal
- **Special measurements** - provide characteristic values of the signal
- **EMI measurements** - detect electromagnetic interference in the signal

The individual functions are described in detail in the following chapters.



Measurements on I/Q-based data

The I/Q Analyzer application (*not Master*) in **MSRA mode** can also perform measurements on the captured I/Q data in the time and frequency domain.

The measurements are configured using the same settings as described here for the Spectrum application.

The results, however, may differ slightly as hardware settings are not adapted automatically as for the Spectrum application. Additionally, the analysis interval used for the measurement is indicated as in all MSRA applications.

For more information see the R&S FSW MSRA User Manual.

• Available Measurement Functions.....	110
• Basic Measurements.....	115
• Channel Power and Adjacent-Channel Power (ACLR) Measurement.....	135
• Carrier-to-Noise Measurements.....	184
• Occupied Bandwidth Measurement (OBW).....	188
• Spectrum Emission Mask (SEM) Measurement.....	194
• Spurious Emissions Measurement.....	238
• Statistical Measurements (APD, CCDF).....	251
• Time Domain Power Measurement.....	265
• Harmonic Distortion Measurement.....	269
• Third Order Intercept (TOI) Measurement.....	275
• AM Modulation Depth Measurement.....	285
• Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) Measurement (R&S FSW-K54).....	288

5.1 Available Measurement Functions

The measurement function determines which settings, functions and evaluation methods are available in the R&S FSW. The various measurement functions are described in detail here. They are selected in the "Select Measurement" dialog box that is dis-

played when you press the MEAS key or select "Select Measurement" in the configuration "Overview".

When you select a measurement function, the measurement is started with its default settings immediately and the corresponding measurement configuration menu is displayed. The measurement configuration menu can be displayed at any time by pressing the MEAS CONFIG key.

The easiest way to configure measurements is using the configuration "Overview", see [chapter 6.1, "Configuration Overview"](#), on page 312.

In addition to the measurement-specific parameters, the general parameters can be configured as usual, see [chapter 6, "Common Measurement Settings"](#), on page 312. Many measurement functions provide special result displays or evaluation methods; however, in most cases the general evaluation methods are also available, see [chapter 7, "Common Analysis and Display Functions"](#), on page 440.

After a preset, the R&S FSW performs a basic frequency sweep.

Frequency Sweep.....	111
Zero Span.....	112
Ch Power ACLR.....	112
C/N, C/No.....	112
OBW.....	113
Spectrum Emission Mask.....	113
Spurious Emissions.....	113
APD.....	113
CCDF.....	114
Time Domain Power.....	114
TOI.....	114
AM Mod Depth.....	114
Harmonic Distortion.....	114
EMI.....	115
Marker Functions.....	115
All Functions Off.....	115

Frequency Sweep

A common frequency sweep of the input signal over a specified span. Can be used for general purposes to obtain basic measurement results such as peak levels and spectrum traces. The "Frequency" menu is displayed. This is the default measurement if no other function is selected.

Use the general measurement settings to configure the measurement, e.g. via the "Overview" (see [chapter 6, "Common Measurement Settings"](#), on page 312).

Remote command:

[SENSe:]FREQuency:START on page 834, [SENSe:]FREQuency:STOP on page 834

INITiate[:IMMediate] on page 694

INITiate:CONTInuous on page 694

Zero Span

A sweep in the time domain at the specified (center) frequency, i.e. the frequency span is set to zero. The display shows the time on the x-axis and the signal level on the y-axis, as on an oscilloscope. On the time axis, the grid lines correspond to 1/10 of the current sweep time.

Use the general measurement settings to configure the measurement, e.g. via the "Overview" (see [chapter 6, "Common Measurement Settings"](#), on page 312).

Most result evaluations can also be used for zero span measurements, although some functions (e.g. markers) may work slightly differently and some may not be available. If so, this will be indicated in the function descriptions (see [chapter 7, "Common Analysis and Display Functions"](#), on page 440).

Remote command:

[SENSe:]FREQuency:SPAN on page 833
 INITiate[:IMMediate] on page 694
 INITiate:CONTinuous on page 694

Ch Power ACLR

Measures the active channel or adjacent-channel power for one or more carrier signals, depending on the current measurement configuration, and opens a submenu to configure the channel power measurement.

For details see [chapter 5.3, "Channel Power and Adjacent-Channel Power \(ACLR\) Measurement"](#), on page 135.

Remote command:

CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:SEL ACP, see [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWer:SElect](#) on page 698

Results:

CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:RES? ACP, see [CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTION:POWer<sb>:RESult?](#) on page 696
[chapter 11.5.3, "Measuring the Channel Power and ACLR"](#), on page 700

C/N, C/No

Measures the carrier/noise ratio and opens a submenu to configure the measurement. Measurements without (C/N) and measurements with reference to the bandwidth (C/No) are possible.

Carrier/noise measurement is only possible in the frequency domain (span > 0).

For details see [chapter 5.4, "Carrier-to-Noise Measurements"](#), on page 184.

Remote command:

CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:SEL CN | CN0CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWer:SElect on page 698

Results:

CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:RES? CN | CN0, see [CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTION:POWer<sb>:RESult?](#) on page 696
[chapter 11.5.4, "Measuring the Carrier-to-Noise Ratio"](#), on page 726

OBW

Measures the occupied bandwidth, i.e. the bandwidth which must contain a defined percentage of the power, and opens a submenu to configure the measurement. For details see [chapter 5.5, "Occupied Bandwidth Measurement \(OBW\)"](#), on page 188.

OBW measurement is only possible in the frequency domain (span > 0).

Remote command:

CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:SEL OBWCALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:POWer:
SElect on page 698

Results:

CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:RES? OBW, see CALCulate:MARKer:FUNction:
POWer<sb>:RESult? on page 696
[chapter 11.5.5, "Measuring the Occupied Bandwidth"](#), on page 727

Spectrum Emission Mask

Activates a Spectrum Emission Mask (SEM) measurement, which monitors compliance with a spectral mask, and opens a submenu to configure the measurement.

For details see [chapter 5.6, "Spectrum Emission Mask \(SEM\) Measurement"](#), on page 194.

Remote command:

SENS:SWE:MODE ESP, see [SENSe:]SWEep:MODE on page 731

Results:

CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:RES? CPOW | PPOW, see CALCulate:MARKer:
FUNction:POWer<sb>:RESult? on page 696
CALC:LIM:FAIL?, see CALCulate:LIMit<k>:FAIL? on page 987
TRACe<n>[:DATA] on page 922
TRACe<n>[:DATA]:X? on page 924
[chapter 11.5.6, "Measuring the Spectrum Emission Mask"](#), on page 729

Spurious Emissions

Activates the Spurious Emissions measurement, which monitors unwanted RF products outside the assigned frequency band generated by an amplifier. A submenu to configure the measurement is opened.

For details see [chapter 5.7, "Spurious Emissions Measurement"](#), on page 238.

Remote command:

SENS:SWE:MODE LIST, see [SENSe:]SWEep:MODE on page 731

Results:

TRAC:DATA? SPUR, see TRACe<n>[:DATA] on page 922
[chapter 11.5.7, "Measuring Spurious Emissions"](#), on page 765

APD

Measures the amplitude probability density (APD) and opens a submenu to configure the measurement.

For details see [chapter 5.8, "Statistical Measurements \(APD, CCDF\)"](#), on page 251.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:STATistics:APD\[:STATe\]](#) on page 778

Results:

[CALCulate:STATistics:RESult<t>?](#) on page 785

CCDF

Measures the complementary cumulative distribution function (CCDF) and opens a submenu to configure the measurement.

For details see [chapter 5.8, "Statistical Measurements \(APD, CCDF\)"](#), on page 251.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:STATistics:CCDF\[:STATe\]](#) on page 778

Results:

[CALCulate<n>:STATistics:CCDF:X<t>?](#) on page 785

[CALCulate:STATistics:RESult<t>?](#) on page 785

Time Domain Power

Measures the power in zero span and opens a submenu to configure the measurement. For details see [chapter 5.2, "Basic Measurements"](#), on page 115.

A time domain power measurement is only possible for zero span.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:SUMMary\[:STATe\]](#) on page 789
[chapter 11.5.9, "Measuring the Time Domain Power"](#), on page 787

TOI

Measures the third order intercept point and opens a submenu to configure the measurement.

For details see [chapter 5.11, "Third Order Intercept \(TOI\) Measurement"](#), on page 275.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:TOI\[:STATe\]](#) on page 799

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:TOI:RESult?](#) on page 800

[chapter 11.5.11, "Measuring the Third Order Intercept Point"](#), on page 799

AM Mod Depth

Measures the AM modulation depth and opens a submenu to configure the measurement. An AM-modulated carrier is required in the window to ensure correct operation.

For details see [chapter 5.12, "AM Modulation Depth Measurement"](#), on page 285.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:MDEPth\[:STATe\]](#) on page 801

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:MDEPth:RESult?](#) on page 802

[chapter 11.5.12, "Measuring the AM Modulation Depth"](#), on page 801

Harmonic Distortion

Measures the harmonic distortion, including the total harmonic distortion, and opens a submenu to configure the measurement.

For details see [chapter 5.10, "Harmonic Distortion Measurement"](#), on page 269.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:HARMonics[:STATe]` on page 796

First harmonic: `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:CENTer` on page 830.

THD: `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:HARMonics:DISToRTion?`
on page 797

List of harmonics: `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:HARMonics:LIST?`
on page 798

[chapter 11.5.10, "Measuring the Harmonic Distortion"](#), on page 795

EMI

Detects electromagnetic interference in the signal, and opens a submenu to configure the measurement.

For details see [chapter 5.13, "Electromagnetic Interference \(EMI\) Measurement \(R&S FSW-K54\)"](#), on page 288.

Remote command:

`CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTION:FMEasurement:STATe` on page 803

[chapter 11.5.13, "Remote Commands for EMI Measurements"](#), on page 803

Marker Functions

In addition to the measurement functions, some special marker functions are available. See [chapter 7.4.3, "Marker Function Configuration"](#), on page 507.

All Functions Off

Switches off all measurement functions and returns to a basic frequency sweep.

5.2 Basic Measurements

Basic measurements are common sweeps in the time or frequency domain which provide an overview of the basic input signal characteristics.

If no other measurement function is selected, or if all measurement functions are switched off, the R&S FSW performs a basic frequency or time sweep. After a preset, a frequency sweep is performed.

Use the general measurement settings to configure the measurement, e.g. via the "Overview" (see [chapter 6, "Common Measurement Settings"](#), on page 312).

5.2.1 How to Perform a Basic Sweep Measurement

To perform one or more single sweeps

1. Configure the frequency and span to be measured ("Frequency" dialog box, see [chapter 6.3, "Frequency and Span Configuration"](#), on page 384).

2. Configure the number of sweeps to be performed in a single measurement ("Sweep Config" dialog box, see ["Sweep/Average Count"](#) on page 412).
3. If necessary, configure how the signal is processed internally ("Bandwidth" dialog box, see ["Sweep Type"](#) on page 414).
4. If necessary, configure a trigger for the measurement ("Trigger/Gate Settings" dialog box, see [chapter 6.6, "Trigger and Gate Configuration"](#), on page 418).
5. Define how the results are evaluated for display ("Trace" dialog box, see [chapter 7.3.2.1, "Trace Settings"](#), on page 464).
6. If necessary, configure the vertical axis of the display ("Amplitude" dialog box, see [chapter 6.4, "Amplitude and Vertical Axis Configuration"](#), on page 393).
7. To start the measurement, select one of the following:
 - RUN SINGLE key
 - "Single Sweep" softkey in the "Sweep" menu

The defined number of sweeps are performed, then the measurement is stopped. While the measurement is running, the RUN SINGLE key is highlighted. To abort the measurement, press the RUN SINGLE key again. The key is no longer highlighted. The results are not deleted until a new measurement is started.
8. To repeat the same number of sweeps without deleting the last trace, select the "Continue Single Sweep" softkey in the "Sweep" menu.

To start continuous sweeping

1. If you want to average the trace or search for a maximum over more (or less) than 10 sweeps, configure the "Average/Sweep Count" ("Sweep Config" dialog box, see ["Sweep/Average Count"](#) on page 412).
2. To start the measurement, select one of the following:
 - RUN CONT key
 - "Continuous Sweep" softkey in the "Sweep" menu

After each sweep is completed, a new one is started automatically. While the measurement is running, the RUN CONT key is highlighted. To stop the measurement, press the RUN CONT key again. The key is no longer highlighted. The results are not deleted until a new measurement is started.

5.2.2 Measurement Examples - Measuring a Sinusoidal Signal

One of the most common measurement tasks that can be handled using a signal analyzer is determining the level and frequency of a signal. When measuring an unknown signal, you can usually start with the presettings.

NOTICE**High input values**

If levels higher than +30 dBm (=1 W) are expected or are possible, a power attenuator must be inserted before the RF input of the analyzer. Otherwise, signal levels exceeding 30 dBm can damage the RF attenuator or the input mixer. The total power of all occurring signals must be taken into account.

Test setup

- Connect the RF output of the signal generator to the RF input of the R&S FSW.

Table 5-1: Signal generator settings (e.g. R&S SMU)

Frequency	128 MHz
Level	-30 dBm

- [Measuring the Level and Frequency Using Markers](#)..... 117
- [Measuring the Signal Frequency Using the Signal Counter](#)..... 119

5.2.2.1 Measuring the Level and Frequency Using Markers

The level and frequency of a sinusoidal signal can be measured easily using the marker function. The R&S FSW always displays its amplitude and frequency at the marker position. The frequency measurement uncertainty is determined by the reference frequency of the R&S FSW, the resolution of the marker frequency display and the number of sweep points.

1. Select PRESET to reset the instrument.
2. Connect the signal to be measured to the RF INPUT connector on the R&S FSW.
3. Set the center frequency to *128 MHz*.
4. Reduce the frequency span to *1 MHz*.

Note: Coupled settings. When the frequency span is defined, the resolution bandwidth, the video bandwidth and the sweep time are automatically adjusted, because these functions are defined as coupled functions in the presets.

5. Select MKR to activate marker 1 and automatically set it to the maximum of the trace.

The level and frequency values measured by the marker are displayed in the marker information at the top of the display.

Note: Performing a peak search. When a marker is initially activated, it automatically performs the peak search function (as shown in the example).

If a marker was already active, select the PEAK SEARCH key or the "Peak" soft-key in the MKR > menu in order to set the currently active marker to the maximum of the displayed signal.

Increasing the Frequency Resolution

The frequency resolution of the marker is determined by the resolution of the trace. A trace consists of 1001 trace points, i.e. if the frequency span is 1 MHz, each trace point represents a span of approximately 1 kHz. This corresponds to a maximum uncertainty of +/- 0.5 kHz.

You can increase the resolution of the trace by reducing the frequency span.

Reducing the frequency span to 10 kHz

- ▶ Reduce the frequency span to *1 MHz*.

The resolution of the trace is now approximately 10 Hz (10 kHz span / 1001 trace points), thus, the precision of the marker frequency display increases to approximately ± 5 Hz.

Setting the Reference Level

The reference level is the level at the upper limit of the diagram. To achieve the widest dynamic range possible for a spectrum measurement, use the entire level span of the R&S FSW. In other words, the highest level that occurs in the signal should be located at the top edge of the diagram (= reference level) or immediately below it.



Low Reference Levels

If the selected reference level is lower than the highest signal that occurs in the spectrum, the signal path in the R&S FSW is overloaded.

In this case, the message "IFOVL" is displayed in the error message field.

In the presettings, the value of the reference level is 0 dBm. If the input signal is -30 dBm, the reference level can be reduced by 30 dB without causing the signal path to be overloaded.

Reducing the reference level by 30 dB

- ▶ Set the reference level to *-30 dBm*.

The maximum of the trace is near the maximum of the measurement diagram. The increase in the displayed noise is not substantial. Thus, the distance between the signal maximum and the noise display (=dynamic range) has increased.

Setting the reference level with the help of a marker

You can also use a marker to shift the maximum value of the trace directly to the top edge of the diagram. If the marker is located at the maximum level of the trace (as in this example), the reference level can be moved to the marker level as follows:

1. Press the MKR -> key.
2. Select "Ref Lvl = Mkr Lvl".

The reference level is set to the current marker level.

5.2.2.2 Measuring the Signal Frequency Using the Signal Counter

The built-in signal counter allows you to measure the frequency more accurately than measuring it with the marker. The frequency sweep is stopped at the marker, and the R&S FSW measures the frequency of the signal at the marker position (see also [chapter 7.4.1.5, "Performing a Highly Accurate Frequency Measurement \(Signal Count\)"](#), on page 488).

In the following example, the frequency of the generator at 128 MHz is shown using the marker.

Prerequisite

Precise frequency measurements require a precise reference frequency. Therefore, an external reference frequency from the signal generator is used. Connect the signal generator's "Ref OUT" connector to the analyzer's "Ref IN" connector.

1. Select PRESET to reset the instrument.
2. Set the center frequency to *128 MHz*.
3. Set the frequency span to *1 MHz*.
4. Select "Setup" > "Reference" > "External Reference 10 MHz" to activate the external reference frequency.
5. Select MKR to activate marker 1 and automatically set it to the maximum of the trace.

The level and the frequency of the marker are displayed in the marker results in the diagram or the marker table.

6. Select MKR FUNC > "Signal Count" to activate the signal counter.
The result of the signal counter is displayed in the marker results.
7. If necessary, increase the resolution of the signal counter by selecting "Signal Count Resolution" (in the "Signal Count" menu).



Prerequisites for using the internal signal counter

In order to obtain a correct result when measuring the frequency with the internal signal counter, an RF sinusoidal signal or a spectral line must be available. The marker must be located more than 25 dB above the noise level to ensure that the specified measurement accuracy is adhered to.

5.2.3 Measurement Example – Measuring Levels at Low S/N Ratios

The minimum signal level a signal analyzer can measure is limited by its intrinsic noise. Small signals can be swamped by noise and therefore cannot be measured. For signals that are just above the intrinsic noise, the accuracy of the level measurement is influenced by the intrinsic noise of the R&S FSW.

The displayed noise level of a signal analyzer depends on its noise figure, the selected RF attenuation, the selected reference level, the selected resolution and video bandwidth and the detector.

For details see:

- [chapter 6.4.1.2, "RF Attenuation"](#), on page 394
- [chapter 6.4.1.1, "Reference Level"](#), on page 393
- [chapter 6.5.1.1, "Separating Signals by Selecting an Appropriate Resolution Bandwidth"](#), on page 403
- [chapter 6.5.1.2, "Smoothing the Trace Using the Video Bandwidth"](#), on page 404
- [chapter 7.3.1.1, "Mapping Samples to Sweep Points with the Trace Detector"](#), on page 452

This measurement example shows the different factors influencing the S/N ratio.

Table 5-2: Signal generator settings (e.g. R&S SMU)

Frequency	128 MHz
Level	-95 dBm

1. Preset the R&S FSW.
2. Set the center frequency to *128 MHz*.
3. Set the span to *100 MHz*.
4. Set the reference level to *-30 dBm*.

The signal is measured with the auto peak detector and is completely hidden in the intrinsic noise of the R&S FSW.

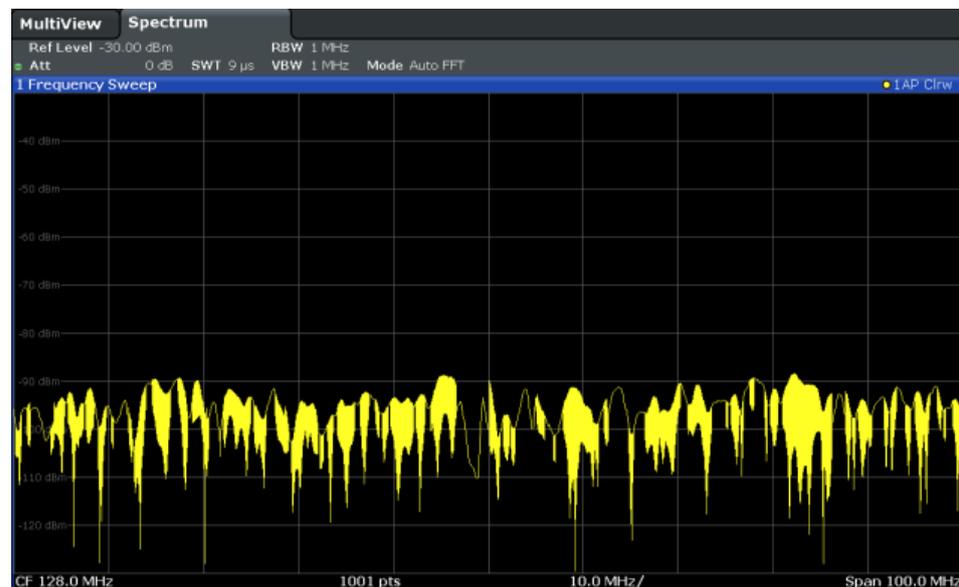


Fig. 5-1: Sine wave signal with low S/N ratio

- To suppress noise spikes, average the trace. In the "Traces" configuration dialog, set the "Trace mode" to "Average" (see "Trace Mode" on page 465).

The traces of consecutive sweeps are averaged. To perform averaging, the R&S FSW automatically switches on the sample detector. The RF signal, therefore, can be more clearly distinguished from noise.

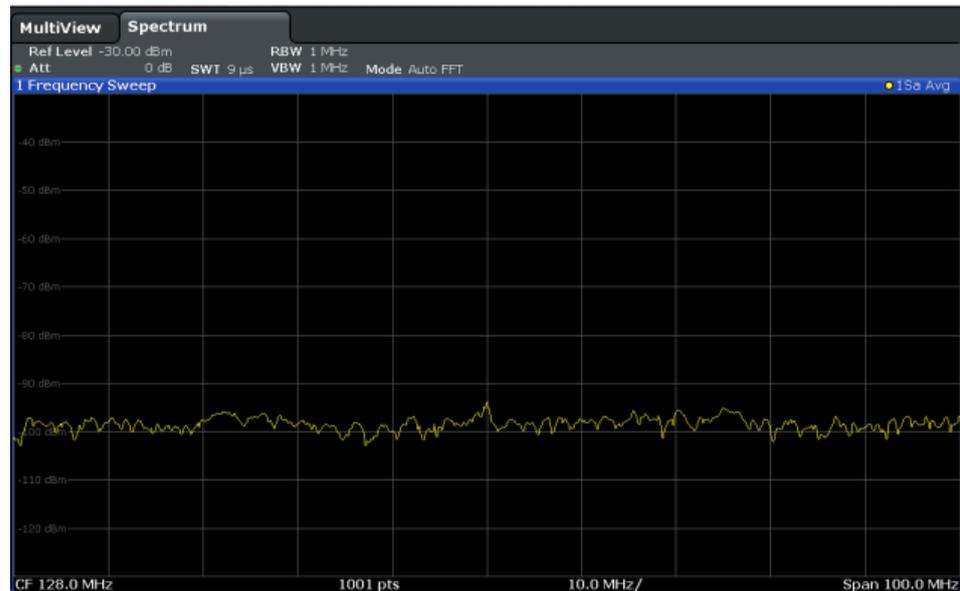


Fig. 5-2: RF sine wave signal with low S/N ratio with an averaged trace

- Instead of trace averaging, you can select a video filter that is narrower than the resolution bandwidth. Set the trace mode back to "Clear Write", then set the VBW to 10 kHz manually in the "Bandwidth" configuration dialog. The RF signal can be distinguished from noise more clearly.

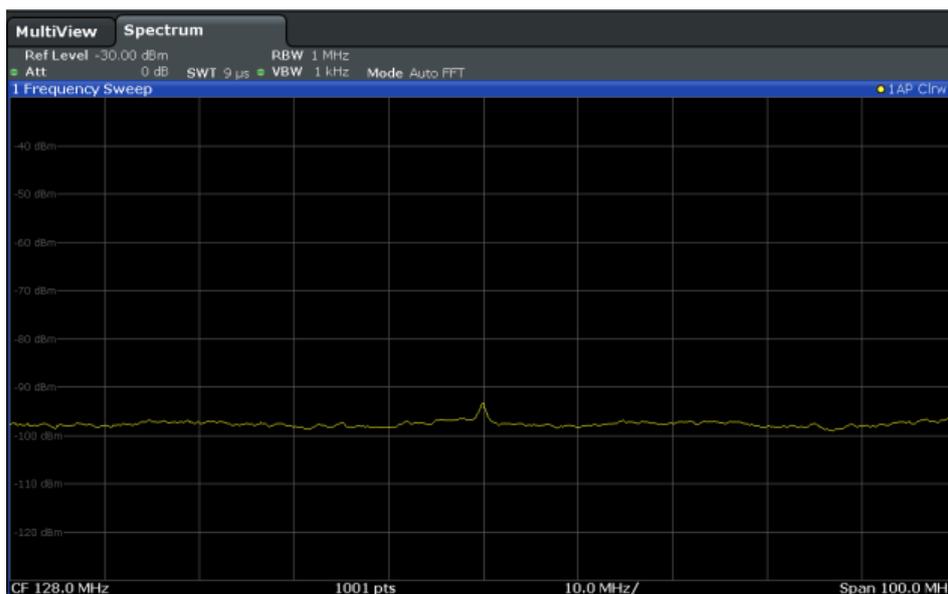


Fig. 5-3: RF sine wave signal with low S/N ratio with a smaller video bandwidth

- By reducing the resolution bandwidth by a factor of 10, the noise is reduced by 10 dB. Set the RBW to 100 kHz.

The displayed noise is reduced by approximately 10 dB. The signal, therefore, emerges from noise by about 10 dB. Compared to the previous setting, the video bandwidth has remained the same, i.e. it has increased relative to the smaller resolution bandwidth. The averaging effect of the video bandwidth is therefore reduced. The trace will be noisier.

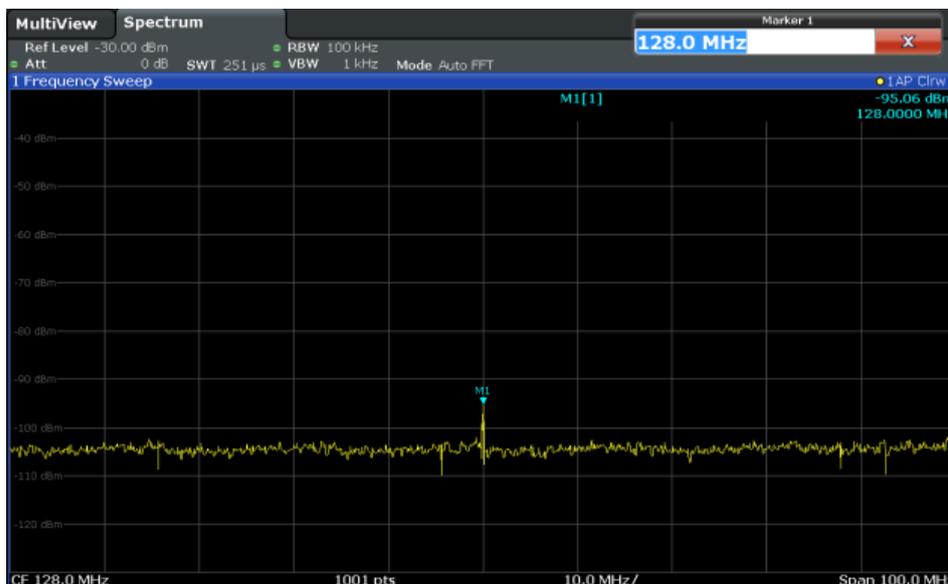


Fig. 5-4: Reference signal at a smaller resolution bandwidth

5.2.4 Measurement Examples - Measuring Signal Spectra with Multiple Signals

- [Separating Signals by Selecting the Resolution Bandwidth](#)..... 123
- [Measuring the Modulation Depth of an AM-Modulated Carrier in the Frequency Domain](#)..... 126
- [Measuring AM-Modulated Signals](#)..... 127

5.2.4.1 Separating Signals by Selecting the Resolution Bandwidth

A basic feature of a Signal and Spectrum Analyzer is the ability to separate the spectral components of a mixture of signals. The resolution at which the individual components can be separated is determined by the resolution bandwidth. Selecting a resolution bandwidth that is too large may make it impossible to distinguish between spectral components, i.e. they are displayed as a single component (see also [chapter 6.5.1.1, "Separating Signals by Selecting an Appropriate Resolution Bandwidth"](#), on page 403).

Two signals with the same amplitude can be resolved if the resolution bandwidth is smaller than or equal to the frequency spacing of the signal. If the resolution bandwidth is equal to the frequency spacing, the spectrum display shows a level drop of 3 dB precisely in the center of the two signals. Decreasing the resolution bandwidth makes the level drop larger, which thus makes the individual signals clearer.

In this measurement example we will analyze two signals with a level of -30 dBm each and a frequency spacing of 30 kHz.

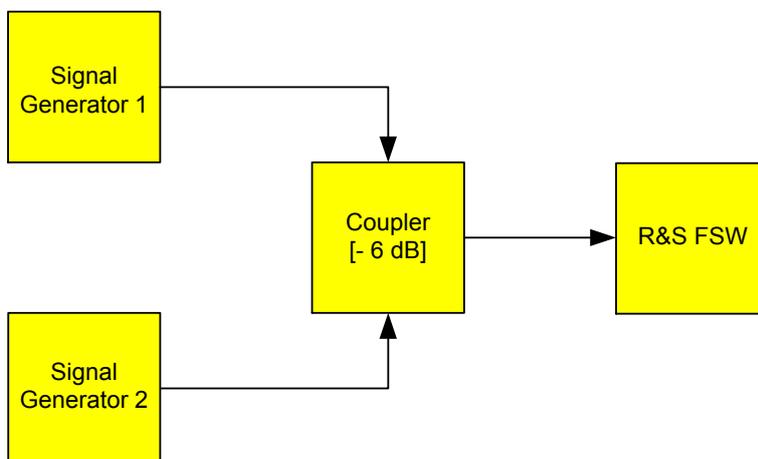


Fig. 5-5: Test setup

Table 5-3: Signal generator settings (e.g. R&S SMU)

	Level	Frequency
Signal generator 1	-30 dBm	128,00 MHz
Signal generator 2	-30 dBm	128,03 MHz

1. Select PRESET to reset the instrument.

2. Set the center frequency to *128.015 MHz*.
3. Set the frequency span to *300 kHz*.
4. Set the resolution bandwidth to *30 kHz* and the video bandwidth to *1 kHz*.

Note: Larger video bandwidths. The video bandwidth is set to 1 kHz in order to make the level drop in the center of the two signals clearly visible. At larger video bandwidths, the video voltage that results from envelope detection is not sufficiently suppressed. This produces additional voltages, which are visible in the trace, in the transition area between the two signals.

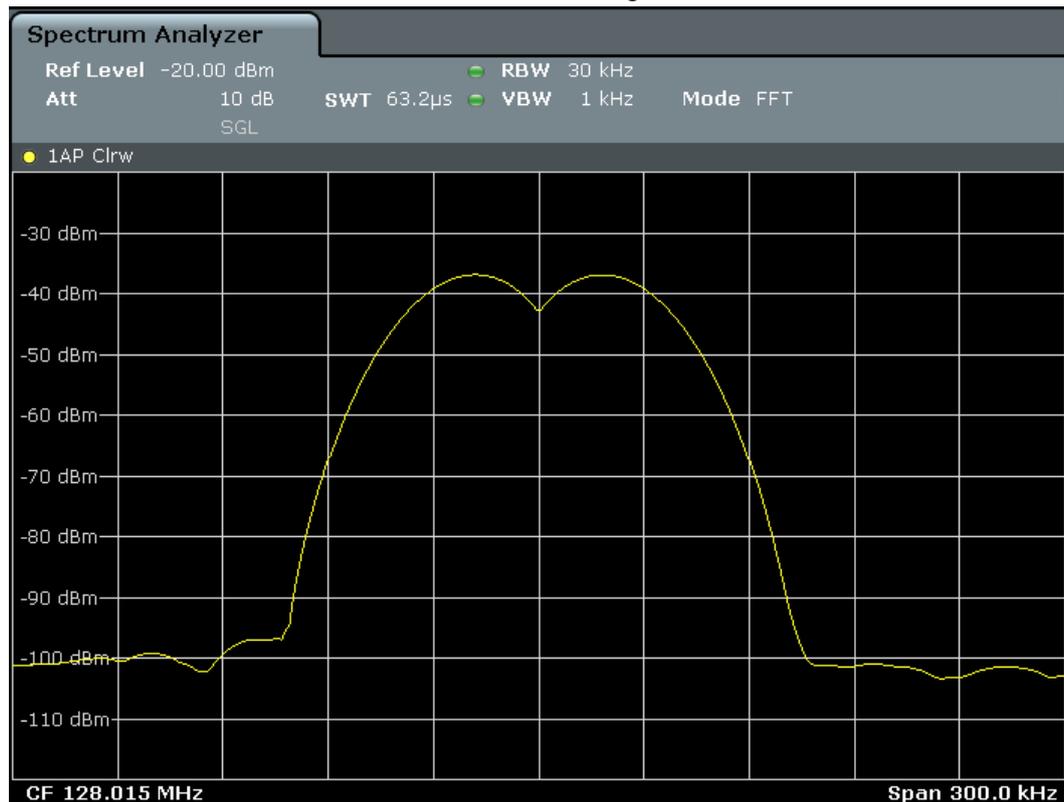


Fig. 5-6: Measurement of two equally-leveled RF sinusoidal signals with the resolution bandwidth which corresponds to the frequency spacing of the signals

Matching generator and R&S FSW frequencies

The level drop is located exactly in the center of the display only if the generator frequencies match the frequency display of the R&S FSW exactly. To achieve exact matching, the frequencies of the generators and the R&S FSW must be synchronized.

5. Set the resolution bandwidth to *100 kHz*.
It is no longer possible to clearly distinguish the two generator signals.

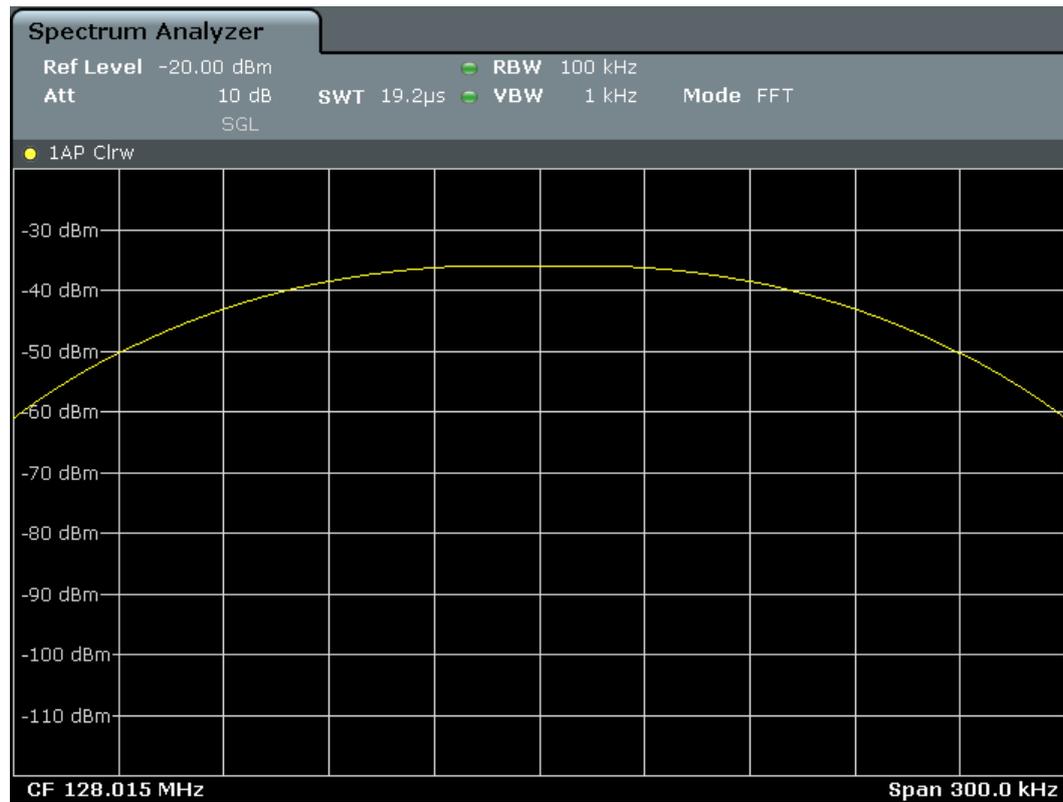


Fig. 5-7: Measurement of two equally-leveled RF sinusoidal signals with a resolution bandwidth which is larger than their frequency spacing

- Set the resolution bandwidth to 1 kHz.

The two generator signals are shown with high resolution. However, the sweep time becomes longer. At smaller bandwidths, the noise display decreases simultaneously (10 dB decrease in noise floor for a decrease in bandwidth by a factor of 10).

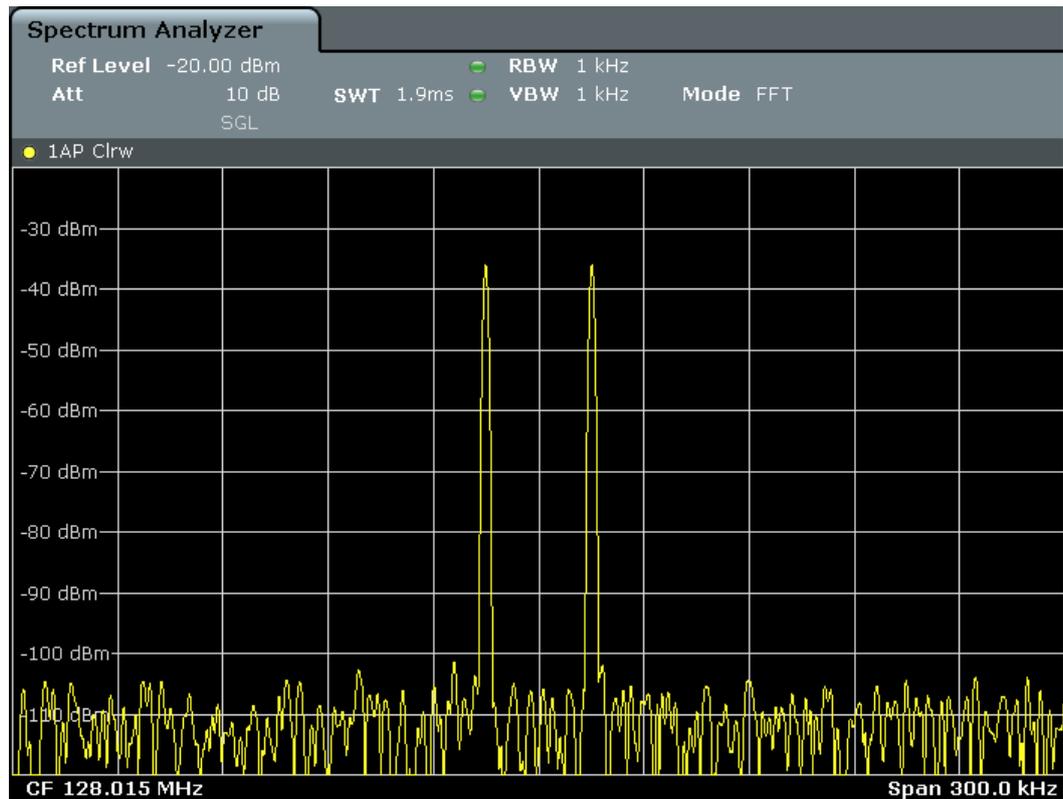


Fig. 5-8: Measurement of two equally-leveled RF sinusoidal signals with a resolution bandwidth (1 kHz) which is significantly smaller than their frequency spacing

5.2.4.2 Measuring the Modulation Depth of an AM-Modulated Carrier in the Frequency Domain

In the frequency range display, the AM side bands can be resolved with a narrow bandwidth and measured separately. The modulation depth of a carrier modulated with a sinusoidal signal can then be measured. Since the dynamic range of a signal analyzer is very large, extremely small modulation depths can also be measured precisely. For this purpose, the R&S FSW provides measurement routines that output the modulation depth numerically in percent directly.

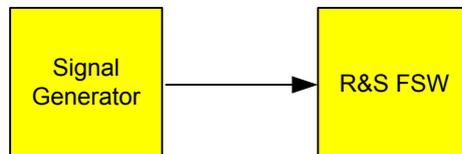


Fig. 5-9: Test setup

Table 5-4: Signal generator settings (e.g. R&S SMU)

Frequency	128 MHz
Level	-30 dBm
Modulation	50 % AM, 10 kHz AF

1. Select PRESET to reset the instrument.
2. Set the center frequency to 128 MHz.
3. Set the frequency span to 50 kHz.
4. Select MEAS > "AM Modulation Depth" to activate the modulation depth measurement.

The R&S FSW automatically sets a marker to the carrier signal in the center of the diagram and one delta marker each to the upper and lower AM sidebands. The R&S FSW calculates the AM modulation depth from the level differences of the delta markers to the main marker and outputs the numeric value in the marker information.

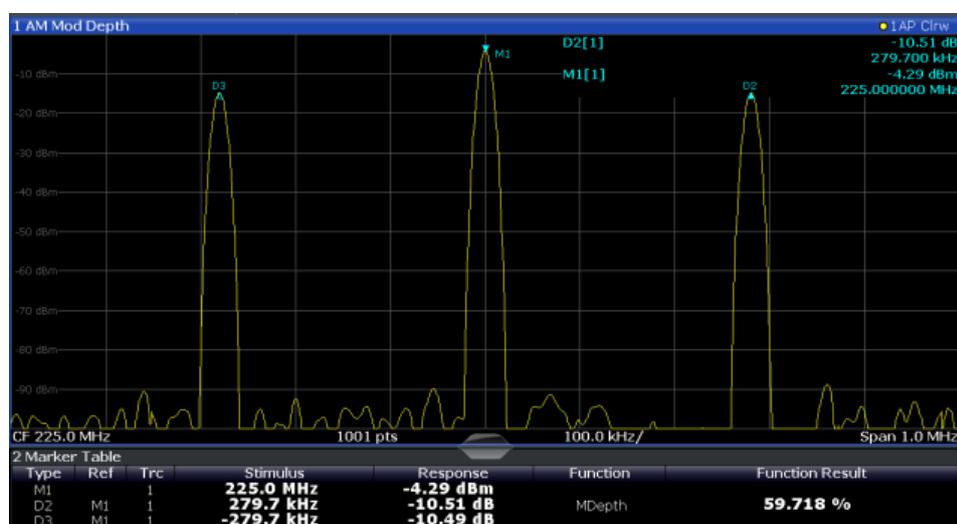


Fig. 5-10: Measurement of the AM modulation depth

The modulation depth is displayed as "MDepth". The frequency of the AF signal can be obtained from the frequency display of the delta marker.

5.2.4.3 Measuring AM-Modulated Signals

The R&S FSW rectifies the RF input signal (that is, removes the negative parts) and displays it as a magnitude spectrum. The rectification also demodulates AM-modulated signals. The AF voltage can be displayed in zero span if the modulation sidebands fall within the resolution bandwidth.

Displaying the AF of an AM-modulated signal (Zero Span)

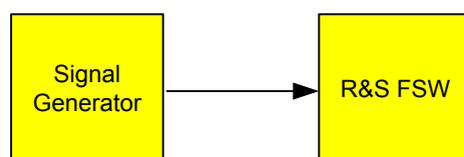


Fig. 5-11: Test setup

Table 5-5: Signal generator settings (e.g. R&S SMU)

Frequency	128 MHz
Level	-30 dBm
Modulation	50 % AM, 1 kHz AF

1. Select PRESET to reset the instrument.
2. Set the center frequency to *128 MHz*.
3. Set the frequency span to *0 Hz* or select "Zero Span".
4. Set the sweep time to *2.5 ms*.
5. Set the reference level to *6 dBm* and the display range to linear (AMPT > "Scale Config" > "Scaling: Linear Percent").
6. Define triggering in response to the AF signal using the video trigger to produce a static image.
 - a) Press the TRIG key.
 - b) Select "Video".
 - c) Set the "Trg/Gate Level" to *50%*.

The trigger level is displayed as a horizontal line across the entire measurement diagram. The R&S FSW displays the 1 kHz AF signal as a static image in zero span.

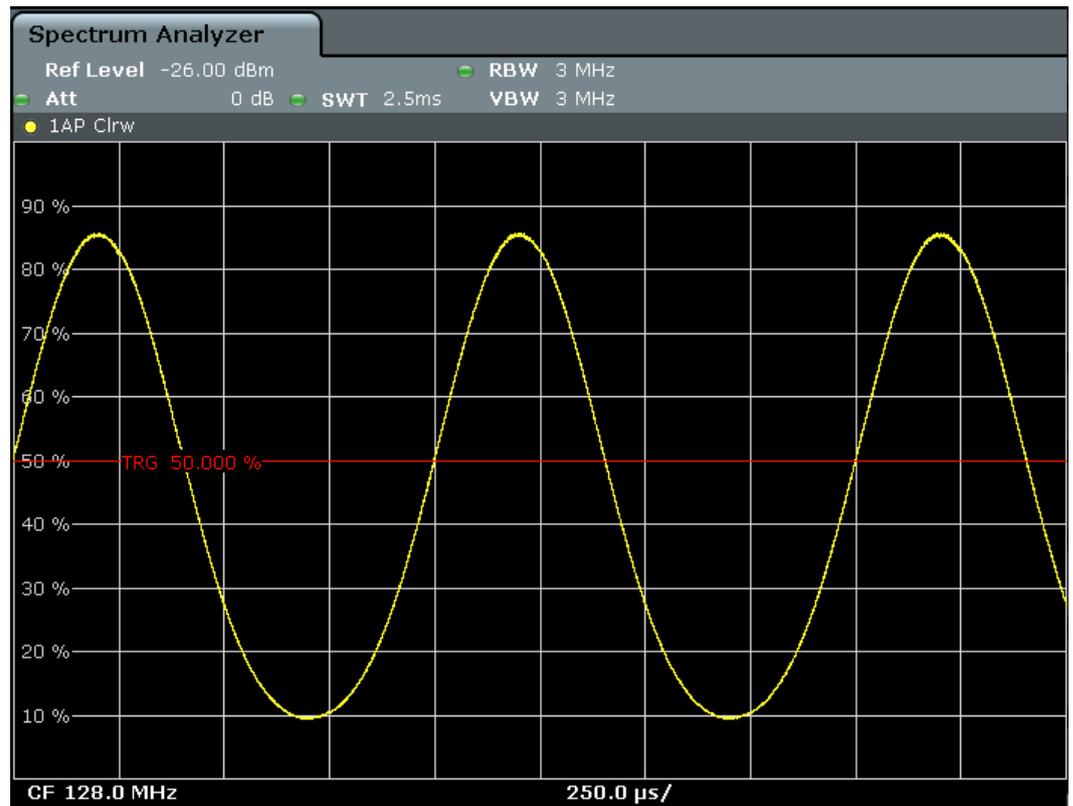


Fig. 5-12: Measurement of the AF signal of a carrier that is AM-modulated with 1 kHz

7. Activate the internal AM demodulator to output the audio signal.

- a) Press the MKR FUNC key.
- b) Select "Marker Demodulation".

The R&S FSW automatically switches on the AM audio demodulator. A 1 kHz tone can be heard over headset (via the PHONES connector). If necessary, use the volume control to turn up the volume.

5.2.5 Measurement Examples in Zero Span

For radio transmission systems that use the TDMA method (for example, GSM), transmission quality is determined not only by spectral characteristics but also by characteristics in zero span. A timeslot is assigned to each user since several users share the same frequency. Smooth operation is ensured only if all users adhere exactly to their assigned timeslots.

Both the power during the send phase as well as the timing and duration of the TDMA burst, and rise and fall times of the burst, are important.

- [Measuring the Power Characteristic of Burst Signals](#)..... 130
- [Measuring the Signal-to-Noise Ratio of Burst Signals](#)..... 133

5.2.5.1 Measuring the Power Characteristic of Burst Signals

To measure power in zero span, the R&S FSW offers easy-to-use functions that measure the power over a predefined time.

Measuring the Power of a GSM Burst During the Activation Phase

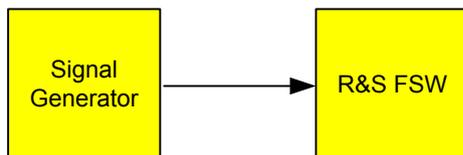


Fig. 5-13: Test setup

Table 5-6: Signal generator settings (e.g. R&S SMU)

Frequency	890 MHz
Level	0 dBm
Modulation	GSM, one timeslot activated

1. Select PRESET to reset the instrument.
2. Set the center frequency to *890 MHz* (FREQ).
3. Set the frequency span to *0 Hz* (SPAN > "Zero Span").
4. Set the reference level to *10 dBm* (= level of the signal generator +10 dB) (AMPT).
5. Set the attenuation to *20 dB* (AMPT > "Rf Atten Manual").
6. Set the resolution bandwidth to *1 MHz* (BW > "Res BW").
7. Set the sweep time to *1 ms* (SWEEP > "Sweeptime Manual").

The R&S FSW shows the GSM burst continuously across the display.

8. Using the video trigger, set triggering on the rising edge of the burst.
 - a) Press the TRIG key.
 - b) Set the "Trg/Gate Source" to "Video".
 - c) Set the "Trg/Gate Level" to *70%*.

The R&S FSW shows a static image with the GSM burst at the start of the trace.

The trigger level is displayed as a horizontal line labeled with the absolute level for the trigger threshold in the measurement diagram.

9. Activate power measurement within the activation phase of the burst in zero span.
 - a) Press the MEAS key.
 - b) Select "Time Domain Power".
 - c) Select "Time Dom Power Config".
 - d) Set the "Limits" state to "On".
 - e) Select the "Left Limit" input field.

- f) By turning the rotary knob clockwise, move the vertical line "S1" to the start of the burst.
- g) Select the "Right Limit" input field.
- h) By turning the rotary knob clockwise, move the vertical line "S2" to the end of the burst.

The R&S FSW displays the average (mean) power during the activation phase of the burst.

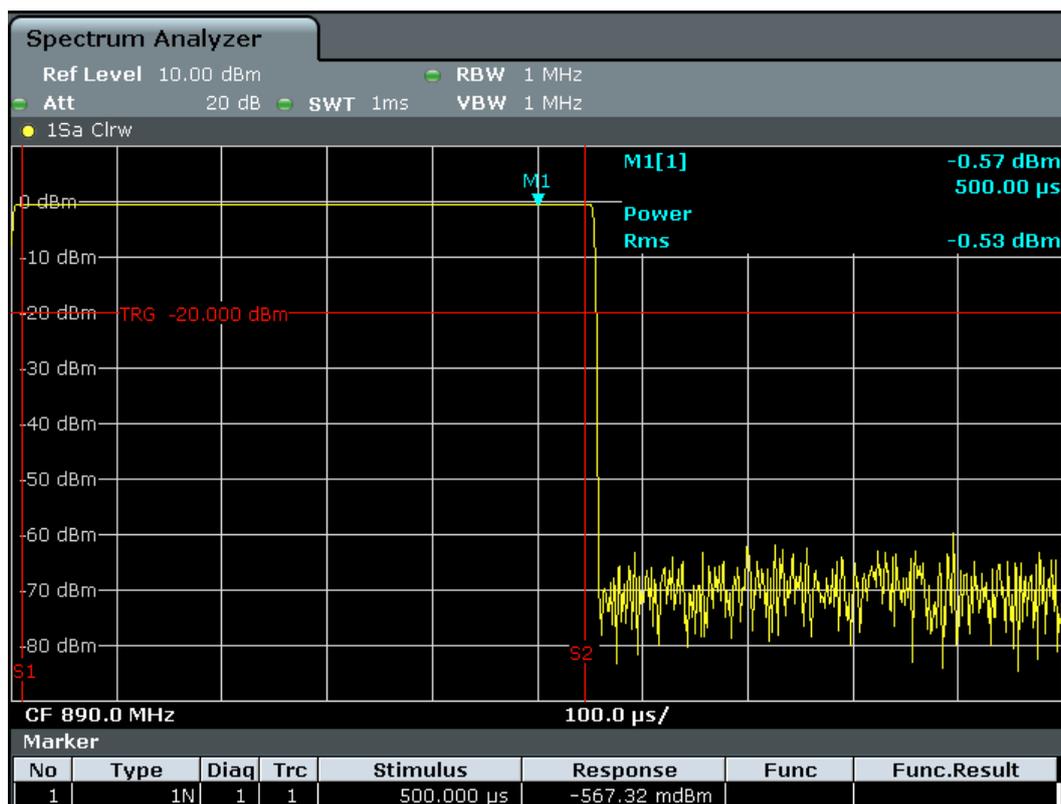


Fig. 5-14: Measurement of the average power during the burst of a GSM signal

Measuring the Edges of a GSM Burst with High Time Resolution

Due to the high time resolution of the R&S FSW at the 0 Hz display range, the edges of TDMA bursts can be measured precisely. The edges can be shifted to the display area using the trigger offset.

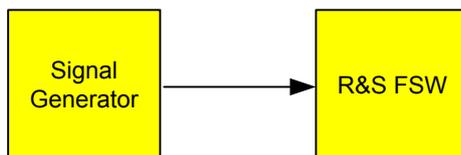


Fig. 5-15: Test setup

Table 5-7: Signal generator settings (e.g. R&S SMU)

Frequency	890 MHz
Level	0 dBm
Modulation	GSM, one timeslot activated

The measurement is based on the example "[Measuring the Power of a GSM Burst During the Activation Phase](#)" on page 130.

- Switch off the power measurement.
 - Press the MEAS key.
 - Select "All Functions Off".
- Increase the time resolution to $100\ \mu\text{s}$ (SWEEP > "SweepTime Manual").
- Shift the rising edge of the GSM burst to the center of the display by defining a trigger offset.
 - Press the TRIG key.
 - Select "Trigger Offset".
 - By turning the rotary knob counterclockwise, reduce the trigger offset until the burst edge is displayed in the center of the display, or enter $-50\ \mu\text{s}$.
The R&S FSW displays the rising edge of the GSM burst.

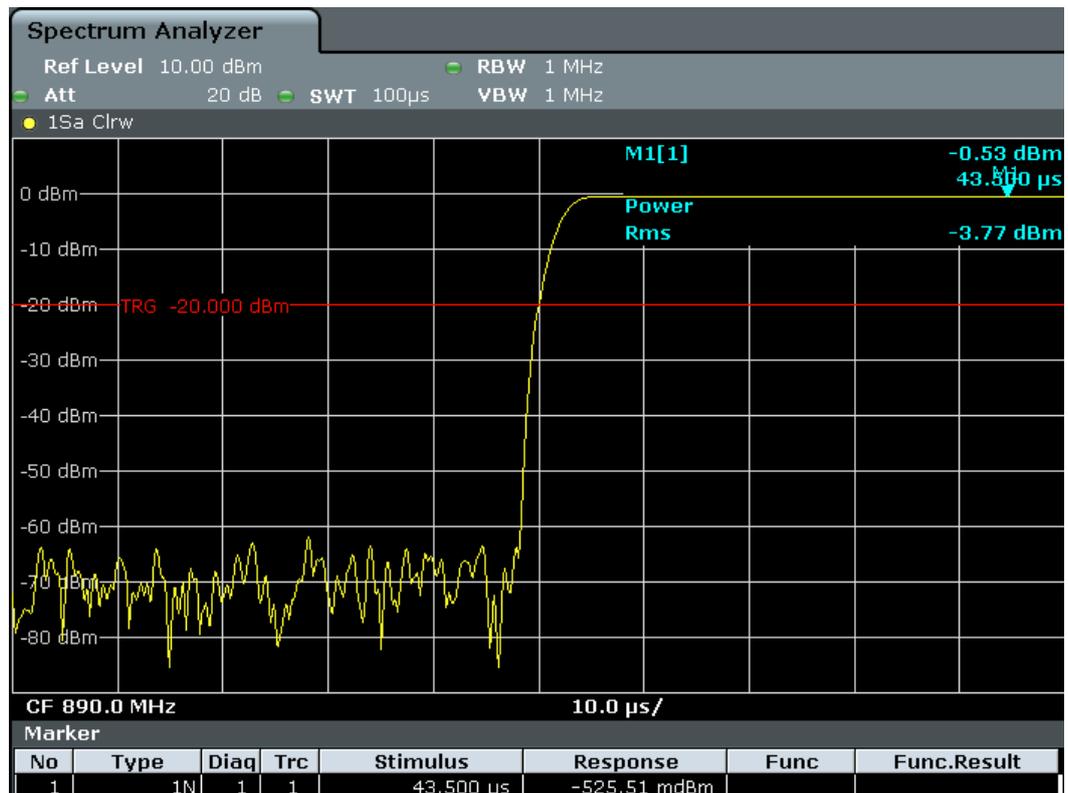


Fig. 5-16: Rising edge of the GSM burst displayed with high time resolution

4. Move the falling edge of the burst to the center of the display. To do so, switch the trigger "Slope" to "Falling" (TRIG > "Trigger/Gate Config").

The R&S FSW displays the falling edge of the GSM burst.

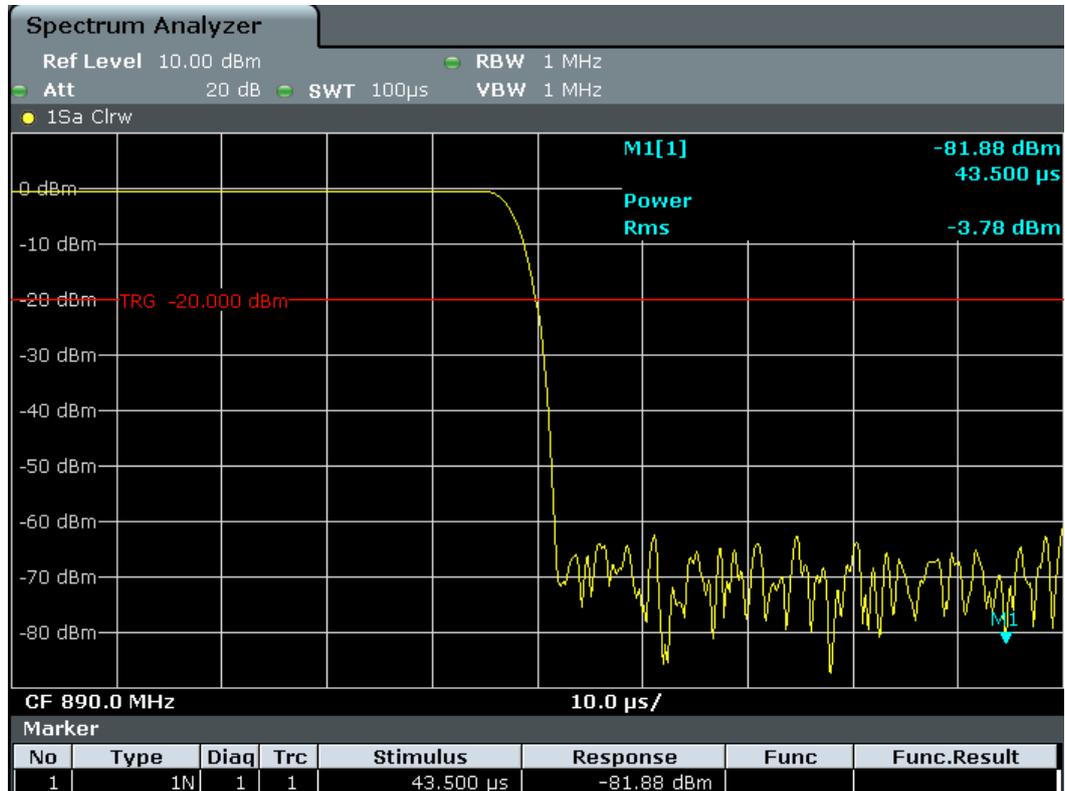


Fig. 5-17: Falling edge of the GSM burst displayed with high time resolution

5.2.5.2 Measuring the Signal-to-Noise Ratio of Burst Signals

When TDMA transmission methods are used, the signal-to-noise ratio or the dynamic range for deactivation can be measured by comparing the power values during the activation phase and the deactivation phase of the transmission burst. Therefore, the R&S FSW provides a measurement for absolute and relative power in zero span. In the following example, the measurement is performed using a GSM burst.

Signal-to-Noise Ratio of a GSM Signal

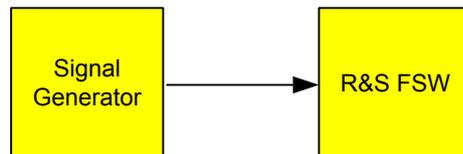


Fig. 5-18: Test setup

Table 5-8: Signal generator settings (e.g. R&S SMU)

Frequency	890 MHz
Level	0 dBm
Modulation	GSM, one time slot is switched on

1. Select PRESET to reset the instrument.
2. Set the center frequency to *890 MHz*.
3. Set the frequency span to *0 Hz*.
4. Set the resolution bandwidth to *1 MHz*.
5. Set the reference level to *0 dBm* (= level of the signal generator).
6. Set the sweep time to *2 ms* (SWEEP > "Sweeptime Manual").
The R&S FSW shows the GSM burst continuously across the display.
7. Use the trigger source "Video" and the trigger slope "Rising" to trigger on the rising edge of the burst and shift the start of the burst to the center of the display (see [step 3 in "Measuring the Edges of a GSM Burst with High Time Resolution"](#) on page 131).
8. Activate power measurement within the activation phase of the burst in zero span.
 - a) Press the MEAS key.
 - b) Select "Time Domain Power".
 - c) Select "Time Dom Power Config".
 - d) Set the "Limits" state to "On".
 - e) Select the "Left Limit" input field.
 - f) By turning the rotary knob clockwise, move the vertical line "S1" to the start of the burst.
 - g) Select the "Right Limit" input field.
 - h) By turning the rotary knob clockwise, move the vertical line "S2" to the end of the burst.
9. Measure the power during the deactivation phase of the burst by switching the trigger slope to "Falling" (TRIG > "Trigger/Gate Config").

The R&S FSW initiates triggering in response to the falling edge of the burst. This shifts the burst to the left-hand side of the measurement diagram. The power is measured in the deactivation phase.

Channel Power and Adjacent-Channel Power (ACLR) Measurement

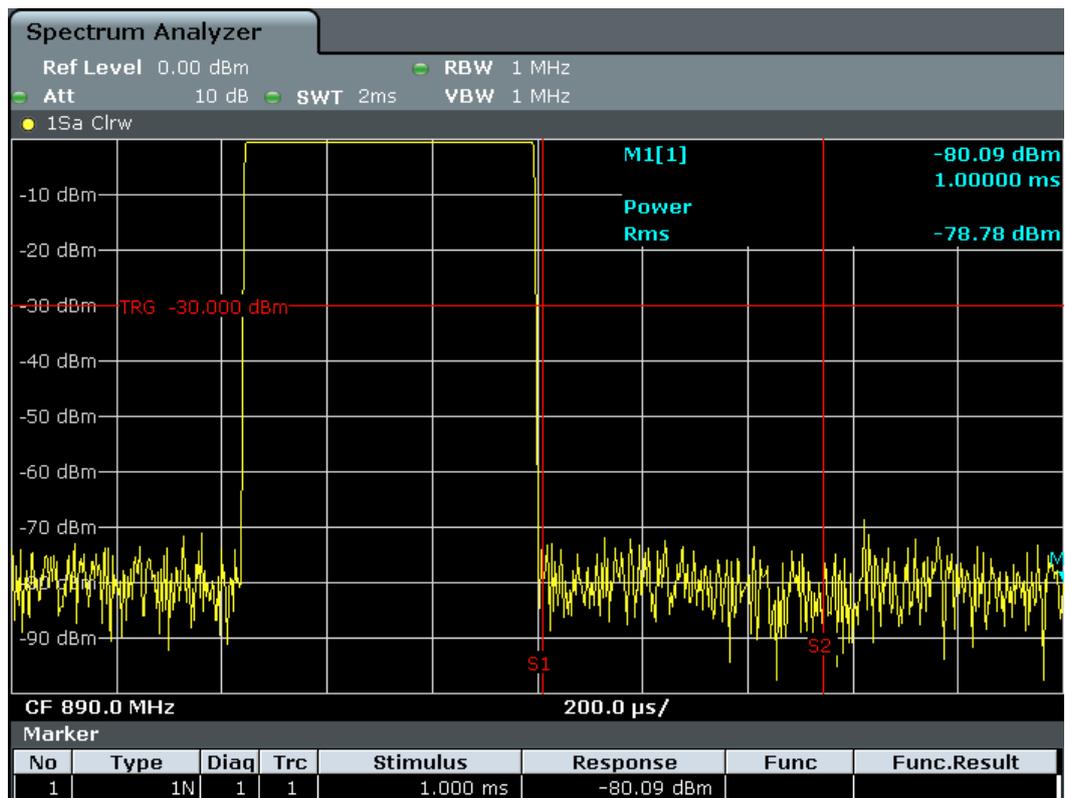


Fig. 5-19: Measurement of the signal-to-noise ratio of a GSM burst signal in zero span

5.3 Channel Power and Adjacent-Channel Power (ACLR) Measurement

Measuring the power in channels adjacent to the carrier or transmission channel is useful to detect interference. The results are displayed as a bar chart for the individual channels.

- [About Channel Power Measurements](#)..... 136
- [Channel Power Results](#)..... 136
- [Channel Power Basics](#)..... 138
- [Channel Power Configuration](#)..... 148
- [MSR ACLR Configuration](#)..... 158
- [How to Perform Channel Power Measurements](#)..... 172
- [Measurement Examples](#)..... 176
- [Optimizing and Troubleshooting the Measurement](#)..... 182
- [Reference: Predefined CP/ACLR Standards](#)..... 183

5.3.1 About Channel Power Measurements

Measuring channel power and adjacent channel power is one of the most important tasks for a signal analyzer with the necessary test routines in the field of digital transmission. While, theoretically, channel power could be measured at highest accuracy with a power meter, its low selectivity means that it is not suitable for measuring adjacent channel power as an absolute value or relative to the transmit channel power. The power in the adjacent channels can only be measured with a selective power meter.

A signal analyzer cannot be classified as a true power meter, because it displays the IF envelope voltage. However, it is calibrated such as to correctly display the power of a pure sine wave signal irrespective of the selected detector. This calibration cannot be applied for non-sinusoidal signals. Assuming that the digitally modulated signal has a Gaussian amplitude distribution, the signal power within the selected resolution bandwidth can be obtained using correction factors. These correction factors are normally used by the signal analyzer's internal power measurement routines in order to determine the signal power from IF envelope measurements. These factors apply if and only if the assumption of a Gaussian amplitude distribution is correct.

Apart from this common method, the R&S FSW also has a true power detector, i.e. an RMS detector. It displays the power of the test signal within the selected resolution bandwidth correctly, irrespective of the amplitude distribution, without additional correction factors being required.

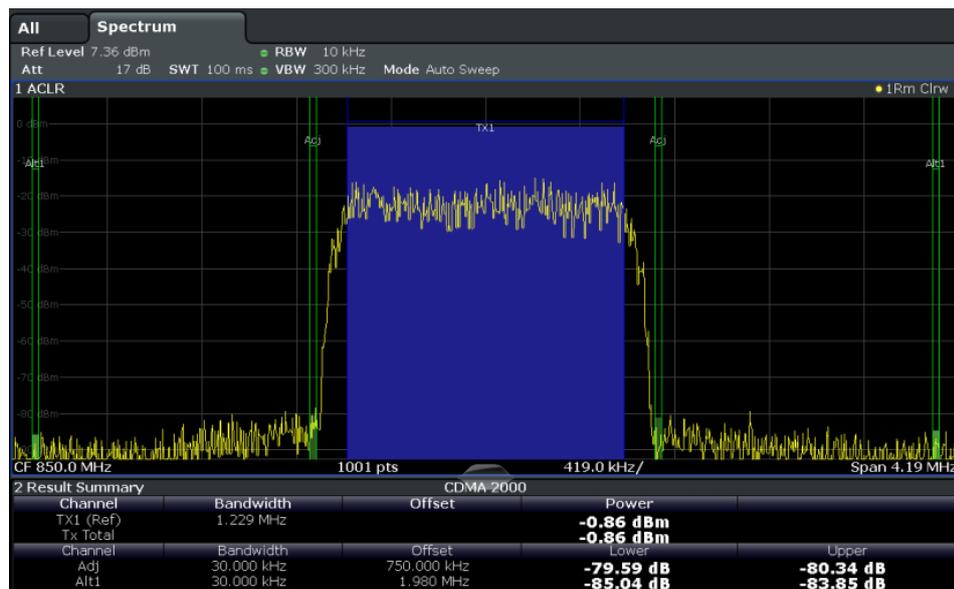
The R&S FSW allows you to perform ACLR measurements on input containing multiple signals for different communication standards. A measurement standard is provided that allows you to define multiple discontinuous transmit channels at specified frequencies, independent from the selected center frequency. The ACLR measurement determines the power levels of the individual transmit, adjacent, and CACLR channels, as well as the total power for each sub block of transmit channels.

A detailed measurement example is provided in [chapter 5.3.7, "Measurement Examples"](#), on page 176.

5.3.2 Channel Power Results

For channel or adjacent-channel power measurements, the individual channels are indicated by different colored bars in the diagram. The height of each bar corresponds to the measured power of that channel. In addition, the name of the channel ("Adj", "Alt1", "TX1", etc. or a user-defined name) is indicated above the bar (separated by a line which has no further meaning). For "Fast ACLR" measurements, which are performed in the time domain, the power versus time is shown for each channel.

Channel Power and Adjacent-Channel Power (ACLR) Measurement



Results are provided for the TX channel and the number of defined adjacent channels *above and below* the TX channel. If more than one TX channel is defined, the carrier channel to which the relative adjacent-channel power values should be referenced must be defined. By default, this is the TX channel with the maximum power.

Table 5-9: Measurements performed depending on the number of adjacent channels

0	Only the channel powers are measured.
1	The channel powers and the power of the upper and lower adjacent channel are measured.
2	The channel powers, the power of the upper and lower adjacent channel, and of the next higher and lower channel (alternate channel 1) are measured.
3	The channel power, the power of the upper and lower adjacent channel, the power of the next higher and lower channel (alternate channel 1), and of the next but one higher and lower adjacent channel (alternate channel 2) are measured.
...	...
12	The channel power, the power of the upper and lower adjacent channel, and the power of all the higher and lower channels (alternate channels 1 to 11) are measured.



In the R&S FSW's display, only the first neighboring channel of the carrier (TX) channel is labelled "Adj" (adjacent) channel; all others are labelled "Alt" (alternate) channels. In this manual, "adjacent" refers to both adjacent and alternate channels.

The measured power values for the TX and adjacent channels are also output as a table in the second window. Which powers are measured depends on the number of configured channels.

For each channel, the following values are displayed:

Channel Power and Adjacent-Channel Power (ACLR) Measurement

Label	Description
Channel	Channel name as specified in the "Channel Settings" (see "Channel Names" on page 158).
Bandwidth	Configured channel bandwidth (see "Channel Bandwidths" on page 156)
Offset	Offset of the channel to the TX channel (Configured channel spacing, see "Channel Bandwidths" on page 156)
Power (Lower/Upper)	The measured power values for the TX and lower and upper adjacent channels. The powers of the transmission channels are output in dBm or dBm/Hz, or in dBc, relative to the specified reference TX channel.

Retrieving Results via Remote Control

All or specific channel power measurement results can be retrieved using the `CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:RES?` command from a remote computer (see `CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTION:POWER<sb>:RESult?` on page 696). Alternatively, the results can be output as channel power density, i.e. in reference to the measurement bandwidth.

Furthermore, the measured power values of the displayed trace can be retrieved as usual using the `TRAC:DATA?` commands (see `TRACe<n>[:DATA]` on page 922). In this case, the measured power value for each sweep point (by default 1001) is returned.

5.3.3 Channel Power Basics

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

- [Measurement Methods](#)..... 138
- [Measurement Repeatability](#)..... 140
- [Recommended Common Measurement Parameters](#).....141
- [Measurement on Multi-Standard Radio \(MSR\) Signals](#)..... 145

5.3.3.1 Measurement Methods

The channel power is defined as the integration of the power across the channel bandwidth.

The **Adjacent Channel Leakage Power Ratio (ACLR)**, also known as the **Adjacent Channel Power Ratio (ACPR)**, is defined as the ratio between the total power of the adjacent channel to the carrier channel's power. An ACLR measurement with several carrier channels (also known as transmission or TX channels) is also possible and is referred to as a "multicarrier ACLR measurement".

There are two possible methods for measuring channel and adjacent channel power with a signal analyzer:

- **IBW method** (Integration **B**and**W**idth method)

- **Fast ACLR** (Zero-span method), i.e. using a channel filter

IBW method

When measuring the channel power, the R&S FSW integrates the linear power which corresponds to the levels of the measurement points within the selected channel. The signal analyzer uses a resolution bandwidth which is far smaller than the channel bandwidth. When sweeping over the channel, the channel filter is formed by the pass-band characteristics of the resolution bandwidth.

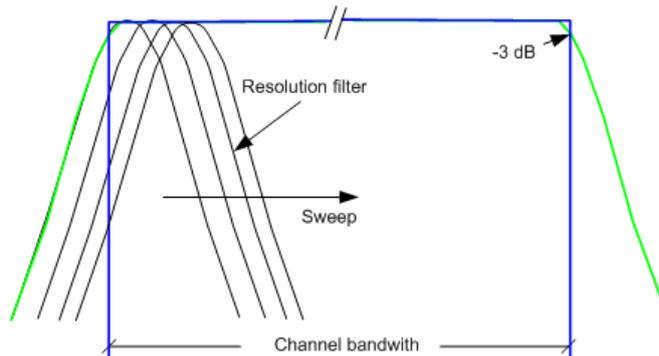


Fig. 5-20: Approximating the channel filter by sweeping with a small resolution bandwidth

The following steps are performed:

1. The linear power of all the trace points within the channel is calculated.

$$P_i = 10^{(L_i/10)}$$
 where P_i = power of the trace pixel i
 L_i = displayed level of trace point i
2. The powers of all trace points within the channel are summed up and the sum is divided by the number of trace points in the channel.
3. The result is multiplied by the quotient of the selected channel bandwidth and the noise bandwidth of the resolution filter (RBW).

Since the power calculation is performed by integrating the trace within the channel bandwidth, this method is called the IBW method (**I**ntegration **B**andwidth method).

Fast ACLR

The integrated bandwidth method (IBW) calculates channel power and ACLR from the trace data obtained during a continuous sweep over the selected span. Most parts of this sweep are neither part of the channel itself nor the defined adjacent channels. Therefore, most of the samples taken during the sweep time cannot be used for channel power or ACLR calculation.

To decrease the measurement times, the R&S FSW offers a "Fast ACLR" mode. In Fast ACLR mode, the power of the frequency range between the channels of interest is not measured, because it is not required for channel power or ACLR calculation. The

Channel Power and Adjacent-Channel Power (ACLR) Measurement

measurement time per channel is set with the sweep time. It is equal to the selected measurement time divided by the selected number of channels.

In the "Fast ACLR" mode, the R&S FSW measures the power of each channel in the time domain, with the defined channel bandwidth, at the center frequency of the channel in question. The digital implementation of the resolution bandwidths makes it possible to select filter characteristics that are precisely tailored to the signal. In case of CDMA2000, for example, the power in the useful channel is measured with a bandwidth of 1.23 MHz and that of the adjacent channels with a bandwidth of 30 kHz. Therefore the R&S FSW changes from one channel to the other and measures the power at a bandwidth of 1.23 MHz or 30 kHz using the RMS detector.

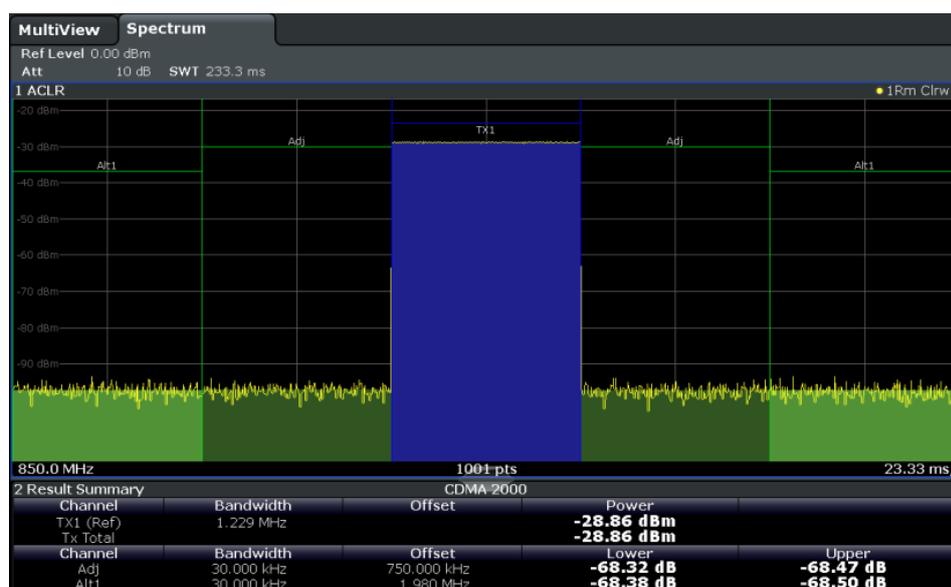


Fig. 5-21: Measuring the channel power and adjacent channel power ratio for CDMA2000 signals with zero span (Fast ACLR)

5.3.3.2 Measurement Repeatability

The repeatability of the results, especially in the narrow adjacent channels, strongly depends on the measurement time for a given resolution bandwidth. A longer sweep time may increase the probability that the measured value converges to the true value of the adjacent channel power, but obviously increases measurement time.

Assuming a measurement with five channels (1 channel plus 2 lower and 2 upper adjacent channels) and a sweep time of 100 ms, a measurement time per channel of 20 ms is required. The number of effective samples taken into account for power calculation in one channel is the product of sweep time in channel times the selected resolution bandwidth.

Assuming a sweep time of 100 ms, there are $(30 \text{ kHz} / 4.19 \text{ MHz}) * 100 \text{ ms} * 10 \text{ kHz} \approx 7$ samples. Whereas in Fast ACLR mode, there are $(100 \text{ ms} / 5) * 30 \text{ kHz} \approx 600$ samples. Comparing these numbers explains the increase of repeatability with a 95% confidence level (2σ) from $\pm 2.8 \text{ dB}$ to $\pm 0.34 \text{ dB}$ for a sweep time of 100 ms.

Channel Power and Adjacent-Channel Power (ACLR) Measurement

For the same repeatability, the sweep time would have to be set to 8.5 s with the integration method. The figure 5-22 shows the standard deviation of the results as a function of the sweep time.

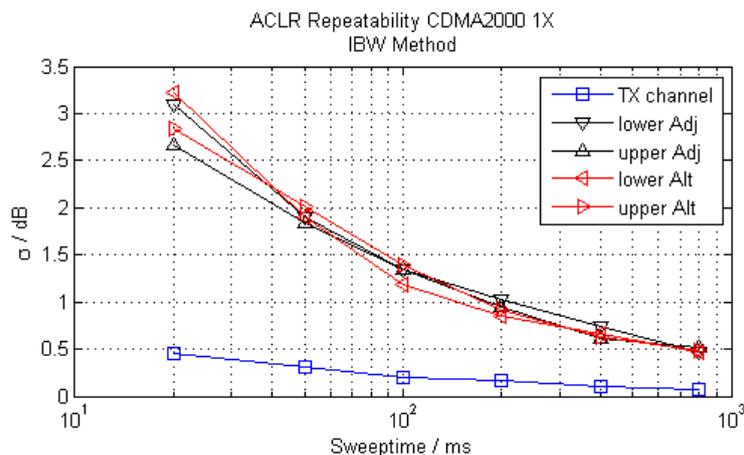


Fig. 5-22: Repeatability of adjacent channel power measurement on CDMA2000 standard signals if the integration bandwidth method is used

The figure 5-23 shows the repeatability of power measurements in the transmit channel and of relative power measurements in the adjacent channels as a function of sweep time. The standard deviation of measurement results is calculated from 100 consecutive measurements. Take scaling into account if comparing power values.

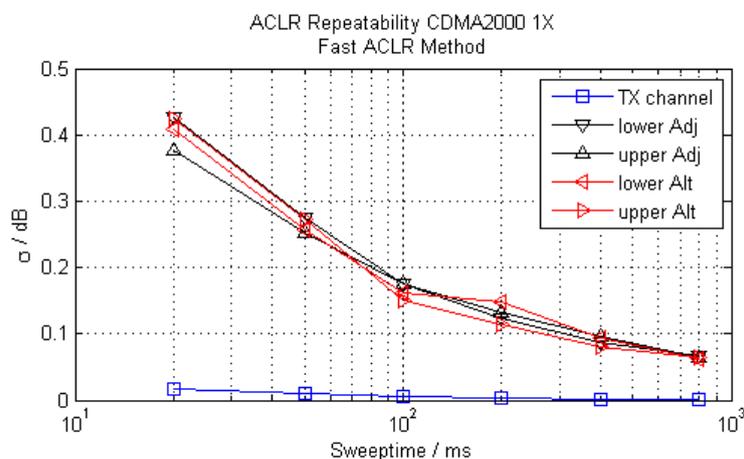


Fig. 5-23: Repeatability of adjacent channel power measurements on CDMA2000 signals in the fast ACLR mode

5.3.3.3 Recommended Common Measurement Parameters

The following sections provide recommendations on the most important measurement parameters for channel power measurements.



All instrument settings for the selected channel setup (channel bandwidth, channel spacing) can be optimized automatically using the "Adjust Settings" function (see "[Optimized Settings \(Adjust Settings\)](#)" on page 154).

The easiest way to configure a measurement is using the configuration "Overview", see [chapter 6.1, "Configuration Overview"](#), on page 312.

Sweep Time

The sweep time is selected depending on the desired reproducibility of results. Reproducibility increases with sweep time since power measurement is then performed over a longer time period. As a general approach, it can be assumed that approx. 500 non-correlated measured values are required for a reproducibility of 0.5 dB (99 % of the measurements are within 0.5 dB of the true measured value). This holds true for white noise. The measured values are considered as non-correlated if their time interval corresponds to the reciprocal of the measured bandwidth.

With IS 136 the measurement bandwidth is approx. 25 kHz, i.e. measured values at an interval of 40 μ s are considered as non-correlated. A measurement time of 40 ms is thus required per channel for 1000 measured values. This is the default sweep time which the R&S FSW sets in coupled mode. Approx. 5000 measured values are required for a reproducibility of 0.1 dB (99 %), i.e. the measurement time is to be increased to 200 ms.

The number of A/D converter values, N, used to calculate the power, is defined by the sweep time. The time per trace pixel for power measurements is directly proportional to the selected sweep time.

If the sample detector is used, it is best to select the smallest sweep time possible for a given span and resolution bandwidth. The minimum time is obtained if the setting is coupled. This means that the time per measurement is minimal. Extending the measurement time does not have any advantages as the number of samples for calculating the power is defined by the number of trace points in the channel.

If the RMS detector is used, the repeatability of the measurement results can be influenced by the selection of sweep times. Repeatability is increased at longer sweep times.

If the RMS detector is used, the number of samples can be estimated as follows:

Since only uncorrelated samples contribute to the RMS value, the number of samples can be calculated from the sweep time and the resolution bandwidth.

Samples can be assumed to be uncorrelated if sampling is performed at intervals of 1/ RBW. The number of uncorrelated samples is calculated as follows:

$$N_{\text{decorr}} = \text{SWT} * \text{RBW}$$

(N_{decorr} means uncorrelated samples)

The number of uncorrelated samples per trace pixel is obtained by dividing N_{decorr} by 1001 (= pixels per trace).

The "Sweep Time" can be defined using the softkey in the "Ch Power" menu or in the "Sweep" configuration dialog box (see "[Sweep Time](#)" on page 155).

Frequency Span

The frequency span must cover at least the channels to be measured plus a measurement margin of approximately 10 %.

If the frequency span is large in comparison to the channel bandwidth (or the adjacent-channel bandwidths) being analyzed, only a few points on the trace are available per channel. This reduces the accuracy of the waveform calculation for the channel filter used, which has a negative effect on the measurement accuracy. It is therefore strongly recommended that the formulas mentioned be taken into consideration when selecting the frequency span.

The frequency span for the defined channel settings can be optimized using the "Adjust Settings" function in the "Ch Power" menu or the "General Settings" tab of the "ACLR Setup" dialog box (see ["Optimized Settings \(Adjust Settings\)"](#) on page 154). You can set the frequency span manually in the "Frequency" configuration dialog box, see [chapter 6.3.3, "How To Define the Frequency Range"](#), on page 391.

For channel power measurements the "Adjust Settings" function sets the frequency span as follows:

"(No. of transmission channels – 1) x transmission channel spacing + 2 x transmission channel bandwidth + measurement margin"

For adjacent-channel power measurements, the "Adjust Settings" function sets the frequency span as a function of the number of transmission channels, the transmission channel spacing, the adjacent-channel spacing, and the bandwidth of one of adjacent-channels ADJ, ALT1 or ALT2, whichever is furthest away from the transmission channels:

"(No. of transmission channels – 1) x transmission channel spacing + 2 x (adjacent-channel spacing + adjacent-channel bandwidth) + measurement margin"

The measurement margin is approx. 10 % of the value obtained by adding the channel spacing and the channel bandwidth.

Resolution Bandwidth (RBW)

To ensure both acceptable measurement speed and the required selection (to suppress spectral components outside the channel to be measured, especially of the adjacent channels), the resolution bandwidth must not be selected too small or too large. As a general approach, the resolution bandwidth is to be set to values between 1% and 4% of the channel bandwidth.

A larger resolution bandwidth can be selected if the spectrum within the channel to be measured and around it has a flat characteristic. In the standard setting, e.g. for standard IS95A REV at an adjacent channel bandwidth of 30 kHz, a resolution bandwidth of 30 kHz is used. This yields correct results since the spectrum in the neighborhood of the adjacent channels normally has a constant level.

The resolution bandwidth for the defined channel settings can be optimized using the "Adjust Settings" function in the "Ch Power" menu or the "General Settings" tab of the "ACLR Setup" dialog box (see ["Optimized Settings \(Adjust Settings\)"](#) on page 154). You can set the RBW manually in the "Bandwidth" configuration dialog box, see ["RBW"](#) on page 303.

With the exception of the IS95 CDMA standards, the "Adjust Settings" function sets the resolution bandwidth (RBW) as a function of the channel bandwidth:

" $RBW \leq 1/40$ of channel bandwidth"

The maximum possible resolution bandwidth (with respect to the requirement $RBW \leq 1/40$) resulting from the available RBW steps (1, 3) is selected.

Video Bandwidth (VBW)

For a correct power measurement, the video signal must not be limited in bandwidth. A restricted bandwidth of the logarithmic video signal would cause signal averaging and thus result in a too low indication of the power (-2.51 dB at very low video bandwidths). The video bandwidth should therefore be selected at least three times the resolution bandwidth:

" $VBW \geq 3 \times RBW$ "

The video bandwidth for the defined channel settings can be optimized using the "Adjust Settings" function in the "Ch Power" menu or the "General Settings" tab of the "ACLR Setup" dialog box (see ["Optimized Settings \(Adjust Settings\)"](#) on page 154). You can set the VBW manually in the "Bandwidth" configuration dialog box, see ["VBW"](#) on page 410.

The video bandwidth (VBW) is set as a function of the channel bandwidth (see formula above) and the smallest possible VBW with regard to the available step size is selected.

Detector

The RMS detector correctly indicates the power irrespective of the characteristics of the signal to be measured. The whole IF envelope is used to calculate the power for each measurement point. The IF envelope is digitized using a sampling frequency which is at least five times the resolution bandwidth which has been selected. Based on the sample values, the power is calculated for each measurement point using the following formula:

$$P_{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N s_i^2}$$

where:

s_i = linear digitized video voltage at the output of the A/D converter

N = number of A/D converter values per measurement point

P_{RMS} = power represented by a measurement point

When the power has been calculated, the power units are converted into decibels and the value is displayed as a measurement point.

In principle, the sample detector would be possible as well. Due to the limited number of measurement points used to calculate the power in the channel, the sample detector would yield less stable results.

The RMS detector can be set for the defined channel settings automatically using the "Adjust Settings" function in the "Ch Power" menu or the "General Settings" tab of the "ACLR Setup" dialog box (see ["Optimized Settings \(Adjust Settings\)"](#) on page 154). You can set the detector manually in the "Traces" configuration dialog box, see ["Detector"](#) on page 466.

Trace Averaging

Averaging, which is often performed to stabilize the measurement results, leads to a level indication that is too low and should therefore be avoided. The reduction in the displayed power depends on the number of averages and the signal characteristics in the channel to be measured.

The "Adjust Settings" function switches off trace averaging. You can deactivate the trace averaging manually in the "Traces" configuration dialog box, see ["Average Mode"](#) on page 467.

Reference Level

To achieve an optimum dynamic range, the reference level has to be set such that the signal is as close to the reference level as possible without forcing an overload message or limiting the dynamic range by an S/N ratio that is too small. Since the measurement bandwidth for channel power measurements is significantly smaller than the signal bandwidth, the signal path may be overloaded although the trace is still significantly below the reference level.



The reference level is not influenced by the selection of a predefined standard or by the automatic setting adjustment. The reference level can be set automatically using the "Auto Level" function in the AUTO SET menu, or manually in the "Amplitude" menu.

5.3.3.4 Measurement on Multi-Standard Radio (MSR) Signals

Modern base stations may contain multiple signals for different communication standards. A new measurement standard is provided for the R&S FSW ACLR measurement that allows you to measure such MSR signals, including non-contiguous setups. Multiple (also non-)contiguous transmit channels can be specified at absolute frequencies, independent from the common center frequency selected for display.

Signal structure

Up to 18 transmit channels can be grouped in a maximum of 5 *sub blocks*. Between two sub blocks, two gaps are defined: a *lower gap* and an *upper gap*. Each gap in turn contains 2 channels. The channels in the upper gap are identical to those in the lower gap, but inverted. To either side of the outermost transmit channels, lower and upper adjacent channels can be defined as in common ACLR measurement setups.

Channel Power and Adjacent-Channel Power (ACLR) Measurement

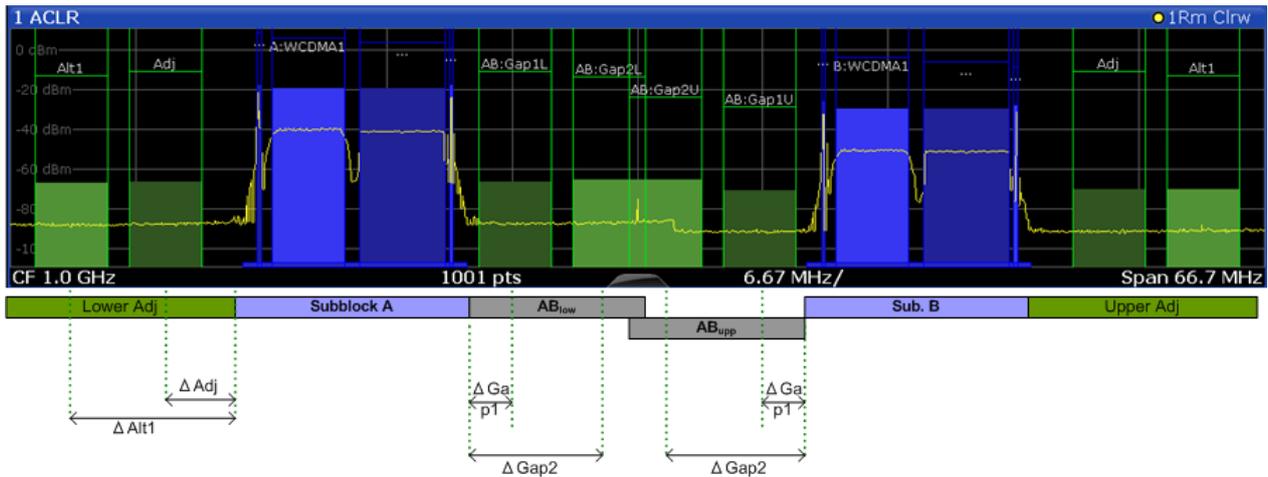


Fig. 5-24: MSR signal structure

Sub block and channel definition

The sub blocks are defined by a specified center frequency, RF bandwidth, and number of transmit channels.

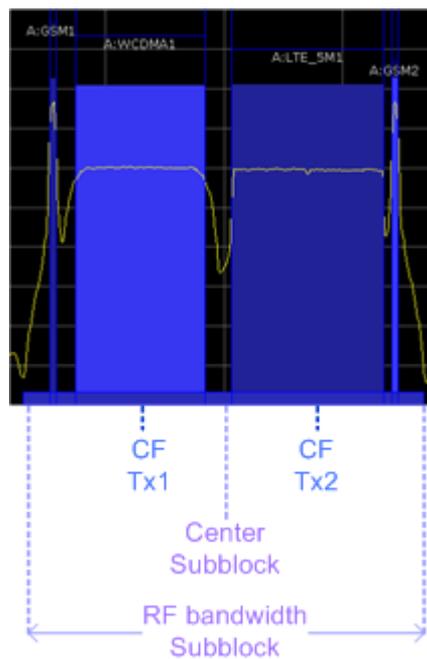


Fig. 5-25: Sub block definition

As opposed to common ACLR channel definitions, the Tx channels are defined at absolute frequencies, rather than by a spacing relative to the (common) center frequency. Each transmit channel can be assigned a different technology, used to predefine the required bandwidth.

CACLR channels

If two or more sub blocks are defined, the power in the gaps between the sub blocks must also be measured (referred to as the **Cumulative Adjacent Channel Leakage Ratio (CACLR) power**). According to the MSR standard, the CACLR is measured in the two channels for the upper and lower gap (thus referred to as **CACLR channels**). The power in the CACLR channels is then set in relation to the power of the two closest transmission channels to either side of the gap.

CACLR channels are defined using bandwidths and spacings, relative to the outer edges of the surrounding sub blocks. Since the upper and lower CACLR channels are identical, only two channels must be configured. The required spacing can be determined according to the following formula (indicated for lower channels):

$$\text{Spacing} = [\text{CF of the gap channel}] - [\text{left sub block center}] + ([\text{RF bandwidth of left sub block}] / 2)$$

Adjacent channels

Adjacent channels are defined as in common ACLR measurements, using bandwidths and spacings, however, relative to the start and stop frequency of the total block of transmit channels:

- The spacing of the lower adjacent channels refers to the CF of the first Tx channel in the first sub block.
- The spacing of the upper adjacent channels refers to the CF of the last Tx channel in the last sub block.

Channel display for MSR signals

As in common ACLR measurements, the individual channels are indicated by different colored bars in the diagram. The height of each bar corresponds to the measured power of that channel. In addition, the name of the channel is indicated above the bar. Sub blocks are named A,B,C,D,E and are also indicated by a slim blue bar along the frequency axis.

Note that Tx channel names correspond to the specified technology (for LTE including the bandwidth), followed by a consecutive number. (If the channel is too narrow to display the channel name, it is replaced by "..." on the screen.) Channel names cannot be defined manually. The assigned sub block is indicated with the channel name, e.g. "B:LTE_5M1" for the first Tx channel in sub block B that uses the LTE 5 MHz bandwidth technology.

Gap channels (CACLR) are indicated by the names of the surrounding sub blocks (e.g. "AB" for the gap between sub blocks A and B), followed by the channel name ("Gap1" or "Gap2") and an "L" (for lower) or a "U" (for upper). Both the lower and upper gap channels are displayed. However, if the gap between two sub blocks is too narrow, the second gap channel may not be displayed. If the gap is even narrower, no gap channels are displayed.

Adjacent and alternate channels are displayed as in common ACLR measurements.

Channel Power and Adjacent-Channel Power (ACLR) Measurement

Channel power results

The Result Summary for MRS signal measurements is similar to the table for common signals (see [chapter 5.3.2, "Channel Power Results"](#), on page 136). However, the Tx channel results are grouped by sub blocks, and sub block totals are provided instead of a total Tx channel power. Instead of the individual channel frequency offsets, the absolute center frequencies are indicated for the transmit channels. The CACLR results for each gap channel are appended at the end of the table. The CACLR results are calculated as the power in the CACLR channel divided by the power sum of the two closest transmission channels to either side of it.

2 Result Summary				
Multi-Standard Radio				
Channel	Bandwidth	Frequency	Power	
A:GSM1	200.000 kHz	979.900 MHz	-81.06 dBm	
A:WCDMA1	3.840 MHz	982.500 MHz	-77.68 dBm	
A:LTE_5M1 (Ref)	4.515 MHz	987.500 MHz	-29.07 dBm	
A:GSM2	200.000 kHz	990.100 MHz	-42.85 dBm	
Sub Block A Total				
-28.89 dBm				
Channel	Bandwidth	Frequency	Power	
B:GSM1	200.000 kHz	1.010 GHz	-43.85 dBm	
B:WCDMA1	3.840 MHz	1.012 GHz	-29.30 dBm	
B:LTE_5M1	4.515 MHz	1.018 GHz	-73.91 dBm	
B:GSM2	200.000 kHz	1.020 GHz	-80.44 dBm	
Sub Block B Total				
-29.15 dBm				
Channel	Bandwidth	Offset	Lower	Upper
Adj	3.840 MHz	5.000 MHz	-33.27 dB	-32.63 dB
Alt1	3.840 MHz	10.000 MHz	-49.76 dB	-50.37 dB
Channel	Bandwidth	Offset	Lower	Upper
AB:Gap1	3.840 MHz	2.500 MHz	-14.08 dB	-14.35 dB
AB:Gap2	3.840 MHz	7.500 MHz	32.12 dB	32.53 dB

Restrictions and dependencies

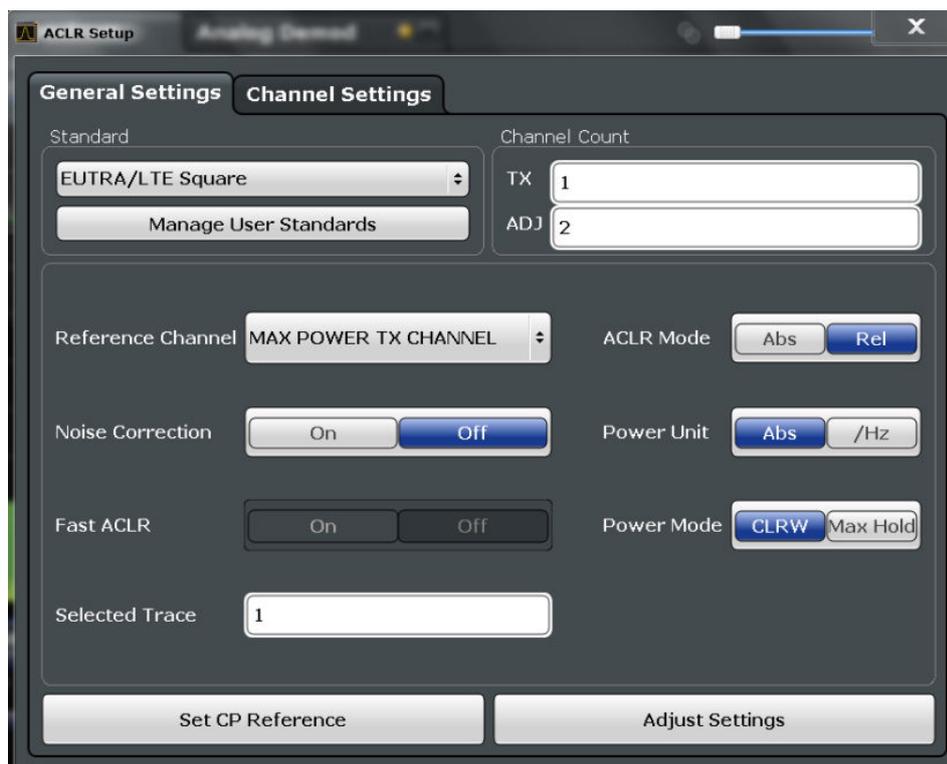
As the signal structure in multi-standard radio signals may vary considerably, the channels can be defined very flexibly for the ACLR measurement with the R&S FSW. No checks or limitations are implemented concerning the channel definitions, apart from the maximum number of channels to be defined. Thus, you will not be notified if transmit channels for a specific sub block lie outside the sub block's defined frequency range, or if transmit and CACLR channels overlap.

5.3.4 Channel Power Configuration

Channel Power (CP) and Adjacent-Channel Power (ACLR) measurements are selected via the "Channel Power ACLR" button in the "Select Measurement" dialog box. The measurement is started immediately with the default settings. It can be configured via the MEAS CONFIG key or in the "ACLR Setup" dialog box, which is displayed when you select the "CP/ACLR Config" softkey from the "CH Power" menu.



If the "Multi-Standard Radio" standard is selected (see ["Standard"](#) on page 150), the "ACLR Setup" dialog box is replaced by the "MSR ACLR Setup" dialog box. See [chapter 5.3.5, "MSR ACLR Configuration"](#), on page 158 for a description of these settings.



The easiest way to configure a measurement is using the configuration "Overview", see [chapter 6.1, "Configuration Overview"](#), on page 312.

The remote commands required to perform these tasks are described in [chapter 11.5.3, "Measuring the Channel Power and ACLR"](#), on page 700.

- [General CP/ACLR Measurement Settings](#)..... 149
- [Channel Setup](#)..... 155

5.3.4.1 General CP/ACLR Measurement Settings

General measurement settings are defined in the "ACLR Setup" dialog, in the "General Settings" tab.

Standard	150
L Predefined Standards	150
L User-Defined Standards	150
Number of Channels (Tx, ADJ)	152
Reference Channel	152
Noise cancellation	153
Fast ACLR	153
Selected Trace	153
Absolute and Relative Values (ACLR Mode)	153
Channel Power Levels and Density (Power Unit)	154
Power Mode	154

Setting a Fixed Reference for Channel Power Measurements (Set CP Reference)...	154
Optimized Settings (Adjust Settings).....	154
Sweep Time.....	155

Standard

The main measurement settings can be stored as a standard file. When such a standard is loaded, the required channel and general measurement settings are automatically set on the R&S FSW. However, the settings can be changed. Predefined standards are available for standard measurements, but standard files with user-defined configurations can also be created.

Note: If the "Multi-Standard Radio" standard is selected, the "ACLR Setup" dialog box is replaced by the "MSR ACLR Setup" dialog box (see [chapter 5.3.5, "MSR ACLR Configuration"](#), on page 158).

If any other predefined standard (or "NONE") is selected, the "ACLR Setup" dialog box is restored (see [chapter 5.3.4, "Channel Power Configuration"](#), on page 148).

Note that changes in the configuration are not stored when the dialog boxes are exchanged.

Predefined Standards ← Standard

Predefined standards contain the main measurement settings for standard measurements. When such a standard is loaded, the required channel settings are automatically set on the R&S FSW. However, the settings can be changed.

The predefined standards contain the following settings:

- Channel bandwidths
- Channel spacings
- Detector
- Trace Average setting
- Resolution Bandwidth (RBW)
- Weighting Filter

Predefined standards can be selected via the "CP/ACLR Standard" softkey in the "CH Power" menu or in the "General Settings" tab of the "CP/ACLR Setup" dialog box.

For details on the available standards see [chapter 5.3.9, "Reference: Predefined CP/ACLR Standards"](#), on page 183.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>;MARKer<m>;FUNCTION:POWER:PRESet` on page 700

User-Defined Standards ← Standard

In addition to the predefined standards you can save your own standards with your specific measurement settings in an xml file so you can use them again at a later time. User-defined standards are stored on the instrument in the `C:\R_S\instr\acp_std` directory.

A sample file is provided for an MSR ACLR measurement (`MSR_ACLRExample.xml`). It sets up the measurement for the MSR signal generator waveform described in the file `C:\R_S\instr\user\waveform\MSRA_GSM_WCDMA_LET_GSM.wv`.

Note that ACLR user standards are not supported for Fast ACLR and multicarrier ACLR measurements.

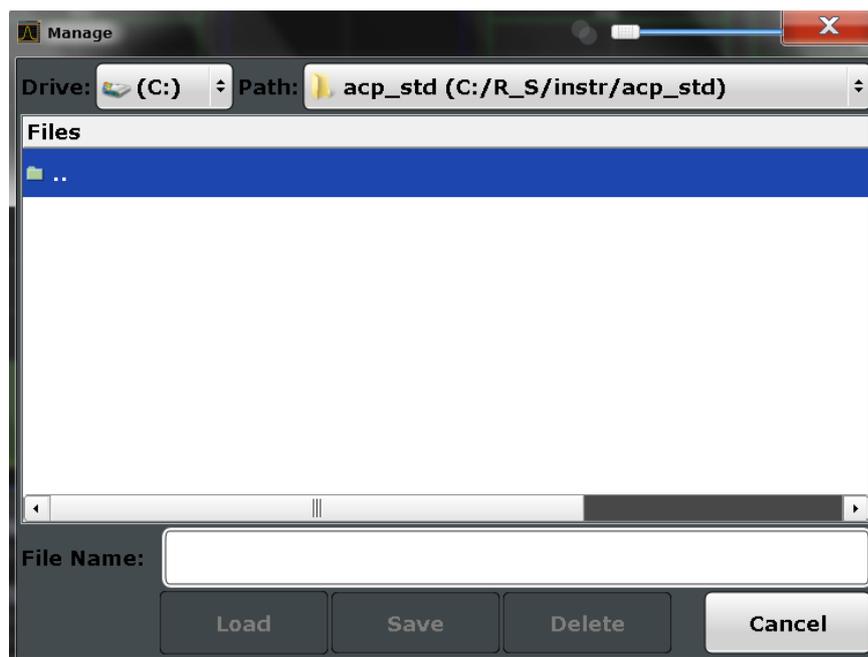
Channel Power and Adjacent-Channel Power (ACLR) Measurement

Note: User standards created on an analyzer of the R&S FSP family are compatible to the R&S FSW. User standards created on an R&S FSW, however, are not necessarily compatible to the analyzers of the R&S FSP family and may not work there.

The following parameter definitions are saved in a user-defined standard:

- Number of adjacent channels
- Channel bandwidth of transmission (Tx), adjacent (Adj) and alternate (Alt) channels
- Channel spacings
- Weighting filters
- Resolution bandwidth
- Video bandwidth
- Detector
- ACLR limits and their state
- Sweep time and sweep time coupling
- Trace and power mode
- (MSR only: sub block and gap channel definition)

User-defined standards are managed in the "Manage" dialog box which is displayed when you select the "Manage User Standards" button in the "General Settings" tab of the "CP/ACLR Setup" dialog box.



In the "Manage" dialog box you can save the current measurement settings as a user-defined standard, or load a stored measurement configuration. Furthermore, you can delete an existing configuration file.

Channel Power and Adjacent-Channel Power (ACLR) Measurement

For details see [chapter 5.3.6.4, "How to Manage User-Defined Configurations"](#), on page 175.

Remote command:

To query all available standards:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWER:STANdard:CATalog?`

on page 701

To load a standard:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWER:PRESet` on page 700

To save a standard:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWER:STANdard:SAVE` on page 701

To delete a standard:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWER:STANdard:DELeTe` on page 701

Number of Channels (Tx, ADJ)

Up to 18 carrier channels and up to 12 adjacent channels can be defined.

Results are provided for the Tx channel and the number of defined adjacent channels *above and below* the Tx channel. If more than one Tx channel is defined, the carrier channel to which the relative adjacent-channel power values should be referenced must be defined (see ["Reference Channel"](#) on page 152).

Note: If several carriers (Tx channels) are activated for the measurement, the number of sweep points is increased to ensure that adjacent-channel powers are measured with adequate accuracy.

For more information on how the number of channels affects the measured powers, see [chapter 5.3.2, "Channel Power Results"](#), on page 136.

Remote command:

Number of Tx channels:

`[SENSe:]POWER:ACHannel:TXCHannel:COUNT` on page 704

Number of Adjacent channels:

`[SENSe:]POWER:ACHannel:ACPairs` on page 702

Reference Channel

The measured power values in the adjacent channels can be displayed relative to the transmission channel. If more than one Tx channel is defined, you must select which one is to be used as a reference channel.

Tx Channel 1	Transmission channel 1 is used. (Not available for MSR ACLR)
Min Power Tx Channel	The transmission channel with the lowest power is used as a reference channel.
Max Power Tx Channel	The transmission channel with the highest power is used as a reference channel (Default).
Lowest & Highest Channel	The outer left-hand transmission channel is the reference channel for the lower adjacent channels, the outer right-hand transmission channel that for the upper adjacent channels.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]POWER:ACHannel:REFERENCE:TXCHannel:MANual` on page 707

`[SENSe:]POWER:ACHannel:REFERENCE:TXCHannel:AUTO` on page 707

Channel Power and Adjacent-Channel Power (ACLR) Measurement

Noise cancellation

The results can be corrected by the instrument's inherent noise, which increases the dynamic range.

In this case, a reference measurement of the instrument's inherent noise is carried out. The measured noise power is then subtracted from the power in the channel that is being analyzed (first active trace only).

The inherent noise of the instrument depends on the selected center frequency, resolution bandwidth and level setting. Therefore, the correction function is disabled whenever one of these parameters is changed. A disable message is displayed on the screen. To enable the correction function after changing one of these settings, activate it again. A new reference measurement is carried out.

Noise cancellation is also available in zero span.

Currently, noise cancellation is only available for the following trace detectors (see "Detector" on page 466):

- RMS
- Average
- Sample
- Positive Peak

Remote command:

[SENSe:]POWer:NCORrection on page 845

Fast ACLR

If activated, instead of using the IBW method, the R&S FSW sets the center frequency to the different channel center frequencies consecutively and measures the power with the selected measurement time (= sweep time/number of channels).

Remote command:

[SENSe:]POWer:HSPeed on page 712

Selected Trace

The CP/ACLR measurement can be performed on any active trace.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]POWer:TRACe on page 699

Absolute and Relative Values (ACLR Mode)

The powers of the adjacent channels are output in dBm or dBm/Hz (absolute values), or in dBc, relative to the specified reference Tx channel.

"Abs" The absolute power in the adjacent channels is displayed in the unit of the y-axis, e.g. in dBm, dBμV.

"Rel" The level of the adjacent channels is displayed relative to the level of the transmission channel in dBc.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:MODE on page 722

Channel Power Levels and Density (Power Unit)

By default, the channel power is displayed in absolute values. If "/Hz" is activated, the channel power density is displayed instead. Thus, the absolute unit of the channel power is switched from dBm to dBm/Hz.

Note: The channel power density in dBm/Hz corresponds to the power inside a bandwidth of 1 Hz and is calculated as follows:

"channel power density = channel power – log₁₀(channel bandwidth)"

Thus you can measure the signal/noise power density, for example, or use the additional functions [Absolute and Relative Values \(ACLR Mode\)](#) and [Reference Channel](#) to obtain the signal to noise ratio.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWER:RESult:PHZ` on page 721

Power Mode

The measured power values can be displayed directly for each trace ("Clear/Write"), or only the maximum values over a series of measurements can be displayed ("Max Hold"). In the latter case, the power values are calculated from the current trace and compared with the previous power value using a maximum algorithm. The higher value is retained. If "Max Hold" mode is activated, "Pwr Max" is indicated in the table header. Note that the *trace* mode remains unaffected by this setting.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWER:MODE` on page 696

Setting a Fixed Reference for Channel Power Measurements (Set CP Reference)

For pure channel power measurements (no adjacent channels defined) with only one Tx channel, the currently measured channel power can be used as a fixed reference value for subsequent channel power measurements.

When you select this button, the channel power currently measured on the Tx channel is stored as a fixed reference power. In the following channel power measurements, the power is indicated relative to the fixed reference power. The reference value is displayed in the "Reference" field (in relative ACLR mode); the default value is 0 dBm.

Note: In adjacent-channel power measurement, the power is always referenced to a transmission channel (see ["Reference Channel"](#) on page 152), thus, this function is not available.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]POWER:ACHannel:REFERENCE:AUTO ONCE` on page 707

Optimized Settings (Adjust Settings)

All instrument settings for the selected channel setup (channel bandwidth, channel spacing) can be optimized automatically.

The adjustment is carried out only once. If necessary, the instrument settings can be changed later.

The following settings are optimized by "Adjust Settings":

- ["Frequency Span"](#) on page 143
- ["Resolution Bandwidth \(RBW\)"](#) on page 143
- ["Video Bandwidth \(VBW\)"](#) on page 144

Channel Power and Adjacent-Channel Power (ACLR) Measurement

- "Detector" on page 144
- "Trace Averaging" on page 145

Note: The reference level is not affected by this function. To adjust the reference level automatically, use the [Setting the Reference Level Automatically \(Auto Level\)](#) function in the AUTO SET menu.

Remote command:

[SENSe:] POWER:ACHannel:PRESet on page 699

Sweep Time

With the RMS detector, a longer sweep time increases the stability of the measurement results. For recommendations on setting this parameter, see ["Sweep Time"](#) on page 142.

The sweep time can be set via the softkey in the "Ch Power" menu and is identical to the general setting in the "Sweep" configuration dialog box.

Remote command:

[SENSe:] SWEEP:TIME on page 842

5.3.4.2 Channel Setup

The "Channel Settings" tab in the "ACLR Setup" dialog box provides all the channel settings to configure the channel power or ACLR measurement. You can define the channel settings for all channels, independent of the defined number of *used* Tx or adjacent channels (see ["Number of Channels \(Tx, ADJ\)"](#) on page 152).

For details on setting up channels, see [chapter 5.3.6.2, "How to Set up the Channels"](#), on page 173.

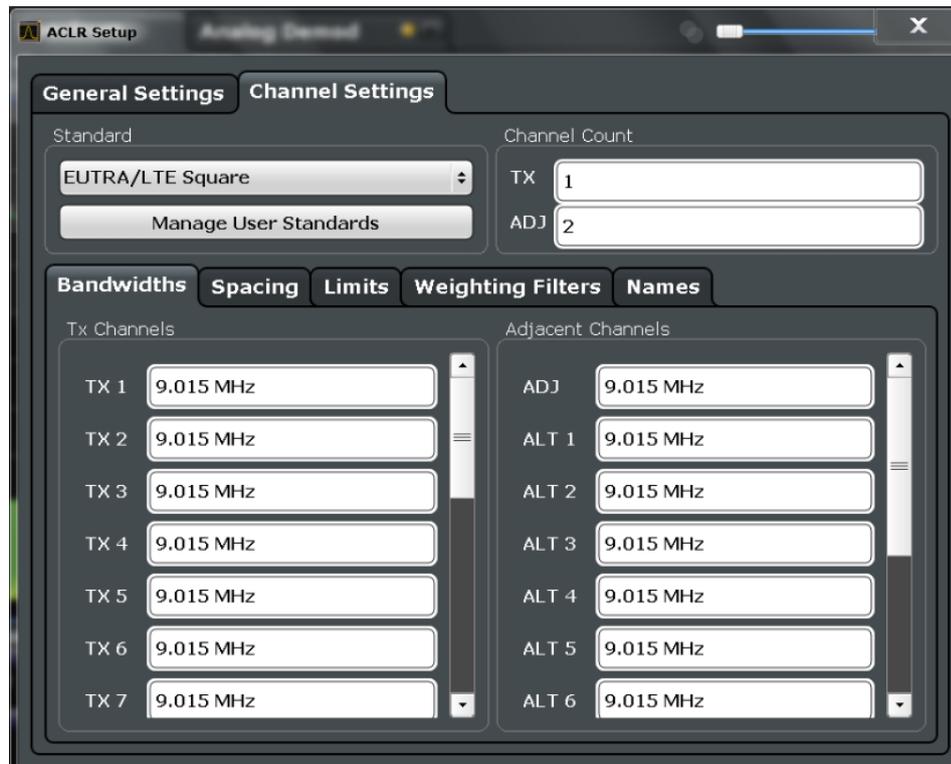


In addition to the specific channel settings, the general settings ["Standard"](#) on page 150 and ["Number of Channels \(Tx, ADJ\)"](#) on page 152 are also available in this tab.

The following settings are available in individual subtabs of the "Channel Settings" tab.

Channel Bandwidths	156
Channel Spacings	156
Limit Checking	157
Weighting Filters	158
Channel Names	158

Channel Bandwidths



The Tx channel bandwidth is normally defined by the transmission standard. The correct bandwidth is set automatically for the selected standard. The bandwidth for each channel is indicated by a colored bar in the display.

For measurements that require channel bandwidths which deviate from those defined in the selected standard, use the IBW method ("Fast ACLR Off"). With the IBW method, the channel bandwidth borders are right and left of the channel center frequency. Thus, you can visually check whether the entire power of the signal under test is within the selected channel bandwidth.

The value entered for any Tx channel is automatically also defined for all subsequent Tx channels. Thus, only one value needs to be entered if all Tx channels have the same bandwidth.

The value entered for any ADJ or ALT channel is automatically also defined for all alternate (ALT) channels. Thus, only one value needs to be entered if all adjacent channels have the same bandwidth.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\] POWER:ACHannel:BANDwidth|BWIDth\[:CHANnel<ch>\]](#) on page 702

[\[SENSe:\] POWER:ACHannel:BANDwidth|BWIDth:ACHannel](#) on page 702

[\[SENSe:\] POWER:ACHannel:BANDwidth|BWIDth:ALTernate<ch>](#) on page 702

Channel Spacings

Channel spacings are normally defined by the selected standard but can be changed.

If the spacings are not equal, the channel distribution in relation to the center frequency is as follows:

Channel Power and Adjacent-Channel Power (ACLR) Measurement

Odd number of Tx channels	The middle Tx channel is centered to center frequency.
Even number of Tx channels	The two Tx channels in the middle are used to calculate the frequency between those two channels. This frequency is aligned to the center frequency.

The spacings between all Tx channels can be defined individually. When you change the spacing for one channel, the value is automatically also defined for all subsequent Tx channels in order to set up a system with equal Tx channel spacing quickly. For different spacings, a setup from top to bottom is necessary.

Tx1-2	spacing between the first and the second carrier
Tx2-3	spacing between the second and the third carrier
...	...

If you change the adjacent-channel spacing (ADJ), all higher adjacent channel spacings (ALT1, ALT2, ...) are multiplied by the same factor (new spacing value/old spacing value). Again, only one value needs to be entered for equal channel spacing. For different spacing, configure the spacings from top to bottom.

For details see [chapter 5.3.6.2, "How to Set up the Channels"](#), on page 173

Remote command:

[SENSe:] POWER:ACHannel:SPACing:CHANnel<ch> on page 704

[SENSe:] POWER:ACHannel:SPACing[:ACHannel] on page 703

[SENSe:] POWER:ACHannel:SPACing:ALternate<ch> on page 704

Limit Checking

During an ACLR measurement, the power values can be checked whether they exceed user-defined or standard-defined limits. A relative or absolute limit can be defined, or both. Both limit types are considered, regardless whether the measured levels are absolute or relative values. The check of both limit values can be activated independently. If any active limit value is exceeded, the measured value is displayed in red and marked by a preceding asterisk in the result table.

Tx Power 30.54 dBm			Tx Bandwidth 3.840 MHz		W-CDMA 3GPP DL	
Range Low	Range Up	RBW	Frequency	Power Abs	Power Rel	ΔLimit
-12.750 MHz	-8.000 MHz	1.000 MHz	2.09053 GHz	-40.68 dBm	-71.22 dB	-17.18 dB
-8.000 MHz	-4.000 MHz	1.000 MHz	2.09268 GHz	-40.13 dBm	-70.67 dB	-20.63 dB
-4.000 MHz	-3.515 MHz	30.000 kHz	2.09647 GHz	-52.60 dBm	-83.14 dB	-20.10 dB
-3.515 MHz	-2.715 MHz	30.000 kHz	2.09652 GHz	-54.30 dBm	-84.84 dB	-22.38 dB
-2.715 MHz	-2.515 MHz	30.000 kHz	2.09728 GHz	-51.51 dBm	-82.05 dB	-31.01 dB
2.515 MHz	2.715 MHz	30.000 kHz	2.10270 GHz	-54.13 dBm	-84.67 dB	-33.63 dB
2.715 MHz	3.515 MHz	30.000 kHz	2.10299 GHz*	-17.29 dBm*	-47.83 dB*	7.27 dB*
3.515 MHz	4.000 MHz	30.000 kHz	2.10355 GHz	-51.94 dBm	-82.48 dB	-19.44 dB
4.000 MHz	8.000 MHz	1.000 MHz	2.10725 GHz	-40.01 dBm	-70.55 dB	-20.51 dB
8.000 MHz	12.750 MHz	1.000 MHz	2.10911 GHz	-40.28 dBm	-70.82 dB	-16.78 dB

Channel Power and Adjacent-Channel Power (ACLR) Measurement

The results of the power limit checks are also indicated in the `STAT:QUES:ACPL` status registry (see "[STATus:QUESTionable:ACPLimit Register](#)" on page 636).

Remote command:

`CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower[:STATe]` on page 711

`CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ACHannel:ABSolute:STATe` on page 708

`CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ACHannel:ABSolute` on page 708

`CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ACHannel[:RELative]:STATe` on page 709

`CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ACHannel[:RELative]` on page 709

`CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ALTernate<ch>:ABSolute:STATe` on page 710

`CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ALTernate<ch>:ABSolute` on page 710

`CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ALTernate<ch>[:RELative]:STATe` on page 711

`CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ALTernate<ch>[:RELative]` on page 710

`CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ACHannel:RESult?` on page 709

Weighting Filters

Weighting filters allow you to determine the influence of individual channels on the total measurement result. For each channel you can activate or deactivate the use of the weighting filter and define an individual weighting factor ("Alpha" value).

Weighting filters are not available for all supported standards and cannot always be defined manually where they are available.

Remote command:

Activating/Deactivating:

`[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer[:STATe]:CHANnel<ch>` on page 706

`[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer[:STATe]:ACHannel` on page 706

`[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer[:STATe]:ALTernate<ch>` on page 706

Alpha value:

`[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer:ALPHa:CHANnel<ch>` on page 706

`[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer:ALPHa:ACHannel` on page 705

`[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer:ALPHa:ALTernate<ch>` on page 705

Channel Names

In the R&S FSW's display, carrier channels are labelled "Tx" by default; the first neighboring channel is labelled "Adj" (adjacent) channel; all others are labelled "Alt" (alternate) channels. You can define user-specific channel names for each channel which are displayed in the result diagram and result table.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:NAME:ACHannel` on page 703

`[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:NAME:ALTernate<ch>` on page 703

`[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:NAME:CHANnel<ch>` on page 703

5.3.5 MSR ACLR Configuration

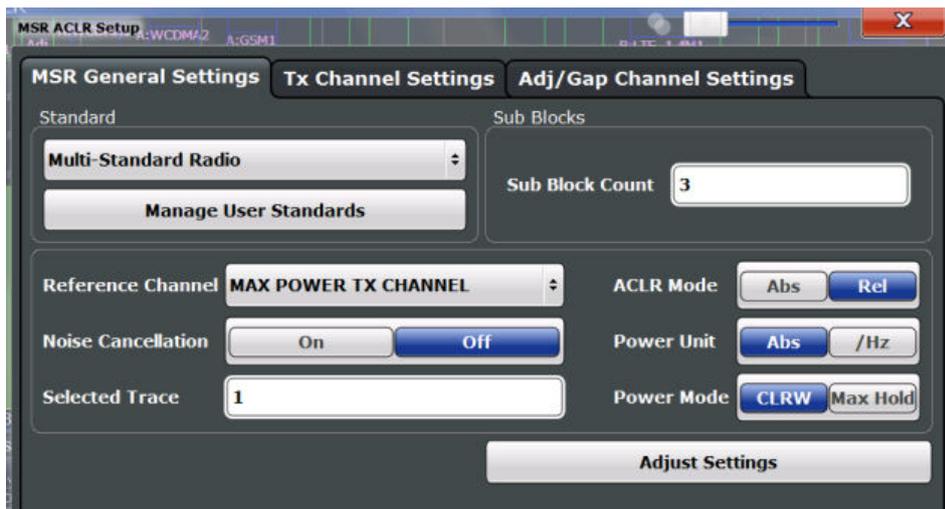
ACLR measurements can also be performed on input containing multiple signals for different communication standards. A new measurement standard is provided that allows you to define multiple discontinuous transmit channels at specified frequencies, independent from the selected center frequency. If the "Multi-Standard Radio" standard

Channel Power and Adjacent-Channel Power (ACLR) Measurement

is selected (see "Standard" on page 150), the "ACLR Setup" dialog box is replaced by the "MSR ACLR Setup" dialog box.

To display the "MSR ACLR Setup" dialog box, do one of the following:

- Select the "CP/ACLR Standard" softkey from the "CH Power" menu and select the "Multi-Standard Radio" standard. Then select the "CP/ACLR Config" softkey.
- Select the "CP/ACLR Config" softkey from the "CH Power" menu. Then select the "Multi-Standard Radio" standard from the "Standard" selection list.



For more information see [chapter 5.3.3.4, "Measurement on Multi-Standard Radio \(MSR\) Signals"](#), on page 145.

The remote commands required to perform these tasks are described in [chapter 11.5.3, "Measuring the Channel Power and ACLR"](#), on page 700.

- [General MSR ACLR Measurement Settings](#)..... 159
- [MSR Sub block and Tx Channel Definition](#)..... 164
- [MSR Adjacent and Gap Channel Setup](#)..... 167

5.3.5.1 General MSR ACLR Measurement Settings

General MSR ACLR measurement settings are defined in the "MSR ACLR Setup" dialog, in the "MSR General Settings" tab.

Standard.....	160
L Predefined Standards.....	160
L User-Defined Standards.....	160
Number of Sub blocks.....	162
Reference Channel.....	162
Noise cancellation.....	162
Selected Trace.....	163
Absolute and Relative Values (ACLR Mode).....	163
Channel Power Levels and Density (Power Unit).....	163
Power Mode.....	164
Optimized Settings (Adjust Settings).....	164

Standard

The main measurement settings can be stored as a standard file. When such a standard is loaded, the required channel and general measurement settings are automatically set on the R&S FSW. However, the settings can be changed. Predefined standards are available for standard measurements, but standard files with user-defined configurations can also be created.

Note: If the "Multi-Standard Radio" standard is selected, the "ACLR Setup" dialog box is replaced by the "MSR ACLR Setup" dialog box (see [chapter 5.3.5, "MSR ACLR Configuration"](#), on page 158).

If any other predefined standard (or "NONE") is selected, the "ACLR Setup" dialog box is restored (see [chapter 5.3.4, "Channel Power Configuration"](#), on page 148).

Note that changes in the configuration are not stored when the dialog boxes are exchanged.

Predefined Standards ← Standard

Predefined standards contain the main measurement settings for standard measurements. When such a standard is loaded, the required channel settings are automatically set on the R&S FSW. However, the settings can be changed.

The predefined standards contain the following settings:

- Channel bandwidths
- Channel spacings
- Detector
- Trace Average setting
- Resolution Bandwidth (RBW)
- Weighting Filter

Predefined standards can be selected via the "CP/ACLR Standard" softkey in the "CH Power" menu or in the "General Settings" tab of the "CP/ACLR Setup" dialog box.

For details on the available standards see [chapter 5.3.9, "Reference: Predefined CP/ACLR Standards"](#), on page 183.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWER:PRESet` on page 700

User-Defined Standards ← Standard

In addition to the predefined standards you can save your own standards with your specific measurement settings in an xml file so you can use them again at a later time. User-defined standards are stored on the instrument in the `C:\R_S\instr\acp_std` directory.

A sample file is provided for an MSR ACLR measurement (`MSR_ACLRExample.xml`). It sets up the measurement for the MSR signal generator waveform described in the file `C:\R_S\instr\user\waveform\MSRA_GSM_WCDMA_LET_GSM.wv`.

Note that ACLR user standards are not supported for Fast ACLR and multicarrier ACLR measurements.

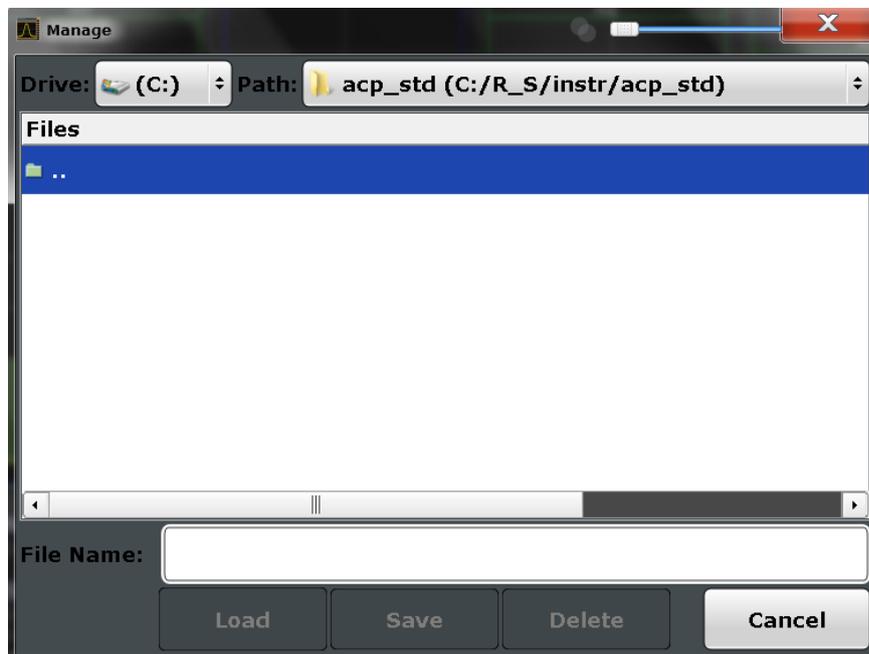
Note: User standards created on an analyzer of the R&S FSP family are compatible to the R&S FSW. User standards created on an R&S FSW, however, are not necessarily compatible to the analyzers of the R&S FSP family and may not work there.

Channel Power and Adjacent-Channel Power (ACLR) Measurement

The following parameter definitions are saved in a user-defined standard:

- Number of adjacent channels
- Channel bandwidth of transmission (Tx), adjacent (Adj) and alternate (Alt) channels
- Channel spacings
- Weighting filters
- Resolution bandwidth
- Video bandwidth
- Detector
- ACLR limits and their state
- Sweep time and sweep time coupling
- Trace and power mode
- (MSR only: sub block and gap channel definition)

User-defined standards are managed in the "Manage" dialog box which is displayed when you select the "Manage User Standards" button in the "General Settings" tab of the "CP/ACLR Setup" dialog box.



In the "Manage" dialog box you can save the current measurement settings as a user-defined standard, or load a stored measurement configuration. Furthermore, you can delete an existing configuration file.

For details see [chapter 5.3.6.4, "How to Manage User-Defined Configurations"](#), on page 175.

Remote command:

To query all available standards:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWER:STANDARD:CATALOG?`

on page 701

To load a standard:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWER:PRESet` on page 700

To save a standard:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWER:STANDARD:SAVE` on page 701

To delete a standard:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWER:STANDARD:DELETE` on page 701

Number of Sub blocks

Defines the number of sub blocks, i.e. groups of transmission channels in an MSR signal.

For more information see [chapter 5.3.3.4, "Measurement on Multi-Standard Radio \(MSR\) Signals"](#), on page 145.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]POWER:ACHannel:SBCount` on page 717

Reference Channel

The measured power values in the adjacent channels can be displayed relative to the transmission channel. If more than one Tx channel is defined, you must select which one is to be used as a reference channel.

Tx Channel 1	Transmission channel 1 is used. (Not available for MSR ACLR)
Min Power Tx Channel	The transmission channel with the lowest power is used as a reference channel.
Max Power Tx Channel	The transmission channel with the highest power is used as a reference channel (Default).
Lowest & Highest Channel	The outer left-hand transmission channel is the reference channel for the lower adjacent channels, the outer right-hand transmission channel that for the upper adjacent channels.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]POWER:ACHannel:REFERENCE:TXChannel:MANual` on page 707

`[SENSe:]POWER:ACHannel:REFERENCE:TXChannel:AUTO` on page 707

Noise cancellation

The results can be corrected by the instrument's inherent noise, which increases the dynamic range.

In this case, a reference measurement of the instrument's inherent noise is carried out. The measured noise power is then subtracted from the power in the channel that is being analyzed (first active trace only).

Channel Power and Adjacent-Channel Power (ACLR) Measurement

The inherent noise of the instrument depends on the selected center frequency, resolution bandwidth and level setting. Therefore, the correction function is disabled whenever one of these parameters is changed. A disable message is displayed on the screen. To enable the correction function after changing one of these settings, activate it again. A new reference measurement is carried out.

Noise cancellation is also available in zero span.

Currently, noise cancellation is only available for the following trace detectors (see "Detector" on page 466):

- RMS
- Average
- Sample
- Positive Peak

Remote command:

[SENSe:]POWER:NCORrection on page 845

Selected Trace

The CP/ACLR measurement can be performed on any active trace.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]POWER:TRACe on page 699

Absolute and Relative Values (ACLR Mode)

The powers of the adjacent channels are output in dBm or dBm/Hz (absolute values), or in dBc, relative to the specified reference Tx channel.

"Abs" The absolute power in the adjacent channels is displayed in the unit of the y-axis, e.g. in dBm, dBμV.

"Rel" The level of the adjacent channels is displayed relative to the level of the transmission channel in dBc.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]POWER:ACHannel:MODE on page 722

Channel Power Levels and Density (Power Unit)

By default, the channel power is displayed in absolute values. If "/Hz" is activated, the channel power density is displayed instead. Thus, the absolute unit of the channel power is switched from dBm to dBm/Hz.

Note: The channel power density in dBm/Hz corresponds to the power inside a bandwidth of 1 Hz and is calculated as follows:

"channel power density = channel power – log₁₀(channel bandwidth)"

Thus you can measure the signal/noise power density, for example, or use the additional functions [Absolute and Relative Values \(ACLR Mode\)](#) and [Reference Channel](#) to obtain the signal to noise ratio.

Remote command:

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWER:RESult:PHZ on page 721

Power Mode

The measured power values can be displayed directly for each trace ("Clear/Write"), or only the maximum values over a series of measurements can be displayed ("Max Hold"). In the latter case, the power values are calculated from the current trace and compared with the previous power value using a maximum algorithm. The higher value is retained. If "Max Hold" mode is activated, "Pwr Max" is indicated in the table header. Note that the *trace* mode remains unaffected by this setting.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWer:MODE` on page 696

Optimized Settings (Adjust Settings)

All instrument settings for the selected channel setup (channel bandwidth, channel spacing) can be optimized automatically.

The adjustment is carried out only once. If necessary, the instrument settings can be changed later.

The following settings are optimized by "Adjust Settings":

- "Frequency Span" on page 143
- "Resolution Bandwidth (RBW)" on page 143
- "Video Bandwidth (VBW)" on page 144
- "Detector" on page 144
- "Trace Averaging" on page 145

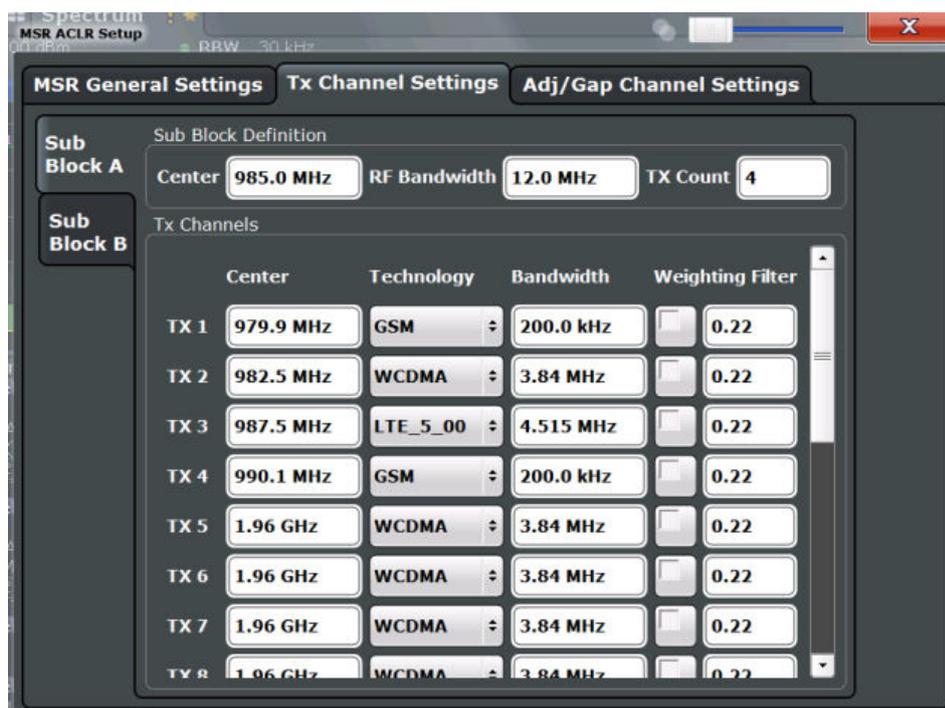
Note: The reference level is not affected by this function. To adjust the reference level automatically, use the [Setting the Reference Level Automatically \(Auto Level\)](#) function in the AUTO SET menu.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:PRESet` on page 699

5.3.5.2 MSR Sub block and Tx Channel Definition

The "Tx Channel Settings" tab in the "MSR ACLR Setup" dialog box provides all the channel settings to configure sub blocks and Tx channels in MSR ACLR measurements.



For details on MSR signals see [chapter 5.3.3.4, "Measurement on Multi-Standard Radio \(MSR\) Signals"](#), on page 145.

For details on setting up channels, see [chapter 5.3.6.3, "How to Configure an MSR ACLR Measurement"](#), on page 174.

The Tx channel settings for the individual sub blocks are configured in individual sub-tabs of the "Tx Channel Settings" tab.

Sub block Definition.....	165
L Sub block Center Frequency.....	166
L RF Bandwidth.....	166
L Number of Tx Channels (Tx Count).....	166
Tx Channel Definition.....	166
L Tx Center Frequency.....	166
L Technology Used for Transmission.....	167
L Tx Channel Bandwidth.....	167
L Weighting Filters.....	167

Sub block Definition

Sub blocks are groups of transmit channels in an MSR signal. Up to 5 sub blocks can be defined. They are defined as an RF bandwidth around a center frequency with a specific number of transmit channels (max. 18).

Sub blocks are named A,B,C,D,E and are indicated by a slim blue bar along the frequency axis.

Channel Power and Adjacent-Channel Power (ACLR) Measurement

Sub block Center Frequency ← Sub block Definition

Defines the center of an MSR sub block. Note that the position of the sub block also affects the position of the adjacent gap channels (CACLR).

Remote command:

[SENSe:] POWER:ACHannel:SBLOCK<sb>:FREQUENCY:CENTer on page 718

RF Bandwidth ← Sub block Definition

Defines the bandwidth of the individual MSR sub block. Note that sub block ranges also affect the position of the adjacent gap channels (CACLR).

Remote command:

[SENSe:] POWER:ACHannel:SBLOCK<sb>:RFBWIDTh on page 719

Number of Tx Channels (Tx Count) ← Sub block Definition

Defines the number of transmit channels the specific sub block contains. The maximum is 18 Tx channels.

Remote command:

[SENSe:] POWER:ACHannel:SBLOCK<sb>:TXCHANNEL:COUNT on page 720

Tx Channel Definition

As opposed to common ACLR channel definitions, the Tx channels are defined at absolute frequencies, rather than by a spacing relative to the (common) center frequency. Each transmit channel can be assigned a different technology, used to predefine the required bandwidth.

The Tx channel settings for the individual sub blocks are configured in individual sub-tabs of the "Tx Channel Settings" tab.

For details on configuring MSR Tx channels see [chapter 5.3.6.3, "How to Configure an MSR ACLR Measurement"](#), on page 174.

Note: Channel names. In MSR ACLR measurements, Tx channel names correspond to the specified technology (for LTE including the bandwidth), followed by a consecutive number. (If the channel is too narrow to display the channel name, it is replaced by "..." on the screen.) Channel names cannot be defined manually. The assigned sub block (A,B,C,D,E) is indicated with the channel name (e.g. B:LTE_5M1).

Remote command:

[SENSe:] POWER:ACHannel:SBLOCK<sb>:NAME[:CHANNEL<ch>]? on page 718

Tx Center Frequency ← Tx Channel Definition

Defines the (absolute) center frequency of an MSR Tx channel. Each Tx channel is defined independently of the others; automatic spacing as in common ACLR measurements is not performed.

Note that the position of the first Tx channel in the first sub block and the last Tx channel in the last sub block also affect the position of the adjacent channels.

Remote command:

[SENSe:] POWER:ACHannel:SBLOCK<sb>:CENTer[:CHANNEL<ch>] on page 718

Technology Used for Transmission ← Tx Channel Definition

The technology used for transmission by the individual channel can be defined for each channel. The required channel bandwidth and use of a weighting filter are pre-configured automatically according to the selected technology standard.

"GSM"	Transmission according to GSM standard
"W-CDMA"	Transmission according to W-CDMA standard
"LTE_xxx"	Transmission according to LTE standard for different channel bandwidths
"USER"	User-defined transmission; no automatic preconfiguration possible

Remote command:

```
[SENSe:] POWER:ACHannel:SBLOCK<sb>:TECHnology[:CHANnel<ch>]
```

on page 719

Tx Channel Bandwidth ← Tx Channel Definition

The Tx channel bandwidth is normally defined by the transmission technology standard. The correct bandwidth is predefined automatically for the selected technology. Each Tx channel is defined independently of the others; automatic bandwidth configuration for subsequent channels as in common ACLR measurements is not performed.

The bandwidth for each channel is indicated by a colored bar in the display.

Remote command:

```
[SENSe:] POWER:ACHannel:SBLOCK<sb>:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:CHANnel<ch>]
```

on page 717

Weighting Filters ← Tx Channel Definition

Weighting filters allow you to determine the influence of individual channels on the total measurement result. For each channel you can activate or deactivate the use of the weighting filter and define an individual weighting factor ("Alpha" value).

Remote command:

Activating/Deactivating:

```
[SENSe:] POWER:ACHannel:FILTer:STATe:SBLOCK<sb>:CHANnel<ch>
```

on page 717

Alpha value:

```
[SENSe:] POWER:ACHannel:FILTer:ALPHA:SBLOCK<sb>:CHANnel<ch>
```

on page 716

5.3.5.3 MSR Adjacent and Gap Channel Setup

The "Adj/Gap Channel Settings" tab in the "MSR ACLR Setup" dialog box provides all the channel settings to configure adjacent and gap (CACLR) channels in MSR ACLR measurements.



For details on MSR signals see [chapter 5.3.3.4, "Measurement on Multi-Standard Radio \(MSR\) Signals"](#), on page 145.

For details on setting up channels see [chapter 5.3.6.3, "How to Configure an MSR ACLR Measurement"](#), on page 174.

Number of Adjacent Channels (ADJ Count).....	168
Limit Checking.....	168
Adjacent Channel Definition.....	169
L Adjacent Channel Spacings.....	169
L Adjacent Channel Bandwidths.....	169
L Weighting Filters.....	170
L Limit Checking.....	170
Gap (CACLR) Channel Definition.....	171
L Gap (CACLR) Channel Spacings.....	171
L Gap (CACLR) Channel Bandwidths.....	171
L Weighting Filters.....	171
L Limit Checking.....	172

Number of Adjacent Channels (ADJ Count)

Defines the number of adjacent channels *above and below* the Tx channel block in an MSR signal. The carrier channel to which the relative adjacent-channel power values should be referenced must be defined (see ["Reference Channel"](#) on page 152).

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]POWER:ACHannel:ACPairs` on page 702

Limit Checking

Activates or deactivates limit checks globally for all adjacent and gap (CACLR) channels. In addition, limits must be defined and activated individually for each channel.

Channel Power and Adjacent-Channel Power (ACLR) Measurement

The results of the power limit checks are also indicated in the `STAT:QUES:ACPL` status registry (see "[STATus:QUESTIONable:ACPLimit Register](#)" on page 636).

Remote command:

`CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower[:STATe]` on page 711

Adjacent Channel Definition

Defines the channels adjacent to the transmission channel block in MSR signals. A maximum of 12 adjacent channels can be defined.

For MSR signals, adjacent channels are defined in relation to the center frequency of the first and last transmission channel in the entire block, i.e.:

The lower adjacent channels are defined in relation to the CF of the first Tx channel in the first sub block.

The upper adjacent channels are defined in relation to the CF of the last Tx channel in the last sub block.

Adjacent channels are named "Adj" and "Alt1" to "Alt11"; the names cannot be changed manually.

In all other respects, channel definition is identical to common ACLR measurements.

Adjacent Channel Spacings ← Adjacent Channel Definition

Channel spacings are normally predefined by the selected technology but can be changed.

For MSR signals, adjacent channels are defined in relation to the center frequency of the first and last transmission channel in the entire block, i.e.:

The spacing of the lower adjacent channels refers to the CF of the first Tx channel in the first sub block.

The spacing of the upper adjacent channels refers to the CF of the last Tx channel in the last sub block.

If you change the adjacent-channel spacing (ADJ), all higher adjacent channel spacings (ALT1, ALT2, ...) are multiplied by the same factor (new spacing value/old spacing value). Again, only one value needs to be entered for equal channel spacing. For different spacing, configure the spacings from top to bottom.

For details see [chapter 5.3.6.3, "How to Configure an MSR ACLR Measurement"](#), on page 174

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SPACing[:ACHannel]` on page 703

`[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SPACing:ALternate<ch>` on page 704

Adjacent Channel Bandwidths ← Adjacent Channel Definition

The adjacent channel bandwidth is normally predefined by the transmission technology standard. The correct bandwidth is set automatically for the selected technology. The bandwidth for each channel is indicated by a colored bar in the display.

Channel Power and Adjacent-Channel Power (ACLR) Measurement

The value entered for any ADJ or ALT channel is automatically also defined for all subsequent alternate (ALT) channels. Thus, only one value needs to be entered if all adjacent channels have the same bandwidth.

Remote command:

[SENSe:] POWER:ACHannel:BANDwidth|BWIDth:ACHannel on page 702

[SENSe:] POWER:ACHannel:BANDwidth|BWIDth:ALTernate<ch> on page 702

Weighting Filters ← Adjacent Channel Definition

Weighting filters allow you to determine the influence of individual channels on the total measurement result. For each channel you can activate or deactivate the use of the weighting filter and define an individual weighting factor ("Alpha" value).

Remote command:

Activating/Deactivating:

[SENSe:] POWER:ACHannel:FILTer[:STATe]:ACHannel on page 706

[SENSe:] POWER:ACHannel:FILTer[:STATe]:ALTernate<ch> on page 706

Alpha value:

[SENSe:] POWER:ACHannel:FILTer:ALPHa:ACHannel on page 705

[SENSe:] POWER:ACHannel:FILTer:ALPHa:ALTernate<ch> on page 705

Limit Checking ← Adjacent Channel Definition

During an ACLR measurement, the power values can be checked whether they exceed user-defined or standard-defined limits. A relative or absolute limit can be defined, or both, for each individual adjacent channel. Both limit types are considered, regardless whether the measured levels are absolute or relative values. The check of both limit values can be activated independently. If any active limit value is exceeded, the measured value is displayed in red and marked by a preceding asterisk in the result table.

Note that in addition to activating limit checking for individual channels, limit checking must also be activated globally for the MSR ACLR measurement (see "Limit Checking" on page 168).

2 Result Summary		Multi-Standard Radio		
Channel	Bandwidth	Frequency	Power	
B: GSM2	200.000 kHz	1.020 GHz	-80.44 dBm	
Sub Block B Total			-29.15 dBm	
Channel	Bandwidth	Offset	Lower	Upper
Adj*	3.840 MHz	5.000 MHz	-33.27 dB *	-32.63 dB *
Alt1	3.840 MHz	10.000 MHz	-49.76 dB	

Remote command:

CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower[:STATe] on page 711

CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ACHannel:ABSolute:STATe on page 708

CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ACHannel:ABSolute on page 708

CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ACHannel[:RELative]:STATe on page 709

CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ACHannel[:RELative] on page 709

CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ALTernate<ch>:ABSolute:STATe on page 710

CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ALTernate<ch>:ABSolute on page 710

CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ALTernate<ch>[:RELative]:STATe on page 711

CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ALTernate<ch>[:RELative] on page 710

CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ACHannel:RESult? on page 709

Gap (CACLR) Channel Definition

Between two sub blocks in an MSR signal, two gaps are defined: a *lower gap* and an *upper gap*. Each gap in turn contains 2 channels, the *CACLR channels*. The channels in the upper gap are identical to those in the lower gap, but inverted. Thus, in the R&S FSW MSR ACLR measurement, only 2 gap channels are configured.

Gap channels (CACLR) are indicated by the names of the surrounding sub blocks (e.g. "AB" for the gap between sub blocks A and B), followed by the channel name ("Gap1" or "Gap2") and an "L" (for lower) or a "U" (for upper). Both the lower and upper gap channels are displayed. However, if the gap between two sub blocks is too narrow, the second gap channel may not be displayed. If the gap is even narrower, no gap channels are displayed.

Gap (CACLR) Channel Spacings ← Gap (CACLR) Channel Definition

CACLR channel spacings are normally predefined by the MSR standard but can be changed.

CACLR channels are defined using bandwidths and spacings, relative to the outer edges of the surrounding sub blocks. Since the upper and lower CACLR channels are identical, only two channels must be configured. The required spacing can be determined according to the following formula (indicated for lower channels):

$$\text{Spacing} = [\text{CF of the gap channel}] - [\text{left sub block center}] + ([\text{RF bandwidth of left sub block}] / 2)$$

$$\text{Spacing} = [\text{CF of the gap channel}] - [\text{left sub block center}] + ([\text{RF bandwidth of left sub block}] / 2)$$

(See also [figure 5-24](#) and [figure 5-25](#).)

For details see [chapter 5.3.6.3, "How to Configure an MSR ACLR Measurement"](#), on page 174.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\] POWER:ACHannel:SPACing:GAP<gap>](#) on page 720

Gap (CACLR) Channel Bandwidths ← Gap (CACLR) Channel Definition

The gap channel bandwidth is normally predefined by the transmission technology standard. The correct bandwidth is set automatically for the selected technology. The bandwidth for each channel is indicated by a colored bar in the display (if the gap is not too narrow, see ["Channel display for MSR signals"](#) on page 147).

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\] POWER:ACHannel:BANDwidth|BWIDth:GAP<gap>](#) on page 716

Weighting Filters ← Gap (CACLR) Channel Definition

Weighting filters allow you to determine the influence of individual channels on the total measurement result. For each channel you can activate or deactivate the use of the weighting filter and define an individual weighting factor ("Alpha" value).

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\] POWER:ACHannel:FILTer:STATe:GAP<gap>](#) on page 716

[\[SENSe:\] POWER:ACHannel:FILTer:ALPHa:GAP<gap>](#) on page 716

Limit Checking ← Gap (CACLR) Channel Definition

During an ACLR measurement, the power values can be checked whether they exceed user-defined or standard-defined limits. A relative or absolute limit can be defined, or both, for each individual gap channel. Both limit types are considered, regardless whether the measured levels are absolute or relative values. The check of both limit values can be activated independently. If any active limit value is exceeded, the measured value is displayed in red and marked by a preceding asterisk in the result table.

Note that in addition to activating limit checking for individual channels, limit checking must also be activated globally for the MSR ACLR measurement (see "[Limit Checking](#)" on page 168).

Remote command:

`CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower[:STATe]` on page 711

`CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:GAP<gap>:ABSolute:STATe` on page 714

`CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:GAP<gap>:ABSolute` on page 713

`CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:GAP<gap>[:RELative:]STATe` on page 715

`CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:GAP<gap>[:RELative]` on page 714

`CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:GAP<gap>:RESult?` on page 715

5.3.6 How to Perform Channel Power Measurements

The following step-by-step instructions demonstrate the most common tasks when performing channel power measurements.

- [How to Perform a Standard Channel Power Measurement](#)..... 172
- [How to Set up the Channels](#)..... 173
- [How to Configure an MSR ACLR Measurement](#)..... 174
- [How to Manage User-Defined Configurations](#)..... 175
- [How to Compare the Tx Channel Power in Successive Measurements](#)..... 176

5.3.6.1 How to Perform a Standard Channel Power Measurement

Performing a channel power or ACLR measurement according to common standards is a very easy and straightforward task with the R&S FSW.

1. Press the MEAS key or select "Select Measurement" in the "Overview".
2. Select "Channel Power ACLR".
The measurement is started immediately with the default settings.
3. Select the "CP / ACLR Standard" softkey and select a standard from the list.
The measurement is restarted with the predefined settings for the selected standard.
4. If necessary, edit the settings for your specific measurement as described in [chapter 5.3.6.2, "How to Set up the Channels"](#), on page 173, or load a user-defined configuration (see "[To load a user-defined configuration](#)" on page 176).

5.3.6.2 How to Set up the Channels

Channel definition is the basis for measuring power levels in certain frequency ranges. Usually, the power levels in one or more carrier (Tx) channels and possibly the adjacent channels are of interest. Up to 18 carrier channels and up to 12 adjacent channels can be defined.

When a measurement standard is selected in the "Ch Power" menu or the "ACLR Setup" dialog box, all settings including the channel bandwidths and channel spacings are set according to the selected standard and can be adjusted afterwards.

Channel setup consists of the following settings:

- The number of transmission (Tx) and adjacent channels
- The bandwidth of each channel
- For multicarrier ACLR measurements: which Tx channel is used as a reference
- The spacing between the individual channels
- Optionally: the names of the channels displayed in the diagram and result table
- Optionally: the influence of individual channels on the total measurement result ("Weighting Filter")
- Optionally: limits for a limit check on the measured power levels



Changes to an existing standard can be stored as a user-defined standard, see [chapter 5.3.6.4, "How to Manage User-Defined Configurations"](#), on page 175.

- ▶ In the "Ch Power" menu, select the "CP / ACLR Config" softkey, then select the "Channel Settings" tab to configure the channels in the "ACLR Setup" dialog box.



In the "Channel Setup" dialog box you can define the channel settings for all channels, independent of the defined number of *used* Tx or adjacent channels.

To define channel spacings

Channel spacings are normally defined by the selected standard but can be changed.

- ▶ In the "Channel Settings" tab of the "ACLR Setup" dialog box, select the "Spacing" subtab.

The value entered for any Tx channel is automatically also defined for all subsequent Tx channels. Thus, only one value needs to be entered if all Tx channels have the same spacing.

If the channel spacing for the adjacent or an alternate channel is changed, all higher alternate channel spacings are multiplied by the same factor (new spacing value/old spacing value). The lower adjacent-channel spacings remain unchanged. Only one value needs to be entered for equal channel spacing.

Example: Defining channel spacing

In the default setting, the adjacent channels have the following spacing: 20 kHz ("ADJ"), 40 kHz ("ALT1"), 60 kHz ("ALT2"), 80 kHz ("ALT3"), 100 kHz ("ALT4"), ...

If the spacing of the first adjacent channel ("ADJ") is set to 40 kHz, the spacing of all other adjacent channels is multiplied by factor 2 to result in 80 kHz ("ALT1"), 120 kHz ("ALT2"), 160 kHz ("ALT3"), ...

If, starting from the default setting, the spacing of the 5th adjacent channel ("ALT4") is set to 150 kHz, the spacing of all higher adjacent channels is multiplied by factor 1.5 to result in 180 kHz ("ALT5"), 210 kHz ("ALT6"), 240 kHz ("ALT7"), ...

5.3.6.3 How to Configure an MSR ACLR Measurement

Performing an ACLR measurement on MSR signals is supported by a special configuration with the R&S FSW.

1. Press the MEAS key or select "Select Measurement" in the "Overview".
2. Select "Channel Power ACLR".
The measurement is started immediately with the default settings.
3. Select the "CP / ACLR Standard" softkey and select the "Multi-Standard Radio" standard from the list.
4. Select the "CP / ACLR Config" softkey to configure general MSR settings, including the number of sub blocks (up to 5).
5. Select the "Tx Channel Settings" tab to configure the sub blocks and transmission channels.
For each sub block:
 - a) Define the (center frequency) position and bandwidth of the sub block, as well as the number of transmission channels it contains.
 - b) For each transmission channel in the sub block, define the center frequency and select the technology used for transmission. If necessary, edit the bandwidth and define the use of a weighting filter for the channel.
6. Select the "Adj/Gap Channel Settings" tab to configure the adjacent and gap (CACLR) channels.
7. Define the number of adjacent channels and the settings for each channel:
 - The spacing, defined as the distance from the center frequency of the first transmission channel in the first sub block. If the distance between each adjacent channel and the next is identical, you only need to define the spacing for the first adjacent channel, the others are adapted automatically.
 - The bandwidth; if it is identical for all adjacent channels, you only need to define the bandwidth for the first channel, the others are adapted automatically.
 - If necessary, a weighting filter
 - Optionally, define *and activate* relative or absolute limits, or both, against which the power levels of the channel are to be checked.

8. Define the settings for the two (upper or lower) gap (CACLR) channels; since the upper and lower channels are identical, it is only necessary to configure two channels.
 - The spacing, defined as the distance from the outer edge of the sub block to the left or right of the gap. The required spacing can be determined as follows:
Spacing = [CF of the gap channel] - [left sub block center] + ([RF bandwidth of left sub block] / 2)
 - The bandwidth
 - If necessary, a weighting filter
 - Optionally, define *and activate* relative or absolute limits, or both, against which the power levels of the channel are to be checked.
9. If power limits are defined and activated, activate global limit checking for the measurement on the "Adj/Gap Channel Settings" tab.
10. Optionally, store the settings for the MSR ACLR measurement as a user-defined standard as described in ["To store a user-defined configuration"](#) on page 175. Otherwise the configuration will be lost when you select a different measurement standard!

5.3.6.4 How to Manage User-Defined Configurations

You can define measurement configurations independently of a predefined standard and save the current ACLR configuration as a "user standard" in an xml file. You can then load the file and thus the settings again at a later time.

User-defined standards are not supported for "Fast ACLR" and multicarrier ACLR measurements.



Compatibility to R&S FSP

User standards created on an analyzer of the R&S FSP family are compatible to the R&S FSW. User standards created on an R&S FSW, however, are not necessarily compatible to the analyzers of the R&S FSP family and may not work there.

To store a user-defined configuration

1. In the "Ch Power" menu, select the "CP / ACLR Config" softkey to display the "ACLR Setup" dialog box.
2. Configure the measurement as required (see also [chapter 5.3.6.2, "How to Set up the Channels"](#), on page 173).
3. In the "General Settings" tab, select the "Manage User Standards" button to display the "Manage" dialog box.
4. Define a file name for the user standard and select its storage location.
By default, the xml file is stored in C:\R_S\Instr\acp_std\. However, you can define any other storage location.
5. Select "Save".

To load a user-defined configuration

1. In the "General Settings" tab of the "ACLR Setup" dialog box, select the "Manage User Standards" button to display the "Manage" dialog box.
2. Select the user standard file.
3. Select "Load".

The stored settings are automatically set on the R&S FSW and the measurement is restarted with the new parameters.

5.3.6.5 How to Compare the Tx Channel Power in Successive Measurements

For pure channel power measurements, where no adjacent channels and only one Tx channel is defined, you can define a fixed reference power and compare subsequent measurement results to the stored reference power.

1. Configure a measurement with only one Tx channel and no adjacent channels (see also [chapter 5.3.6.2, "How to Set up the Channels"](#), on page 173).
2. Select the "Set CP Reference" softkey in the "Ch Power" menu, or the "Set CP Reference" button in the "ACLR Setup" dialog box.

The channel power currently measured on the Tx channel is stored as a fixed reference power. The reference value is displayed in the "Reference" field of the result table (in relative ACLR mode).

3. Start a new measurement.
The resulting power is indicated relative to the fixed reference power.
4. Repeat this for any number of measurements.
5. To start a new measurement without the fixed reference, temporarily define a second channel or preset the instrument.

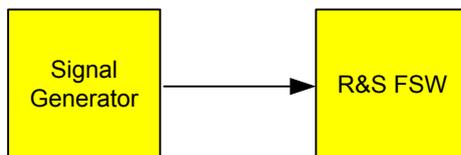
5.3.7 Measurement Examples

The R&S FSW has test routines for simple channel and adjacent channel power measurements. These routines give quick results without any complex or tedious setting procedures.

- [Measurement Example 1 – ACPR Measurement on an CDMA2000 Signal.....](#) 177
- [Measurement Example 2 – Measuring Adjacent Channel Power of a W-CDMA Uplink Signal.....](#) 178
- [Measurement Example 3 – Measuring the Intrinsic Noise of the R&S FSW with the Channel Power Function.....](#) 181

5.3.7.1 Measurement Example 1 – ACPR Measurement on an CDMA2000 Signal

Test setup:



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

Frequency:	850 MHz
Level:	0 dBm
Modulation:	CDMA2000

Procedure:

1. Preset the R&S FSW.
2. Set the center frequency to *850 MHz*.
3. Set the span to *4 MHz*.
4. Set the reference level to *+10 dBm*.
5. Select the "Channel Power ACLR" measurement function from the "Select Measurement" dialog box.
6. Set the "CDMA2000 1X" standard for adjacent channel power measurement in the "ACLR Setup" dialog box.

The R&S FSW sets the channel configuration according to the 2000 standard with 2 adjacent channels above and 2 below the transmit channel. The spectrum is displayed in the upper part of the screen, the numeric values of the results and the channel configuration in the lower part of the screen. The various channels are represented by vertical lines on the graph.

The frequency span, resolution bandwidth, video bandwidth and detector are selected automatically to give correct results. To obtain stable results – especially in the adjacent channels (30 kHz bandwidth) which are narrow in comparison with the transmission channel bandwidth (1.23 MHz) – the RMS detector is used.

7. Set the optimal reference level and RF attenuation for the applied signal level using the "Auto Level" function in the AUTO SET menu.
8. Activate "Fast ACLR" mode in the "ACLR Setup" dialog box to increase the repeatability of results.

The R&S FSW sets the optimal RF attenuation and the reference level based on the transmission channel power to obtain the maximum dynamic range. The [figure 5-26](#) shows the result of the measurement.

Channel Power and Adjacent-Channel Power (ACLR) Measurement

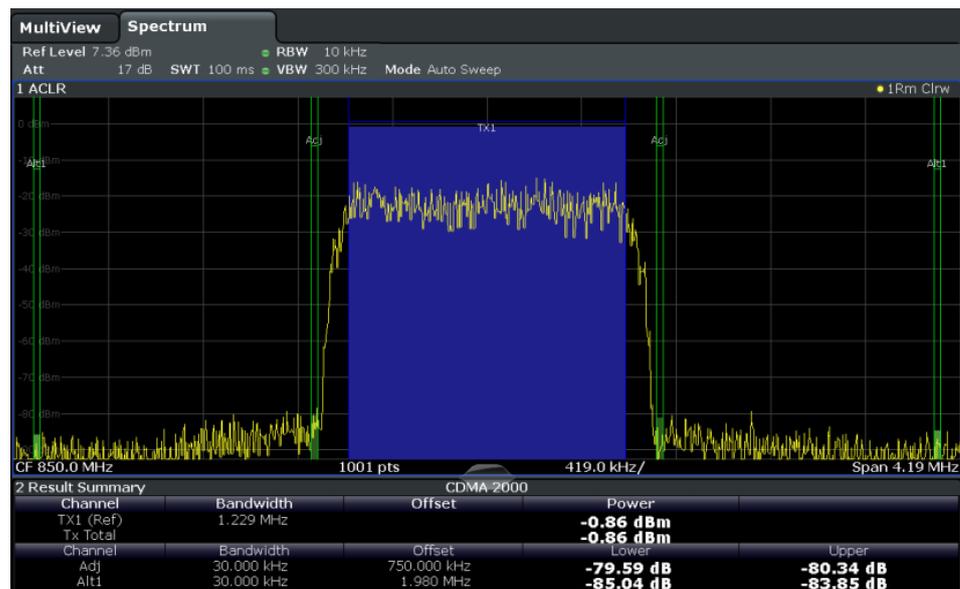
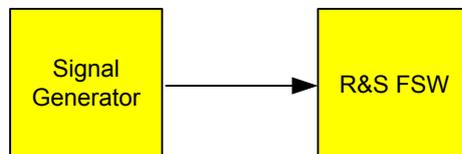


Fig. 5-26: Adjacent channel power measurement on a CDMA2000 1x signal

5.3.7.2 Measurement Example 2 – Measuring Adjacent Channel Power of a W-CDMA Uplink Signal

Test setup:



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

Frequency:	1950 MHz
Level:	4 dBm
Modulation:	3GPP W-CDMA Reverse Link

Procedure:

1. Preset the R&S FSW.
2. Set the center frequency to *1950 MHz*.
3. Select the "Channel Power ACLR" measurement function from the "Select Measurement" dialog box.
4. Set the "W-CDMA 3GPP REV" standard for adjacent channel power measurement in the "ACLR Setup" dialog box.

Channel Power and Adjacent-Channel Power (ACLR) Measurement

The R&S FSW sets the channel configuration to the W-CDMA standard for mobiles with two adjacent channels above and below the transmit channel. The frequency span, the resolution and video bandwidth and the detector are automatically set to the correct values. The spectrum is displayed in the upper window and the channel power, the level ratios of the adjacent channel powers and the channel configuration in the lower window. The individual channels are displayed as bars in the graph.

- Set the optimal reference level and RF attenuation for the applied signal level using the "Auto Level" function.

The R&S FSW sets the optimum RF attenuation and the reference level for the power in the transmission channel to obtain the maximum dynamic range. The following figure shows the result of the measurement.

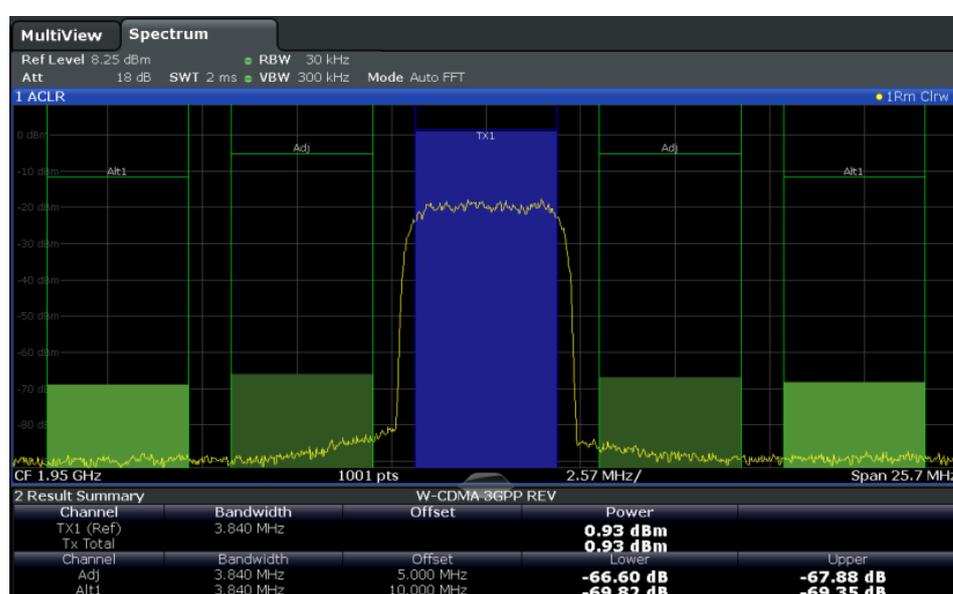


Fig. 5-27: Measuring the relative adjacent channel power on a W-CDMA uplink signal

The R&S FSW measures the power of the individual channels with zero span. A root raised cosine filter with the parameters $\alpha = 0.22$ and chip rate 3.84 Mcps (= receive filter for W-CDMA) is used as channel filter.

Optimum Level Setting for ACLR Measurements on W-CDMA Signals

The dynamic range for ACLR measurements is limited by the thermal noise floor, the phase noise and the intermodulation (spectral regrowth) of the signal analyzer. The power values produced by the R&S FSW due to these factors accumulate linearly. They depend on the applied level at the input mixer. The three factors are shown in the figure below for the adjacent channel (5 MHz carrier offset).

Channel Power and Adjacent-Channel Power (ACLR) Measurement

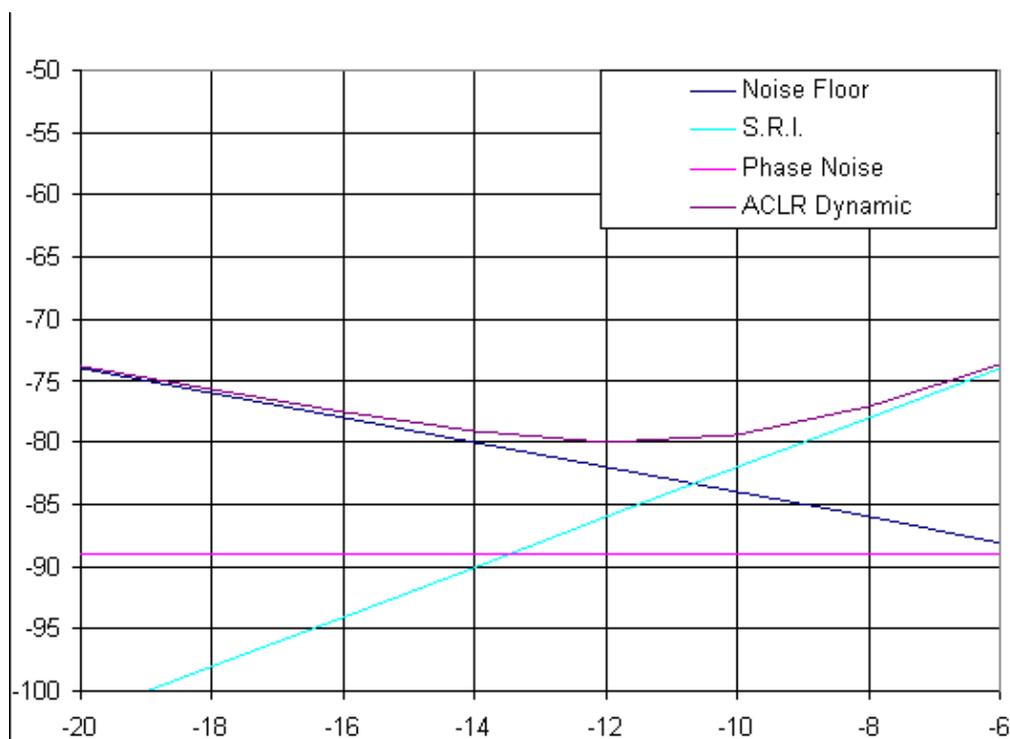


Fig. 5-28: Dynamic range for ACLR measurements on W-CDMA uplink signals as a function of the mixer level

The level of the W-CDMA signal at the input mixer is shown on the horizontal axis, i.e. the measured signal level minus the selected RF attenuation. The individual components which contribute to the power in the adjacent channel and the resulting relative level (total ACPR) in the adjacent channel are displayed on the vertical axis. The optimum mixer level is -12 dBm. The relative adjacent channel power (ACPR) at an optimum mixer level is -77 dBc. Since, at a given signal level, the mixer level is set in 1 dB steps with the 1 dB RF attenuator, the optimum range spreads from -10 dBm to -14 dBm.

To set the attenuation parameter manually, the following method is recommended:

- ▶ Set the RF attenuation so that the mixer level (= measured channel power – RF attenuation) is between -10 dBm and -14 dBm.

This method is automated with the "Auto Level" function. Especially in remote control mode, e.g. in production environments, it is best to correctly set the attenuation parameters prior to the measurement, as the time required for automatic setting can be saved.



To measure the R&S FSW's intrinsic dynamic range for W-CDMA adjacent channel power measurements, a filter which suppresses the adjacent channel power is required at the output of the transmitter. A SAW filter with a bandwidth of 4 MHz, for example, can be used.

5.3.7.3 Measurement Example 3 – Measuring the Intrinsic Noise of the R&S FSW with the Channel Power Function

Noise in any bandwidth can be measured with the channel power measurement functions. Thus the noise power in a communication channel can be determined, for example. If the noise spectrum within the channel bandwidth is flat, the noise marker can be used to determine the noise power in the channel by considering the channel bandwidth. If, however, phase noise and noise that normally increases towards the carrier is dominant in the channel to be measured, or if there are discrete spurious signals in the channel, the channel power measurement method must be used to obtain correct measurement results.

Test setup:

- ▶ Leave the RF input of the R&S FSW open-circuited or terminate it with 50 Ω .

Procedure:

1. Preset the R&S FSW.
2. Set the center frequency to 1 GHz and the span to 1 MHz.
3. To obtain maximum sensitivity, set RF attenuation to 0 dB and the reference level to -40 dBm.
4. Select the "Channel Power ACLR" measurement function from the "Select Measurement" dialog box.
5. In the "ACLR Setup" dialog box, set up a single Tx channel with the channel bandwidth 1.23 MHz.
6. Select the "Adjust Settings" softkey.
The settings for the frequency span, the bandwidth (RBW and VBW) and the detector are automatically set to the optimum values required for the measurement.
7. Stabilize the measurement result by increasing the sweep time.
Set the sweep time to 1 s.

The trace becomes much smoother because of the RMS detector and the channel power measurement display is much more stable.

Channel Power and Adjacent-Channel Power (ACLR) Measurement

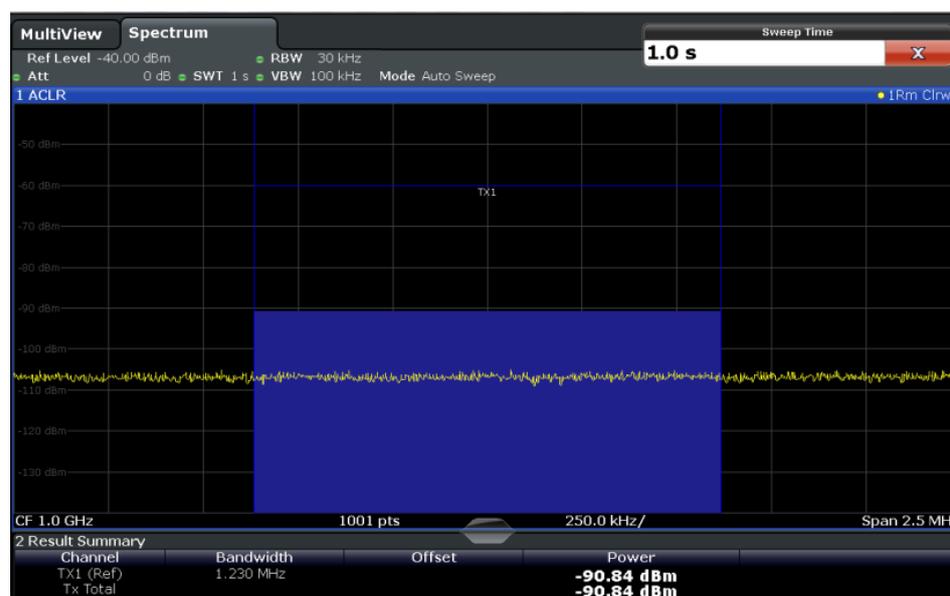


Fig. 5-29: Measurement of the R&S FSW's intrinsic noise power in a 1.23 MHz channel bandwidth.

5.3.8 Optimizing and Troubleshooting the Measurement

If the results do not meet your expectations, or if you want to minimize the measurement duration, try the following methods to optimize the measurement:

- Only activate as many **adjacent channels** as necessary in order to minimize the required span and thus the required measurement time for the measurement.
- Increase the **RBW** to minimize the measurement time; however, consider the requirements of the standard if you need to measure according to standard! The automatic settings are always according to standard.
- Take advantage of the **speed optimization mode** in the "Sweep" settings if you do not require the larger dynamic range (see "Optimization" on page 413).
- Reduce the **sweep time** and thus the amount of data to be captured and calculated; however, consider the requirements regarding the standard deviation.
- To improve the **stability of the measured results**, increase the sweep time, which also leads to more averaging steps.
- Instead of **trace averaging**, use an RMS detector with a higher sweep time to obtain better average power results in less time.
- To determine a **channel power level** quickly, use the **Time Domain Power Measurement** (TDP) rather than a Channel Power measurement. The TDP measurement is a zero span measurement where the sweep time determines the measurement time. Due to the FFT measurement, duplicate averaging is performed, providing very stable results very quickly.
Note, however, that for TDP measurements, channel filters are not available and a fixed RBW is used, so that the measurement may not be according to standard for some test cases.

5.3.9 Reference: Predefined CP/ACLR Standards

When using predefined standards for ACLR measurement, the test parameters for the channel and adjacent-channel measurements are configured automatically.

You can select a predefined standard via the "CP / ACLR Standard" softkey in the "Ch Power" menu or the selection list in the "General Settings" tab of the "ACLR Setup" dialog box (see "Standard" on page 150).

Table 5-10: Predefined CP / ACLR standards with remote command parameters

Standard	Remote parameter
None	NONE
Multi-Standard Radio	MSR
EUTRA/LTE Square	EUTRa
EUTRA/LTE Square/RRC	REUTra
W-CDMA 3GPP FWD	FW3Gppcdma
W-CDMA 3GPP REV	RW3Gppcdma
CDMA IS95A FWD	F8CDma
CDMA IS95A REV	R8CDma
CDMA IS95C Class 0 FWD	FIS95c0
CDMA IS95C Class 0 REV	RIS95c0
CDMA J-STD008 FWD	F19Cdma
CDMA J-STD008 REV	R19Cdma
CDMA IS95C Class 1 FWD	FIS95c1
CDMA IS95C Class 1 REV	RIS95c1
CDMA2000	S2CDma
TD-SCDMA FWD	FTCDma
TD-SCDMA REV	TRCDma
WLAN 802.11A	AWLAN
WLAN 802.11B	BWLAN
WIMAX	WIMax
WIBRO	WIBRo
GSM	GSM
RFID 14443	RFID14443
TETRA	TETRa
PDC	PDC
PHS	PHS
CDPD	CDPD

Standard	Remote parameter
APCO-25 P2	PAPCo25
User Standard	USER
Customized Standard	<string>



For the R&S FSW, the channel spacing is defined as the distance between the center frequency of the adjacent channel and the center frequency of the transmission channel. The definition of the adjacent-channel spacing in standards IS95C and CDMA 2000 is different. These standards define the adjacent-channel spacing from the center of the transmission channel to the closest border of the adjacent channel. This definition is also used by the R&S FSW for the standards marked with an asterisk *).

5.4 Carrier-to-Noise Measurements

The R&S FSW can easily determine the carrier-to-noise ratio, also normalized to a 1 Hz bandwidth.

- [About the Measurement](#).....184
- [Carrier-to-Noise Results](#).....185
- [Carrier-to-Noise Configuration](#).....186
- [How to Determine the Carrier-to-Noise Ratio](#).....187

5.4.1 About the Measurement

The largest signal in the frequency span is the carrier. It is searched when the C/N or C/NO function is activated and is marked using a fixed reference marker ("FXD").

To determine the noise power, a channel with a defined bandwidth at the defined center frequency is analyzed. The power within this channel is integrated to obtain the noise power level. (If the carrier is within this channel, an extra step is required to determine the correct noise power level, see below.)

The noise power of the channel is subtracted from the maximum carrier signal level, and in the case of a C/N₀ measurement, it is referred to a 1 Hz bandwidth.



For this measurement, the RMS detector is activated.

The carrier-to-noise measurements are only available in the frequency domain (span >0).

Measurement process

Depending on whether the carrier is inside or outside the analyzed channel, the measurement process for the carrier-to-noise ratio varies:

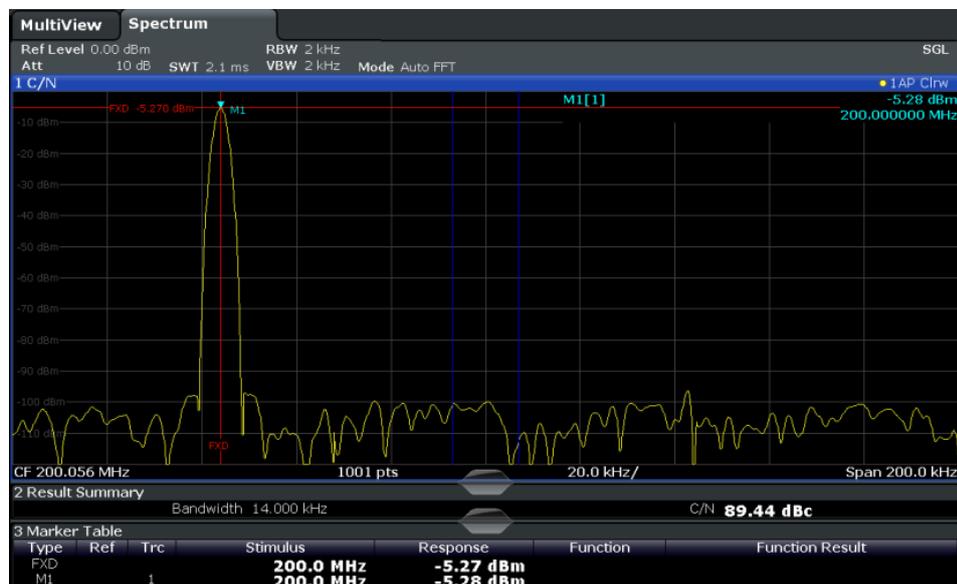
- The carrier is outside the analyzed channel: In this case, it is sufficient to switch on the desired measurement function and to set the channel bandwidth. The carrier/noise ratio is displayed on the screen.
- The carrier is inside the analyzed channel: In this case, the measurement must be performed in two steps:
 - First, perform the reference measurement by switching on either the C/N or the C/NO measurement and waiting for the end of the next measurement run. The fixed reference marker is set to the maximum of the measured carrier signal.
 - Then, switch off the carrier so that only the noise of the test setup is active in the channel. The carrier-to-noise ratio is displayed after the subsequent measurement has been completed.

Frequency Span

The frequency span should be set to approximately 4 times the channel bandwidth in order to measure the carrier-to-noise ratio correctly. This setting is defined automatically by the "Adjust Settings" function.

5.4.2 Carrier-to-Noise Results

As a result of the carrier-to-noise measurement the evaluated bandwidth and the calculated C/N ratio are displayed in the result window. The fixed reference marker is indicated in the diagram.

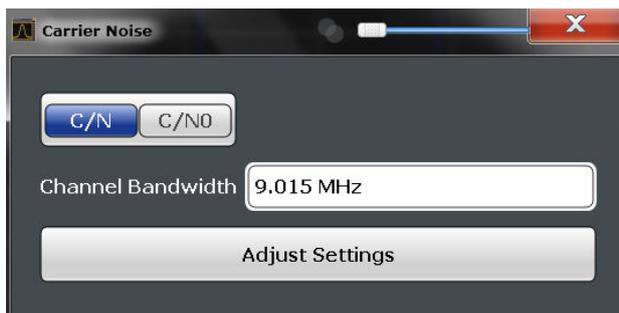


Remote command:

You can also query the determined carrier-to-noise ratio via the remote command `CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:RES? CN` or `CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:RES? CN0`, see [CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTION:POWER<sb>:RESult?](#) on page 696.

5.4.3 Carrier-to-Noise Configuration

The Carrier-to-noise ratio (C/N) and the Carrier-to-noise ratio in relation to the bandwidth (C/N₀) measurements are selected via the corresponding button in the "Select Measurement" dialog box. The measurement is started immediately with the default settings. It can be configured via the MEAS CONFIG key or in the "Carrier Noise" configuration dialog box, which is displayed as a tab in the "Analysis" dialog box or when you select the "Carrier Noise Config" softkey from the "Carrier Noise" menu.



Carrier-to-noise measurements are not available in zero span mode.



The easiest way to configure a measurement is using the configuration "Overview", see [chapter 6.1, "Configuration Overview"](#), on page 312.

The remote commands required to perform these tasks are described in [chapter 11.5.4, "Measuring the Carrier-to-Noise Ratio"](#), on page 726.

C/N.....	186
C/No.....	186
Channel Bandwidth.....	187
Adjust Settings.....	187

C/N

Switches the measurement of the carrier/noise ratio on or off. If no marker is active, marker 1 is activated.

The measurement is performed on the trace that marker 1 is assigned to. To shift marker 1 and measure another trace, use the "Marker to Trace" softkey in the "Marker" menu (see ["Assigning the Marker to a Trace"](#) on page 300).

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWER:SElect` on page 698

`CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTION:POWER<sb>:RESult?` on page 696

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWER[:STATe]` on page 698

C/No

Switches the measurement of the carrier/noise ratio with reference to a 1 Hz bandwidth on or off. If no marker is active, marker 1 is activated.

The measurement is performed on the trace that marker 1 is assigned to. To shift marker 1 and measure another trace, use the "Marker to Trace" softkey in the "Marker" menu (see ["Assigning the Marker to a Trace"](#) on page 300).

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:POWer:SElect` on page 698

`CALCulate:MARKer:FUNction:POWer<sb>:RESult?` on page 696

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:POWer[:STATe]` on page 698

Channel Bandwidth

Defines the measurement channel bandwidth.

The default setting is 14 kHz.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:CHANnel<ch>]` on page 702

Adjust Settings

Enables the RMS detector and adjusts the span to the selected channel bandwidth according to:

"4 x channel bandwidth + measurement margin"

The adjustment is performed once; if necessary, the setting can be changed later on.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:PRESet` on page 699

5.4.4 How to Determine the Carrier-to-Noise Ratio

1. Press the "C/N, C/NO" softkey to configure the carrier-to-noise ratio measurement.
2. To change the channel bandwidth to be analyzed, press the "Channel Bandwidth" softkey.
3. To optimize the settings for the selected channel configuration, press the "Adjust Settings" softkey.
4. To activate the measurements without reference to the bandwidth, press the "C/N" softkey.
To activate the measurements with reference to the bandwidth, press the "C/NO" softkey .
5. If the carrier signal is located within the analyzed channel bandwidth, switch off the carrier signal so that only the noise is displayed in the channel and perform a second measurement.

The carrier-to-noise ratio is displayed after the measurement has been completed.

5.5 Occupied Bandwidth Measurement (OBW)

An important characteristic of a modulated signal is its occupied bandwidth. In a radio communications system, for instance, the occupied bandwidth must be limited to enable distortion-free transmission in adjacent channels.

- [About the Measurement](#)..... 188
- [OBW Results](#)..... 190
- [OBW Configuration](#)..... 191
- [How to Determine the Occupied Bandwidth](#)..... 193
- [Measurement Example](#)..... 193

5.5.1 About the Measurement

The occupied bandwidth is defined as the bandwidth containing a defined percentage of the total transmitted power. A percentage between 10 % and 99.9 % can be set.

Measurement principle

The bandwidth containing 99% of the signal power is to be determined, for example. The algorithm first calculates the total power of all displayed points of the trace. In the next step, the points from the right edge of the trace are summed up until 0.5 % of the total power is reached. Auxiliary marker 1 is positioned at the corresponding frequency. Then the points from the left edge of the trace are summed up until 0.5 % of the power is reached. Auxiliary marker 2 is positioned at this point. 99 % of the power is now between the two markers. The distance between the two frequency markers is the occupied bandwidth which is displayed in the marker field.



OBW within defined search limits - multicarrier OBW measurement in one sweep

The occupied bandwidth of the signal can also be determined within defined search limits instead of for the entire signal. Thus, only a single sweep is required to determine the OBW for a multicarrier signal. To do so, search limits are defined for an individual carrier and the OBW measurement is restricted to the frequency range contained within those limits. Then the search limits are adapted for the next carrier and the OBW is automatically re-calculated for the new range.



For step-by-step instructions see ["How to determine the OBW for a multicarrier signal using search limits"](#) on page 193.

Prerequisites

To ensure correct power measurement, especially for noise signals, and to obtain the correct occupied bandwidth, the following prerequisites and settings are necessary:

- Only the signal to be measured is displayed in the window, or search limits are defined to include only one (carrier) signal. An additional signal would falsify the measurement.
- $RBW \ll$ occupied bandwidth (approx. 1/20 of occupied bandwidth, for voice communication type: 300 Hz or 1 kHz)
- $VBW \geq 3 \times RBW$
- RMS detector
- $Span \geq 2$ to $3 \times$ occupied bandwidth

Some of the measurement specifications (e.g. PDC, RCR STD-27B) require measurement of the occupied bandwidth using a peak detector. The detector setting of the R&S FSW has to be changed accordingly then.

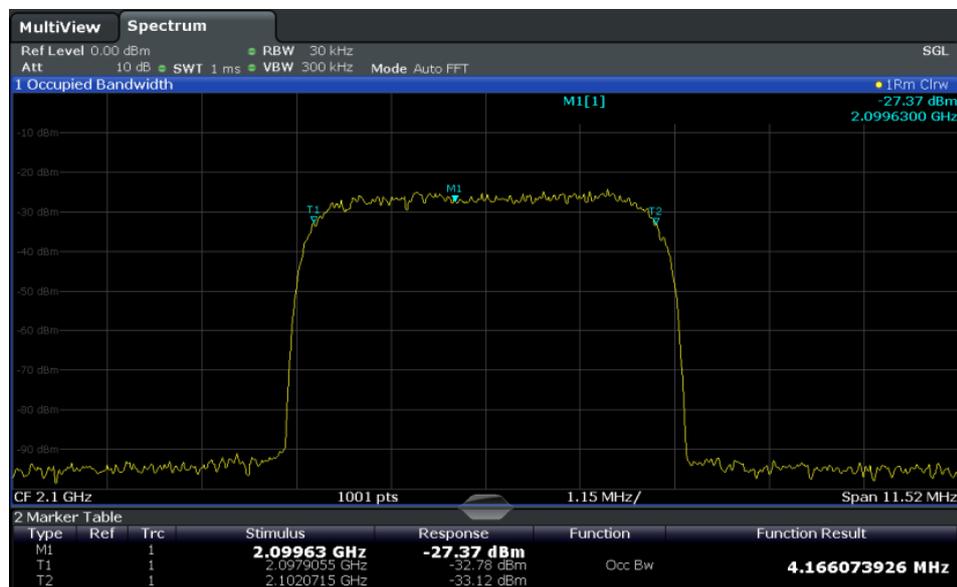
5.5.2 OBW Results

As a result of the OBW measurement the occupied bandwidth ("Occ BW") is indicated in the marker results. Furthermore, the marker at the center frequency and the temporary markers are indicated.

The measurement is performed on the trace with marker 1. In order to evaluate another trace, marker 1 must be placed on another trace (see [Assigning the Marker to a Trace](#)).



The OBW calculation is repeated if the [Search Limits](#) are changed, without performing a new sweep. Thus, the OBW for a multicarrier signal can be determined using only one sweep.



Remote command:

The determined occupied bandwidth can also be queried using the remote command `CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:RES? OBW` or `CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:RES? AOBW`. While the `OBW` parameter returns only the occupied bandwidth, the `AOBW` parameter also returns the position and level of the temporary markers T1 and T2 used to calculate the occupied bandwidth.

`CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:SEL OBW`, see [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWER:SElect](#) on page 698

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWER\[:STATE\]](#) on page 698

`CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:RES? OBW`, see [CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTION:POWER<sb>:RESULT?](#) on page 696

5.5.3 OBW Configuration

OBW measurements are selected via the "OBW" button in the "Select Measurement" dialog box. The measurement is started immediately with the default settings. It can be configured via the MEAS CONFIG key or in the "Occupied Bandwidth" dialog box, which is displayed as a tab in the "Analysis" dialog box or when you select the "OBW Config" softkey from the "OBW" menu.



This measurement is not available in zero span.



Configuring search limits for OBW measurement

The OBW measurement uses the same search limits as defined for marker search (see "Search Limits" on page 500). However, only the left and right limits are considered.

The remote commands required to perform these tasks are described in [chapter 11.5.5, "Measuring the Occupied Bandwidth"](#), on page 727.

% Power Bandwidth	191
Channel Bandwidth	192
Adjust Settings	192
Search Limits (Left / Right)	192
Deactivating All Search Limits	192

% Power Bandwidth

Defines the percentage of total power in the displayed frequency range which defines the occupied bandwidth. Values from 10% to 99.9% are allowed.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:] POWER: BANDwidth | BWIDth` on page 728

Channel Bandwidth

Defines the channel bandwidth for the transmission channel in single-carrier measurements. This bandwidth is used to optimize the test parameters (for details see "[Adjust Settings](#)" on page 192). The default setting is 14 kHz.

For measurements according to a specific transmission standard, define the bandwidth specified by the standard for the transmission channel.

For multicarrier measurements this setting is irrelevant.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]POWER:ACHannel:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:CHANnel<ch>]` on page 702

Adjust Settings

Optimizes the instrument settings for the measurement of the occupied bandwidth according to the specified channel bandwidth.

This function is only useful for single carrier measurements.

All instrument settings relevant for power measurement within a specific frequency range are optimized:

- Frequency span: $3 \times$ channel bandwidth
- RBW $\leq 1/40$ of channel bandwidth
- VBW $\geq 3 \times$ RBW
- Detector: RMS

The reference level is not affected by "Adjust Settings". For an optimum dynamic range it should be selected such that the signal maximum is close to the reference level (see "[Setting the Reference Level Automatically \(Auto Level\)](#)" on page 397).

The adjustment is carried out only once. If necessary, the instrument settings can be changed later.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]POWER:ACHannel:PRESet` on page 699

Search Limits (Left / Right)

If activated, limit lines are defined and displayed for the search. Only results within the limited search range are considered.

For details on limit lines for searches see "[Peak search limits](#)" on page 486.

Remote command:

`CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits[:STATe]` on page 935

`CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits:LEFT` on page 935

`CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits:RIGHT` on page 935

Deactivating All Search Limits

Deactivates the search range limits.

Remote command:

`CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits[:STATe]` on page 935

`CALCulate:THReshold:STATe` on page 936

5.5.4 How to Determine the Occupied Bandwidth

How to determine the OBW for a single signal

1. Select the "OBW" measurement function from the "Select Measurement" dialog box.
2. Select the "OBW Config" softkey to display the "Occupied Bandwidth" configuration dialog box.
3. Define the percentage of power ("% Power Bandwidth") that defines the bandwidth to be determined.
4. If necessary, change the channel bandwidth for the transmission channel.
5. To optimize the settings for the selected channel configuration, select "Adjust Settings".
6. Start a sweep.

The result is displayed as OBW in the marker results.

How to determine the OBW for a multicarrier signal using search limits

1. Select the "OBW" measurement function from the "Select Measurement" dialog box.
2. Select the "OBW Config" softkey to display the "Occupied Bandwidth" configuration dialog box.
3. Define the percentage of power ("% Power Bandwidth") that defines the bandwidth to be determined.
4. Define search limits so the search area contains only the first carrier signal:
 - a) Enter values for the left or right limits, or both.
 - b) Enable the use of the required limits.
5. Start a sweep.

The result for the first carrier is displayed as OBW in the marker results.

6. Change the search limits so the search area contains the next carrier signal as described in [step 4](#).

The OBW is re-calculated and the result for the next carrier is displayed. A new sweep is not necessary!

7. Continue in this way until all carriers have been measured.

5.5.5 Measurement Example

In the following example, the bandwidth that occupies 99% of the total power of a PDC signal at 800 MHz, level 0 dBm is measured.

1. Preset the R&S FSW.
2. Set the center frequency to *800 MHz*.
3. Set the reference level to *-10 dBm*.
4. Select the "OBW" measurement function from the "Select Measurement" dialog box.
5. Set the percentage of power to *99%*.
6. Set the channel bandwidth to *21 kHz* as specified by the PDC standard.
7. Optimize the settings for the selected channel configuration by selecting "Adjust Settings".
8. Adjust the reference level to the measured total power by selecting the "Auto Level" softkey in the AUTO SET menu.
9. The PDC standard requires the peak detector for OBW measurement. In the "Traces" configuration dialog, set the trace detector to "Positive Peak".
10. Start a sweep.

The result is displayed as OBW in the marker results.

5.6 Spectrum Emission Mask (SEM) Measurement

The R&S FSW supports Spectrum Emission Mask (SEM) measurements.

• About the Measurement	194
• Typical Applications	195
• SEM Results	195
• SEM Basics	198
• SEM Configuration	208
• How to Perform a Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement	225
• Measurement Example: Multi-SEM Measurement	230
• Reference: SEM File Descriptions	231

5.6.1 About the Measurement

The Spectrum Emission Mask (SEM) measurement defines a measurement that monitors compliance with a spectral mask. The mask is defined with reference to the input signal power. The R&S FSW allows for a flexible definition of all parameters in the SEM measurement. The analyzer performs measurements in predefined frequency ranges with settings that can be specified individually for each of these ranges.

In the basic Spectrum application, spectrum emissions can be measured for multiple sub blocks of channels, where the sub blocks may include gaps or overlap, and define separate masks. Radio signals using multiple standards can also be analyzed.

SEM measurement configurations can be saved to an xml file which can then be exported to another application or loaded on the R&S FSW again at a later time. Some predefined XML files are provided that contain ranges and parameters according to the selected standard.

In order to improve the performance of the R&S FSW for spectrum emission mask measurements, a "Fast SEM" mode is available.

Monitoring compliance of the spectrum is supported by a special limit check for SEM measurements.

5.6.2 Typical Applications

Spectrum Emission Mask measurements are typically performed to ensure that modulated signals remain within the valid signal level ranges defined by a particular transmission standard, both in the transmission channel and neighboring channels. Any violations of the mask may interfere with other transmissions.

The 3GPP TS 34.122 standard, for example, defines a mask for emissions outside the transmission channel. This mask is defined relative to the input signal power. Three frequency ranges to each side of the transmission channel are defined.

5.6.3 SEM Results

As a result of the Spectrum Emission Mask measurement, the measured signal levels, the result of the limit check (mask monitoring) and the defined limit lines are displayed in a diagram (see also [chapter 5.6.4.2, "Limit Lines in SEM Measurements"](#), on page 201). Furthermore, the TX channel power "P" is indicated with the used power class.



Multi-SEM measurements

For multi-SEM measurements, that is, SEM measurements with more than one sub block, each sub block has its own power class definitions. In this case, the power class is not indicated in the graphical result displays.

Example:

For example, in [figure 5-30](#), " $31 < P < 39$ " is indicated as the used power class is defined from 31 to 39.

Spectrum Emission Mask (SEM) Measurement

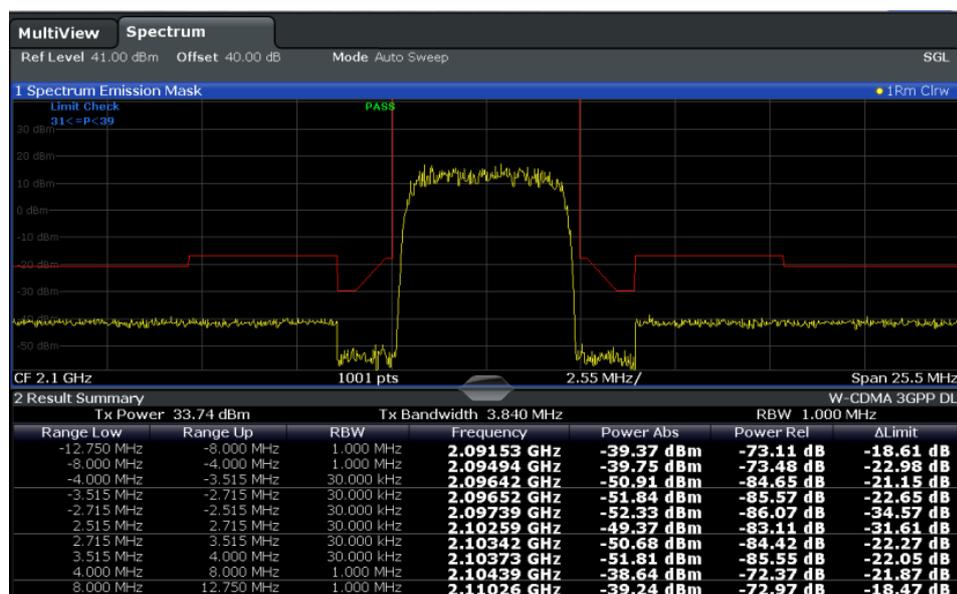


Fig. 5-30: Spectrum Emission Mask result displays

In addition to the graphical results of the SEM measurement displayed in the diagram, a result summary is displayed to evaluate the limit check results (see also [chapter 5.6.4.2, "Limit Lines in SEM Measurements"](#), on page 201).

The following information is provided in the result summary:

Label	Description
General Information	
Standard	Loaded standard settings
Tx Power	Power of the reference range
Tx Bandwidth	Tx bandwidth used by the reference range
RBW	RBW used by the reference range
Range results	
Range Low	Frequency range start the peak value was found in
Range Up	Frequency range end the peak value was found in
RBW	RBW of the range
Frequency	Frequency of the peak power level
Power Abs	Absolute peak power level within the range
Power Rel	Peak power level within the range, relative to the "Tx Power"
ΔLimit	Deviation of the peak power level from the limit line

You can define in which detail the data is displayed in the result summary in the "List Evaluation" settings (see [chapter 5.6.5.7, "List Evaluation \(Results Configuration\)"](#)).

Spectrum Emission Mask (SEM) Measurement

on page 224). By default, one peak per range is displayed. However, you can change the settings to display only peaks that exceed a threshold ("Margin").

In addition to listing the peaks in the Result Summary, detected peaks can be indicated by blue squares in the diagram (see [Show Peaks](#) in the "List Evaluation" settings).

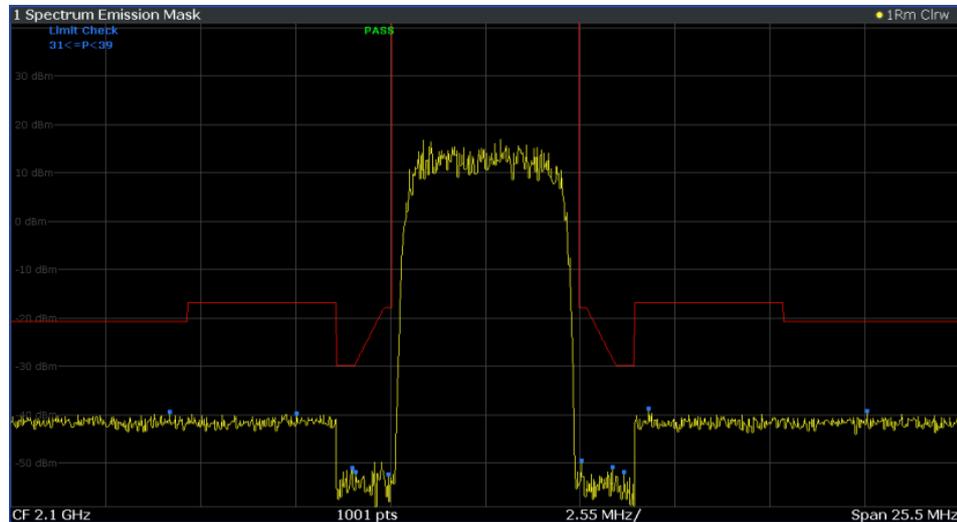


Fig. 5-31: Detected peak display in SEM measurement

Furthermore, you can export the results of the result summary to a file which can be exported to another application for further analysis.

Results for SEM with multiple sub blocks

As of firmware version 1.91, and in the Spectrum application only, spectrum emissions can be measured for multiple sub blocks of channels (see [chapter 5.6.4.5, "SEM with Multiple Sub Blocks \("Multi-SEM"\)](#)", on page 205 for details). Up to three sub blocks (with two gaps) can be defined. For each sub block and each gap, the results described above are provided individually in the result summary.

Spectrum Emission Mask (SEM) Measurement

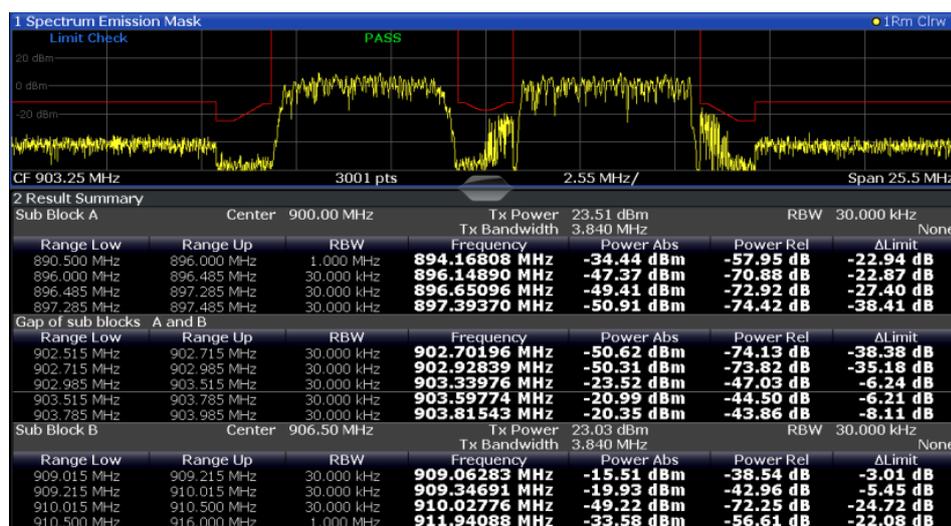


Fig. 5-32: SEM results for multiple sub blocks

Retrieving Results via Remote Control

The measurement results of the spectrum emission mask *test* can be retrieved using the `CALC:LIM:FAIL?` command from a remote computer; see `CALCulate:LIMit<k>:FAIL?` on page 987 for a detailed description.

The *power* result for the reference range can be queried using `CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:RES? CPOW`;

The *peak* power for the reference range can be queried using `CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:RES? PPOW`, see `CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTION:POWER<sb>:RESult?` on page 696.

The measured *power trace* can be queried using `TRAC:DATA?` and `TRAC:DATA:X?`, see `TRACe<n>[:DATA]` on page 922 and `TRACe<n>[:DATA]:X?` on page 924:

The measured *peak power list* can be queried using `TRAC:DATA? LIST`, see `TRACe<n>[:DATA]` on page 922.

5.6.4 SEM Basics

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

- [Ranges and Range Settings](#)..... 199
- [Limit Lines in SEM Measurements](#).....201
- [Fast SEM Measurements](#).....203
- [Multi-Standard Radio \(MSR\) SEM Measurements](#)..... 205
- [SEM with Multiple Sub Blocks \("Multi-SEM"\)](#).....205

5.6.4.1 Ranges and Range Settings

In the Spectrum Emission Mask measurements, a range defines a segment for which you can define the following parameters separately:

- Start and stop frequency
- RBW
- VBW
- Sweep time
- Sweep points
- Reference level
- Attenuator settings
- Preamplifier settings
- Transducer settings
- Limit values

Via the sweep list, you define the ranges and their settings. For details on settings refer to [chapter 5.6.5.1, "Sweep List"](#), on page 209.

For details on defining the limits (masks) see [chapter 5.6.4.2, "Limit Lines in SEM Measurements"](#), on page 201.

For details on defining the limits (masks) see the base unit description "Working with Lines in SEM".

Range definition

After a preset, the sweep list contains a set of default ranges and parameters. For each range, you can change the parameters listed above. You can insert or delete ranges.

The changes of the sweep list are only kept until you load another parameter set (by pressing PRESET or by loading an XML file). If you want a parameter set to be available permanently, create an XML file for this configuration (for details refer to ["How to save a user-defined SEM settings file"](#) on page 229).

If you load one of the provided XML files, the sweep list contains ranges and parameters according to the selected standard.

Reference range

The range centered around the center frequency is defined as the reference range for all other ranges in the sweep list. All range limits are defined in relation to the reference range. The TX power used as a reference for all power level results in the result summary is also calculated for this reference range. You can define whether the power used for reference is the peak power level or the integrated power of the reference range. In the "Sweep List", the reference range is highlighted in blue and cannot be deleted.

Rules

The following rules apply to ranges:

- The minimum span of a range is 20 Hz.
- The individual ranges must not overlap (but may have gaps).
- The maximum number of ranges is 30 (in firmware versions < 1.60: 20 ranges).
- The minimum number of ranges is 3.
- The reference range cannot be deleted.
- The reference range has to be centered on the center frequency.
- The minimum span of the reference range is given by the current "TX Bandwidth" (see "[Channel Power Settings](#)" on page 217).
- Frequency values for each range have to be defined relative to the center frequency.

In order to change the start frequency of the first range or the stop frequency of the last range, select the appropriate span with the SPAN key. If you set a span that is smaller than the overall span of the ranges, the measurement includes only the ranges that lie within the defined span and have a minimum span of 20 Hz. The first and last ranges are adapted to the given span as long as the minimum span of 20 Hz is not violated.

Sweep points

As of firmware version 1.91, a minimum number of sweep points for each range can be defined. The total number of available sweep points (defined by the global [Sweep Points](#) setting) is then distributed between the ranges in consideration of the minimum values. If necessary to fulfill all minimum sweep point requirements in all ranges, the global [Sweep Points](#) setting is increased. By default, each range is supplied with a minimum of one sweep point.

This allows you to increase the resolution within a specific range for detailed analysis, without increasing the overall number of sweep points and thus the measurement time for the SEM measurement.

Symmetrical ranges

You can easily define a sweep list with symmetrical range settings, i.e. the ranges to the left and right of the reference range are defined symmetrically. When symmetrical setup is activated, the current sweep list configuration is changed to define a symmetrical setup regarding the reference range. The number of ranges to the left of the reference range is reflected to the right, i.e. any missing ranges on the right are inserted, while superfluous ranges are removed. The values in the ranges to the right of the reference range are adapted symmetrically to those in the left ranges.

Symmetrical ranges fulfill the conditions required for "Fast SEM" mode (see [chapter 5.6.4.3, "Fast SEM Measurements"](#), on page 203).

Power classes

If the signal power level to be monitored may vary and the limits will vary accordingly, you can define power classes, which can then be assigned to the frequency ranges. Thus, the limits for the signal levels can be defined differently for varying input levels. For instance, for higher input levels a transmission standard may allow for higher

Spectrum Emission Mask (SEM) Measurement

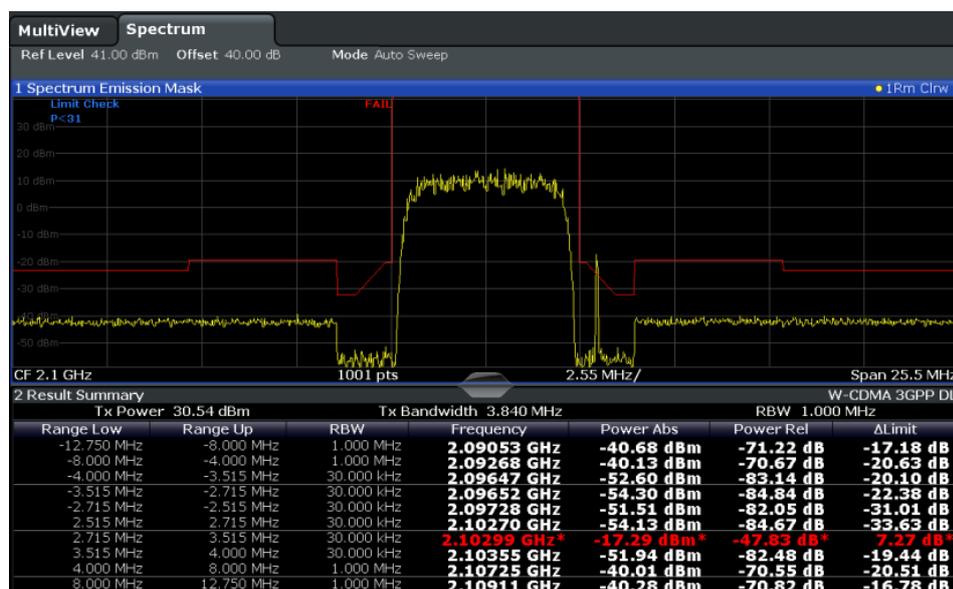
power levels in adjacent channels, whereas for lower input levels the allowed deviation may be stricter. Up to four different power classes can be defined.

5.6.4.2 Limit Lines in SEM Measurements

On the R&S FSW, the spectrum emission mask is defined using limit lines. Limit lines allow you to check the measured data (that is, the trace results) against specified limit values. Generally, it is possible to define limit lines for any measurement in the Spectrum application using the LINES key. For SEM measurements, however, special limit lines are available via the "Sweep List", and it is strongly recommended that you use only these limit line definitions.

In the "Sweep List" you can define a limit line for each power class that varies its level according to the specified frequency ranges. Special limit lines are automatically defined for each power class according to the current "Sweep List" settings every time the settings change. These limit lines are labeled "_SEM_LINE_<xxx>_ABS<0...3>" and "_SEM_LINE_<xxx>_REL<0...3>", where <xxx> is an index to distinguish limit lines between different measurement channels.

The limit line defined for the currently used power class is indicated by a red line in the display, and the result of the limit check is indicated at the top of the diagram. Note that only "Pass" or "Fail" is indicated; a "margin" function as for general limit lines is not available.



The indicated limit line depends on the settings in the "Sweep List". Several types of limit checks are possible:

Table 5-11: Limit check types

Limit check type	Pass/fail criteria	Limit line definition
Absolute	Absolute power levels may not exceed limit line	Defined by the "Abs Limit Start"/ "Abs Limit Stop" values for each range
Relative	Power deviations relative to the TX channel power may not exceed limit line	Defined by the "Rel Limit Start"/ "Rel Limit Stop" values (relative to the TX channel power), fixed for each range.
Relative with function f(x)	If the power exceeds both the absolute and the relative limits, the check fails (see Relative limit line functions below)	Defined by the maximum of the absolute or relative start and stop limit values for each range. Thus, the start or stop point of the limit range, or both, are variable (since the maximum may vary).
Abs and Rel	If the power exceeds both the absolute and the relative limits, the check fails.	The less strict (higher) limit line is displayed for each range. If you use a function to define the relative limit start or stop value, the signal is checked against an additional condition: the power must exceed the absolute limit, as well as the absolute and relative function values.
Abs or Rel	If the power exceeds either the absolute or the relative limits, the check fails.	The stricter (lower) limit line is displayed for each range. If you use a function to define the relative limit start or stop value, the signal is checked against an additional condition: if the power exceeds the absolute limit, or the higher of the absolute and relative function values, the check fails.

Relative limit line functions

A new function allows you to define limit lines whose start or end points (or both) are variable, depending on the carrier power. Thus, the resulting limit line may change its slope within the range, depending on the carrier power. Common relative limit lines are calculated once for the defined start and end points and maintain a constant slope.

If the relative limit value function is used in combination with the "Abs and Rel" or "Abs or Rel" limit check types, an additional condition is considered for the limit check (see [table 5-11](#)).

Limit check results in the result summary

For each range, the peak measured value and the deviation of these values from the limit line are displayed in the result summary. If the limit check is passed for the range, the deviation represents the closest value to the limit line. If the limit check is passed for the range, the deviation represents the closest value to the limit line. If the limit check for the range fails, the deviation represents the maximum violation against the limit line. Furthermore, the absolute power levels and the relative deviation of the peaks from the TX channel power are displayed. Values that exceed the limit are indicated in red and by an asterisk (*).

Spectrum Emission Mask (SEM) Measurement

A2 Spectrum Emission Mask				W-CDMA 3GPP (31,39)dBm DL		
Tx Power -28.10 dBm		Tx Bandwidth 3.840 MHz		RBW 1.000 MHz		
Range Low	Range Up	RBW	Frequency	Power Abs	Power Rel	ΔLimit
-12.750 MHz	-8.000 MHz	1.000 MHz	13.24173 GHz*	-47.08 dBm*	-18.98 dB*	35.52 dB*
-8.000 MHz	-4.000 MHz	1.000 MHz	13.24364 GHz*	-25.01 dBm*	3.09 dB*	53.59 dB*
-4.000 MHz	-3.515 MHz	30.000 kHz	13.24619 GHz	-100.18 dBm	-72.08 dB	-8.58 dB
-3.515 MHz	-2.715 MHz	30.000 kHz	13.24668 GHz	-105.92 dBm	-77.83 dB	-17.23 dB



Although a margin functionality is not available for the limit check, a margin (threshold) for the peak values to be displayed in the Result Summary can be defined in the "List Evaluation" settings. For details see [chapter 5.6.5.7, "List Evaluation \(Results Configuration\)"](#), on page 224.

5.6.4.3 Fast SEM Measurements

In order to improve the performance of the R&S FSW for spectrum emission mask measurements, a "Fast SEM" mode is available. If this mode is activated, several consecutive ranges with identical sweep settings are combined to one sweep internally, which makes the measurement considerably faster. The displayed results remain unchanged and still consist of several ranges. Thus, measurement settings that apply only to the results, such as limits or transducer factors, can nevertheless be defined individually for each range.

Prerequisites

"Fast SEM" mode is available if the following criteria apply:

- The frequency ranges are consecutive, without frequency gaps
- The following sweep settings are identical (for details see [chapter 5.6.5.1, "Sweep List"](#), on page 209):
 - Filter Type
 - RBW
 - VBW
 - Sweep Time Mode
 - Reference Level
 - Rf Attenuation Mode
 - RF Attenuation
 - Preamplification

Activating Fast SEM mode

"Fast SEM" mode is activated in the sweep list (see [chapter 5.6.5.1, "Sweep List"](#), on page 209) or using a remote command. Activating the mode for one range automatically activates it for all ranges in the sweep list.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:HighSPeed on page 733



Fast SEM not supported for multiple sub blocks

For SEM with multiple sub blocks, fast SEM is not available. If more than 1 sub block is defined and a standard is loaded which contains an active fast SEM setting, this setting is disabled.

For more information on multi-SEM measurements see [chapter 5.6.4.5, "SEM with Multiple Sub Blocks \("Multi-SEM"\)](#), on page 205.

Consequences

When the "Fast SEM" mode is activated, the ranges for which these criteria apply are displayed as one single range. The sweep time is defined as the sum of the individual sweep times, initially, but can be changed.



If "Symmetrical Setup" mode is active when "Fast SEM" mode is activated, not all sweep list settings can be configured symmetrically automatically (see also ["Symmetric Setup"](#) on page 215).

Any other changes to the sweep settings of the combined range are applied to each included range and remain changed even after deactivating "Fast SEM" mode.

Example

Sweep List	Reference Range	Power Classes	Standard Files		
	Range 1	Range 2	Range 3	Range 4	Range 5
Range Start	-13.25 GHz	-12.75 MHz	-2.515 MHz	2.515 MHz	12.75 MHz
Range Stop	-12.75 MHz	-2.515 MHz	2.515 MHz	12.75 MHz	13.25 GHz
Fast SEM	On	On	On	On	On
Filter Type	Normal(3...	---	Channel	---	---
Res BW	3 MHz	---	30 kHz	---	---
Video BW	3 MHz	---	3 MHz	---	---
Sweep Time Mode	---	---	---	---	---
Sweep Time	27.5 ms	---	37.5 ms	---	---
Ref. Level	0 dBm	---	0 dBm	---	---
RF Att. Mode	Auto	---	Auto	---	---
RF Attenuator	10 dB	---	10 dB	---	---
Transducer	None	None	None	None	None
Limit Check 1	Relative	Relative	Relative	Relative	Relative
Abs Limit Start 1	-13 dBm	-13 dBm	-13 dBm	-13 dBm	-13 dBm
Abs Limit Stop 1	-13 dBm	-13 dBm	-13 dBm	-13 dBm	-13 dBm
Rel Limit Start 1	-50 dBc	-50 dBc	300 dBc	-50 dBc	-50 dBc
Rel Limit Stop 1	-50 dBc	-50 dBc	300 dBc	-50 dBc	-50 dBc

Buttons: Insert before Range, Insert after Range, Delete Range, Symmetrical Setup (On/Off)

Fig. 5-33: Sweep list using Fast SEM mode

In [figure 5-33](#), a sweep list is shown for which Fast SEM is activated. The formerly 5 separately defined ranges are combined to 2 sweep ranges internally.

5.6.4.4 Multi-Standard Radio (MSR) SEM Measurements

Multi-standard radio (MSR) measurements allow you to perform SEM tests on signals with multiple carriers using different digital standards. MSR measurements are described in the specification 3GPP TS 37.141. Various typical combinations of standards for base station tests are described, e.g. LTE FDD and W-CDMA carriers. By performing an MSR SEM measurement you can determine if or how the different carriers affect each other, i.e. if unwanted emissions occur. On the R&S FSW, the MSR SEM measurement is a standard measurement as for single carriers. The MSR settings merely provide a convenient way of configuring the sweep list for all required ranges according to the specification very quickly.

As of firmware version 2.00, refined settings allow the R&S FSW to calculate the SEM limits according to standard 3GPP 37.141 V12.2.0, which distinguishes between base station configurations and power values.

5.6.4.5 SEM with Multiple Sub Blocks ("Multi-SEM")

As of firmware version 1.91, and in the Spectrum application only, spectrum emissions can be measured for multiple sub blocks of channels (also referred to as a "Multi-SEM" measurement). Sub blocks are a set of multiple ranges around a defined center frequency (carrier). Multiple sub blocks may include gaps or overlap, and each sub block defines a separate mask. The behavior in the overlapping masks is defined by multi-limit line calculation. Up to three sub blocks (with two gaps) can be defined. For each sub block, the familiar configuration settings concerning ranges, limit lines and MSR can be defined individually.

Comparison to "traditional" SEM measurement

The default SEM measurement as performed and configured in previous firmware versions is simply a special case of "*Multi-SEM*" - consisting of one single block. Only when you define a number of sub blocks larger than 1 in the basic SEM configuration, multiple sub blocks are inserted in the configuration settings and result tables.

Particular features of configuring multiple sub blocks

The sub blocks are independent of the global start, stop, center and span frequencies for the complete SEM measurement. Thus, there can be gaps that may even include other carrier ranges, but are not configured for the SEM measurement.

For each sub block, you define:

- the center frequency of the reference range of the sub block; center frequencies must be defined in ascending order for sub blocks A,B,C
- the reference range; note that although individual ranges of different sub blocks may overlap, reference ranges for different sub blocks may *not*; they must define distinct frequency ranges
- the sweep list, including the limit lines
- optionally: a standard file or MSR settings to be used for measurement (if one is selected, the other is disabled)



Fast SEM not supported for multiple sub blocks

For SEM with multiple sub blocks, fast SEM is not available. If more than 1 sub block is defined and a standard is loaded which contains an active fast SEM setting, this setting is disabled.

Absolute vs relative frequencies

In the default configuration with only 1 sub block, frequencies are defined relative to the center frequency; this is the familiar configuration.

For setups with more than 1 sub block, frequencies are defined relative to the center frequency of the reference ranges for the individual sub blocks. However, in the result summary, frequencies are indicated as absolute values. Relative frequencies that refer to different reference ranges would be inconvenient and difficult to analyze.

Limit check behavior for overlapping masks

Since spectrum emission masks are defined individually for each sub block, and sub blocks may overlap, the question arises what happens during the limit check in the overlapping regions? To answer this question we must distinguish the following cases:

- For the reference range, no limit checking is performed, as the reference range contains the carrier
- For other ranges, only the limit lines defined for ranges between the carriers, that is the reference ranges, to either side are significant. In other words, if a limit line definition covers the frequency area of several carriers, only the limit lines for ranges between the corresponding reference range and the next closest reference range are significant.

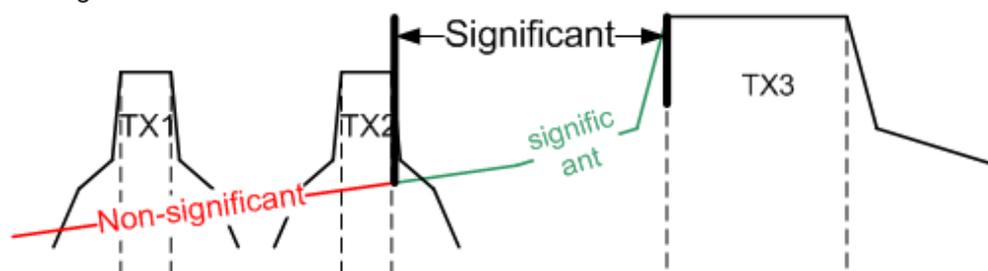


Fig. 5-34: Behavior for overlapping masks

- For these ranges, in which multiple limit lines are significant, a range-specific function determines the behavior of the limit check

Limit calculation for individual ranges

For each range a function can be defined that determines the behavior of the limit check in case of multiple limit lines:

- **"NONE"**: In reference ranges no limit check is performed; Reference ranges always use the function "NONE". For other ranges, see the combinations for overlapping ranges below.
- **"SUM"**: sum of the two limit lines (calculated for linear powers) is used
- **"MAX"**: maximum of the two limit lines is used

This leads to the following **combinations for overlapping ranges**:

- **"MAX+MAX"**: maximum of the two limit lines is used
- **"MAX+SUM"**: maximum of the two limit lines is used
- **"SUM+SUM"**: sum of the two limit lines (calculated for linear powers) is used
- **"NONE+MAX"/"NONE+SUM"**: limit line (and parameters) of the "NONE" range are ignored
- **"NONE+NONE"**: depends on the position of the overlapping ranges in relation to the mid-frequency between the two neighboring sub blocks:
 - overlap is completely *below* the mid-frequency: limits and parameters of the left sub block are used
 - overlap is completely *above* the mid-frequency: limits and parameters of the right sub block are used
 - overlap crosses the mid-frequency: new subranges are created: one to the left of the mid-frequency, one to the right of the mid-frequency. The left subrange uses the limits and parameters of the left sub block, the right subrange uses the limits and parameters of the right sub block.



Different RBWs in overlapping ranges

If different RBWs are defined for the overlapping ranges, the RBW, as well as the VBW, attenuation, reference level, transducer, filter type and (proportional) sweep time of the range with the smaller RBW are considered for both ranges. In the range with the higher RBW, the following offset is applied to the limit line:

$$-10 \cdot \log(RBW_{large} / RBW_{small})$$

Table 5-12: Limit lines in overlapping ranges crossing the mid-frequency

<p>The diagram shows two sub blocks, SB1 and SB2, separated by a mid-frequency. Range 3 is in SB1, Range 6 is in SB2, and they overlap in the mid-frequency. Range 4 (None) is in SB1 and Range 5 (None) is in SB2. TX1 and TX2 signals are shown.</p>	<p>The diagram shows the same setup as the initial situation, but the overlapping area is split into Subrange 4a (left of mid-frequency) and Subrange 5a (right of mid-frequency). Subrange 4a applies Range 3 parameters and Subrange 5a applies Range 6 parameters.</p>
<p>Initial situation: overlapping ranges Range 4 ("None") + Range 5 ("None") overlap and cross the mid-frequency between sub blocks 1 and 2</p>	<p>Result: Subranges 4a and 5a are created left and right of the mid-frequency; For subrange 4a: limit line and parameters of range 4 apply For subrange 5a: limit line and parameters of range 5 apply</p>

Global SEM limit check

For the complete SEM measurement, which may consist of multiple sub blocks, only one single limit check is performed. A single limit line is calculated according to the individual range limit lines and the defined functions for overlapping ranges. The measured values are then compared with this single limit line. If the limit is exceeded in any range, the result of the limit check is "failed".

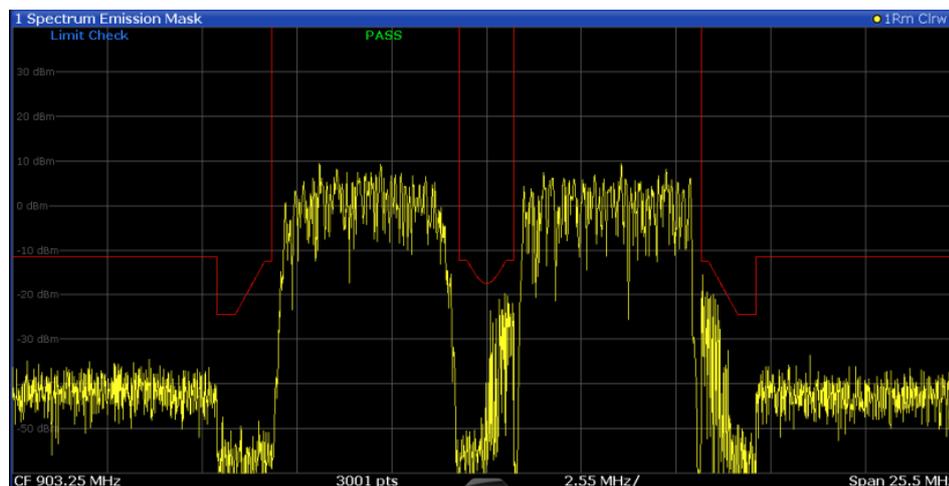


Fig. 5-35: Summarized limit line for multiple sub blocks

5.6.5 SEM Configuration

SEM measurements are selected via the "Spectrum Emission Mask" button in the "Select Measurement" dialog box. The measurement is started immediately with the default settings. It can be configured via the MEAS CONFIG key or in the "Spectrum Emission Mask" configuration dialog box, which is displayed when you select the "SEM Setup" button in the "Overview" or one of the softkeys from the "SEMask" menu.

The remote commands required to perform these tasks are described in [chapter 11.5.6, "Measuring the Spectrum Emission Mask"](#), on page 729.



Global span settings

The span of the signal to be monitored is configured in the general span settings (see [chapter 6.3.2, "Frequency and Span Settings"](#), on page 387). Only ranges within this global span are considered for the SEM measurement.



Multi-SEM configuration

As of firmware version 1.91, and in the Spectrum application only, spectrum emissions can be measured for multiple sub blocks of channels (see [chapter 5.6.4.5, "SEM with Multiple Sub Blocks \("Multi-SEM"\)](#)", on page 205). Up to three sub blocks (with two gaps) can be defined. For each sub block, the familiar configuration settings concerning ranges, limit lines and MSR can be defined in individual tabs. In addition, settings on the sub blocks themselves must be configured in the "Sub Blocks" tab of the "Spectrum Emission Mask" configuration dialog box (see [chapter 5.6.5.2, "Multi-SEM \(Sub Block\) Settings "](#), on page 215).

The following settings are available in individual tabs of the "Spectrum Emission Mask" configuration dialog box.

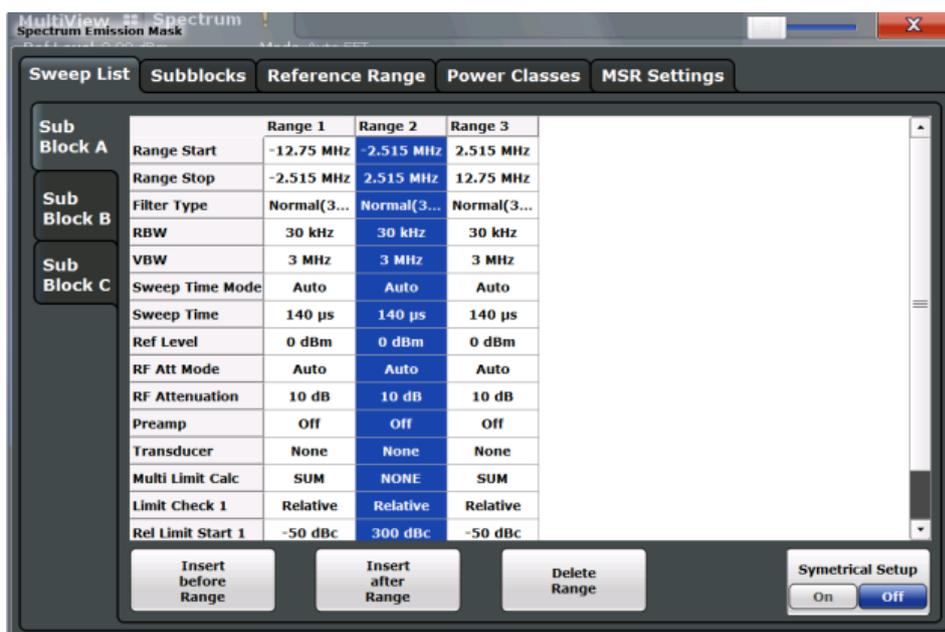
• Sweep List	209
• Multi-SEM (Sub Block) Settings	215
• Reference Range	216
• Power Classes	218
• MSR Settings	219
• Standard Files	222
• List Evaluation (Results Configuration)	224

5.6.5.1 Sweep List

For SEM measurements, the input signal is split into several frequency ranges which are swept individually and for which different limitations apply. In the "Sweep List" tab of the "Spectrum Emission Mask" dialog box you configure the individual frequency ranges and mask limits.



If you edit the sweep list, always follow the rules and consider the limitations described in [chapter 5.6.4.1, "Ranges and Range Settings"](#), on page 199.



Range Start / Range Stop..... 210

Fast SEM..... 211

Filter Type..... 211

RBW..... 211

VBW..... 211

Sweep Time Mode..... 211

Sweep Time..... 212

Ref. Level..... 212

RF Att. Mode..... 212

RF Attenuator..... 212

Preamp..... 212

Transd. Factor..... 212

Limit Check <n>..... 213

Abs Limit Start/Stop <n>..... 213

Rel Limit Start/Stop <n>..... 213

Multi-Limit Calc <n>..... 214

Minimum Sweep Points..... 214

Insert before/after Range..... 214

Delete Range..... 215

Symmetrical Setup..... 215

Range Start / Range Stop

Sets the start frequency/stop frequency of the selected range.

In order to change the start/stop frequency of the first or last range, respectively, select the appropriate span with the SPAN key. If you set a span that is smaller than the overall span of the ranges, the measurement includes only the ranges that lie within the defined span and have a minimum span of 20 Hz. The first and last ranges are adapted to the given span as long as the minimum span of 20 Hz is not violated.

Frequency values for each range have to be defined relative to the center frequency. The reference range has to be centered on the center frequency. The minimum span of the reference range is given by the current "TX Bandwidth" (see "[Channel Power Settings](#)" on page 217).

Remote command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>[:FREQuency]:START on page 736

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>[:FREQuency]:STOP on page 737

Fast SEM

Activates "Fast SEM" mode for all ranges in the sweep list. For details see [chapter 5.6.4.3, "Fast SEM Measurements"](#), on page 203.

Note: If you deactivate "Fast SEM" mode while "Symmetrical Setup" mode is on, "Symmetrical Setup" mode is automatically also deactivated.

If you activate "Fast SEM" mode while "Symmetrical Setup" mode is on, not all range settings can be configured symmetrically automatically.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:HighSPeEd on page 733

Filter Type

Sets the filter type for this range.

For details on filter types see [chapter 6.5.1.6, "Which Data May Pass: Filter Types"](#), on page 406.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:FILTer:TYPE on page 735

RBW

Sets the resolution bandwidth for this range.

For details on the RBW see [chapter 6.5.1.1, "Separating Signals by Selecting an Appropriate Resolution Bandwidth"](#), on page 403.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:BANDwidth[:RESolution]
on page 734

VBW

Sets the video bandwidth for this range.

For details on the VBW see [chapter 6.5.1.2, "Smoothing the Trace Using the Video Bandwidth"](#), on page 404.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:BANDwidth:VIDeo on page 734

Sweep Time Mode

Activates or deactivates the auto mode for the sweep time.

For details on the sweep time mode see [chapter 6.5.1.7, "How Long the Data is Measured: Sweep Time"](#), on page 407

Remote command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:SWEep:TIME:AUTO on page 747

Sweep Time

Sets the sweep time value for the range.

For details on the sweep time see [chapter 6.5.1.7, "How Long the Data is Measured: Sweep Time"](#), on page 407

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:SWEep:TIME` on page 746

Ref. Level

Sets the reference level for the range.

For details on the reference level see [chapter 6.4.1.1, "Reference Level"](#), on page 393.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:RLEVel` on page 746

RF Att. Mode

Activates or deactivates the auto mode for RF attenuation.

For details on attenuation see [chapter 6.4.1.2, "RF Attenuation"](#), on page 394.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:INPut:ATTenuation:AUTO` on page 738

RF Attenuator

Sets the attenuation value for the range.

For details on attenuation see [chapter 6.4.1.2, "RF Attenuation"](#), on page 394.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:INPut:ATTenuation` on page 737

Preamp

Switches the preamplifier on or off.

For details on the preamplifier see ["Preamplifier \(option B24\)"](#) on page 399.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:INPut:GAIN:STATe` on page 738

Transd. Factor

Sets a transducer for the specified range. You can only choose a transducer that fulfills the following conditions:

- The transducer overlaps or equals the span of the range.
- The x-axis is linear.
- The unit is dB.

For details on transducers see [chapter 9.2, "Basics on Transducer Factors"](#), on page 566.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:TRANsducer` on page 747

Limit Check <n>

Sets the type of limit check for the n-th power class in the range. Up to four limits are possible.

For details on limit checks see [chapter 5.6.4.2, "Limit Lines in SEM Measurements"](#), on page 201.

The limit state affects the availability of all limit settings.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe:LIMit<PClass>:STATe](#) on page 744

[CALCulate:LIMit<k>:FAIL?](#) on page 987

Abs Limit Start/Stop <n>

Sets an absolute limit value for the n-th power class at the start or stop frequency of the range [dBm].

Remote command:

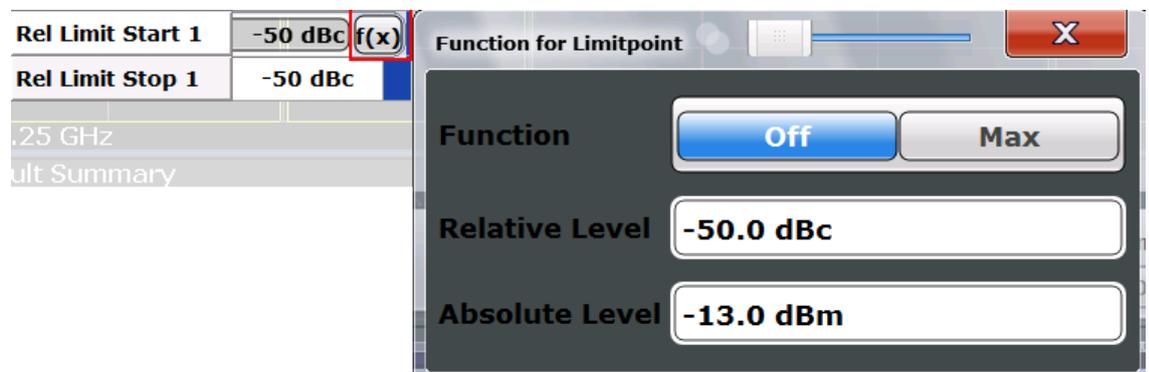
[\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:LIMit<PClass>:ABSolute:START](#) on page 739

[\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:LIMit<PClass>:ABSolute:STOP](#) on page 740

Rel Limit Start/Stop <n>

Sets a relative limit value for the n-th power class at the start or stop frequency of the range [dBc].

By default, this value is a fixed relative limit, i.e. no function is defined. To define a function for the relative limit, select the input field for "Rel Limit Start" or "Rel Limit Stop" and then the "f(x)" icon that appears.



If the function is set to "MAX", you can define a relative *and* an absolute limit level. In this case, the maximum of the two values is used as the limit level.

For more information see ["Relative limit line functions"](#) on page 202.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:START`
on page 740

`[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:STOP`
on page 742

`[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:START:`
`FUNcTION` on page 742

`[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:STOP:`
`FUNcTION` on page 744

`[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:START:`
`ABS` on page 741

`[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:STOP:`
`ABSolute` on page 743

Multi-Limit Calc <n>

Defines the function used to calculate the limit line for the n-th power class for overlapping ranges in Multi-SEM measurements. For details see ["Limit calculation for individual ranges"](#) on page 206.

"NONE" (reference ranges only:) the limit of the reference range is used

"SUM" sum of the two limit lines (calculated for linear powers) is used

"MAX" maximum of the two limit lines is used

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:MLCalc` on page 745

Minimum Sweep Points

Defines the minimum number of sweep points for the range.

If necessary to fulfill all minimum sweep point requirements in all ranges, the global [Sweep Points](#) setting is increased. By default, each range is supplied with a minimum of one sweep point.

For details see ["Sweep points"](#) on page 200

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:POINts:MIN[:VALue]` on page 745

Insert before/after Range

Inserts a new range to the left (before) or to the right (after) of the range in which the cursor is currently displayed. The range numbers of the currently focused range and all higher ranges are increased accordingly. The maximum number of ranges is 30.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:INSert` on page 739

Delete Range

Deletes the currently focused range, if possible (The reference range cannot be deleted. A minimum of 3 ranges is required.) The range numbers are updated accordingly.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:DELete on page 735

Symmetric Setup

Any changes to the range settings in active "Symmetric Setup" mode lead to symmetrical changes in the other ranges (where possible). In particular, this means:

- Inserting ranges: a symmetrical range is inserted on the other side of the reference range
- Deleting ranges: the symmetrical range on the other side of the reference range is also deleted
- Editing range settings: the settings in the symmetrical range are adapted accordingly

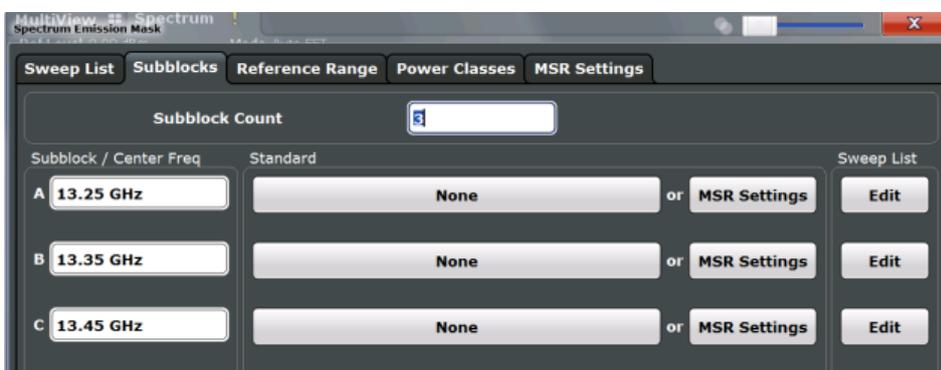
Note: If "Fast SEM" mode is deactivated while "Symmetric Setup" mode is on, "Sym Setup" mode is automatically also deactivated.

If "Fast SEM" mode is activated while "Symmetric Setup" mode is on, not all range settings can be set automatically.

5.6.5.2 Multi-SEM (Sub Block) Settings

As of firmware version 1.91, and in the Spectrum application only, spectrum emissions can be measured for multiple sub blocks of channels (see [chapter 5.6.4.5, "SEM with Multiple Sub Blocks \("Multi-SEM"\)](#)", on page 205). Sub blocks are a set of multiple ranges around a defined center frequency (carrier). Global settings on the sub blocks are configured in the "Sub Blocks" tab of the "Spectrum Emission Mask" configuration dialog box.

By default, a single sub block is assumed, which corresponds to the familiar SEM measurement from previous firmware versions. If more than 1 sub blocks are defined, additional tabs are inserted for each sub block in the individual tabs of the "Spectrum Emission Mask" configuration dialog box.



Sub Block Count.....	216
Sub Block Center Frequency.....	216
Standard / MSR Settings.....	216
Edit sweep list.....	216

Sub Block Count

Defines the number of sub blocks. By default, the familiar SEM measurement with just one single block of ranges is configured.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum:SBCount on page 732

Sub Block Center Frequency

Defines the center frequency for an individual sub block. The center frequency determines the reference range used for each block.

For measurements with only 1 sub block, this setting corresponds to the global setting in the "Frequency" settings (see [Center frequency](#)).

Remote command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:SBCenter on page 732

Standard / MSR Settings

Defines the use of a standard settings file or a multi-standard radio configuration for a particular sub block. For details see [chapter 5.6.5.6, "Standard Files"](#), on page 222 and [chapter 5.6.5.5, "MSR Settings"](#), on page 219.

Note that *either* a standard *or* an MSR setting can be selected; if one is selected, the other is disabled.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:PRESet[:STANdard] on page 730
[chapter 11.5.6.3, "Configuring a Multi-SEM Measurement"](#), on page 732

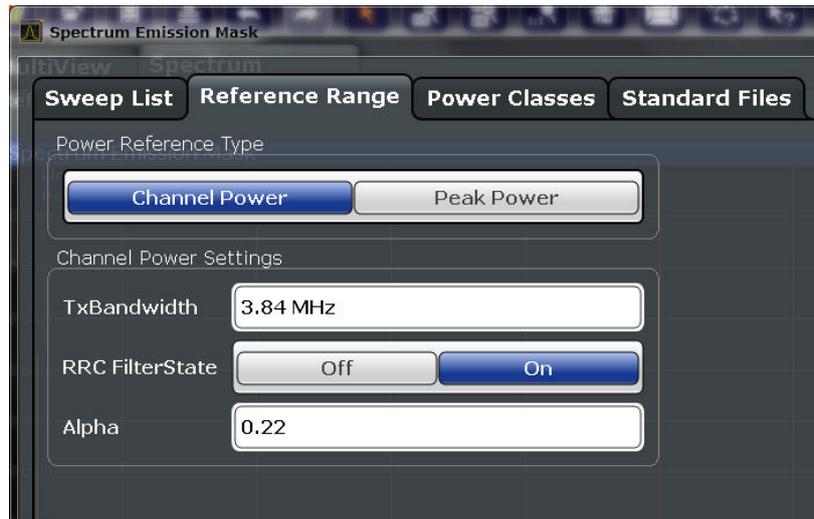
Edit sweep list

Switches to the "Sweep List" tab of the "Spectrum Emission Mask" dialog box to configure the individual frequency ranges and mask limits for the corresponding sub block. See [chapter 5.6.5.1, "Sweep List"](#), on page 209.

5.6.5.3 Reference Range

The range centered around the center frequency is defined as the reference range for all other ranges in the sweep list.

In the "Reference Range" tab of the "Spectrum Emission Mask" dialog box you define the general settings for the reference range.



Power Reference Type..... 217
 Channel Power Settings..... 217
 L Tx Bandwidth..... 217
 L RRC Filter State..... 217
 L Alpha..... 218

Power Reference Type

Defines how the reference power is calculated.

"Channel Power"

Measures the channel power within the reference range using the integration bandwidth method (see also "IBW method" on page 139). Additional settings can be configured for this method.

"Peak Power"

Determines the peak power within the reference range.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RTYPE on page 749

Channel Power Settings

If the Power Reference Type "Channel Power" was selected, additional parameters can be configured.

Tx Bandwidth ← Channel Power Settings

Defines the bandwidth used for measuring the channel power, with:

minimum span ≤ Tx Bandwidth ≤ span of reference range

Remote command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:BWID on page 748

RRC Filter State ← Channel Power Settings

Activates or deactivates the use of an RRC filter.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:FILTer[:RRC][:STATe] on page 748

Alpha ← Channel Power Settings

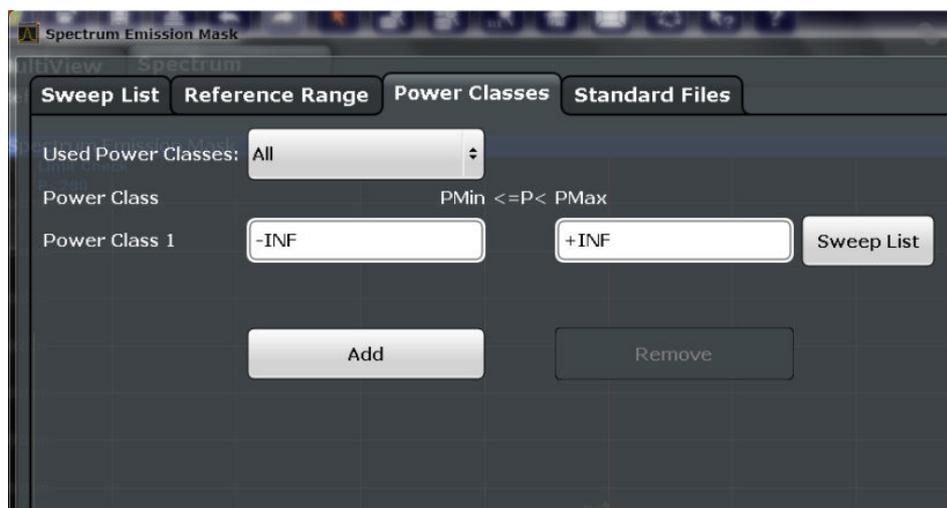
Sets the alpha value of the RRC filter (if activated).

Remote command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:FILTer[:RRC]:ALPHA on page 748

5.6.5.4 Power Classes

In the "Power Classes" tab of the "Spectrum Emission Mask" dialog box you configure power classes for which you can then define sweep list ranges. For details see "Power classes" on page 200.



Used Power Classes.....	218
PMin/PMAX.....	219
Sweep List.....	219
Adding or Removing a Power Class.....	219

Used Power Classes

Defines which power classes are considered for the SEM measurement. Limits can be defined only for used power classes. It is only possible to select either one specific power class or all of the defined power classes.

If "All" is selected, the power class that corresponds to the currently measured power in the reference range is used for monitoring. The limits assigned to that power class are applied (see "Abs Limit Start/Stop <n>" on page 213 and "Rel Limit Start/Stop <n>" on page 213).

Remote command:

CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum<sb>:PCLass<class>[:EXCLusive]
on page 752

To define all limits in one step:

CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum<sb>:PCLass<class>:LIMit[:STATe]
on page 752

PMin/PMax

Defines the power limits for each power class. The first range always starts at -200 dBm (-INF) and the last range always stops at 200 dBm (+INF). These fields cannot be modified. If more than one power class is defined, the value of "PMin" must be equal to the value of "PMax" of the previous power class and vice versa.

Note that the power level may be equal to the lower limit(s), but must be lower than the upper limit(s):

$$P_{\min} \leq P < P_{\max}$$

Otherwise the ranges are corrected automatically.

Remote command:

[CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum<sb>:PCLass<class>:MINimum](#) on page 753

[CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum<sb>:PCLass<class>:MAXimum](#) on page 753

Sweep List

Switches to the "Sweep List" tab of the "Spectrum Emission Mask" dialog box and focuses the "Limit Check" setting for the corresponding power class (1-4) in the reference range (see "[Limit Check <n>](#)" on page 213).

Adding or Removing a Power Class

Adds a new power class at the end of the list or removes the last power class. After adding or removing, the last power class is adapted to end at "+INF". Note that a maximum of 4 power classes are available.

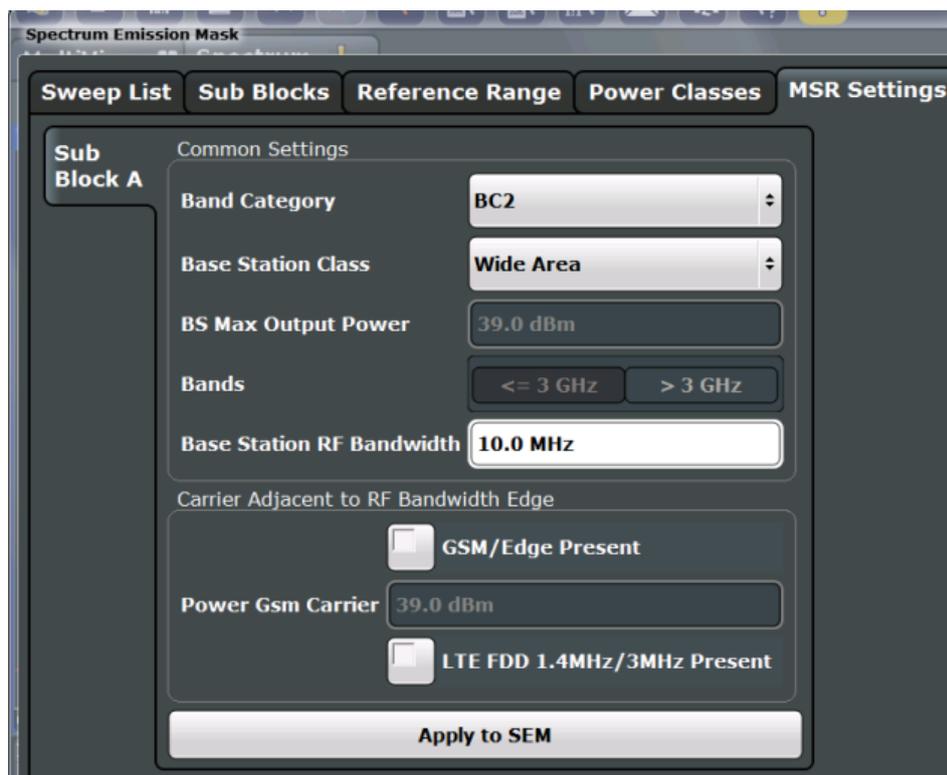
Remote command:

[CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum<sb>:PCLass:COUNT](#) on page 751

5.6.5.5 MSR Settings

In the "MSR Settings" tab of the "Spectrum Emission Mask" dialog box you configure multi-standard radio (MSR) measurements, which allow you to perform SEM tests on multiple carriers using different digital standards.

For details see [chapter 5.6.4.4, "Multi-Standard Radio \(MSR\) SEM Measurements"](#), on page 205.



Band Category..... 220
 Base Station Class..... 220
 Base Station Maximum Output Power..... 221
 Bands..... 221
 Base Station RF Bandwidth..... 221
 Carrier Adjacent to RF Bandwidth Edge..... 221
 Power GSM Carrier..... 221
 Apply to SEM..... 222

Band Category

Defines the band category for MSR measurements, i.e. the combination of available carriers to measure.

- "BC1" LTE FDD and W-CDMA
- "BC2" LTE FDD, W-CDMA and GSM/EDGE
- "BC3" LTE TDD and TD-SCDMA

Remote command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:BCATegory on page 755

Base Station Class

Defines the class of the base station according to its sending range.

This setting is required to calculate the SEM limits according to standard 3GPP 37.141 V12.2.0.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:CLAS on page 756

Base Station Maximum Output Power

Defines the maximum output power of the base station. Possible values are from 0 to 100 dBm in 1 dB steps.

This setting is only available for base stations with a medium range [Base Station Class](#).

This value is required to calculate the SEM limits according to standard 3GPP 37.141 V12.2.0.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:MPOWer` on page 759

Bands

Defines the frequency range of the bands used by the base station.

This setting is only available for [Band Category](#) 1 or 3.

This setting is required to calculate the SEM limits according to standard 3GPP 37.141 V12.2.0.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:BAND` on page 755

Base Station RF Bandwidth

Defines the relevant RF bandwidth (span) required to measure all available carriers in MSR SEM measurements.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:RFBWidth` on page 759

Carrier Adjacent to RF Bandwidth Edge

For particular measurement setups the specification demands specific limits for the SEM ranges.

These settings are only available for [Band Category](#) 2.

"GSM/EDGE present"

A GSM/EDGE carrier is located at the edge of the RF band.

In this case, the power of the GSM carrier must be specified (see "[Power GSM Carrier](#)" on page 221).

"LTE FDD 1.4 MHz / 3 MHz present"

An LTE FDD 1.4 MHz or 3 MHz carrier is located at the edge of the RF band.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:GSM:CPResent` on page 758

`[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:LTE:CPResent` on page 758

Power GSM Carrier

Defines the power of the GSM carrier (if available, see "[Carrier Adjacent to RF Bandwidth Edge](#)" on page 221). Possible values are from 0 to 100 dBm in 1 dB steps.

This setting is only available for [Band Category](#) 2.

This setting is required to calculate the SEM limits according to standard 3GPP 37.141 V12.2.0.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:GSM:CARR on page 757

Apply to SEM

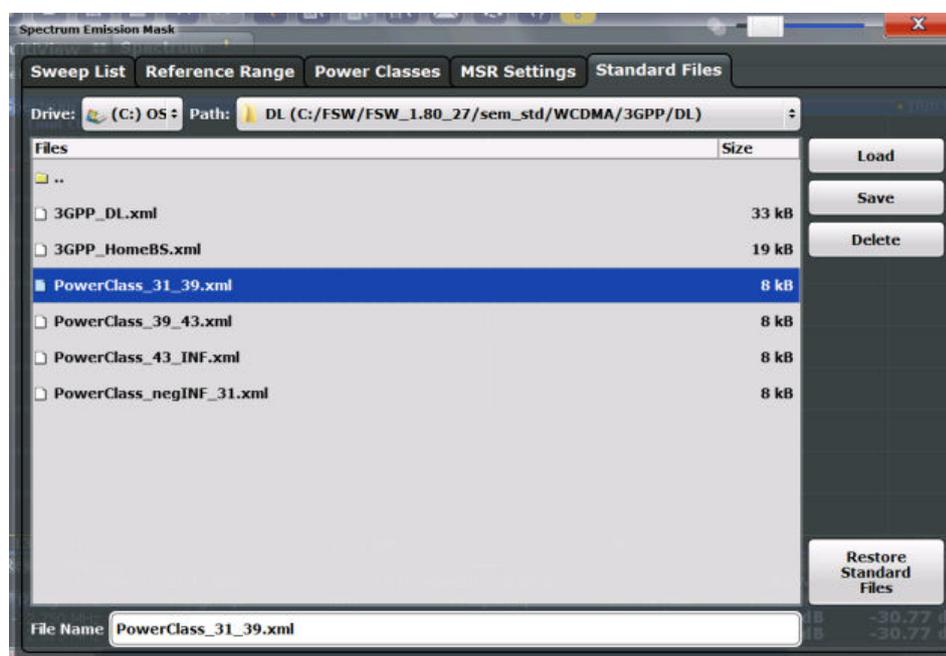
Configures the SEM sweep list according to the specified MSR settings.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:APPLY on page 754

5.6.5.6 Standard Files

In the "Standard Files" tab of the "Spectrum Emission Mask" dialog box you can save the current measurement settings as a user-defined standard (xml file), or load stored measurement settings. Furthermore, you can delete an existing settings file.



For details see [chapter 5.6.6.1, "How to Manage SEM Settings Files"](#), on page 228.

Selecting the Storage Location - Drive/ Path/ Files	222
File Name	223
Load Standard	223
Save Standard	223
Delete Standard	224
Restore Standard Files	224

Selecting the Storage Location - Drive/ Path/ Files

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 SEM settings files is: C:\R_S\instr\sem_std.

Note: Saving instrument settings in secure user mode.

In secure user mode all data is stored to volatile memory, and is only available during the current instrument session. As soon as the power is switched off on the R&S FSW, the data is cleared.

To store settings permanently, select an external storage location, such as a USB memory device.

For details see [chapter 3.1.7, "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode"](#), on page 37.

For details see "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode" in the "Data Management" section of the R&S FSW User Manual.

Remote command:

[MMEMoRY:CATalog?](#) on page 992

File Name

Contain 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 [chapter 8.3.2.2, "Storage Location and File Name"](#), on page 546.

Note: Secure user mode. In secure user mode, settings that are to be stored on the instrument are stored to volatile memory. To store data permanently, select an external storage location such as a USB memory device.

For details see [chapter 3.1.7, "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode"](#), on page 37.

For details see "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode" in the "Data Management" section of the R&S FSW User Manual.

Load Standard

Loads the selected measurement settings file.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum<sb>:PRESet\[:STANdard\]](#) on page 730

Save Standard

Saves the current measurement settings for a specific standard as a file with the defined name.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum<sb>:PRESet:STORe](#) on page 731

Delete Standard

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" softkey.

(See "Restore Standard Files" on page 224).

Restore Standard Files

Restores the standards predefined by Rohde & Schwarz available at the time of delivery.

The XML files from the C:\R_S\instr\sem_backup folder are copied to the C:\R_S\instr\sem_std folder.

Note that this function will overwrite customized standards that have the same name as predefined standards.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:PRESet:REStore on page 730

5.6.5.7 List Evaluation (Results Configuration)

In the "List Evaluation" dialog box, which is displayed when you select the "Analysis" button in the "Overview" dialog box, or the "List Evaluation" softkey in the "SEMAsk" menu, you configure the contents and display of the SEM results.



List Evaluation (Result Summary) State.....	225
Show Peaks.....	225
Margin.....	225
Saving the Result Summary (Evaluation List) to a File.....	225

List Evaluation (Result Summary) State

Activates or deactivates the Result Summary.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:ESpectrum:PSEarch|PEAKsearch:AUTO](#) on page 760

[TRACe<n>\[:DATA\]](#) on page 922

Show Peaks

If activated, all peaks that have been detected during an active SEM measurement are marked with blue squares in the Spectrum diagram.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:ESpectrum:PSEarch|PEAKsearch:PSHow](#) on page 761

Margin

Although a margin functionality is not available for the limit check, a margin (threshold) for the peak values to be displayed in the result summary (and diagram, if activated) can be defined. Only peaks that exceed the margin value are displayed.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:ESpectrum:PSEarch|PEAKsearch:MARGin](#) on page 761

Saving the Result Summary (Evaluation List) to a File

Exports the Result Summary of the SEM measurement to an ASCII file for evaluation in an external application. If necessary, change the decimal separator for evaluation in other languages.

Define the file name and storage location in the file selection dialog box that is displayed when you select the "Save" function.

For details see [chapter 5.6.8.2, "ASCII File Export Format \(Spectrum Emission Mask\)"](#), on page 237.

Remote command:

[MMEMory:STORe:LIST](#) on page 1013

[FORMat:DEXPort:DSEParator](#) on page 991

5.6.6 How to Perform a Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement

SEM measurements can be performed according to a specific standard or freely configured. Configuration for signals with a very regular channel definition can be configured very quickly and easily. Selecting the SEM measurement is a prerequisite for all other tasks. For multi-standard radio SEM measurements, configuration for specified scenarios can be done automatically.

For signals with multiple carriers, also in non-contiguous ranges, an SEM measurement with multiple sub blocks can be configured.

The following tasks are described:

- ["To select an SEM measurement"](#) on page 226
- ["To perform an SEM measurement according to a standard"](#) on page 226
- ["To configure a user-defined SEM measurement"](#) on page 226

- ["To perform an MSR SEM measurement"](#) on page 227
- ["To perform a Multi-SEM measurement"](#) on page 228

To select an SEM measurement

- ▶ Press the MEAS key, then select the "Spectrum Emission Mask" measurement.

To perform an SEM measurement according to a standard

- ▶ Load the settings file as described in ["How to load an SEM settings file"](#) on page 229 and start a measurement.

To configure a user-defined SEM measurement

1. Define the span of the signal to be monitored in the general span settings.
2. Split the frequency span of the measurement into ranges for signal parts with similar characteristics.
Starting from the center frequency, determine which sections of the signal to the left and right can be swept and monitored using the same parameters. Criteria for such a range definition may be, for example:

- The signal power level
- The required resolution bandwidth or sweep time
- Transducer factors
- Permitted deviation from the defined signal level, i.e. the required limit values for monitoring

If the signal consists of a transmission channel and adjacent channels, the channel ranges can usually be used for the range definition.

3. If the signal power level to be monitored may vary and the limits will vary accordingly, define power classes. For each range of levels that can be monitored in the same way, define a power class.
 - a) Select the "Overview" softkey, then select the "SEM Setup" button and switch to the "Power Classes" tab.
 - b) Add a power class by selecting the "Add" button.
 - c) Enter the start and stop power levels to define the class.
 - d) Select the power classes to be used for the current measurement: either a specific class, or all classes, to have the required class selected automatically according to the input level measured in the reference range.
4. Select the "Sweep List" tab of the "Spectrum Emission Mask" dialog box.
5. Insert the required ranges using the "Insert before Range" and "Insert after Range" buttons, which refer to the currently selected range (the reference range by default).
If the signal trace is symmetric to the center frequency, activate the "Sym Setup" option to make setup easier and quicker.

6. Define the measurement parameters for each range as required. If symmetrical setup is activated, you only have to configure the ranges to one side of the center range.
In particular, define the limits for each range of the signal, i.e. the area in which the signal level may deviate without failing the limit check. If several power classes were defined (see [step 3](#)), define limits for each power class.
 - a) Define the type of limit check, i.e. whether absolute values or relative values are to be checked, or both. The type of limit check is identical for all power classes.
 - b) Define the limit start and stop values.
7. If the sweep list settings - other than the limit and transducer values - are identical for several adjacent ranges, activate "Fast SEM" mode to speed up the measurement. You only have to activate the mode for one range, the others are adapted automatically.
8. If necessary, change the settings for the reference power to which all SEM results refer in the "Reference Range" tab.
9. To indicate the determined peaks in the display during an SEM measurement, select the "Analysis" button in the "Overview" and activate the "Show Peaks" option.
10. To save the current SEM measurement settings to a file to re-use them later, save a settings file as described in ["How to save a user-defined SEM settings file"](#) on page 229.
11. Start a sweep.

The determined powers and limit deviations for each range are indicated in the Result Summary. If activated, the peak power levels for each range are also indicated in the Spectrum diagram.
12. To save the Result Summary, export the results to a file as described in [chapter 5.6.6.2, "How to Save SEM Result Files"](#), on page 229.

To perform an MSR SEM measurement

1. Select the "MSR Config" softkey.
2. Select the band category that determines the digital standards used in the measurement setup (see ["Band Category"](#) on page 220).
3. Define the bandwidth that contains all relevant carrier signals to be measured.
4. For measurements with GSM/EDGE, LTE FDD and W-CDMA carriers (BC2), define whether a GSM/EDGE or an LTE FDD carrier, or both, are located at the edge of the bandwidth.
5. Select the "Apply to SEM" button.

The sweep list is configured according to the MSR specification, with the required number of ranges and defined limits.

6. Start a sweep.
The determined powers and limit deviations for each range are indicated in the Result Summary. If activated, the peak power levels for each range are also indicated in the Spectrum diagram.
7. To save the Result Summary, export the results to a file as described in [chapter 5.6.6.2, "How to Save SEM Result Files"](#), on page 229.

To perform a Multi-SEM measurement

1. Define the span of the signal to be monitored in the general span settings.
2. Select the "Multi-SEM Config" softkey.
3. Define the number of sub blocks (up to 3) that contain the relevant carriers.
4. For each sub block, define the center frequency, that is, the frequency of the TX carrier or a frequency in the dedicated reference range.
5. For each sub block, do one of the following:
 - a) Select a standard settings file to be used.
 - b) Select the "MSR Settings" button and define the MSR configuration as described in ["To perform an MSR SEM measurement"](#) on page 227.
 - c) Select the "Edit" button and configure the sweep list manually as defined in ["To configure a user-defined SEM measurement"](#) on page 226. Be sure to select the correct vertical tab for the corresponding sub block within each subtab of the "Spectrum Emission Mask" configuration dialog.
Define a function to be used for overlapping ranges in the "Multi-Limit Calc" field of the sweep list.
6. Start a sweep.
The determined powers and limit deviations for each sub block, each gap, and each range are indicated in the Result Summary. If activated, the peak power levels for each range are also indicated in the Spectrum diagram.
7. To save the Result Summary, export the results to a file as described in [chapter 5.6.6.2, "How to Save SEM Result Files"](#), on page 229.

5.6.6.1 How to Manage SEM Settings Files

SEM measurement settings can be saved to an xml file which can then be exported to another application or loaded on the R&S FSW again at a later time. Some predefined XML files are provided that contain ranges and parameters according to the selected standard. All XML files are stored under `C:\r_s\instr\sem_std`.

For details on the file format of the SEM settings file, see [chapter 5.6.8.1, "Format Description of SEM XML Files"](#), on page 231.

SEM settings or standard files are managed in the "Standards" tab of the "Spectrum Emission Mask" dialog box. To display this dialog box, select the "Overview" softkey and then the "SEM Setup" button.

How to load an SEM settings file

1. From the file selection dialog box, select the settings file (with an ".xml" extension).
2. Select the "Load" button.

The settings from the selected file are restored to the R&S FSW and you can repeat the SEM measurement with the stored settings.

How to save a user-defined SEM settings file

1. Configure the SEM measurement as required (see [chapter 5.6.6, "How to Perform a Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement"](#), on page 225).
2. In the "Standard Files" tab of the "Spectrum Emission Mask" dialog box, define a file name and storage location for the settings file.
3. Select the "Save" button.

The settings are stored to a file with the extension ".xml" as specified.

How to delete an SEM settings file

1. In the "Standard Files" tab of the "Spectrum Emission Mask" dialog box, select the file you want to delete.
2. Select the "Delete" button.
3. Confirm the message.

The settings file is removed from the R&S FSW.

How to restore default SEM settings files

The R&S FSW is delivered with predefined settings files which can be edited and overwritten. However, you can restore the original files.

- ▶ In the "Standard Files" tab of the "Spectrum Emission Mask" dialog box, select the "Restore Standard Files" button.

The original predefined settings files are available for selection on the R&S FSW.

5.6.6.2 How to Save SEM Result Files

The Result Summary from an SEM measurement can be saved to a file, which can be exported to another application for further analysis, for example.

For details on the file format of the SEM export file, see [chapter 5.6.8.2, "ASCII File Export Format \(Spectrum Emission Mask\)"](#), on page 237.

1. Configure and perform an SEM measurement as described in [chapter 5.6.6, "How to Perform a Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement"](#), on page 225.
2. In the "Overview", select the "Analysis" button.

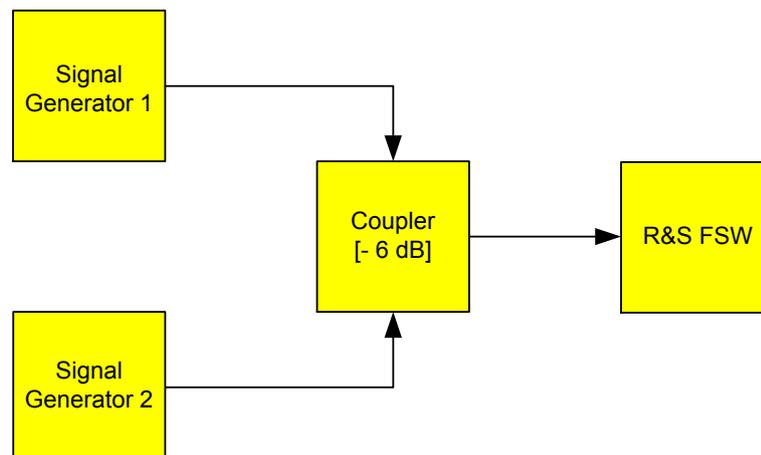
3. If necessary, change the "Decimal Separator" to "COMMA" for evaluation in other languages.
4. Select the "Save" button.
5. In the file selection dialog box, select a storage location and file name for the result file.
6. Select the "Save" button.

The file with the specified name and the extension `.dat` is stored in the defined storage location.

5.6.7 Measurement Example: Multi-SEM Measurement

The following measurement example demonstrates an SEM measurement for a signal with multiple sub blocks.

Test setup:



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

Device	Standard	Center Frequency	Level	Test Model
SigGen 1	3GPP/FDD	900 MHz	0 dBm	1-16
SigGen 2	EUTRA/LTE	906.5 MHz	0 dBm	1_1_5MHz

Setting up the measurement

1. Preset the R&S FSW.
2. Set the center frequency to *903.25 MHz*.
3. Set the reference level to *10 dBm* with an offset of *30 dB*.
4. Press the MEAS key and select the "SEM" measurement function from the "Select Measurement" dialog box.

5. Select the "Sub Blocks" softkey and define a subblock count of 2.
6. For sub block A, define the settings for the 3GPP/FDD signal:
 - a) Set the center frequency to 900 MHz
 - b) Select "MSR Settings".
 - c) Set the "Base Station RF Bandwidth" to 5 MHz.
 - d) Select "Apply to SEM".
7. For sub block B, define the settings for the EUTRA/LTE signal:
 - a) Set the center frequency to 906.5 MHz
 - b) Select "MSR Settings".
 - c) Set the "Base Station RF Bandwidth" to 5 MHz.
 - d) Select "Apply to SEM".
8. Select RUN SINGLE to perform a measurement with the new settings.

The results of the measurement for each sub block are displayed in the Result Summary. The summarized limit line is indicated in the Spectrum graph.

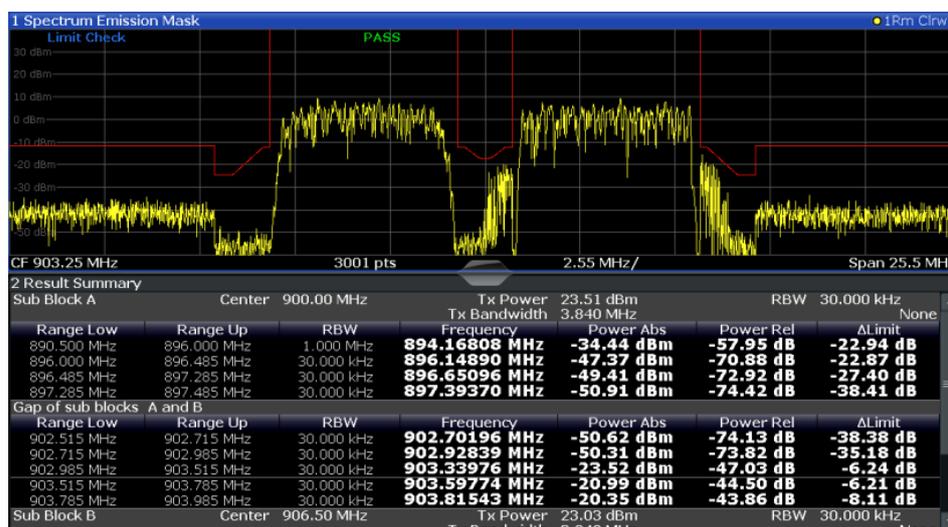


Fig. 5-36: Multi-SEM measurement: results of the measurement for each sub block

5.6.8 Reference: SEM File Descriptions

This reference provides details on the format of the SEM settings and result files.

- [Format Description of SEM XML Files](#)..... 231
- [ASCII File Export Format \(Spectrum Emission Mask\)](#)..... 237

5.6.8.1 Format Description of SEM XML Files

The SEM XML files offer a quick way to change the measurement settings. A set of ready-made XML files for different standards is already provided. You can also create and use your own XML files. Alternatively, edit the settings directly in the "Spectrum

Emission Mask" dialog box and save the XML file afterwards. This way, no modifications have to be done in the XML file itself.

In addition to saving the current settings to a file, settings files can also be created independently of the R&S FSW, in an external application. When creating your own XML files, be sure to comply with the following conventions because the R&S FSW can only interpret XML files of a known structure. For sample files look in the `C:\r_s\instr\sem_std` directory of the R&S FSW.

To load a settings file, use the "Load" function in the "Standard Files" tab of the "Spectrum Emission Mask" dialog box (see ["How to load an SEM settings file"](#) on page 229). All XML files are stored under `C:\r_s\instr\sem_std`.

The files for importing range settings obey the rules of the XML standard. The child nodes, attributes, and structure defined for the data import are described here.



Be sure to follow the structure exactly as shown below or else the R&S FSW is not able to interpret the XML file and error messages are shown on the screen. It is recommended that you make a copy of an existing file and edit the copy of the file.

Basically, the file consists of three elements that can be defined:

- The "BaseFormat" element
- The "PowerClass" element
- The "Range" element

The "BaseFormat" element

It carries information about basic settings. In this element only the "ReferencePower" child node has any effects on the measurement itself. The other attributes and child nodes are used to display information about the Spectrum Emission Mask Standard on the measurement screen. The child nodes and attributes of this element are shown in [table 5-13](#).

Example:

In the sample file `PowerClass_39_43.xml` under

`C:\r_s\instr\sem_std\WCDMA\3GPP`, these attributes are defined as follows:

- `Standard="W-CDMA 3GPP"`
- `LinkDirection="DL"`
- `PowerClass="(39,43)dBm"`

The "PowerClass" element

It is embedded in the "BaseFormat" element and contains settings information about the power classes. Up to four different power classes can be defined. For details refer to [chapter 5.6.5.4, "Power Classes"](#), on page 218. The child nodes and attributes of this element are shown in [table 5-14](#).

The "Range" element

This element is embedded in the "PowerClass" element. It contains the settings information of the range. There have to be at least three defined ranges: one reference range and at least one range to either side of the reference range. The maximum number of ranges is 30. Note that the R&S FSW uses the same ranges in each power class. Therefore, the contents of the ranges of each defined power class have to be identical to the first power class. An exception are the Start and Stop values of the two Limit nodes that are used to determine the power class. Note also, that there are two Limit nodes to be defined: one that gives the limit in absolute values and one in relative values. Make sure units for the Start and Stop nodes are identical for each Limit node.

For details refer to [chapter 5.6.5.1, "Sweep List"](#), on page 209. The child nodes and attributes of this element are shown in [table 5-15](#).

The following tables show the child nodes and attributes of each element and show if a child node or attribute is mandatory for the R&S FSW to interpret the file or not. Since the hierarchy of the XML can not be seen in the tables, either view one of the default files already stored on the R&S FSW in the "C:\r_s\instr\sem_std" directory or check the structure as shown below.

Below, a basic example of the structure of the file is shown, containing all mandatory attributes and child nodes. Note that the "PowerClass" element and the range element are themselves elements of the "BaseFormat" element and are to be inserted where noted. The separation is done here simply for reasons of a better overview. Also, no example values are given here to allow a quick reference to the tables above. *Italic font* shows the placeholders for the values.

- The "BaseFormat" element is structured as follows:
 - `<RS_SEM_ACP_FileFormat Version="1.0.0.0">`
 `<Name>"Standard"</Name>`
 `<Instrument>`
 `<Type>"Instrument Type"</Type>`
 `<Application>"Application"</Application>`
 `</Instrument>`
 `<LinkDirection Name="Name">`
 `<ReferencePower>`
 `<Method>"Method"</Method>`
 `</ReferencePower>`
 `<PowerClass Index="n">`
 `<!-- For contents of the PowerClass node see table 5-14 -->`
 `<!-- Define up to four PowerClass nodes -->`
 `</PowerClass>`
 `</LinkDirection>`
 `</RS_SEM_ACP_File>`
- The "PowerClass" element is structured as follows:
 - `<PowerClass Index="n">`
 `<StartPower Unit="dBm" InclusiveFlag="true" Value="StartPowerValue"/>`
 `<StopPower Unit="dBm" InclusiveFlag="false" Value="StopPowerValue"/>`
 `<DefaultLimitFailMode>"Limit Fail Mode"</DefaultLimitFailMode>`
 `<Range Index="n">`
 `<!-- For contents of the Range node see table 5-15 -->`

```

<!-- Define up to twenty Range nodes -->
</Range>
...
</PowerClass>

```

- The "Range" element is structured as follows:
 - <Range Index="n">
 - <Name="Name">
 - <ChannelType>"Channel Type"</Channel Type>
 - <WeightingFilter>
 - <Type>"FilterType"</Type>
 - <RollOffFactor>"Factor"</RollOffFactor>
 - <Bandwith>"Bandwidth"</Bandwidth>
 - </WeightingFilter>
 - <FrequencyRange>
 - <Start>"RangeStart"</Start>
 - <Stop>"RangeStop"</Stop>
 - </FrequencyRange>
 - <Limit>
 - <Start Unit="Unit" Value="Value"/>
 - <Stop Unit="Unit" Value="Value"/>
 - </Limit>
 - <Limit>
 - <Start Unit="Unit" Value="Value"/>
 - <Stop Unit="Unit" Value="Value"/>
 - </Limit>
 - <RBW Bandwidth="Bandwidth" Type="FilterType"/>
 - <VBW Bandwidth="Bandwidth"/>
 - <Detector>"Detector"</Detector>
 - <Sweep Mode="SweepMode" Time="SweepTime"/>
 - <Amplitude>
 - <ReferenceLevel Unit="dBm" Value="Value"/>
 - <RFAttenuation Mode="Auto" Unit="dB" Value="Value"/>
 - <Preamplifier State="State"/>
 - </Amplitude>
 - <MeasPointsMin>1</MeasPointsMin>
 - <CalcRuleMulti>Sum</CalcRuleMulti>
 - </Range>

Table 5-13: Attributes and child nodes of the BaseFormat element

Child Node	Attribute	Value	Parameter Description	Mand.
	FileFormatVersion	1.0.0.0		Yes
	Date	YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS	Date in ISO 8601 format	No
Name		<string>	Name of the standard	Yes
Instrument	Type	FSL	Name of the instrument	No
	Application	SA K72 K82	Name of the application	No

Spectrum Emission Mask (SEM) Measurement

Child Node	Attribute	Value	Parameter Description	Mand.
LinkDirection	Name	Downlink Uplink None		Yes
	ShortName	DL UL		No
Reference-Power				Yes
Method	TX Channel Power TX Channel Peak Power			Yes
Reference-Channel	<string>			No

Table 5-14: Attributes and child nodes of the PowerClass element

Child Node	Attribute	Value	Parameter Description	Mand.
StartPower	Value	<power in dBm>	The start power must be equal to the stop power of the previous power class. The StartPower value of the first range is -200	Yes
	Unit	dBm		Yes
	InclusiveFlag	true		Yes
StopPower	Value	<power in dBm>	The stop power must be equal to the start power of the next power class. The StopPower value of the last range is 200	Yes
	Unit	dBm		
	InclusiveFlag	false		Yes
DefaultLimitFailMode		Absolute Relative Absolute and Relative Absolute or Relative		Yes

Table 5-15: Attributes and child nodes of the Range element (normal ranges)

Child Node	Attribute	Value	Parameter Description	Mand.
	Index	0...19	Indices are continuous and have to start with 0	Yes
	Name	<string>	Name of the range	Only if ReferenceChannel contains a name and the range is the reference range
	Short-Name	<string>	Short name of the range	No
ChannelType		TX Adjacent		Yes

Spectrum Emission Mask (SEM) Measurement

Child Node	Attribute	Value	Parameter Description	Mand.
WeightingFilter				Only if ReferencePower method is TX Channel Power and the range is the reference range
Type		RRC CFilter	Type of the weighting filter	Yes
Roll Off Factor		0...1	Excess bandwidth of the filter	Only if the filter type is RRC
Bandwidth		<bandwidth in Hz>	Filter bandwidth	Only if the filter type is RRC
FrequencyRange				Yes
Start		<frequency in Hz>	Start value of the range	Yes
Stop		<frequency in Hz>	Stop value of the range	Yes
Limit		dBm/Hz dBm dBc dBr dB	A Range must contain exactly two limit nodes; one of the limit nodes has to have a relative unit (e.g. dBc), the other one must have an absolute unit (e.g. dBm)	Yes
Start	Value	<numeric_value>	Power limit at start frequency	Yes
	Unit	dBm/Hz dBm dBc dBr dB	Sets the unit of the start value	
Stop	Value	<numeric_value>	Power limit at stop frequency	
	Unit	dBm/Hz dBm dBc dBr dB	Sets the unit of the stop value	
LimitFailMode		Absolute Relative Absolute and Relative Absolute or Relative	If used, it has to be identical to DefaultLimitFailMode	No
RBW	Bandwidth	<bandwidth in Hz>	"RBW" on page 211	Yes
	Type	NORM PULS CFIL RRC		No
VBW	Bandwidth	<bandwidth in Hz>	"VBW" on page 211	Yes
Detector		NEG POS SAMP RMS AVER QUAS	If used, it has to be identical in all ranges.	No
Sweep	Mode	Manual Auto	"Sweep Time Mode" on page 211	Yes
	Time	<time in sec>	"Sweep Time" on page 212	No
Amplitude				No

Spectrum Emission Mask (SEM) Measurement

Child Node	Attribute	Value	Parameter Description	Mand.
ReferenceLevel	Value	<power in dBm>	"Ref. Level" on page 212	Yes, if the ReferenceLevel child node is used
	Unit	dBm	Defines dBm as unit	Yes, if the ReferenceLevel node is used
RFAttenuation	Mode	Manual Auto	"RF Att. Mode" on page 212	Yes, if the ReferenceLevel child node is used
Preamplifier		ON OFF	"Preamp" on page 212	Yes

5.6.8.2 ASCII File Export Format (Spectrum Emission Mask)

When trace data from an SEM measurement is exported, the data is stored in ASCII format as described below. The first part of the file lists information about the signal analyzer and the general setup.

File contents	Explanation
File header	
Type;FSW-26;	Model
Version;1.00;	Firmware version
Date;31.Mar 11;	Storage date of data set
Mode;ANALYZER;SEM;	Operating mode and measurement function
Center Freq;1325000000.000000;Hz	X-axis settings
Freq Offset;0.000000;Hz	
Span;25500000.000000;Hz	
x-Axis;LIN;	
Start;13237250000.000000;Hz	
Stop;13262750000.000000;Hz	
Level Offset;0.000000;dB	Y-axis settings
Ref Position;100.000000;%	
y-Axis;LOG;	
Level Range;100.000000;dB	
Trace settings	
Trace Mode;CLR/WRITE;	
Detector;RMS;	
Sweep Count;0;	
Trace 1;;	

File contents	Explanation
x-Unit;Hz;	
y-Unit;dBm;	
List evaluation settings	
Margin;200;	Peak List margin
Reference range settings	
RefType; CPOWER;	Reference power type
TxBandwidth;3840000;;Hz	Channel power settings
Filter State; ON;	
Alpha;0.22;	
PeaksPerRange;1;	Max. number of peaks per range to be detected
Values;2;	Number of detected peaks
File data section	
0;-12750000;-2515000;30000;13242367500;-43.844722747802734;-0.33028793334960938;49.669712066650391;FAIL;	Measured peak values: <range number>; <start frequency>; <stop frequency>; <resolution bandwidth of range>; <frequency of peak>; <absolute power in dBm of peak>; <relative power in dBc of peak>; (related to the channel power) <distance to the limit line in dB>; (positive value means above the limit) <limit fail (pass = 0, fail =1)>;
2;2515000;12750000;30000;13257632500;-43.844722747802734;-0.33028793334960938;49.669712066650391;FAIL;	

5.7 Spurious Emissions Measurement

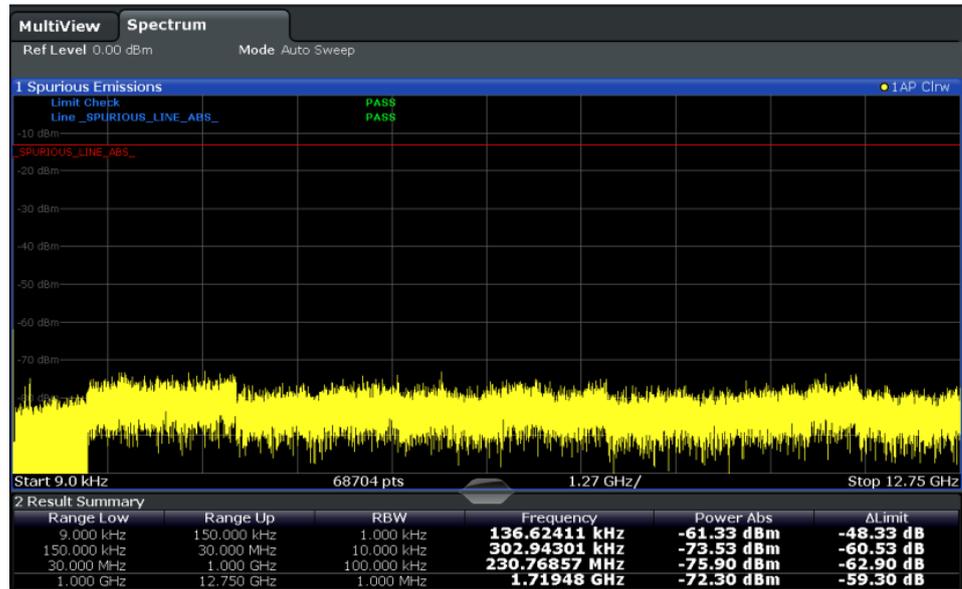
The R&S FSW supports Spurious Emissions measurements.

- [About the Measurement](#).....238
- [Spurious Emissions Measurement Results](#).....239
- [Spurious Emissions Basics](#).....240
- [Spurious Emissions Measurement Configuration](#).....242
- [How to Perform a Spurious Emissions Measurement](#).....248
- [Reference: ASCII Export File Format \(Spurious\)](#).....249

5.7.1 About the Measurement

The Spurious Emissions measurement monitors unwanted RF products outside the assigned frequency band generated by an amplifier. The spurious emissions are usu-

ally measured across a wide frequency range. The Spurious Emissions measurement allows a flexible definition of all parameters. A result table indicates the largest deviations of the absolute power from the limit line for each range, and the results can be checked against defined limits automatically.



5.7.2 Spurious Emissions Measurement Results

The measured signal, including any spurious emissions, and optionally the detected peaks are displayed in the Spurious Emissions measurement diagram. If defined, the limit lines and the limit check results are also indicated. In addition to the graphical results, a result table can be displayed to evaluate the measured powers and limit check results (see also [chapter 5.7.3.2, "Limit Lines in Spurious Measurements"](#), on page 241). The details of the evaluation list can be configured.

Range Low	Range Up	RBW	Frequency	Power Abs	ΔLimit
9.000 kHz	150.000 kHz	1.000 kHz	136.62411 kHz	-61.33 dBm	-48.33 dB
150.000 kHz	30.000 MHz	10.000 kHz	302.94301 kHz	-73.53 dBm	-60.53 dB
30.000 MHz	1.000 GHz	100.000 kHz	230.76857 MHz	-75.90 dBm	-62.90 dB
1.000 GHz	12.750 GHz	1.000 MHz	1.71948 GHz	-72.30 dBm	-59.30 dB

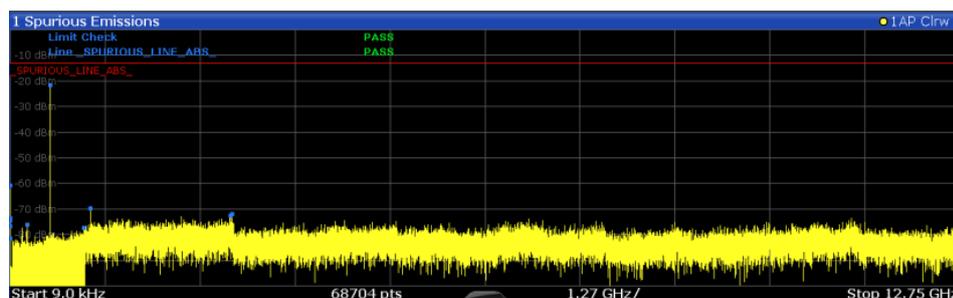
The following information is provided in the evaluation list for each range:

Column	Description
Range Low	Frequency range start for the range the peak value belongs to
Range Up	Frequency range end for the range the peak value belongs to
RBW	RBW of the range
Frequency	Frequency at the peak value
Power Abs	Absolute power level at the peak value
ΔLimit	Deviation of the absolute power level from the defined limit for the peak value

By default, one peak per range is displayed. However, you can change the settings to:

- Display all peaks
- Display a certain number of peaks per range
- Display only peaks that exceed a threshold ("Margin")

In addition to listing the peaks in the list evaluation, detected peaks can be indicated by blue squares in the diagram.



Furthermore, you can save the evaluation list to a file.

Retrieving Results via Remote Control

The measured spurious values of the displayed trace can be retrieved using the `TRAC:DATA? SPUR` command (see `TRACe<n> [:DATA]` on page 922).

5.7.3 Spurious Emissions Basics

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

- [Ranges and Range Settings](#)..... 240
- [Limit Lines in Spurious Measurements](#)..... 241

5.7.3.1 Ranges and Range Settings

Conditions for ranges

The following rules apply to ranges:

- The minimum span of a range is 20 Hz.
- The individual ranges must not overlap (but may have gaps).
- The maximum number of ranges is 30 (in firmware versions < 1.60: 20 ranges).
- The maximum number of sweep points in all ranges is limited to 100001.

If you set a span that is smaller than the overall span of the ranges, the measurement includes only the ranges that lie within the defined span and have a minimum span of 20 Hz.



Defining ranges by remote control

In Spurious Emissions measurements, there are no remote commands to insert new ranges between existing ranges directly. However, you can delete or re-define the existing ranges to create the required order.

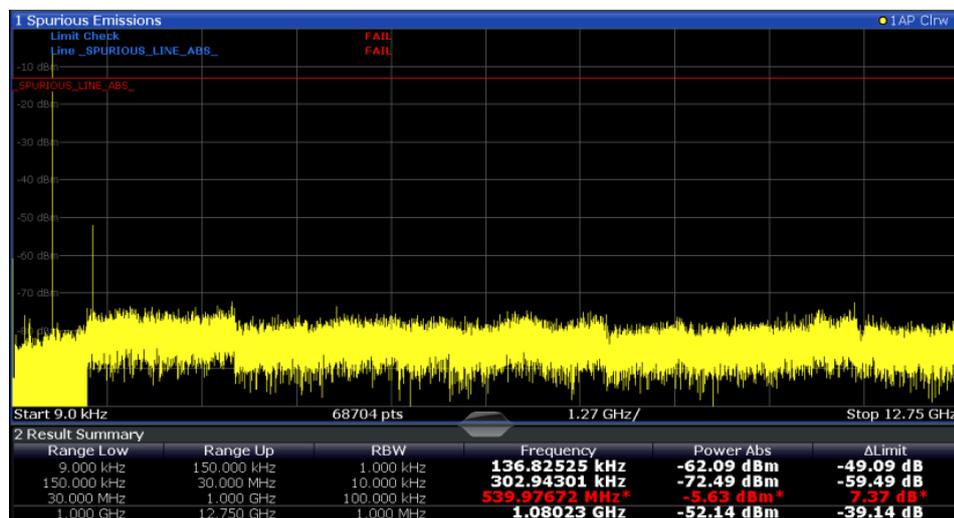
A remote command example for defining parameters and ranges in Spurious Emissions measurements is described in [chapter 11.5.7.6, "Programming Example: Spurious Emissions Measurement"](#), on page 775.

5.7.3.2 Limit Lines in Spurious Measurements

Limit lines allow you to check the measured data against specified limit values. Generally, it is possible to define limit lines for any measurement in the Spectrum application using the LINES key. For Spurious measurements, however, a special limit line is available via the "Sweep List", and it is strongly recommended that you use only this limit line definition.

In the "Sweep List" you can define a limit line that varies its level according to the specified frequency ranges. A distinguished limit line is automatically defined according to the current "Sweep List" settings every time the settings change. This limit line is labeled "_SPURIOUS_LINE_ABS_<xxx>", where <xxx> is an index to distinguish limit lines between different measurement channels.

If a limit check is activated in the "Sweep List", the "_SPURIOUS_LINE_ABS" limit line is indicated by a red line in the display, and the result of the limit check is indicated at the top of the diagram. Note that only "Pass" or "Fail" is indicated; a "margin" function as for general limit lines is not available. Also, only absolute limits can be checked, not relative ones.



As for general limit lines, the results of each limit line check are displayed (here: "_SPURIOUS_LINE_ABS"), as well as the combined result for all defined limit lines ("Limit Check").

The limit check is considered to be "failed" if any signal level outside the absolute limits is measured.

In addition to the limit line itself, the largest deviations of the absolute power from the limit line for each range are displayed in the evaluation list if the limit check is activated. Values that exceed the limit are indicated in red and by an asterisk (*).



Although a margin functionality is not available for the limit check, a margin (threshold) for the peak values to be displayed in the evaluation list can be defined in the list evaluation settings. Furthermore, you can define how many peaks per range are listed. For details see [chapter 5.7.4.3, "List Evaluation"](#), on page 246.

5.7.4 Spurious Emissions Measurement Configuration

Spurious emissions measurements are selected via the "Spurious Emissions" button in the "Select Measurement" dialog box. The measurement is started immediately with the default settings. It can be configured via the MEAS CONFIG key or in the "Spurious Emissions" dialog box, which is displayed when you select the "Spurious Setup" button in the "Overview" or the "Sweep List" softkey from the "Spurious Emissions" menu.

For details on using the configuration "Overview", see [chapter 6.1, "Configuration Overview"](#), on page 312.

The remote commands required to perform these tasks are described in [chapter 11.5.7, "Measuring Spurious Emissions"](#), on page 765.

The following settings are available in individual tabs of the "Spurious Emissions" configuration dialog box, or via softkeys in the "SpurEm" menu.

- [Sweep List](#).....242
- [Adjusting the X-Axis to the Range Definitions](#).....246
- [List Evaluation](#).....246

5.7.4.1 Sweep List

For Spurious Emissions measurements, the input signal is split into several frequency ranges which are swept individually and for which different limitations apply. In the "Sweep List" dialog box you configure the individual frequency ranges and limits.



If you edit the sweep list, always follow the rules and consider the limitations described in [chapter 5.7.3.1, "Ranges and Range Settings"](#), on page 240.

	Range 1	Range 2	Range 3	Range 4
Range Start	9 kHz	150 kHz	30 MHz	1 GHz
Range Stop	150 kHz	30 MHz	1 GHz	12.75 GHz
Filter Type	Normal(3...	Normal(3...	Normal(3...	Normal(3...
Res BW	1 kHz	10 kHz	100 kHz	1 MHz
Video BW	3 kHz	30 kHz	300 kHz	3 MHz
Sweep Time Mode	Auto	Auto	Auto	Auto
Sweep Time	4.19 ms	837 µs	2.64 ms	707 µs
Detector	RMS	RMS	RMS	RMS
Ref. Level	0 dBm	0 dBm	0 dBm	0 dBm
RF Att. Mode	Auto	Auto	Auto	Auto
RF Attenuator	10 dB	10 dB	10 dB	10 dB
Sweep Points	701	4001	32001	32001
Stop After Sweep	Off	Off	Off	Off
Transducer	None	None	None	None
Limit Check	Absolute	Absolute	Absolute	Absolute
Abs Limit Start	-13 dBm	-13 dBm	-13 dBm	-13 dBm
Abs Limit Stop	-13 dBm	-13 dBm	-13 dBm	-13 dBm

Buttons: Insert before Range, Insert after Range, Delete Range, Adjust X-Axis

Range Start / Range Stop	243
Filter Type	243
RBW	244
VBW	244
Sweep Time Mode	244
Sweep Time	244
Detector	244
Ref. Level	244
RF Att. Mode	245
RF Attenuator	245
Preamp	245
Sweep Points	245
Stop After Sweep	245
Transducer	245
Limit Check	246
Abs Limit Start/Stop	246
Insert before/after Range	246
Delete Range	246

Range Start / Range Stop

Sets the start frequency/stop frequency of the selected range.

If you set a span that is smaller than the overall span of the ranges, the measurement includes only the ranges that lie within the defined span and have a minimum span of 20 Hz.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>[:FREQuency]:START on page 769

[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>[:FREQuency]:STOP on page 769

Filter Type

Sets the filter type for this range.

For details on filter types see [chapter 6.5.1.6, "Which Data May Pass: Filter Types"](#), on page 406.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:FILTer:TYPE` on page 768

RBW

Sets the RBW value for this range.

For details on the RBW see [chapter 6.5.1.1, "Separating Signals by Selecting an Appropriate Resolution Bandwidth"](#), on page 403.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:BANDwidth[:RESolution]` on page 766

VBW

Sets the VBW value for this range.

For details on the VBW see [chapter 6.5.1.2, "Smoothing the Trace Using the Video Bandwidth"](#), on page 404.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:BANDwidth:VIDeo` on page 766

Sweep Time Mode

Activates or deactivates the auto mode for the sweep time.

For details on the sweep time mode see [chapter 6.5.1.7, "How Long the Data is Measured: Sweep Time"](#), on page 407

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:SWEep:TIME:AUTO` on page 773

Sweep Time

Sets the sweep time value for the range.

For details on the sweep time see [chapter 6.5.1.7, "How Long the Data is Measured: Sweep Time"](#), on page 407

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:SWEep:TIME` on page 772

Detector

Sets the detector for the range.

For details refer to [chapter 7.3.1.1, "Mapping Samples to Sweep Points with the Trace Detector"](#), on page 452.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:DETector` on page 767

Ref. Level

Sets the reference level for the range.

For details on the reference level see [chapter 6.4.1.1, "Reference Level"](#), on page 393.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:RLeVel` on page 772

RF Att. Mode

Activates or deactivates the auto mode for RF attenuation.

For details on attenuation see [chapter 6.4.1.2, "RF Attenuation"](#), on page 394.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:INPut:ATTenuation:AUTO` on page 770

RF Attenuator

Sets the attenuation value for that range.

For details on attenuation see [chapter 6.4.1.2, "RF Attenuation"](#), on page 394.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:INPut:ATTenuation` on page 770

Preamp

Switches the preamplifier on or off.

For details on the preamplifier see ["Preamplifier \(option B24\)"](#) on page 399.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:INPut:GAIN:STate` on page 770

Sweep Points

Sets the number of sweep points for the specified range.

For details on sweep points see [chapter 6.5.1.8, "How Much Data is Measured: Sweep Points and Sweep Count"](#), on page 407.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:POINTs[:VALue]` on page 772

Stop After Sweep

This command configures the sweep behavior.

"ON" The R&S FSW stops after one range is swept and continues only if you confirm (a message box is displayed).

"OFF" The R&S FSW sweeps all ranges in one go.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe:BReak` on page 767

Transducer

Sets a transducer for the specified range. You can only choose a transducer that fulfills the following conditions:

- The transducer overlaps or equals the span of the range.
- The x-axis is linear.
- The unit is dB.

For details on transducers see [chapter 9.2, "Basics on Transducer Factors"](#), on page 566.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:TRANsducer` on page 773

Limit Check

Activates or deactivates the limit check for all ranges.

For details on limit checks see [chapter 5.7.3.2, "Limit Lines in Spurious Measurements"](#), on page 241.

"Absolute" Signal is checked against absolute limit values

"None" No limit check is performed.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe:LIMit:STATe` on page 771

`CALCulate:LIMit<k>:FAIL?` on page 987

Abs Limit Start/Stop

Sets an absolute limit value at the start or stop frequency of the range [dBm].

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:LIMit:START` on page 771

`[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:LIMit:STOP` on page 771

Insert before/after Range

Inserts a new range to the left of the currently focused range (before) or to the right (after). The range numbers of the currently focused range and all higher ranges are increased accordingly. The maximum number of ranges is 30.

Delete Range

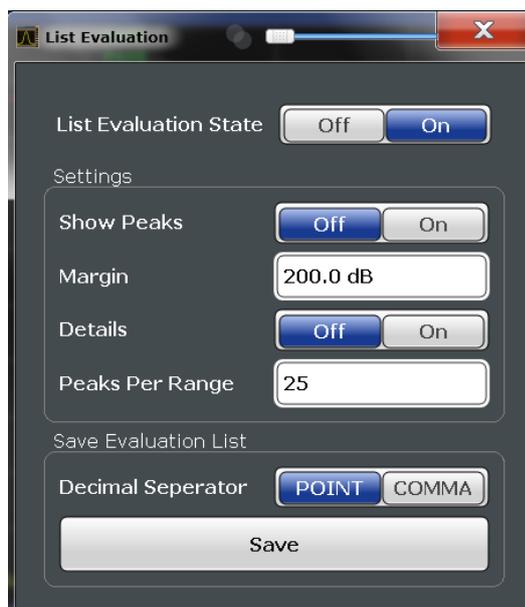
Deletes the currently focused range. The range numbers are updated accordingly.

5.7.4.2 Adjusting the X-Axis to the Range Definitions

The frequency axis of the measurement diagram can be adjusted automatically so that the span of all sweep list ranges corresponds to the displayed span. Thus, the x-axis range is set from the start frequency of the first sweep range to the stop frequency of the last sweep range.

5.7.4.3 List Evaluation

In the "List Evaluation" dialog box, which is displayed when you select the "Evaluations" button in the "Overview" or the "List Evaluation" softkey in the "Spurious Emissions" menu, you configure the contents and display of the result list.



List Evaluation State.....	247
Show Peaks.....	247
Margin.....	247
Details.....	247
Peaks per Range.....	248
Saving the Evaluation List.....	248

List Evaluation State

Activates or deactivates the list evaluation.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:ESpectrum:PSEarch|PEAKsearch:AUTO](#) on page 760

[TRACe<n>\[:DATA\]](#) on page 922

Show Peaks

If activated, all peaks that have been detected during an active list evaluation are marked with blue squares in the diagram.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:ESpectrum:PSEarch|PEAKsearch:PSHow](#) on page 761

Margin

Although a margin functionality is not available for the limit check, a margin (threshold) for the peak values to be displayed in the evaluation list (and diagram, if activated) can be defined. Only peaks that exceed the margin value are displayed.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:ESpectrum:PSEarch|PEAKsearch:MARGIN](#) on page 761

Details

Configures how detailed the list in the Result Summary is.

On	Includes all detected peaks (up to a maximum defined by "Peaks per Range").
Off	Includes only one peak per range.

Peaks per Range

Defines the maximum number of peaks per range that are stored in the list. Once the selected number of peaks has been reached, the peak search is stopped in the current range and continued in the next range. The maximum value is 50.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:PSEarch|PEAKsearch:SUBRanges](#) on page 774

Saving the Evaluation List

Exports the evaluation list of the Spurious Emissions measurement to an ASCII file for evaluation in an external application. If necessary, change the decimal separator for evaluation in other languages.

Define the file name and storage location in the file selection dialog box that is displayed when you select the "Save" function.

For details see ["How to Save the Spurious Emissions Evaluation List"](#) on page 249.

Remote command:

[MMEMory:STORe:LIST](#) on page 1013

[FORMat:DEXPort:DSEParator](#) on page 991

5.7.5 How to Perform a Spurious Emissions Measurement

1. Press the MEAS key, then select the "Spurious Emissions" measurement.
2. Define the span of the signal to be monitored in the general span settings.
3. Select the "Overview" softkey, then select the "Spurious Setup" button.
The "Spurious Emissions" dialog box is displayed.
4. Split the frequency span of the measurement into ranges for signal parts with similar characteristics.
Define the required ranges in the "Sweep List" using the "Insert before Range" and "Insert after Range" buttons, which refer to the currently selected range.
5. Define the measurement parameters for each range as required.
6. Optionally, define a limit check.
 - a) Activate the limit check by setting "Limit Check" to "Absolute". The limit check is always activated or deactivated for all ranges simultaneously.
 - b) Define the limit line's start and stop values for each range of the signal. If a signal level higher than the defined limit is measured, the limit check fails, which may indicate a spurious emission.
7. Configure the peak detection during a Spurious Emissions measurement: select the "Evaluations" button in the "Overview".

- To indicate the determined peaks in the display, activate the "Show Peaks" option.
 - To restrict peak detection, define a "Margin". Only peaks that exceed this value are detected.
 - To allow for more peaks per range to be detected than the default 1, increase the "Peaks Per Range" value and set "Details" to "On".
8. Start a sweep.
The determined powers and limit deviations for each range are indicated in the evaluation list. If activated, the peak power levels for each range are also indicated in the diagram.
 9. To save the evaluation list, export the results to a file as described in ["How to Save the Spurious Emissions Evaluation List"](#) on page 249.

How to Save the Spurious Emissions Evaluation List

The evaluation list from a Spurious Emissions measurement can be saved to a file, which can be exported to another application for further analysis, for example.

1. Configure and perform an Spurious Emissions measurement as described in [chapter 5.7.5, "How to Perform a Spurious Emissions Measurement"](#), on page 248.
2. Select the "Evaluations" button in the "Overview".
3. If necessary, change the "Decimal Separator" to "COMMA" for evaluation in other languages.
4. Select the "Save" button.
5. In the file selection dialog box, select a storage location and file name for the result file.
6. Select the "Save" button.

The file with the specified name and the extension `.dat` is stored in the defined storage location.

5.7.6 Reference: ASCII Export File Format (Spurious)

The file has a header containing important parameters for scaling, several data sections containing the sweep settings per range, and a data section containing the peak list.

The header data is made up of three columns, separated by ';', with the syntax:
parameter name; numeric value; basic unit

File contents	Explanation
File header	
Type;FSW-26;	Model

File contents	Explanation
Version;1.00;	Firmware version
Date;31.Mar 11;	Storage date of data set
Mode;ANALYZER; SPURIOUS;	Operating mode and measurement function
Center Freq;13250000000.000000;Hz	X-axis settings
Freq Offset;0.000000;Hz	
Span;26499982000.000000;Hz	
x-Axis;LIN;	
Start;9000.000000;Hz Stop;8000000000.000000;Hz	
Level Offset;0.000000;dB	Y-axis settings
Ref Position;100.000000;%	
y-Axis;LOG;	
Level Range;100.000000;dB	
Trace settings	
Trace Mode;CLR/WRITE;	
Sweep Count;1;	
TRACE 1:	
Trace Mode;CLR/WRITE;	
x-Unit;Hz;	
y-Unit;dBm;	
List evaluation settings	
Margin;6.000000;s	Peak List margin
PeaksPerRange;25;	Max. number of peaks per range to be detected
Values;3;	Number of detected peaks
File data section	
0;9000;150000;1000;79500;-25.006643295288086;-12.006643295288086;PASS; 0;9000;150000;1000;101022.11126961483;-47.075111389160156;-34.075111389160156;PASS; 0;9000;150000;1000;58380.171184022824;-47.079341888427734;-34.079341888427734;PASS;	Measured peak values: <range number>; <start frequency>; <stop frequency>; <resolution bandwidth of range>; <frequency of peak>; <absolute power in dBm of peak>; <distance to the limit line in dB>; (positive value means above the limit) <limit fail (pass = 0, fail =1)>;

5.8 Statistical Measurements (APD, CCDF)

To measure the amplitude distribution, the R&S FSW has simple measurement functions to determine both the Amplitude Probability Distribution (APD) and the Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function (CCDF). Only one of the signal statistic functions can be switched on at a time.

- [About the Measurements](#)..... 251
- [Typical Applications](#)..... 251
- [APD and CCDF Results](#)..... 252
- [APD and CCDF Basics - Gated Triggering](#)..... 254
- [APD and CCDF Configuration](#)..... 255
- [How to Perform an APD or CCDF Measurement](#)..... 261
- [Examples](#)..... 262
- [Optimizing and Troubleshooting the Measurement](#)..... 265

5.8.1 About the Measurements

The probability of amplitude values can be measured with the Amplitude Probability Distribution function (APD). During a selectable measurement time all occurring amplitude values are assigned to an amplitude range. The number of amplitude values in the individual ranges is counted and the result is displayed as a histogram.

Alternatively, the Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function (CCDF) can be displayed. It shows the probability that the mean signal power amplitude will be exceeded in percent.

Only one of the signal statistic functions can be switched on at a time. When a statistic function is switched on, the R&S FSW is set into zero span mode automatically. The R&S FSW measures the statistics of the signal applied to the RF input with the defined analysis bandwidth. To avoid affecting the peak amplitudes the video bandwidth is automatically set to 10 times the analysis bandwidth. The sample detector is used for detecting the video voltage.

Statistic measurements on pulsed signals can be performed using a gated trigger. For details see [chapter 5.8.4, "APD and CCDF Basics - Gated Triggering"](#), on page 254.

5.8.2 Typical Applications

Digital modulated signals are similar to white noise within the transmit channel, but are different in their amplitude distribution. In order to transmit the modulated signal without distortion, all amplitudes of the signal have to be transmitted linearly from the output power amplifier. Most critical are the peak amplitude values. Degradation in transmit quality caused by a transmitter two port network is dependent on the amplitude of the peak values as well as on their probability.

If modulation types are used that do not have a constant envelope in zero span, the transmitter has to handle peak amplitudes that are greater than the average power. This includes all modulation types that involve amplitude modulation, QPSK for exam-

ple. CDMA transmission modes in particular may have power peaks that are large compared to the average power.

For signals of this kind, the transmitter must provide large reserves for the peak power to prevent signal compression and thus an increase of the bit error rate at the receiver. The peak power or the crest factor of a signal is therefore an important transmitter design criterion. The crest factor is defined as the peak power to mean power ratio or, logarithmically, as the peak level minus the average level of the signal. To reduce power consumption and cut costs, transmitters are not designed for the largest power that could ever occur, but for a power that has a specified probability of being exceeded (e.g. 0.01 %).

The statistical functions provide information on such signal criteria.

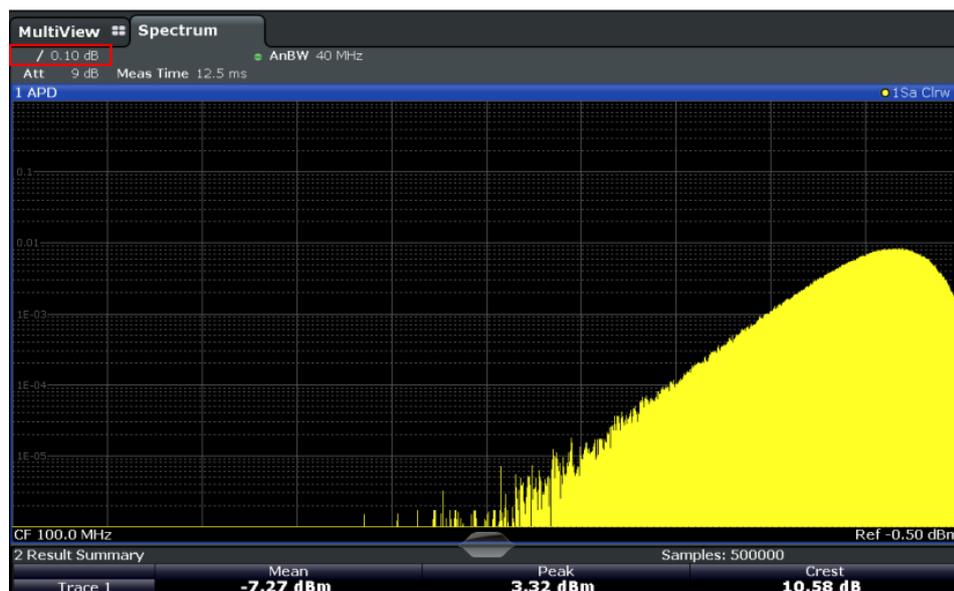
5.8.3 APD and CCDF Results

Amplitude Probability Distribution (APD)

As a result of the Amplitude Probability Distribution (APD) function, the probability of measured amplitude values is displayed. During a selectable measurement time all measured amplitude values are assigned to an amplitude range (*bin*). The number of amplitude values in the individual ranges is counted and the result is displayed as a histogram. Each bar of the histogram represents the percentage of measured amplitudes within the specific amplitude range. The x-axis represents the amplitude values and is scaled in absolute values (dBm).



The size of each amplitude range (bin) determines the resolution of the histogram and is indicated in the channel bar, for example / 0.10 dB. In this case, a single bar in the histogram represents an amplitude range of 0.10 dB.



In addition to the histogram, a result table is displayed containing the following information:

- Number of samples used for calculation
- For each displayed trace:
 - Mean amplitude
 - Peak amplitude
 - Crest factor

The crest factor is defined as the peak power to mean power ratio or, logarithmically, as the peak level minus the average level of the signal.

Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function (CCDF)

The Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function (CCDF) shows the probability that the mean signal power amplitude will be exceeded in percent. The level above the mean power is plotted along the x-axis of the graph. The origin of the axis corresponds to the mean power level. The probability that a level will be exceeded is plotted along the y-axis.



A red line indicates the ideal Gaussian distribution for the measured amplitude range.

The displayed amplitude range is indicated as "Mean Pwr + <x dB>"

In addition to the histogram, a result table is displayed containing the following information:

- Number of samples used for calculation
- For each displayed trace:

Mean	Mean power
Peak	Peak power
Crest	Crest factor (peak power – mean power)
10 %	Level values over 10 % above mean power
1 %	Level values over 1 % above mean power
0,1 %	Level values over 0,1 % above mean power
0,01 %	Level values over 0,01 % above mean power

Percent marker

In addition to the results for specific percentages in the table, a percent marker can be activated for a freely selectable percentage. This marker indicates how many level values are over <x> % above the mean power.



Percent marker

As all markers, the percent marker can be moved simply by selecting it with a finger or mouse cursor and dragging it to the desired position.

Diagram Scaling

The scaling for both the x-axis and y-axis of the statistics diagram can be configured. In particular, you can restrict the range of amplitudes to be evaluated and the probabilities to be displayed.

Remote commands:

`CALCulate<n>:STATistics:CCDF:X<t>?` on page 785

`CALCulate:STATistics:RESult<t>?` on page 785

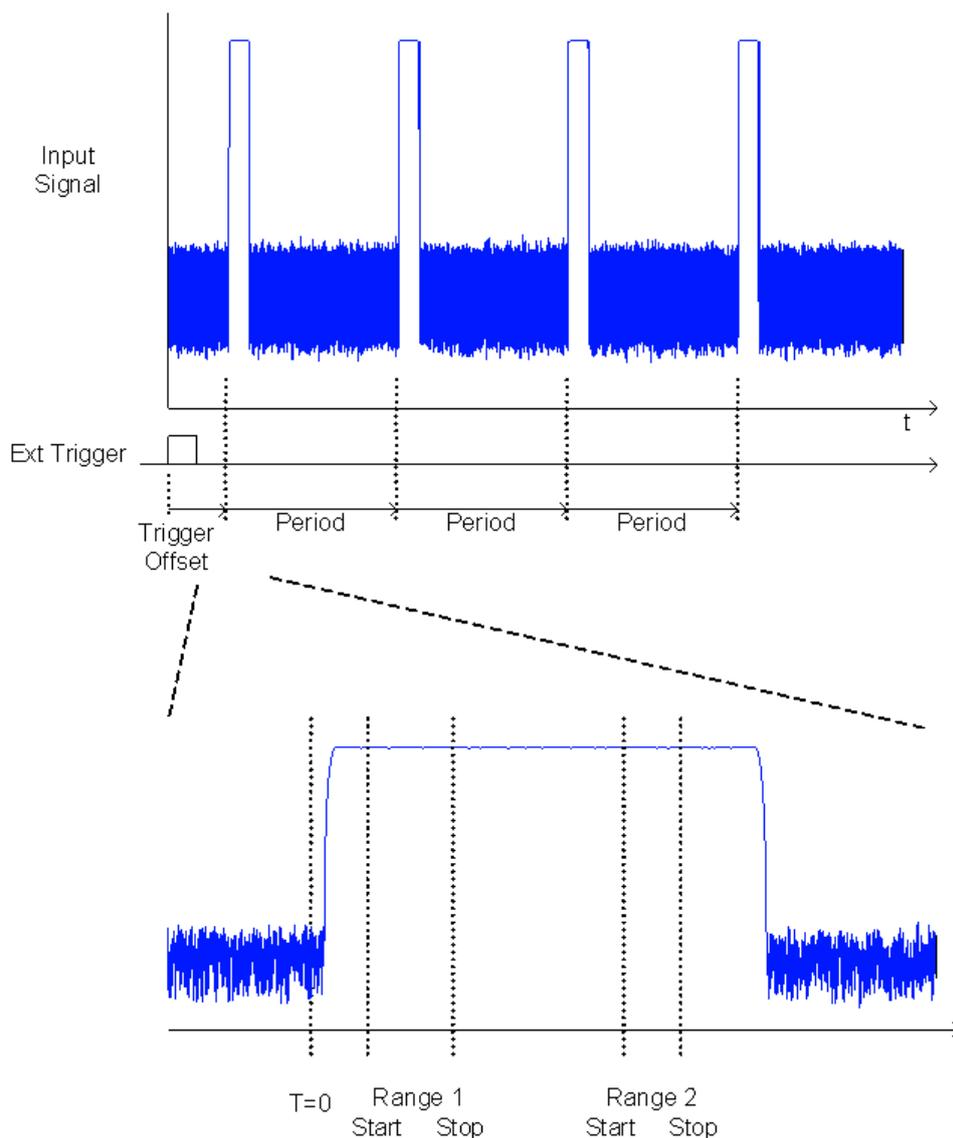
5.8.4 APD and CCDF Basics - Gated Triggering

Statistic measurements on pulsed signals can be performed using a gated trigger. An external frame trigger is required as a time (frame) reference.

The gate ranges define the part of the measured data taken into account for the statistics calculation. These ranges are defined relative to a reference point T=0. The gate interval is repeated for each period until the end of the capture buffer.

The reference point T=0 is defined by the external trigger event and the instrument's trigger offset.

For each trace you can define up to 3 separate ranges of a single period to be traced.



5.8.5 APD and CCDF Configuration

Configuration consists of the following settings:

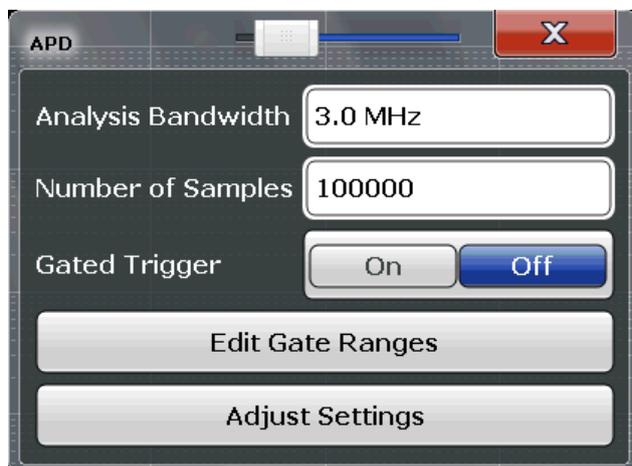
- [Basic Settings](#)..... 255
- [Gate Range Definition for APD and CCDF](#) 257
- [Scaling for Statistics Diagrams](#)..... 259

5.8.5.1 Basic Settings

APD measurements are selected via the "APD" button in the "Select Measurement" dialog box. CCDF measurements are selected via the "CCDF" button in the "Select Measurement" dialog box. The measurements are started immediately with the default settings. They can be configured via the MEAS CONFIG key or in the "APD/CCDF"

dialog boxes, which are displayed as a tab in the "Analysis" dialog box or when you select the "APD Config" softkey from the "APD" menu or the "CCDF Config" softkey from the "CCDF" menu.

The remote commands required to perform these tasks are described in [chapter 11.5.8, "Analyzing Statistics \(APD, CCDF\)"](#), on page 778.



Both dialog boxes are identical except for the "Percent Marker" setting, which is only available for CCDF measurements.

Percent Marker (CCDF only)	256
Analysis Bandwidth	256
Number of Samples	257
Gated Trigger	257
Edit Gate Ranges	257
Adjust Settings	257

Percent Marker (CCDF only)

Defines a probability value. Thus, the power which is exceeded with a given probability can be determined very easily. If marker 1 is deactivated, it is switched on automatically.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:Y:PERCent` on page 779

Analysis Bandwidth

Defines the analysis bandwidth.

For correct measurement of the signal statistics, the analysis bandwidth has to be wider than the signal bandwidth in order to measure the peaks of the signal amplitude correctly. To avoid influencing the peak amplitudes, the video bandwidth is automatically set to 10 MHz. The sample detector is used for detecting the video voltage.

The calculated measurement time is displayed for reference only.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]` on page 836

Number of Samples

Defines the number of power measurements that are taken into account for the statistics.

For statistics measurements with the R&S FSW, the number of samples to be measured is defined instead of the sweep time. Since only statistically independent samples contribute to statistics, the sweep or measurement time is calculated automatically and displayed in the channel bar ("Meas Time"). The samples are statistically independent if the time difference is at least 1/RBW. The measurement time is, therefore, expressed as follows:

$$\text{Meas Time} = N_{\text{Samples}}/\text{RBW}$$

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:STATistics:NSAMples` on page 779

Gated Trigger

Activates and deactivates gating for statistics functions for the ACP and the CCDF measurements. If activated, the trigger source is changed to "External Trigger 1". The gate ranges are defined using the [Edit Gate Ranges](#) function.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:TRACe<k>[:STATe<range>]` on page 781

Edit Gate Ranges

Opens a dialog box to configure up to 3 gate ranges for each trace. For details see [chapter 5.8.5.2, "Gate Range Definition for APD and CCDF"](#), on page 257.

Adjust Settings

Adjusts the level settings according to the measured difference between peak and minimum power for APD measurement or peak and mean power for CCDF measurement in order to obtain maximum power resolution. Adjusts the reference level to the current input signal.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:AUTO ONCE` on page 783

5.8.5.2 Gate Range Definition for APD and CCDF

Gate ranges for gated triggering in statistical measurements can be configured in the "Gate Ranges" dialog box, which is displayed when you select the "Edit Gate Ranges" button in the "APD" or "CCDF" configuration dialog boxes.

For background information on defining gate ranges see [chapter 5.8.4, "APD and CCDF Basics - Gated Triggering"](#), on page 254.

The remote commands required to perform these tasks are described in [chapter 11.5.8.3, "Using Gate Ranges for Statistical Measurements"](#), on page 780.

	Trace 1	Trace 2	Trace 3	Trace 4	Trace 5	Trace 6
Comment						
Period	2 ms					
Range 1 Use	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
Range 1 Start	0 s	0 s	0 s	0 s	0 s	0 s
Range 1 Stop	1 ms					
Range 2 Use	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
Range 2 Start	2 ms					
Range 2 Stop	3 ms					
Range 3 Use	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
Range 3 Start	4 ms					
Range 3 Stop	5 ms					

Up to three ranges can be defined for each of the six available traces.

[Comment](#).....258
[Period](#).....258
[Range <x> Use](#).....258
[Range <x> Start/Stop](#).....258

Comment

An optional comment can be defined for the gate range settings of each trace.

Remote command:

[SENSe:] SWEep:EGATe:TRACe<k>:COMMENT on page 780

Period

Length of the period to be traced. The period is the same for all traces. If you change the period for one trace, it is automatically changed for all traces.

Make sure the defined period is not longer than the total measurement time of the current measurement. Keep in mind that the measurement time depends on the bandwidth and the number of samples (see "Number of Samples" on page 257). The current measurement time is indicated as "Meas Time" in the channel bar.

Remote command:

[SENSe:] SWEep:EGATe:TRACe:PERiod on page 780

Range <x> Use

Activates tracing of the defined range during a gated measurement.

Remote command:

[SENSe:] SWEep:EGATe:TRACe<k>[:STATe<range>] on page 781

Range <x> Start/Stop

Defines the start and stop points of the range within the tracing period. Make sure the value for the stopping time is smaller than the length of the period.

Note: You can define the time values with a greater numerical resolution than is displayed; the values are only rounded for display.

Remote command:

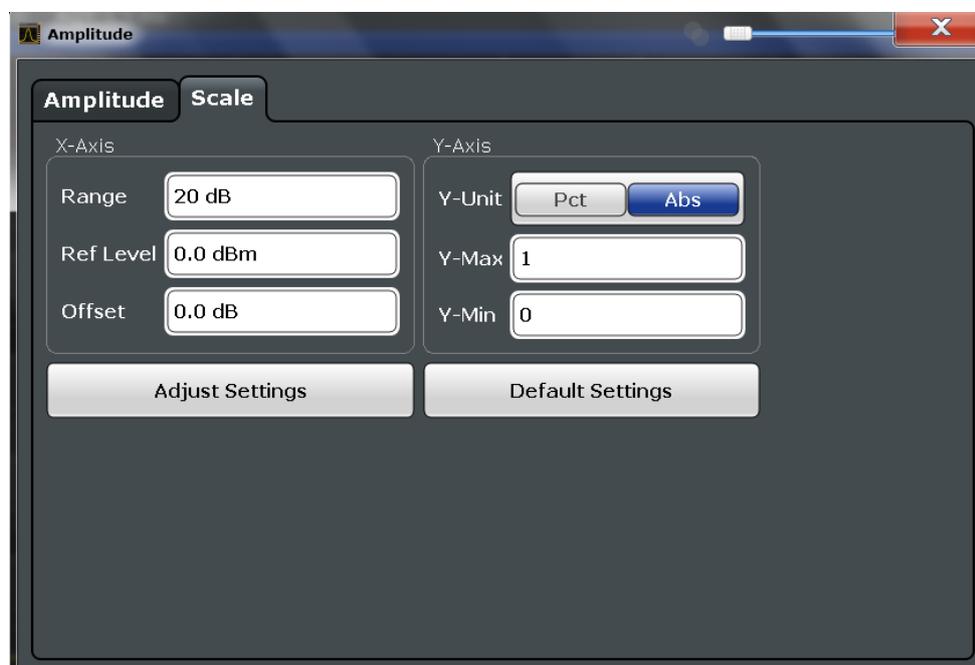
[SENSe:] SWEep:EGATe:TRACe<k>:STARt<range> on page 780

[SENSe:] SWEep:EGATe:TRACe<k>:STOP<range> on page 781

5.8.5.3 Scaling for Statistics Diagrams

The diagram scaling for statistical measurements can be configured in the "Scaling" dialog box, which is displayed when you select the AMPT key and then the "Scale Config" softkey.

The remote commands required to perform these tasks are described in [chapter 11.5.8.4, "Scaling the Diagram"](#), on page 782.



In statistical diagrams, the x-axis displays the signal level values (= y-axis in standard display), while the y-axis displays the probability of the values.

X-Axis.....	260
L Range.....	260
L Ref Level.....	260
L Shifting the Display (Offset).....	260
Y-Axis.....	260
L Y-Unit.....	260
L Y-Max / Y-Min.....	260
Default Settings.....	260
Adjust Settings.....	261

X-Axis

Defines the scaling settings for signal level values.

Range ← X-Axis

Defines the level range in dB to be evaluated by the statistics measurement.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:X:RANGE](#) on page 783

Ref Level ← X-Axis

Defines the reference level for the signal levels in the currently active unit (dBm, dBμV, etc).

For the APD function this value corresponds to the right diagram border. For the CCDF function there is no direct representation of this value on the diagram as the x-axis is scaled relatively to the measured mean power.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:X:RLEVEL](#) on page 783

Shifting the Display (Offset) ← X-Axis

Defines an arithmetic level offset. This offset is added to the measured level irrespective of the selected unit. The scaling of the x-axis is changed accordingly. The setting range is ±200 dB in 0.1 dB steps.

Remote command:

[DISplay\[:WINDow<n>\]:TRACe:Y\[:SCALE\]:RLEVEL:OFFSet](#) on page 845

Y-Axis

Defines the scaling settings for the probability distribution.

Y-Unit ← Y-Axis

Defines the scaling type of the y-axis as either percentage or absolute. The default value is absolute scaling.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:Y:UNIT](#) on page 784

Y-Max / Y-Min ← Y-Axis

Defines the upper (max) and lower (min) limit of the displayed probability range. Values on the y-axis are normalized which means that the maximum value is 1.0. The minimum value must be in the range:

$1E-9 < Y\text{-Min} < 0.1$

The distance between Y-max and Y-min must be at least one decade.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:Y:UPPer](#) on page 784

[CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:Y:LOWer](#) on page 784

Default Settings

Resets the x- and y-axis scalings to their preset values.

x-axis ref level:	-10 dBm
x-axis range APD:	100 dB
x-axis range CCDF:	20 dB
y-axis upper limit:	1.0
y-axis lower limit:	1E-6

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:STATistics:PRESet` on page 782

Adjust Settings

Adjusts the level settings according to the measured difference between peak and minimum power for APD measurement or peak and mean power for CCDF measurement in order to obtain maximum power resolution. Adjusts the reference level to the current input signal.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:AUTO ONCE` on page 783

5.8.6 How to Perform an APD or CCDF Measurement

To start a basic statistic measurement

1. Press the MEAS key, then select the "APD" or "CCDF" measurement.
2. Start a sweep.

As soon as the defined number of samples have been measured, the statistical evaluation is displayed.

To perform a statistic measurement using gate ranges

For pulsed signals, the transmission intervals should not be included in the statistical evaluation. Thus, you must define gate ranges to be included in the measurement.

1. Press the MEAS CONFIG key, then select the "APD Config" or "CCDF Config" softkey.
The "APD" or "CCDF" dialog box is displayed.
2. Select the "Edit Gate Ranges" button.
3. Define the time period for which the input signal is to be analyzed, for example the duration of 3 signal pulses.
4. For each active trace, define up to three ranges within the time period to be measured. In the example covering 3 pulses, you could define one range for each pulse.
 - a) Assuming the external trigger determines T=0 as the start of the first pulse, define the start time of range 1 at 0 s.

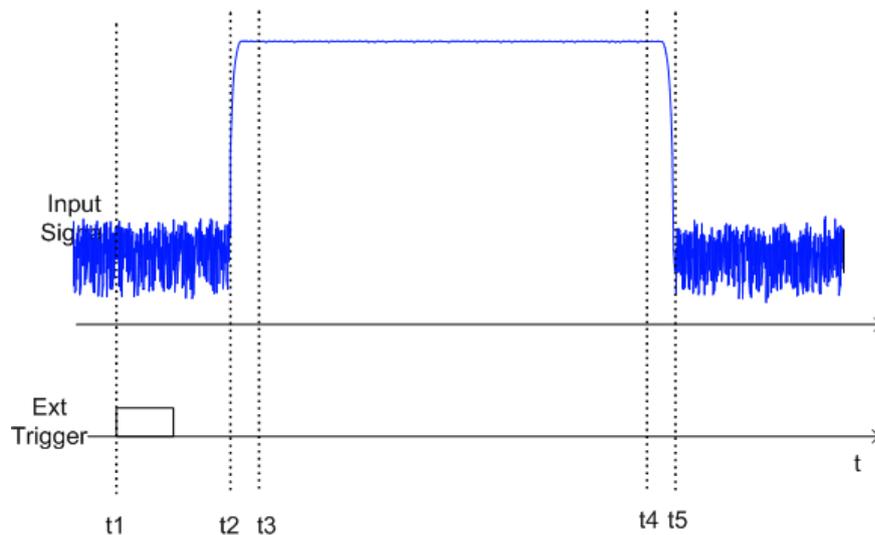
- b) Define the stop time of range 1 at the duration of the first pulse.
 - c) Activate range 1 by setting "Range 1 Use" to *On*.
 - d) Define the start time of range 2 as (duration of pulse 1 + duration of interval)
 - e) Define the stop time of range 2 as (start time of range 2 + duration of pulse 2)
 - f) Activate range 2 by setting "Range 2 Use" to *On*.
 - g) Define the third range in the same way.
5. Start a sweep.

As soon as the defined number of samples have been measured, the statistical evaluation is displayed. Only the signal levels within the pulse periods are considered.

5.8.7 Examples

5.8.7.1 Configuration Example: Gated Statistics

A statistics evaluation has to be done over the useful part of the signal between t_3 and t_4 . The period of the GSM signal is 4.61536 ms.



- t_1 : External positive trigger slope
- t_2 : Begin of burst (after 25 μs)
- t_3 : Begin of useful part, to be used for statistics (after 40 μs)
- t_4 : End of useful part, to be used for statistics (after 578 μs)
- t_5 : End of burst (after 602 μs)

The instrument has to be configured as follows:

Trigger Offset	$t_2 - t_1 = 25 \mu\text{s}$	now the gate ranges are relative to t_2
Range1 Start	$t_3 - t_2 = 15 \mu\text{s}$	start of range 1 relative to t_2
Range1 End	$t_4 - t_2 = 553 \mu\text{s}$	end of range 1 relative to t_2

5.8.7.2 Measurement Example – Measuring the APD and CCDF of White Noise Generated by the R&S FSW



Setting the RBW

When the amplitude distribution is measured, the analysis bandwidth must be set so that the complete spectrum of the signal to be measured falls within the bandwidth. This is the only way of ensuring that all the amplitudes will pass through the IF filter without being distorted. If the selected bandwidth is too small for a digitally modulated signal, the amplitude distribution at the output of the IF filter becomes a Gaussian distribution according to the central limit theorem and thus corresponds to a white noise signal. The true amplitude distribution of the signal therefore cannot be determined.

1. Preset the R&S FSW.
2. Set the reference level to -60 dBm .
The R&S FSW's intrinsic noise is displayed at the top of the screen.
3. Select the "APD" measurement function from the "Select Measurement" dialog box.

The R&S FSW sets the frequency span to 0 Hz and measures the amplitude probability distribution (APD). The number of uncorrelated level measurements used for the measurement is 100000. The mean power and the peak power are displayed in dBm. The crest factor (peak power – mean power) is output as well.

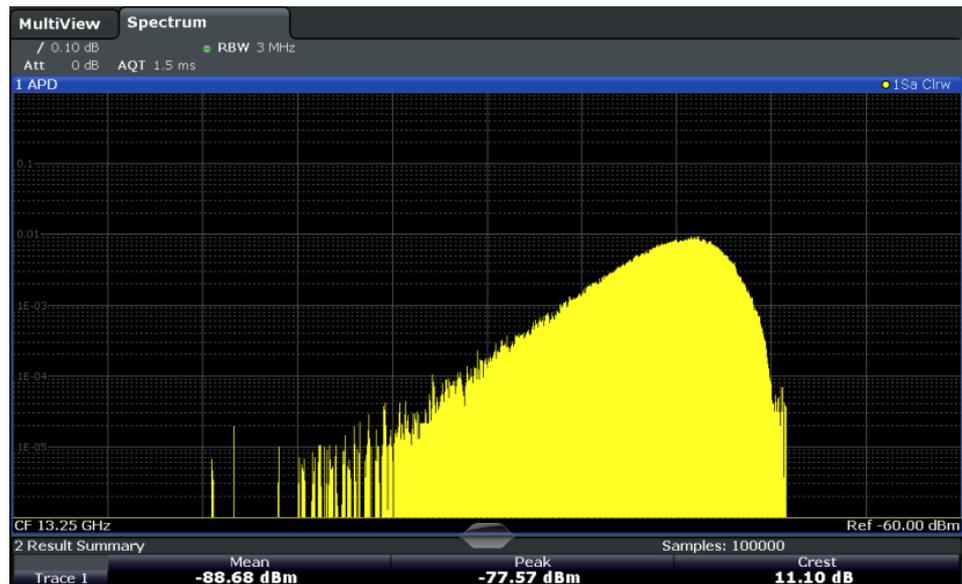


Fig. 5-37: Amplitude probability distribution of white noise

- Now select the "CCDF" measurement function from the "Select Measurement" dialog box.



Fig. 5-38: CCDF of white noise

The CCDF trace indicates the probability that a level will exceed the mean power. The level above the mean power is plotted along the x-axis of the graph. The origin of the axis corresponds to the mean power level. The probability that a level will be exceeded is plotted along the y-axis.

5.8.8 Optimizing and Troubleshooting the Measurement

If the results do not meet your expectations, try the following methods to optimize the measurement:

- Make sure the defined bandwidth is wide enough for the signal bandwidth of the device under test to be fully analyzed (see "[Analysis Bandwidth](#)" on page 256).
- If the complete signal is to be measured, increase the number of samples so that the resulting measurement time is longer than one period of a bursted signal.
- If only parts of the signal are to be examined, define a trigger source and a gate.

5.9 Time Domain Power Measurement

The R&S FSW can determine the power of a signal in the time domain using the Time Domain Power measurement function.

- [About the Measurement](#).....265
- [Time Domain Power Results](#).....265
- [Time Domain Power Basics - Range Definition Using Limit Lines](#).....266
- [Time Domain Power Configuration](#).....267
- [How to Measure Powers in the Time Domain](#).....268
- [Measurement Example](#).....268

5.9.1 About the Measurement

Using the Time Domain Power measurement function, the R&S FSW determines the power of the signal in zero span by summing up the power at the individual measurement points and dividing the result by the number of measurement points. Thus it is possible to measure the power of TDMA signals during transmission, for example, or during the muting phase. Both the mean power and the RMS power can be measured.

For this measurement, the sample detector is activated.

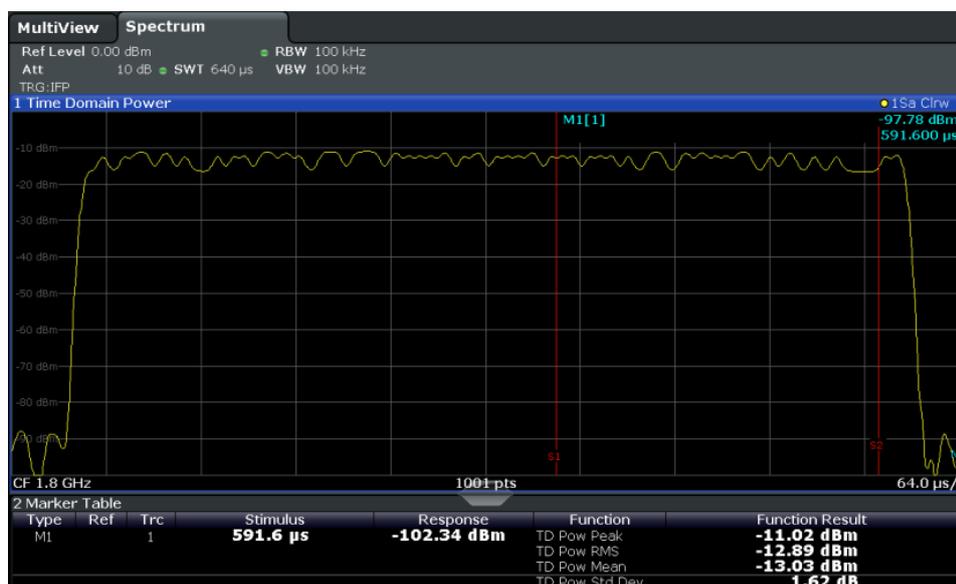
5.9.2 Time Domain Power Results

Several different power results can be determined simultaneously:

Mode	Description
Peak	Peak value from the points of the displayed trace or a segment thereof.
RMS	RMS value from the points of the displayed trace or a segment thereof.

Mode	Description
Mean	Mean value from the points of the displayed trace or a segment thereof. The linear mean value of the equivalent voltages is calculated. For example to measure the mean power during a GSM burst
Std Dev	The standard deviation of the measurement points from the mean value.

The result is displayed in the marker results, indicated by "Power" and the selected power mode, e.g. "RMS". The measured values are updated after each sweep or averaged over a user-defined number of sweeps (trace averaging).



The results can also be queried using the remote commands described in [chapter 11.5.9, "Measuring the Time Domain Power"](#), on page 787.

5.9.3 Time Domain Power Basics - Range Definition Using Limit Lines

The range of the measured signal to be evaluated for the power measurement can be restricted using limit lines. The left and right limit lines (S1, S2) define the evaluation range and are indicated by vertical red lines in the diagram. If activated, the power results are only calculated from the levels within the limit lines.

For example, if both the on and off phase of a burst signal are displayed, the measurement range can be limited to the transmission or to the muting phase. The ratio between signal and noise power of a TDMA signal for instance can be measured by using a measurement as a reference value and then varying the measurement range.



In order to get stable measurement results for a limited evaluation range, usually a trigger is required.

5.9.4 Time Domain Power Configuration

Time Domain Power measurements are selected via the "Time Domain Power" button in the "Select Measurement" dialog box. The measurement is started immediately with the default settings. It can be configured via the MEAS CONFIG key or in the "Time Domain Power" dialog box, which is displayed as a tab in the "Analysis" dialog box or when you select the "Time Dom Power Config" softkey from the "Time Dom Pwr" menu.

The remote commands required to perform these tasks are described in [chapter 11.5.9, "Measuring the Time Domain Power"](#), on page 787.

Results	267
Limit State	267
Left Limit / Right Limit	268

Results

Activates the power results to be evaluated from the displayed trace or a limited area of the trace.

"Peak"	Peak power over several measurements (uses trace averaging, Max Hold)
"RMS"	RMS value from the points of the displayed trace or a segment thereof.
"Mean"	Mean value from the points of the displayed trace or a segment thereof. The linear mean value of the equivalent voltages is calculated.
"Std Dev"	The standard deviation of the measurement points from the mean value. The measurement of the mean power is automatically switched on at the same time.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:SUMMARY:PPEak\[:STATe\]](#) on page 790
[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:SUMMARY:PPEak:RESult?](#) on page 792
[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:SUMMARY:RMS\[:STATe\]](#) on page 790
[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:SUMMARY:RMS:RESult?](#) on page 793
[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:SUMMARY:MEAN\[:STATe\]](#) on page 789
[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:SUMMARY:MEAN:RESult?](#) on page 791

Limit State

Switches the limitation of the evaluation range on or off. Default setting is off.

If deactivated, the entire sweep time is evaluated. If switched on, the evaluation range is defined by the left and right limit. If only one limit is set, it corresponds to the left limit and the right limit is defined by the stop frequency. If the second limit is also set, it defines the right limit.

Remote command:

[CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits\[:STATe\]](#) on page 935

Left Limit / Right Limit

Defines a power level limit for line S1 (left) or S2 (right).

Remote command:

[CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits:LEFT](#) on page 935

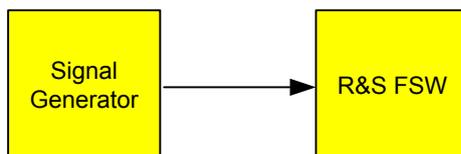
[CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits:RIGHT](#) on page 935

5.9.5 How to Measure Powers in the Time Domain**To measure the power in the time domain**

1. Select the "Time Domain Power" measurement function from the "Select Measurement" dialog box.
2. Select the type of power measurement results to be determined by selecting the corresponding softkeys.
3. To restrict the power evaluation range, define limits:
 - a) Select the "Time Dom Power Config" softkey to display the "Time Domain Power" configuration dialog box.
 - b) Switch on the limits by setting the "Limit State" to "On".
The limit lines S1 and S2 are displayed.
 - c) Define the left limit (limit line S1), the right limit (S2), or both.
4. Start a sweep.
The measured powers are displayed in the marker results.

5.9.6 Measurement Example

This measurement example demonstrates the time domain power calculation for a GSM burst.

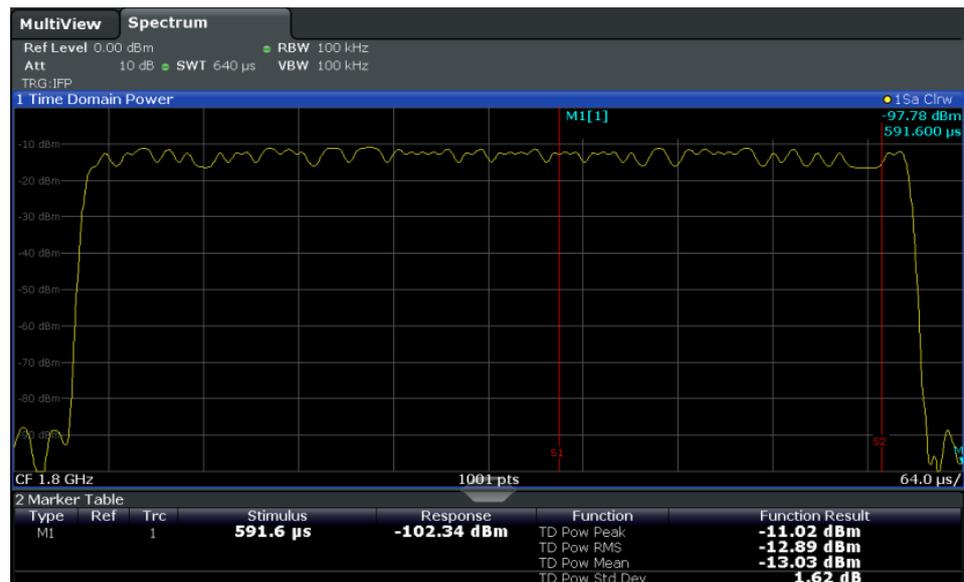
Test setup:**Signal generator settings (e.g. R&S FSW SMU):**

Frequency:	1.8 GHz
Level:	-10 dBm
Modulation:	GSM/EDGE

Procedure:

1. Preset the R&S FSW.
2. Set the center frequency to *1.8 GHz*.
3. Set the RBW to *100 kHz*.
4. Set the sweep time to *640 μs*.
5. Set the trigger source to "IF Power".
6. Define a trigger offset of *-50 μs*.
7. Select the "Time Domain Power" measurement function from the "Select Measurement" dialog box.
8. In the Time Domain Power configuration dialog box, set all four results to "ON".
9. Set the "Limit State" to "ON".
10. Define the left limit at *326 μs* and the right limit at *538 μs*.
This range corresponds to the useful part of the GSM burst.

The mean power of the useful part of the GSM burst is calculated to be *-13 dBm*.



5.10 Harmonic Distortion Measurement

The harmonics and their distortion can be measured using the "Harmonic Distortion" function.

• About the Measurement	270
• Harmonic Distortion Basics	270
• Harmonic Distortion Results	273
• Harmonic Distortion Configuration	273
• How to Determine the Harmonic Distortion	275

5.10.1 About the Measurement

With this measurement it is possible to measure the harmonics easily, for example from a VCO. In addition, the total harmonic distortion (THD) is calculated.

For measurements in the frequency domain, the Harmonic Distortion measurement starts with an automatic search for the first harmonic (= peak) within the set frequency range. The center frequency is set to this frequency and the reference level is adjusted accordingly.

For measurements in zero span, the center frequency remains unchanged.

The Harmonic Distortion measurement then performs zero span sweeps at the center frequency and at each harmonic, i.e. at frequencies that are a multiple of the center frequency.

As a result, the zero span sweeps on all harmonics are shown, as well as the RMS values and the total harmonic distortion (THD).

5.10.2 Harmonic Distortion Basics

Measuring the harmonics of a signal is a frequent problem which can be solved best using a signal analyzer. In general, every signal contains harmonics. Harmonics are generated by nonlinear characteristics, which add frequencies to a pure sinewave. They can often be reduced by low pass filters. Since the signal analyzer itself has a nonlinear characteristic, for example in its first mixer, measures must be taken to ensure that harmonics produced in the signal analyzer do not cause spurious results. If necessary, the fundamental wave must be attenuated selectively with respect to the other harmonics with a high pass filter. Harmonics are particularly critical regarding high-power transmitters such as transceivers because large harmonics can interfere with other radio services.

Harmonic distortion can be determined as the level of the individual components, or as the root mean square of all components together, the total harmonic distortion (THD). The THD is set in relation to the power of the fundamental frequency (= center frequency).

Obtainable dynamic range

When harmonics are being measured, the obtainable dynamic range depends on the second harmonic intercept of the signal analyzer. The second harmonic intercept is the virtual input level at the RF input mixer at which the level of the 2nd harmonic becomes equal to the level of the fundamental wave. In practice, however, applying a level of this magnitude would damage the mixer. Nevertheless the available dynamic range for

measuring the harmonic distance of a DUT can be calculated relatively easily using the second harmonic intercept.

As shown in figure 5-39, the level of the 2nd harmonic drops by 20 dB if the level of the fundamental wave is reduced by 10 dB.

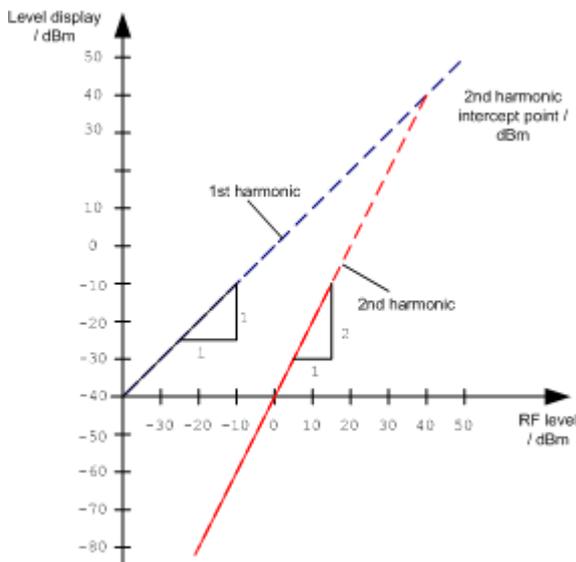


Fig. 5-39: Extrapolation of the 1st and 2nd harmonics to the 2nd harmonic intercept at 40 dBm

The following formula for the obtainable harmonic distortion d_2 in dB is derived from the straight-line equations and the given intercept point:

$$d_2 = \text{S.H.I} - P_1 (1)$$

where:

d_2	=	harmonic distortion
S.H.I.	=	second harmonic intercept
P_1	=	mixer level/dBm



The mixer level is the RF level applied to the RF input minus the set RF attenuation.

The formula for the internally generated level P_1 at the 2nd harmonic in dBm is:

$$P_1 = 2 * P_1 - \text{S.H.I.} (2)$$

The lower measurement limit for the harmonic is the noise floor of the signal analyzer. The harmonic of the measured DUT should – if sufficiently averaged by means of a video filter – be at least 4 dB above the noise floor so that the measurement error due to the input noise is less than 1 dB.

Rules for measuring high harmonic ratios

The following rules for measuring high harmonic ratios can be derived:

- Select the smallest possible IF bandwidth for a minimal noise floor.
- Select an RF attenuation which is high enough to measure the harmonic ratio only.

The maximum harmonic distortion is obtained if the level of the harmonic equals the intrinsic noise level of the receiver. The level applied to the mixer, according to (2), is:

$$P_1 = \frac{P_{noise} / dBm + IP2}{2}$$

At a resolution bandwidth of 10 Hz (noise level -143 dBm, S.H.I. = 40 dBm), the optimum mixer level is - 51.5 dBm. According to (1) a maximum measurable harmonic distortion of 91.5 dB minus a minimum S/N ratio of 4 dB is obtained.



Detecting the origin of harmonics

If the harmonic emerges from noise sufficiently (approx. >15 dB), it is easy to check (by changing the RF attenuation) whether the harmonics originate from the DUT or are generated internally by the signal analyzer. If a harmonic originates from the DUT, its level remains constant if the RF attenuation is increased by 10 dB. Only the displayed noise is increased by 10 dB due to the additional attenuation. If the harmonic is exclusively generated by the signal analyzer, the level of the harmonic is reduced by 20 dB or is lost in noise. If both – the DUT and the signal analyzer – contribute to the harmonic, the reduction in the harmonic level is correspondingly smaller.

High-sensitivity harmonics measurements

If harmonics have very small levels, the resolution bandwidth required to measure them must be reduced considerably. The sweep time is, therefore, also increased considerably. In this case, the measurement of individual harmonics is carried out with the R&S FSW set to a small span. Only the frequency range around the harmonics will then be measured with a small resolution bandwidth.

Required measurement time

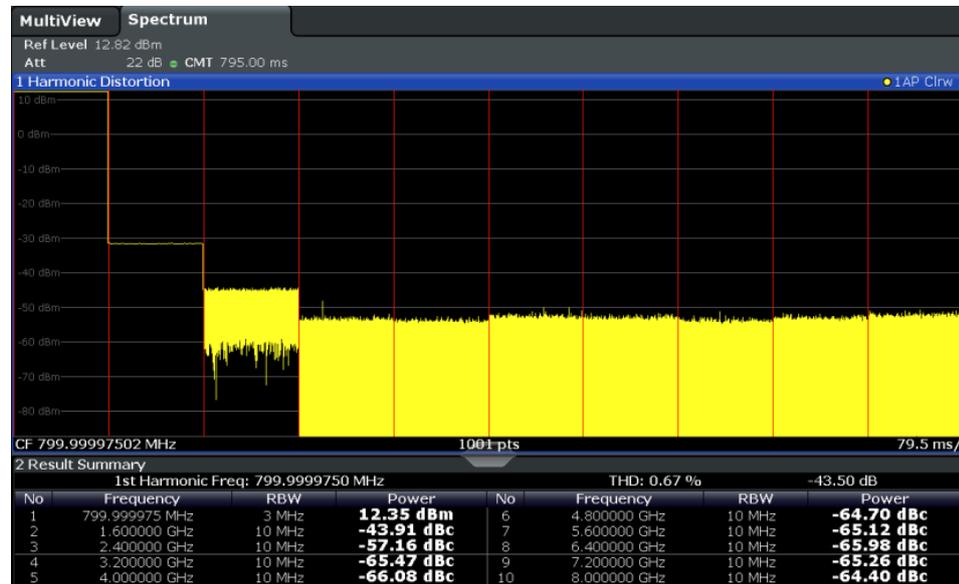
During the harmonics measurement, zero span sweeps are performed at the center frequency and at each harmonic. The duration of each sweep ("Harmonic Sweep Time", **SWT**) and the "Number of Harmonics" (n) are defined in the "Harmonic Distortion" configuration dialog box. Thus, the required measurement time for the harmonic distortion measurement (*Cumulated Measurement Time*, **CMT**) is:

$$CMT = n * SWT$$

The required measurement time is indicated as "CMT" in the channel bar.

5.10.3 Harmonic Distortion Results

As a result of the harmonics distortion measurement, the zero span sweeps of all detected harmonics are shown in the diagram, separated by red display lines. This provides a very good overview of the measurement.



In addition, a result table is displayed providing the following information:

- First harmonic frequency
- THD (total harmonic distortion), relative and absolute values
- For each detected harmonic:
 - Frequency
 - RBW
 - Power

Remote commands

The results can also be queried using remote commands.

The first harmonic frequency can be read out via the general center frequency command `[SENSE:]FREQUENCY:CENTer` on page 831.

THD: `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:HARMonics:DISToRTion?`
on page 797

List of harmonics: `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:HARMonics:LIST?`
on page 798

5.10.4 Harmonic Distortion Configuration

Harmonic Distortion measurements are selected via the "Harmonic Distortion" button in the "Select Measurement" dialog box. The measurement is started immediately with the default settings. It can be configured via the MEAS CONFIG key or in the "Har-

monic Distortion" dialog box, which is displayed as a tab in the "Analysis" dialog box or when you select the "Harmonic Distortion Config" softkey from the "Harm Dist" menu.



The remote commands required to perform these tasks are described in [chapter 11.5.10, "Measuring the Harmonic Distortion"](#), on page 795.

No. of Harmonics	274
Harmonic Sweep Time	274
Harmonic RBW Auto	274
Adjust Settings	275

No. of Harmonics

Defines the number of harmonics to be measured. The range is from 1 to 26. Default is 10.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:HARMonics:NHARmonics](#) on page 797

Harmonic Sweep Time

Defines the sweep time for the zero span measurement on each harmonic frequency. This setting is identical to the normal sweep time for zero span, see also ["Sweep Time"](#) on page 411.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\]SWEep:TIME:AUTO](#) on page 842

Harmonic RBW Auto

Enables/disables the automatic adjustment of the resolution bandwidth for Normal (3dB) (Gaussian) and 5-Pole filter types. The automatic adjustment is carried out according to:

$$RBW_n = RBW_1 * n$$

If RBW_n is not available, the next higher value is used.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:HARMonics:BANDwidth:AUTO](#)
on page 796

Adjust Settings

If harmonic measurement was performed in the frequency domain, a new peak search is started in the frequency range that was set before starting the harmonic measurement. The center frequency is set to this frequency and the reference level is adjusted accordingly.

If harmonic measurement was performed in the time domain, this function adjusts the reference level only.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:HARMonics:PRESet` on page 797

5.10.5 How to Determine the Harmonic Distortion

In chapter 7.4.5, "Measurement Example: Measuring Harmonics Using Marker Functions", on page 522, measuring harmonics was described using marker functions. This task can be performed much simpler using the Harmonic Distortion measurement, as described in the following procedure.

1. Select the "Harmonic Distortion" measurement function from the "Select Measurement" dialog box.
2. Define the number of harmonics to be determined using the "No. of Harmonics" softkey.
3. Perform a sweep.
The trace for the determined harmonics are displayed in the diagram, separated by red display lines. The measured power for each harmonic in relation to the fundamental is indicated in the result table.
4. If the signal changes significantly during or after the harmonics measurement, use the "Adjust Settings" function to adjust the settings automatically and restart the measurement.

5.11 Third Order Intercept (TOI) Measurement

The third order intercept point of the R&S FSW can be determined if a two-tone signal with equal carrier levels is applied to the input.

- [About the TOI Measurement](#).....276
- [TOI Basics](#).....276
- [TOI Results](#)..... 280
- [TOI Configuration](#).....281
- [How to Determine the Third Order Intercept](#).....282
- [Measurement Example – Measuring the R&S FSW's Intrinsic Intermodulation](#)... 283

5.11.1 About the TOI Measurement

If several signals are applied to a transmission two-port device with nonlinear characteristic, intermodulation products appear at its output at the sums and differences of the signals. The nonlinear characteristic produces harmonics of the useful signals which intermodulate at the characteristic. The intermodulation products of lower order have a special effect since their level is largest and they are near the useful signals. The intermodulation product of third order causes the highest interference. It is the intermodulation product generated from one of the useful signals and the 2nd harmonic of the second useful signal in case of two-tone modulation.

In order to measure the third order intercept point (TOI), a two-tone signal with equal carrier levels is expected at the R&S FSW input. Marker 1 and marker 2 (both normal markers) are set to the maximum of the two signals. Marker 3 and marker 4 are placed on the intermodulation products.

The R&S FSW calculates the third order intercept point from the level difference between the first 2 markers and the markers 3 and 4 and displays it in the marker field.

5.11.2 TOI Basics

If several signals are applied to a transmission two-port device with nonlinear characteristic, intermodulation products appear at its output at the sums and differences of the signals. The nonlinear characteristic produces harmonics of the useful signals which intermodulate at the characteristic.

The frequencies of the intermodulation products are above and below the useful signals. The [figure 5-40](#) shows intermodulation products P_{S1} and P_{S2} generated by the two useful signals P_{U1} and P_{U2} .

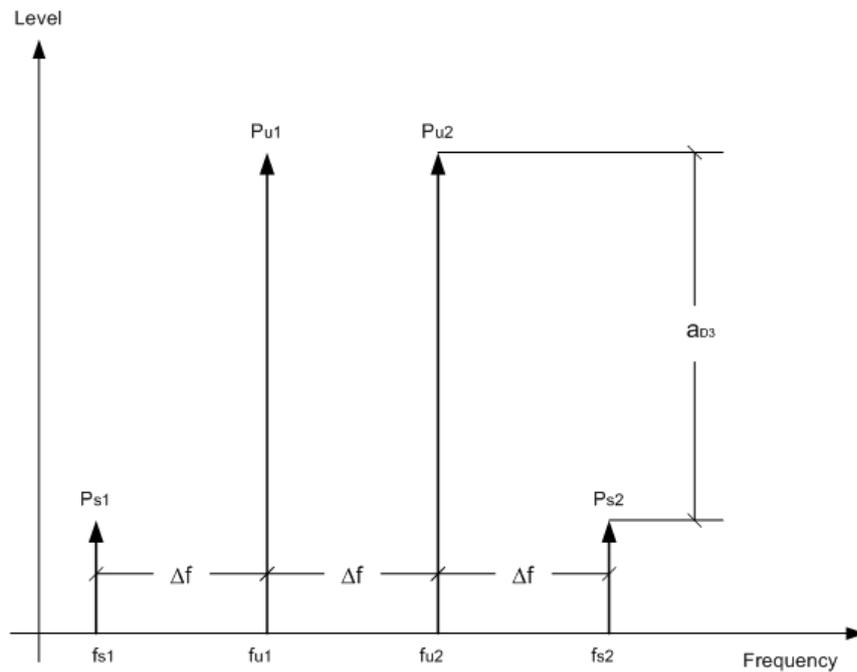


Fig. 5-40: Intermodulation products P_{s1} and P_{s2}

The intermodulation product at f_{i2} is generated by mixing the 2nd harmonic of useful signal P_{u2} and signal P_{u1} .

The intermodulation product at f_{i1} is generated by mixing the 2nd harmonic of useful signal P_{u1} and signal P_{u2} .

$$f_{i1} = 2 \times f_{u1} - f_{u2} \quad (1)$$

$$f_{i2} = 2 \times f_{u2} - f_{u1} \quad (2)$$

Dependency on level of useful signals

The level of the intermodulation products depends on the level of the useful signals. If the two useful signals are increased by 1 dB, the level of the intermodulation products increases by 3 dB, which means that the spacing a_{D3} between intermodulation signals and useful signals is reduced by 2 dB. This is illustrated in [figure 5-41](#).

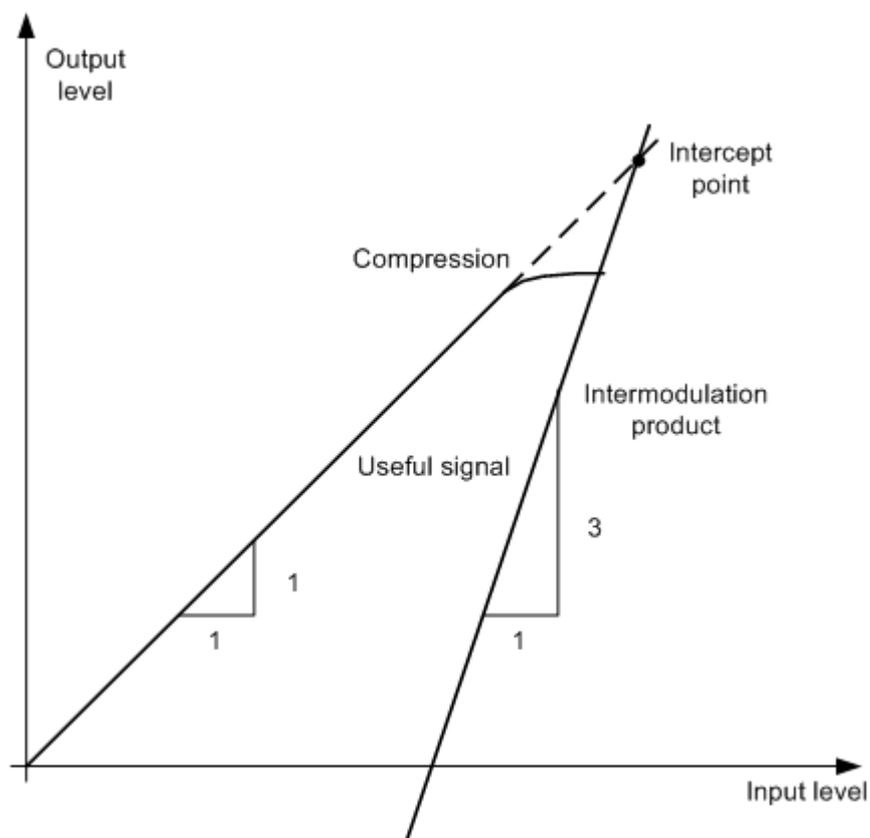


Fig. 5-41: Dependency of intermodulation products on level of useful signals

The useful signals at the two-port output increase proportionally with the input level as long as the two-port is in the linear range. A level change of 1 dB at the input causes a level change of 1 dB at the output. Beyond a certain input level, the two-port goes into compression and the output level stops increasing. The intermodulation products of the third order increase three times as quickly as the useful signals. The intercept point is the fictitious level where the two lines intersect. It cannot be measured directly since the useful level is previously limited by the maximum two-port output power.

Calculation method

However, the intercept point can be calculated from the known line slopes and the measured spacing a_{D3} at a given level according to the following formula:

$$IP3 = \frac{a_{D3}}{2} + P_N$$

The third order intercept point (TOI), for example, is calculated for an intermodulation of 60 dB and an input level P_U of -20 dBm according to the following formula:

$$IP3 = \frac{60}{2} + (-20dBm) = 10dBm$$

Intermodulation-free dynamic range

The "Intermodulation-free dynamic range", i.e. the level range in which no internal intermodulation products are generated if two-tone signals are measured, is determined by the third order intercept point, the phase noise and the thermal noise of the signal analyzer. At high signal levels, the range is determined by intermodulation products. At low signal levels, intermodulation products disappear below the noise floor, i.e. the noise floor and the phase noise of the signal analyzer determine the range. The noise floor and the phase noise depend on the resolution bandwidth that has been selected. At the smallest resolution bandwidth, the noise floor and phase noise are at a minimum and so the maximum range is obtained. However, a large increase in sweep time is required for small resolution bandwidths. It is therefore best to select the largest resolution bandwidth possible to obtain the range that is required. Since phase noise decreases as the carrier-offset increases, its influence decreases with increasing frequency offset from the useful signals.

The following diagrams illustrate the intermodulation-free dynamic range as a function of the selected bandwidth and of the level at the input mixer (= signal level – set RF attenuation) at different useful signal offsets.

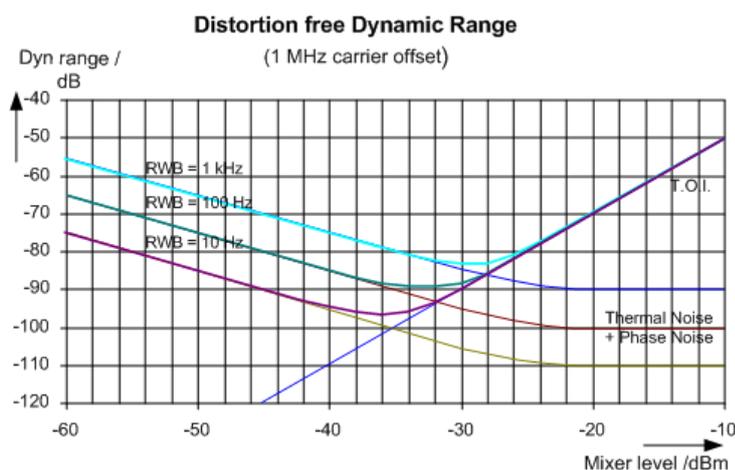


Fig. 5-42: Intermodulation-free range as a function of level at the input mixer and the set resolution bandwidth

(Useful signal offset = 1 MHz, DANL = -145 dBm/Hz, TOI = 15 dBm; typical values at 2 GHz)

The optimum mixer level, i.e. the level at which the intermodulation distance is at its maximum, depends on the bandwidth. At a resolution bandwidth of 10 Hz, it is approx. -35 dBm and at 1 kHz increases to approx. -30 dBm.

Phase noise has a considerable influence on the intermodulation-free range at carrier offsets between 10 and 100 kHz (see [figure 5-43](#)). At greater bandwidths, the influence of the phase noise is greater than it would be with small bandwidths. The optimum mixer level at the bandwidths under consideration becomes almost independent of bandwidth and is approx. -40 dBm.

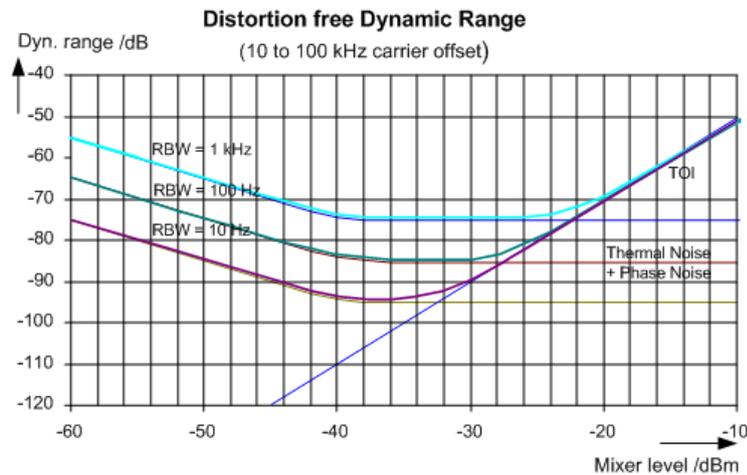


Fig. 5-43: Intermodulation-free dynamic range as a function of level at the input mixer and of the selected resolution bandwidth

(Useful signal offset = 10 to 100 kHz, DANL = -145 dBm/Hz, TOI = 15 dBm; typical values at 2 GHz).



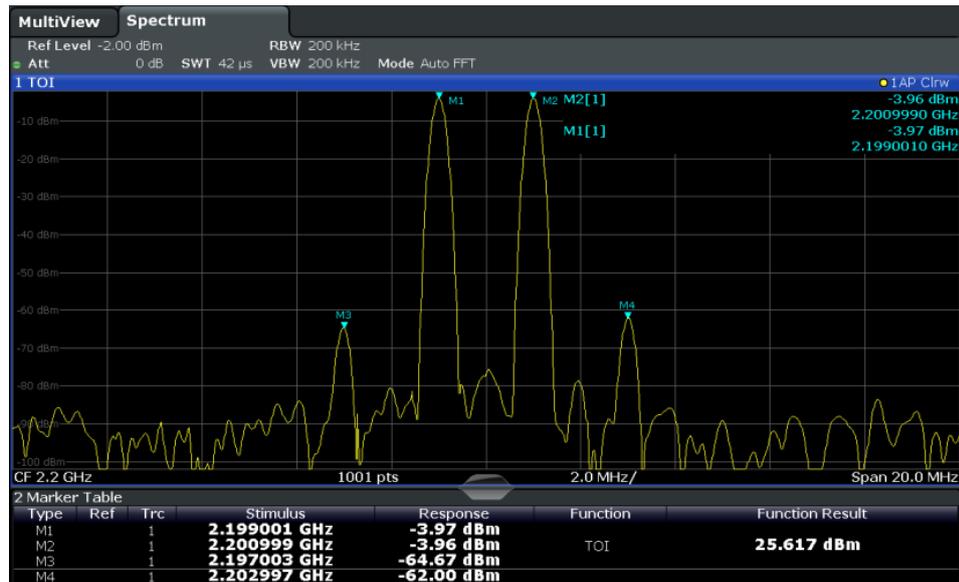
If the intermodulation products of a DUT with a very high dynamic range are to be measured and the resolution bandwidth to be used is therefore very small, it is best to measure the levels of the useful signals and those of the intermodulation products separately using a small span. The measurement time will be reduced, in particular if the offset of the useful signals is large. To find signals reliably when frequency span is small, it is best to synchronize the signal sources and the R&S FSW.

5.11.3 TOI Results

As a result of the TOI measurement, the following values are displayed in the marker area of the diagram:

Label	Description
TOI	Third-order intercept point
M1	Maximum of first useful signal
M2	Maximum of second useful signal
M3	First intermodulation product
M4	Second intermodulation product

Third Order Intercept (TOI) Measurement

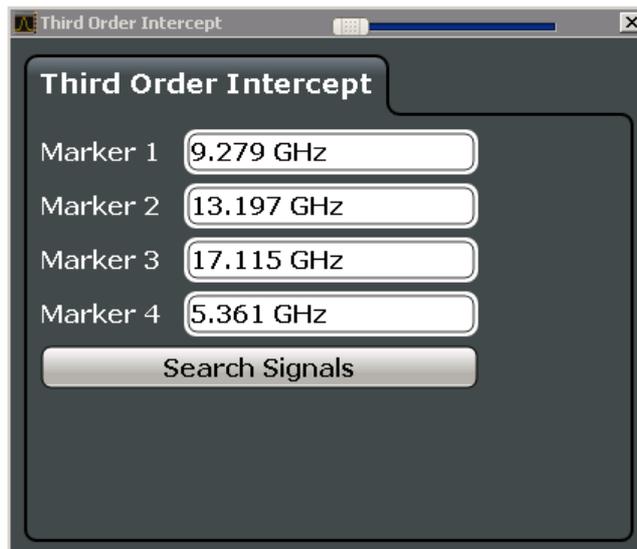


Remote command

The TOI can also be queried using the remote command `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:TOI:RESult?` on page 800.

5.11.4 TOI Configuration

Third Order Intercept (TOI) measurements are selected via the "Third Order Intercept" button in the "Select Measurement" dialog box. The measurement is started immediately with the default settings. It can be configured via the MEAS CONFIG key or in the "Third Order Intercept" dialog box, which is displayed as a tab in the "Analysis" dialog box, or when you select the "TOI Config" softkey from the "TOI" menu.



The remote commands required to perform these tasks are described in [chapter 11.5.11, "Measuring the Third Order Intercept Point"](#), on page 799.

Marker 1/2/3/4	282
Search Signals	282

Marker 1/2/3/4

Indicates the detected characteristic values as determined by the TOI measurement (see [chapter 5.11.3, "TOI Results"](#), on page 280).

The marker positions can be edited; the TOI is then recalculated according to the new marker values.

To reset all marker positions automatically, use the [Search Signals](#) function.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X` on page 932

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:X` on page 931

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:X:RELative?` on page 942

Search Signals

Performs a new search on the input signals and recalculates the TOI according to the measured values.

Remote command:

`CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTION:TOI:SEARChsignal ONCE` on page 800

5.11.5 How to Determine the Third Order Intercept

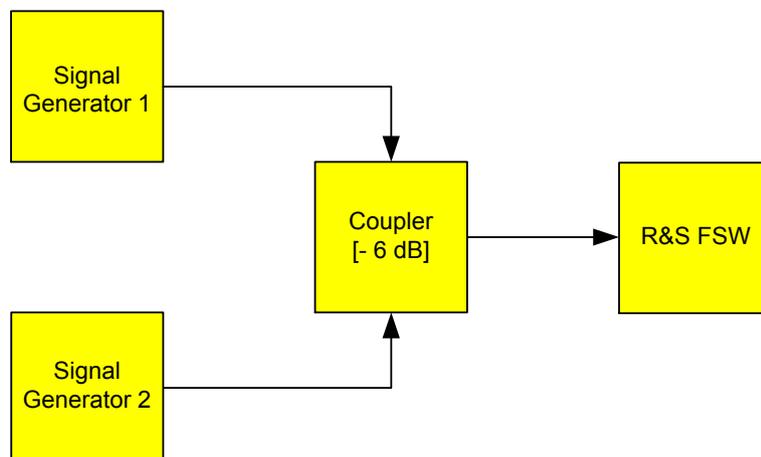


The precise TOI for the R&S FSW in relation to the input signals is provided in the data sheet.

1. Apply a two-tone signal with equal carrier levels to the R&S FSW input.
2. On the R&S FSW, press the MEAS key.
3. Select the "Third Order Intercept" measurement function from the "Select Measurement" dialog box.
The calculated TOI is indicated in the marker information. The markers required for calculation are displayed in the marker table.
4. If the signal changes significantly during or after the TOI measurement, use the "Search Signals" function to start a new signal search automatically and restart the calculation of the TOI.

5.11.6 Measurement Example – Measuring the R&S FSW's Intrinsic Intermodulation

Test setup:



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

Device	Level	Frequency
Signal generator 1	-4 dBm	799.6 MHz
Signal generator 2	-4 dBm	800.4 MHz

Setting up the measurement

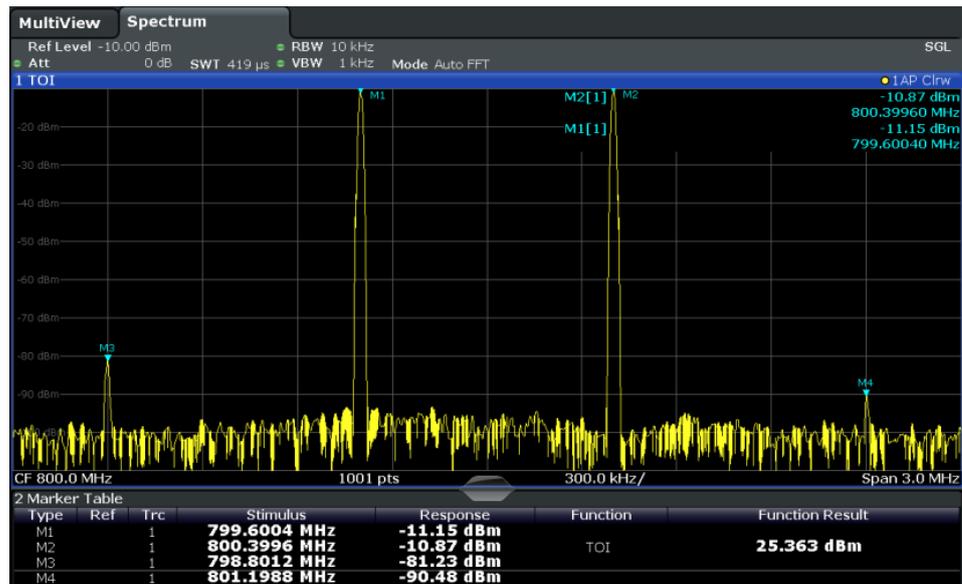
1. Preset the R&S FSW.
2. Set the center frequency to *800 MHz* and the frequency span to *3 MHz*.
3. Set the reference level to *-10 dBm* and RF attenuation to *0 dB*.
4. Set the resolution bandwidth to *10 kHz*.
The noise is reduced, the trace is smoothed further and the intermodulation products can be seen clearly.
5. Set the VBW to "1 kHz".

Measuring intermodulation using the Third Order Intercept (TOI) measurement function

1. Press the MEAS key and select the "Third Order Intercept" measurement function from the "Select Measurement" dialog box.

The R&S FSW activates four markers to measure the intermodulation distance. Two markers are positioned on the useful signals and two on the intermodulation products. The TOI is calculated from the level difference between the useful signals and the intermodulation products. It is then displayed on the screen:

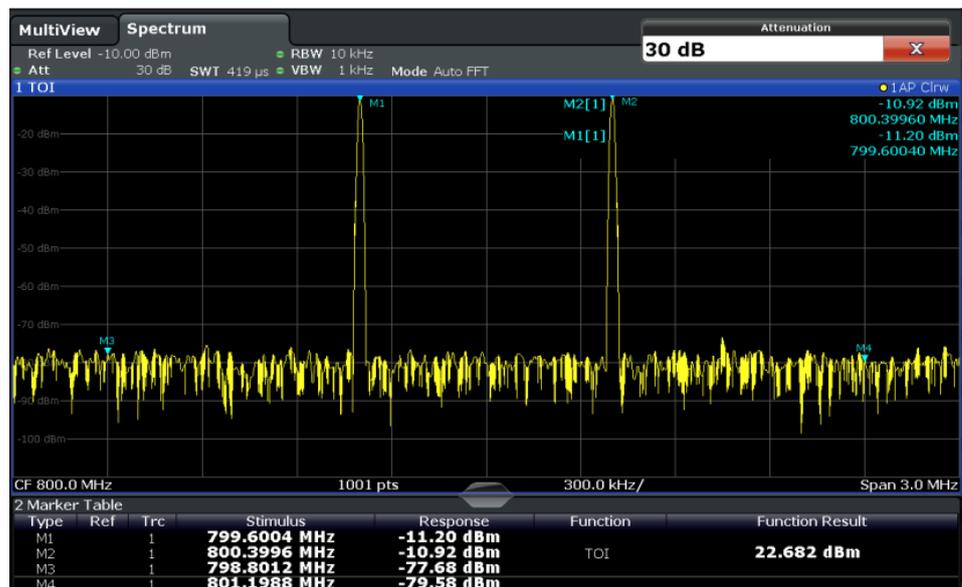
Third Order Intercept (TOI) Measurement



The third order intercept (TOI) is displayed in the marker information.

- The level of a signal analyzer's intrinsic intermodulation products depends on the RF level of the useful signals at the input mixer. When the RF attenuation is added, the mixer level is reduced and the intermodulation distance is increased. With an additional RF attenuation of 10 dB, the levels of the intermodulation products are reduced by 20 dB. The noise level is, however, increased by 10 dB. Increase the RF attenuation to 20 dB to reduce intermodulation products.

The R&S FSW's intrinsic intermodulation products disappear below the noise floor.



5.12 AM Modulation Depth Measurement

Using the R&S FSW you can measure the AM modulation depth of a modulated signal.

- [About the Measurement](#).....285
- [AM Modulation Depth Results](#).....285
- [AM Modulation Depth Configuration](#)..... 286
- [Optimizing and Troubleshooting the Measurement](#)..... 287
- [How to Determine the AM Modulation Depth](#).....288

5.12.1 About the Measurement

The AM modulation depth, also known as a modulation index, indicates how much the modulated signal varies around the carrier amplitude. It is defined as:

$$M_{\text{Depth}} = \text{peak signal amplitude} / \text{unmodulated carrier amplitude}$$

So for $M_{\text{Depth}} = 0.5$, for example, the carrier amplitude varies by 50% above and below its unmodulated level, and for $M_{\text{Depth}} = 1.0$ it varies by 100%.

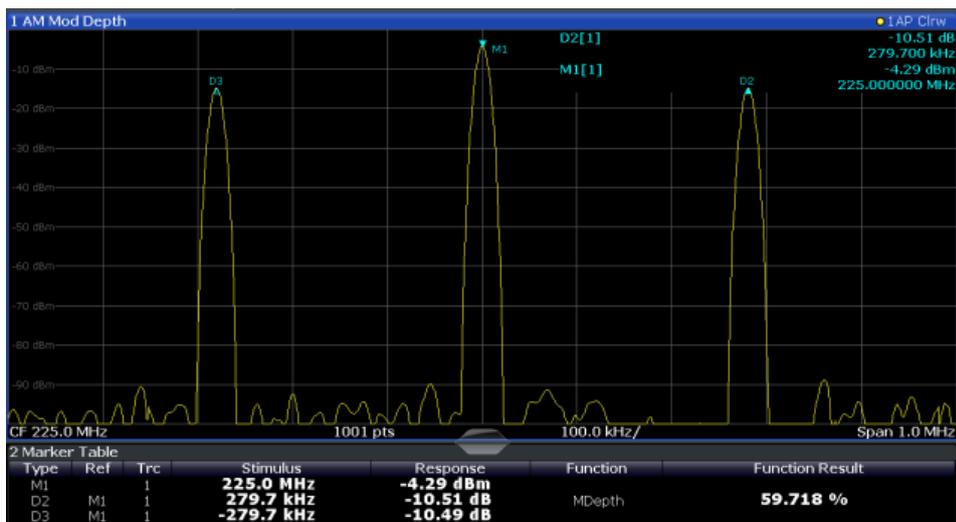
When this measurement is activated, marker 1 is set to the peak level, which is considered to be the carrier level. Delta markers 2 and 3 are automatically set symmetrically to the carrier on the adjacent peak values of the trace. The markers can be adjusted manually, if necessary.

The R&S FSW calculates the power at the marker positions from the measured levels. The AM modulation depth is calculated as the ratio between the power values at the reference marker and at the delta markers. If the powers of the two AM side bands are unequal, the mean value of the two power values is used for AM modulation depth calculation.

5.12.2 AM Modulation Depth Results

As a result of the AM Modulation Depth measurement, the following values are displayed in the marker area of the diagram:

Label	Description
MDepth	AM modulation depth in percent
M1	Maximum of the signal (= carrier level)
D2	Offset of next peak to the right of the carrier
D3	Offset of the next peak to the left of the carrier

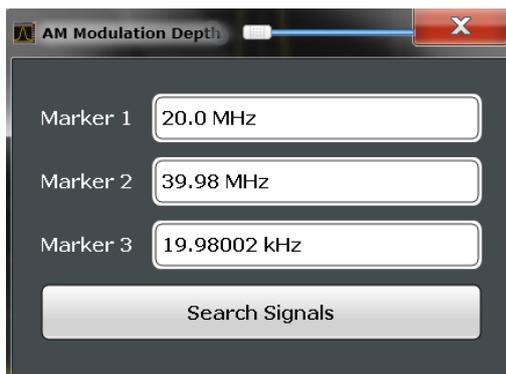


Remote command:

The AM modulation depth can also be queried using the remote command `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:MDEPth:RESult?` on page 802.

5.12.3 AM Modulation Depth Configuration

AM Modulation Depth measurements are selected via the "AM Modulation Depth" button in the "Select Measurement" dialog box. The measurement is started immediately with the default settings. It can be configured via the MEAS CONFIG key or in the "AM Modulation Depth" dialog box, which is displayed as a tab in the "Analysis" dialog box or when you select the "AM Mod Depth Config" softkey from the "AM Mod Depth" menu.



The remote commands required to perform these tasks are described in [chapter 11.5.12, "Measuring the AM Modulation Depth"](#), on page 801.

[Marker 1/2/3](#).....287

[Search Signals](#).....287

Marker 1/2/3

Indicates the detected characteristic values as determined by the AM Modulation Depth measurement:

Marker	Description
M1	Maximum of the signal (= carrier level)
D2	Offset of next peak to the right of the carrier
D3	Offset of the next peak to the left of the carrier

The marker positions can be edited; the modulation depth is then recalculated according to the new marker values.

To reset all marker positions automatically, use the [Search Signals](#) function.

Note: Moving the marker positions manually. When the position of delta marker 2 is changed, delta marker 3 is moved symmetrically with respect to the reference marker 1.

Delta marker 3, on the other hand, can be moved for fine adjustment independently of marker 2.

Marker 1 can also be moved manually for re-adjustment without affecting the position of the delta markers.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X](#) on page 932

[CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:X](#) on page 931

[CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:X:RELative?](#) on page 942

Search Signals

Performs a new search on the input signal and recalculates the AM Modulation Depth according to the measured values.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:MDEPTH:SEARCHsignal ONCE](#)
on page 801

5.12.4 Optimizing and Troubleshooting the Measurement

If the results do not meet your expectations, try the following methods to optimize the measurement:

- Set the center frequency to the frequency of the device under test.
- Adjust the span so the peaks to the left and right of the carrier, produced by the AM modulated signal, are clearly visible.
If the span is too wide, these signals may fall together with the carrier and the measurement can not be performed.
If the span is too narrow, these signals are outside of the measured span and the delta markers can not find these peaks.
The rule of thumb is to set the span to three times the value of the AM modulation frequency.

5.12.5 How to Determine the AM Modulation Depth

1. Apply a modulated carrier signal to the R&S FSW input.
2. On the R&S FSW, press the MEAS key.
3. Select the "AM Modulation Depth" measurement function from the "Select Measurement" dialog box.

The calculated AM Modulation Depth is indicated in the marker information. The markers required for calculation are displayed in the marker table.

4. If the signal changes significantly during or after the AM Modulation Depth measurement, use the "Search Signals" function to start a new peak search automatically and restart the calculation of the AM Modulation Depth.

5.13 Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) Measurement (R&S FSW-K54)

The optional electromagnetic interference (EMI) measurement (R&S FSW-K54) is suitable for measurements according to commercial and military electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) standards. The functionality of the measurement is particularly useful in research and development.

The EMI measurement features:

- EMI marker functionality
- Marker demodulation
- Measurement bandwidths and detectors for EMI measurements
- Logarithmic scaling of the frequency axis
- Additional predefined limit lines for EMC standards
- Predefined transducer factors
- LISN control

5.13.1 About the EMI Measurement

EMI measurements can be very time-consuming, especially if weighting detectors are required for the measurement. In addition, EMC testing often requires various procedures to locate local EMI maxima. Such procedures are, for example, movements of an absorbing clamp, variations in the height of the test antenna or the rotation of the DUT.

Covering all test setups with one of the (slow) EMI weighting detectors over the required frequency range would lead to very high measurement times.

Splitting the measurement procedure into several stages, however, can eliminate this problem.

Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) Measurement (R&S FSW-K54)

The first stage, or peak search, is used to get a rough idea about the location of peak levels that may indicate interference over the required frequency range. You can use a detector that allows for a fast sweep time, e.g. the peak detector.

During the second stage, or final test, the R&S FSW performs the actual EMC test, a refined measurement with detectors designed for and required by EMC standards. To keep measurement times brief, the R&S FSW performs a final measurement only on frequencies you have marked with a marker or delta marker. You can assign a different detector to every marker and thus test a particular frequency easily for compliance.

Optionally, you can activate continuous demodulation of the signal during the initial measurement and at the peak marker positions during the final test.

After the final measurement, you can check the signal levels against specified limits.

5.13.2 EMI Measurement Results

As the result of an R&S FSW EMI measurement, the measured signal levels and active markers are displayed in a Spectrum diagram.

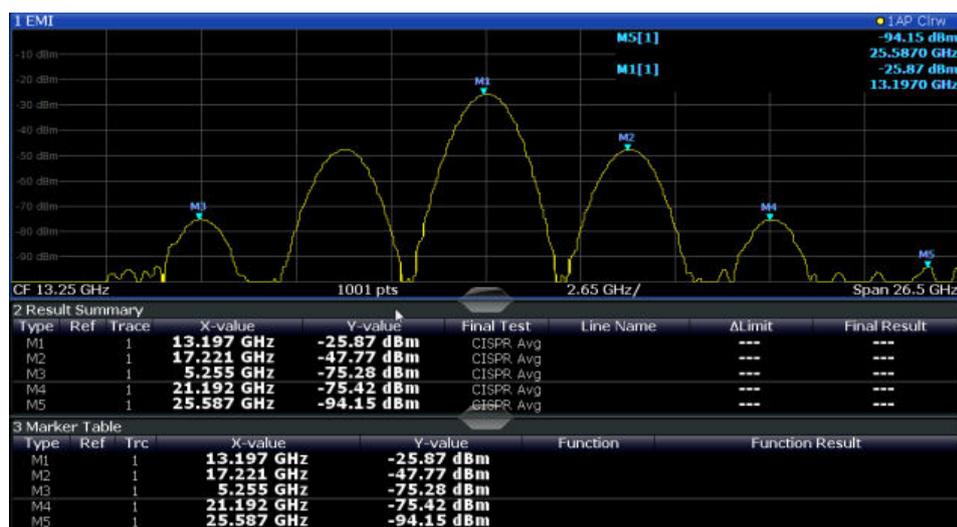


Fig. 5-44: EMI measurement results

Initial peak search results - Marker Table

As a result of the initial peak search, the active markers are set to the positive peaks of the measured signal.

If **Auto peak search and limit lines** are active, the active markers are set to the peak *delta* values between the measured signal and the limit lines.

The active marker levels and positions are displayed in the **Marker Table**.

(Note: the marker results are also displayed in the Result Summary; in addition, the Marker Table contains the marker results for those markers for which no final EMI test is performed.)

Final test results - Result Summary

The results of the final EMI tests at the active marker frequencies are displayed in the **Result Summary**.

The Result Summary provides the following information:

Label	Description
Type	Marker name
Ref	Reference marker for delta markers
Trace	Assigned trace
X-value	Marker x-value (frequency for final test)
Y-value	Marker y-value (level during initial measurement)
Final Test	Detector used for final EMI test
Line name	Line activated for limit check
Δ Limit	Delta between measured level and limit line (if active) The value is colored to indicate the following states: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● green: does not exceed limit ● yellow: within margin ● red: exceeds limit
Final Result	Value measured during final EMI test using specified detector at marker frequency

5.13.3 EMI Measurement Basics

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

- [Resolution Bandwidth and Filter Types](#).....290
- [Detectors and Dwell Time](#).....291
- [Frequency Resolution - Sweep Points and Scaling](#).....294
- [Controlling V-Networks \(LISN\)](#).....295
- [Using Transducer Factors](#).....296
- [Initial Measurement - Peak Search](#).....296
- [Final Measurement at the Marker Position](#).....297
- [Limit Checks](#).....298

5.13.3.1 Resolution Bandwidth and Filter Types

EMI testing requires resolution filters with a 6 dB bandwidth. The R&S FSW EMI measurement adds the following bandwidths that comply to commercial and military standards to those already available with the base unit:

Commercial (CISPR, FFC etc.)

- 200 Hz
- 9 kHz

- 120 kHz
- 1 MHz (not with Quasipeak detector, see ["Quasipeak detector \(CISPR filter only\)"](#) on page 292)

Military (MIL Std)

- 10 Hz
- 100 Hz
- 1 kHz
- 10 kHz
- 100 kHz
- 1 MHz

For the Quasipeak, CISPR Average, or Average RMS detector, the bandwidth is fixed depending on the frequency. For more information see [chapter 5.13.3.2, "Detectors and Dwell Time"](#), on page 291.

5.13.3.2 Detectors and Dwell Time

The R&S FSW EMI measurement adds new detectors to those already available with the base unit. The additional detectors are especially designed for and required by EMI applications.

The additional detectors are available only if the EMI (R&S FSW-K54) measurement option is installed and the filter type "CISPR" or "MIL" is selected (see [chapter 5.13.3.1, "Resolution Bandwidth and Filter Types"](#), on page 290). However, the EMI measurement need not be active.

The detector to be used for the initial peak search is configured in the trace settings (see [chapter 7.3.2.1, "Trace Settings"](#), on page 464), while the detector for the final test is configured in the EMI marker settings, see [chapter 5.13.4.1, "EMI Marker Configuration"](#), on page 299.

Dwell time

EMC tests often require a specific *dwell time* for an EMI measurement. The dwell time defines how long the R&S FSW measures the signal at the individual frequencies. Each detector needs a different period of time to fully charge and discharge; the individual requirements on the dwell time are described for each detector. For details on defining the dwell time for an R&S FSW EMI measurement see ["Defining a Dwell Time for the Final Measurement"](#) on page 298.

Positive and negative peak detector

The maximum and minimum peak detectors display the maximum and minimum signal level that was detected during the specified dwell time.

The minimum and maximum peak detectors are already available with the base unit.

Consider the following when defining the dwell time:

- **Unmodulated signals:** minimum time required by the detector

- **Pulsed signals:** the time must be long enough to capture at least one complete pulse

Average detector

The average detector displays the average signal level of the samples that were collected during the specified dwell time.

The average detector is already available with the base unit.

Consider the following when defining the dwell time:

- **Unmodulated signals:** minimum time required by the detector
- **Pulsed signals:** the time must be long enough to capture several complete pulses (at least 10)
- The time is determined by the lowest modulation frequency to be averaged

RMS detector

The RMS detector displays the root mean square (RMS) value over the specified dwell time. The integration time is the specified dwell time.

The RMS detector is already available with the base unit.

The same considerations apply to the dwell time as for the average detector.

Sample detector

The sample detector displays the last value from the samples allocated to a pixel.

The sample detector is used for noise or phase noise marker calculation. However, it is unreliable if the displayed span is much greater than the resolution bandwidth or if the tuning steps of the local oscillator are too large. The sample detector is not recommended for EMI tests.

Quasipeak detector (CISPR filter only)

The quasipeak detector displays the maximum signal level weighted to CISPR 16-1-1 that was detected during the dwell time.

The quasipeak detector is only available for the CISPR filter, and not for an RBW of 1 MHz.

The filter bandwidth and time parameters of the detector depend on the measured frequency. The time lag of the simulated pointer instrument reflects the weighting factor of the signal depending on its form, modulation, etc.

Table 5-16: Required parameters depending on frequency for CISPR quasipeak detector

	Band A	Band B	Band C/D
Frequency range	< 150 kHz	150 kHz to 30 MHz	> 30 MHz
Resolution bandwidth	200 Hz	9 kHz	120 kHz
Charge time	45 ms	1 ms	1 ms

Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) Measurement (R&S FSW-K54)

	Band A	Band B	Band C/D
Discharge time	500 ms	160 ms	550 ms
Time lag of the simulated pointer instrument	160 ms	160 ms	100 ms

Consider the following when defining the dwell time:

- **Unknown signals:** select a dwell time of at least 1 second to ensure that pulses down to a frequency of 5 Hz are weighted correctly
- **Known signals:** shorter dwell time possible, as the signal level does not change during the final measurement

When you change the frequency or the attenuation, the R&S FSW waits until the low-pass filter has settled before starting the measurement.

CISPR Average detector (CISPR filter only)

The CISPR Average detector displays a weighted average signal level according to CISPR 16-1-1.

The average value according to CISPR 16-1-1 is the maximum value detected while calculating the linear average value during the specified dwell time.

The CISPR Average detector is only available for the CISPR filter.

The CISPR Average detector is applied to measure pulsed sinusoidal signals with a low pulse frequency, for example. It is calibrated with the RMS value of an unmodulated sinusoidal signal. The average value is determined by lowpass filters of the 2nd order (simulating a mechanical pointer instrument).

The filter bandwidth and time lag of the detector depend on the measured frequency. The time lag of the simulated pointer instrument reflects the weighting factor of the signal depending on its form, modulation, etc.

Table 5-17: Required parameters depending on frequency for CISPR Average detector

	Band A	Band B	Band C/D	Band E
Frequency range	<150 kHz	150 kHz to 30 MHz	30 MHz to 1 GHz	>1 GHz
IF bandwidth	200 Hz	9 kHz	120 kHz	1 MHz
Time lag of the simulated pointer instrument	160 ms	160 ms	100 ms	100 ms

Consider the following when defining the dwell time:

- **Unknown signals:** select a dwell time of at least 1 second to ensure that pulses down to a frequency of 5 Hz are weighted correctly
- **Pulsed signals or signals that fluctuate slowly:** the dwell time must cover at least the time until the first signal peak is measured; can require long dwell time
- **unmodulated signals or signals with a high modulation frequency:** the dwell time must cover at least the time until the first signal peak is measured; usually shorter than for pulsed signals

When you change the frequency or the attenuation, the R&S FSW waits until the low-pass filter has settled before starting the measurement. In this case, the measurement time depends on the resolution bandwidth and the characteristics of the signal.

RMS Average detector (CISPR filter only)

The RMS Average detector is a combination of the RMS detector (for pulse repetition frequencies above a corner frequency) and the Average detector (for pulse repetition frequencies below the corner frequency). It thus achieves a pulse response curve with the following characteristics:

- 10 dB/decade above the corner frequency
- 20 dB/decade below the corner frequency

The average value is determined by lowpass filters of the 2nd order (simulation of a mechanical pointer instrument).

The RMS Average detector is only available for the CISPR filter.

The detector is used, for example, to measure broadband emissions and may replace the quasipeak detector in the future.

The detector parameters depend on the measured frequency. The time lag of the simulated pointer instrument reflects the weighting factor of the signal depending on its form, modulation, etc.

Table 5-18: Required parameters depending on frequency for RMS Average detector

	Band A	Band B	Band C/D	Band E
Frequency range	<150 kHz	150 kHz to 30 MHz	30 MHz to 1 GHz	>1 GHz
IF bandwidth	200 Hz	9 kHz	120 kHz	1 MHz
Time lag of simulated pointer instrument	160 ms	160 ms	100 ms	100 ms
Corner frequency	10 Hz	100 Hz	100 Hz	1 kHz

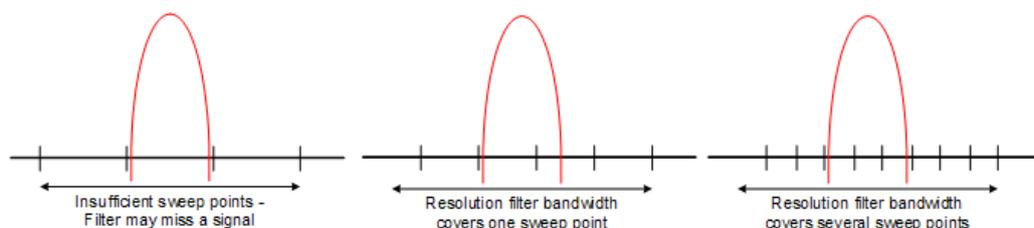
The same considerations apply to the dwell time as for the CISPR average detector.

5.13.3.3 Frequency Resolution - Sweep Points and Scaling

The number of sweep points defines the number of measurement values collected during one sweep. Thus, increasing the sweep points also increases the accuracy of the results regarding the frequency resolution.

Because EMI measurements often cover a large frequency range you should define an adequate number of sweep points, especially when performing the measurement on a logarithmic axis. As on a linear axis, the distance from one sweep point to the next is calculated graphically on a logarithmic axis, and is not based on the frequency itself. Thus, the frequency resolution between two sweep points deteriorates with higher frequencies.

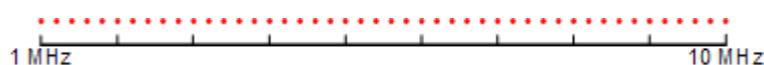
Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) Measurement (R&S FSW-K54)



The resolution bandwidth should cover at least one sweep point (more is better). If this condition is not met, signals or interferences could be missed during refined measurement of narrowband interferers. If the distance between two sweep points is larger than $RBW/3$, a warning is displayed in the status bar ("Increase sweep points").

Example:

Linear axis:



With a linear axis, the distance between the sweep points is equal, e.g. 200 kHz.

Logarithmic axis:



With a logarithmic axis, the distance between sweep points is variable. In the spectrum from 10 Hz to 100 Hz, the distance is a few Hz. Between 100 MHz and 1 GHz, the distance is several MHz.

The R&S FSW EMI measurement supports a maximum of 200000 sweep points. This number is based on typical bands measured with a single resolution bandwidth. There are sufficient sweep points to make sure that a signal is found during the refined measurement, even when covering 30 MHz to 1 GHz with logarithmic scaling and 120 kHz RBW.

5.13.3.4 Controlling V-Networks (LISN)

For measurements on power lines, the R&S FSW EMI measurement adds functionality to control a line impedance stabilization network (LISN) directly. Thus you can determine the interference caused by power supplies and cables.

You can connect the LISN to the user port of the R&S FSW. Control cables for the various LISNs are available as accessories. The R&S FSW then controls which phase of the LISN is to be tested and outputs the information to the user port.

The R&S FSW EMI measurement supports several V-networks. For each type of network, you can define the phase you want to test for interferences. The R&S FSW EMI measurement allows you to test one phase at a time.

Table 5-19: Supported networks and phases

Network type	Phases
Two-line V-networks	
ESH3-Z5	N, L1
ENV216	N, L1
Four-line V-networks	
ESH2-Z5	N, L1, L2, L3
ENV4200	N, L1, L2, L3

For the ENV216 network, a 150 kHz high pass filter is available to protect the input of the R&S FSW.

5.13.3.5 Using Transducer Factors

The R&S FSW EMI measurement provides functionality to include transducer factors in the test setup. Transducers are devices like antennas, probes or current probes that are connected to the R&S FSW to measure interferences or useful signals. The transducer converts the measured value such as field strength, current or RFI voltage into a voltage across 50 Ω . During the measurement, the transducer is considered a part of the instrument.

A transducer usually has a frequency-dependent transducer factor that includes the frequency response of the corresponding device. During level measurement, the transducer factor automatically converts the results into the correct unit and magnitude. A transducer factor consists of a maximum of 1001 reference values. Each reference value includes frequency, unit and level.

The R&S FSW EMI measurement adds several predefined transducer factors. In addition you can also create new and edit existing transducer factors.

For more information see [chapter 9.2, "Basics on Transducer Factors"](#), on page 566.

5.13.3.6 Initial Measurement - Peak Search

The purpose of an initial peak search is to find signals with a high interference level quickly. Usually the peak search is performed with a fast detector like the peak or average detector. The initial peak search is the basis for a possible refined measurement of interferences with the detectors specific to EMI measurements.

The results of the initial peak search are shown in the Marker Table (see [chapter 5.13.2, "EMI Measurement Results"](#), on page 289).

Peak searches can be performed automatically or manually.

Automatic peak search

If enabled, the automatic peak search starts as soon as you select the EMI measurement and one or more markers are active. During automatic peak search, the

R&S FSW looks for the strongest peaks in the frequency range you are measuring and positions a marker on those peaks after each sweep. If a **limit line** is assigned to the trace, the peak search is based on the level difference between the trace and the limit line. For each active marker a peak is searched. You can use up to 16 markers simultaneously.

The largest peak is always assigned to the active marker with the lowest number; subsequent peaks are assigned to the active markers in ascending order.

The R&S FSW allows you to distribute markers among several traces. If you do so, the marker with the lowest number assigned to a particular trace is positioned on the largest peak of the corresponding trace.

Manual peak search

If automatic peak search is off, you can set the markers to any frequency you need more information about manually. You can change the marker position with the rotary knob or the cursor keys, or position it to a particular frequency with the number keys.

Setting markers is the same as setting markers in other Spectrum measurements. For more information see [chapter 7.4, "Marker Usage"](#), on page 482.

Searching for peaks over several traces

You can search for peaks on six traces simultaneously with a different weighting detector for each trace.

In this case, the R&S FSW searches for peaks on all traces separately, provided that you have assigned at least one marker to each trace.

A typical selection for EMI measurement is to use the peak and the average detector. After initial measurement, search for peaks on the peak trace and the average trace separately so that the distribution of narrowband and wideband sources of interference can be taken into account.

Example:

- In the initial measurement, determine the peak on one trace using the average detector by assigning a marker to that trace. For the marker frequency, perform a refined measurement using the CISPR or RMS average detector.
- In the initial measurement, determine the peak on another trace using the peak detector by assigning another marker to that trace. For this marker frequency, perform a refined measurement using the quasipeak detector.

5.13.3.7 Final Measurement at the Marker Position

Finding peaks with the help of an initial marker peak search reduces data to be evaluated and thus measurement time. A final measurement with a special EMI detector can then refine the initial results.

The R&S FSW EMI measurement performs the final measurement automatically as soon as a detector for the final test is defined for an EMI marker and the marker is activated. The final measurement starts immediately after the marker has been set. The

advantage of an immediate final measurement is that it eliminates the risk of measurement errors based on frequency drifts of the disturbance signal.

The final measurement at the marker frequency may have a different detector than during the initial peak search. Thus, the final measurement consumes much less time because detectors with a long measurement time are needed only at the critical frequency.

The R&S FSW EMI measurement also allows you to use multiple detectors for the final measurement. The advantage of multiple detection is that you only need one test run to see if the results comply with the limits specified in a standard. The detectors for the final EMI tests are defined in the marker configuration (as opposed to the *trace* detector which is used for the initial peak search).

The results of the final measurement are shown in the Result Summary (see [chapter 5.13.2, "EMI Measurement Results"](#), on page 289).

Defining a Dwell Time for the Final Measurement

EMC tests often require a specific *dwell time* for an EMI measurement. The dwell time defines how long the R&S FSW measures the signal at the frequencies of the marker positions. The dwell time is identical for all EMI final measurements and is thus defined in the EMI measurement configuration. Select a dwell time according to the characteristics of the measured signal. See also [chapter 5.13.3.2, "Detectors and Dwell Time"](#), on page 291.

5.13.3.8 Limit Checks

General limit line functionality is provided by the R&S FSW base unit. The base unit also provides various predefined limit lines that you can use for various applications. The R&S FSW EMI measurement adds further predefined limit lines designed in compliance with several EMC standards.

When using limit lines in combination with EMI measurements, the marker levels from the initial measurement are compared to the limit line values. The result of the limit line check is displayed in the diagram as usual.

In the EMI Result Summary, the limit check is based on the results of the final test. Since the marker may be determined using a different detector than the final test results, the two limit check results may differ. The difference between the limit line and the measured value is colored to indicate the following states:

- **green:** does not exceed limit
- **yellow:** within margin
- **red:** exceeds limit

For more information on using limit lines see [chapter 7.5.2, "Basics on Limit Lines"](#), on page 524.

5.13.4 EMI Measurement Configuration

On the R&S FSW, EMI measurement configuration consists of the following settings, most of which are accessible from the main EMI menu. This menu is displayed when you select the EMI measurement and then press the MEAS CONFIG key.

In addition, some common settings are also relevant for EMI measurements:

- [chapter 9.3.2, "Transducer Settings"](#), on page 571
- [chapter 7.5.3.2, "Limit Line Settings and Functions"](#), on page 528
- [EMI Marker Configuration](#)..... 299
- [EMI Final Measurement Configuration](#).....302
- [LISN Control Settings](#).....304

5.13.4.1 EMI Marker Configuration

The initial peak search for the R&S FSW EMI measurement is defined by the marker configuration.

To configure EMI markers select the EMI measurement, then press the MEAS CONFIG or MKR key and select "Marker Config".

Selected Marker	299
Marker State	299
Marker Position (X-value)	299
Marker Type	300
Reference Marker	300
Linking to Another Marker	300
Assigning the Marker to a Trace	300
Final Test Detector	301
Select Marker	301

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 932

[CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>\[:STATe\]](#) on page 930

Marker Position (X-value)

Defines the position (x-value) of the marker in the diagram.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X](#) on page 932

[CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:X](#) on page 931

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 932

[CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>\[:STATe\]](#) on page 930

Reference Marker

Defines a marker as the reference marker which is used to determine relative analysis results (delta marker values).

If a fixed reference point is configured (see ["Defining a Fixed Reference"](#) on page 497), the reference point ("FXD") can also be selected instead of another marker.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:MREF](#) on page 930

Linking to Another Marker

Links the current marker to the marker selected from the list of active markers. If the x-axis value of the initial marker is changed, the linked marker follows on the same x-position. Linking is off by default.

Using this function you can set two markers on different traces to measure the difference (e.g. between a max hold trace and a min hold trace or between a measurement and a reference trace).

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m1>:LINK:TO:MARKer<m2>](#) on page 931

[CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m1>:LINK:TO:MARKer<m2>](#) on page 929

[CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:LINK](#) on page 929

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 932

Final Test Detector

Defines the detector to be used for the final EMI test at the marker frequency. This setting is only available if the EMI (R&S FSW-K54) measurement option is installed.

For details see [chapter 5.13.3.2, "Detectors and Dwell Time"](#), on page 291.

Note: The trace detector configured in the trace settings is used for the initial peak search only, see [chapter 7.3.2.1, "Trace Settings"](#), on page 464.

"Off"	No final test is performed.
"Positive peak"	Determines the maximum signal level that was detected during the specified dwell time.
"Average"	Determines the average signal level of the samples that were collected during the specified dwell time.
"Quasipeak"	Determines the maximum signal level weighted to CISPR 16-1-1 that was detected during the dwell time. The quasipeak detector is only available for the CISPR filter, and not for an RBW of 1 MHz.
"CISPR Average"	Determines a weighted average signal level according to CISPR 16-1-1. The average value according to CISPR 16-1-1 is the maximum value detected while calculating the linear average value during the specified dwell time. The CISPR Average detector is only available for the CISPR filter.
"RMS Average"	A combination of the RMS detector (for pulse repetition frequencies above a corner frequency) and the Average detector (for pulse repetition frequencies below the corner frequency). The average value is determined by lowpass filters of the 2nd order (simulation of a mechanical pointer instrument). The RMS Average detector is only available for the CISPR filter.

Remote command:

`CALCulate:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:FMEasurement:DETECTOR` on page 804

`CALCulate:DELTAmarker<m>:FUNCTION:FMEasurement:DETECTOR`
on page 804

Select Marker

Opens a dialog box to select and activate or deactivate one or more markers quickly.



Remote command:
Marker selected via suffix <m> in remote commands.

5.13.4.2 EMI Final Measurement Configuration

The final EMI measurement can be performed with different settings than the initial peak search. These settings are described here.



The detector to be used for the final EMI test can be defined differently for each frequency, thus the detector is configured in the EMI marker settings, see "[Final Test Detector](#)" on page 301.

Filter Type	302
RBW	303
Automatic Peak Search	303
Dwell Time	303
Frequency Axis Scaling	303
Res BW CISPR	304
Res BW MIL	304

Filter Type

Defines the filter type.

The following filter types are available:

- Normal (3dB)
- Channel
- RRC
- 5-Pole (not available for sweep type "FFT")
- CISPR (6 dB) - requires EMI (R&S FSW-K54) option
- MIL Std (6 dB) - requires EMI (R&S FSW-K54) option

For more information see [chapter 6.5.1.6, "Which Data May Pass: Filter Types"](#), on page 406.

Note: The EMI-specific filter types are available if the EMI (R&S FSW-K54) measurement option is installed, even if EMI measurement is not active. For details see [chapter 5.13.3.1, "Resolution Bandwidth and Filter Types"](#), on page 290.

The RBW filter configured in the bandwidth settings is identical to the filter configured in the EMI configuration.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:TYPE` on page 837

RBW

Defines the resolution bandwidth. The available resolution bandwidths are specified in the data sheet. Numeric input is always rounded to the nearest possible bandwidth.

If "AUTO" is selected, the resolution bandwidth is coupled to the selected span (for span > 0). If the span is changed, the resolution bandwidth is automatically adjusted.

If the resolution bandwidth is defined manually, a green bullet is displayed next to the "RBW" display in the channel bar.

For more information see [chapter 6.5.1.1, "Separating Signals by Selecting an Appropriate Resolution Bandwidth"](#), on page 403.

For measurements on I/Q data in the frequency domain, the maximum RBW is 1 MHz.

For EMI measurements using the quasipeak detector, the 1 MHz RBW filter is not available (see [chapter 5.13.3.1, "Resolution Bandwidth and Filter Types"](#), on page 290).

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]` on page 836

`[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO` on page 836

Automatic Peak Search

If activated, a peak search is performed automatically for all active markers after each sweep.

If Auto peak search *and* limit lines are active, the active markers are set to the peak *delta* values between the measured signal and the limit lines.

Note: The general search functions [Auto Max / Min Peak Search](#) are not available for EMI measurements.

Remote command:

`CALCulate:MARKer:FUNction:FMEasurement:PSEarch|PEAKsearch:AUTO` on page 805

Dwell Time

Sets the dwell time for the EMI marker measurement.

For more information see [chapter 5.13.3.2, "Detectors and Dwell Time"](#), on page 291.

Remote command:

`CALCulate:MARKer:FUNction:FMEasurement:DWELL` on page 805

Frequency Axis Scaling

Switches between linear and logarithmic scaling for the frequency axis.

By default, the frequency axis has linear scaling. Logarithmic scaling of the frequency axis, however, is common for EMI measurements over large frequency ranges as it enhances the resolution of the lower frequencies. On the other hand, high frequencies get more crowded and become harder to distinguish.

For more information see [chapter 6.3.1.4, "Coping with Large Frequency Ranges - Logarithmic Scaling"](#), on page 386.

Remote command:

`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:X:SPACing` on page 831

Res BW CISPR

Defines the measurement bandwidth for commercial EMC standards according to CISPR.

For more information see [chapter 5.13.3.1, "Resolution Bandwidth and Filter Types"](#), on page 290.

Remote command:

Filter type:

`[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:TYPE` on page 837

Filter bandwidth:

`[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]` on page 836

Res BW MIL

Defines the measurement bandwidth for military EMC standards.

For more information see [chapter 5.13.3.1, "Resolution Bandwidth and Filter Types"](#), on page 290.

Remote command:

Filter type:

`[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:TYPE` on page 837

Filter bandwidth:

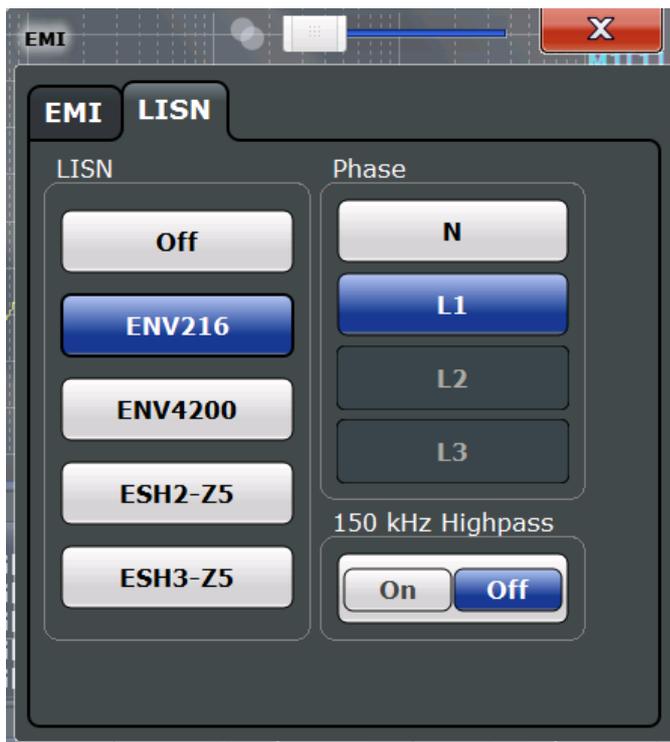
`[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]` on page 836

5.13.4.3 LISN Control Settings

For measurements with power lines, the following settings are available for the R&S FSW to control which phase of the LISN is to be tested (e.g. for EMI measurements). LISN control requires the EMI measurement (R&S FSW-K54) option.

The LISN control settings are available when you do one of the following:

- If the EMI measurement is selected, press the MEAS CONFIG key, then select "LISN Config".
- Press the INPUT/OUTPUT key, then select "LISN Config".
- In the "Overview", select "Output", then select "LISN Config".



For more information see [chapter 5.13.3.4, "Controlling V-Networks \(LISN\)"](#), on page 295.

LISN Type	305
Phase	305
150 kHz Highpass Filter	305

LISN Type

Selects the network type and activates output to the network via the user port of the R&S FSW. The network type determines the supported phases (see [table 5-19](#)).

"Off" disables LISN control and output.

Remote command:

[INPut:LISN:TYPE](#) on page 807

Phase

Selects the phase to be measured. Phase N and L1 are included in all four LISN. Phase L2 and L3 are only included in four-line networks.

You can select one phase only for each measurement.

Remote command:

[INPut:LISN:PHASe](#) on page 806

150 kHz Highpass Filter

Enables or disables the use of an additional 150 kHz highpass filter to protect the R&S FSW LISN from excessive input.

The filter is available for the ENV 216 network only.

Remote command:

`INPut:LISN:FILTer:HPASs[:STATe]` on page 806

5.13.5 EMI Result Analysis

The R&S FSW EMI measurement provides functionality to analyze the results.

Marker Demodulation

The R&S FSW is able to demodulate AM and FM signals for acoustic tests and monitoring purposes. When the demodulator function is active, the R&S FSW EMI measurement demodulates the signal continuously (regardless of the "Continuous Demodulation" setting in the marker function configuration). The demodulation begins as soon as a marker is activated. During the initial measurement, demodulation is performed for the entire measurement span; during the final measurement only the detected peak marker positions are demodulated (for the defined dwell time). You can listen to the results during the measurement with headphones or with the internal speaker.

For more information see [chapter 7.4.3.7, "Marker Demodulation"](#), on page 515.

Limit Lines

General limit line functionality is provided by the R&S FSW base unit. The base unit also provides various predefined limit lines that you can use for various applications. The R&S FSW EMI measurement adds further predefined limit lines designed in compliance with several EMC standards.

Limit line configuration is described in [chapter 7.5.3.2, "Limit Line Settings and Functions"](#), on page 528.

5.13.6 How to Perform EMI Measurements

The following step-by-step instructions demonstrate how to perform an EMI measurement with the R&S FSW EMI measurement option.

1. Press the MODE key on the front panel and select the "Spectrum" application.
2. Define the frequency range of the EMI measurement.
 - a) Press the FREQ key and then the "Frequency Config" softkey.
 - b) Define the start and stop frequency.
3. Configure the traces for the initial EMI measurement.
 - a) Press the TRACE key.
 - b) Select the "Trace Config" softkey to configure as many traces as required.
 - c) Define the detectors to use for the initial measurement, for example the peak detector and the average detector.
4. Press the MEAS key on the front panel and select the "EMI" measurement.

Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) Measurement (R&S FSW-K54)

The EMI main menu is displayed.

5. Select the "EMI Config" softkey and define the resolution bandwidth and filter type to be used for the measurement.

By default, the R&S FSW uses a filter with a 3 dB bandwidth. EMI measurements usually require a filter with a 6 dB bandwidth.

6. Define the dwell time for which each marker position is measured during the final measurement.
7. To obtain an overview of peak values in the input signal during the initial measurement, activate the "Auto Peak Search".

As soon as a sweep is started, the R&S FSW looks for the strongest peaks in the frequency range you are measuring and positions one of the active markers on those peaks. The number of active markers determines the number of detected peaks; no additional markers are activated.

8. Define the type of scaling for the frequency axis according to the definition of the limit lines in the standard.
9. Optionally, select the "LISN Config" softkey to configure a LISN control.
10. Configure the EMI measurement markers.
 - a) Select the "Marker Config" softkey and activate the number of markers or delta markers you want to analyze.
 - b) For each active marker, select a detector to be used for the "Final Test", i.e. the subsequent EMI measurement at the marker position.
 - c) If you already know which frequencies cause irregular values, set the markers to those positions. (Otherwise perform an initial peak search to obtain an overview, see [step 7](#)).

11. Optionally, select the "Marker Demod Config" softkey to configure continuous marker demodulation.

Demodulation begins immediately with the next measurement. During the initial measurement, demodulation is performed for the entire measurement span; during the final measurement only the detected peak marker positions are demodulated (for the defined dwell time).

12. Increase the number of sweep points for the EMI measurement.
 - a) Press the SWEEP key on the front panel.
 - b) Select the "Sweep Config" softkey.
 - c) Set the number of "Sweep Points" (up to 200001) so that the distance between two sweep points is smaller than $RBW/3$.
13. Optionally, select or configure limit lines against which the marker results are checked.
 - a) Press the LINES key and then the "Lines Config" softkey, then select the "Lines Config" tab.

Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) Measurement (R&S FSW-K54)

- b) In the "Line Config" dialog box, select the "View filter" option: "Show compatible".
All stored limit lines with the file extension `.LIN` in the `limits` subfolder of the main installation folder of the instrument that are compatible to the current EMI measurement settings are displayed in the overview.
 - c) Select the "Check Traces" setting for a limit line in the overview and select the trace numbers to be included in the limit check. One limit line can be assigned to several traces.
14. Define a suitable unit for the measured values, as the default unit dBm is not suitable for EMI measurements, or select a transducer.
- To change the unit:
Press the AMPT key, then select the "Amplitude Config" softkey and, in the "Amplitude" dialog box, select the required unit.
- To select a transducer:
- a) Press the SETUP key.
 - b) Select the "Transducer" softkey.
 - c) In the "Transducer" dialog box, set the "View Filter" to "Show compatible" to determine the available transducers for the current EMI measurement setup.
 - d) Select a transducer line in the overview and select the "Active" setting for it.
15. Press the RUN SINGLE key to start a new EMI measurement.
- If activated, a peak search is performed. For each active marker, a final measurement is performed using the specified detector for the specified dwell time. If activated, the signal is demodulated at the active marker positions.
- The specified traces to be checked are compared with the active limit lines. The status of the limit check for the final measurement is indicated in the Result Summary.

5.13.7 Measurement Example: Measuring Radio Frequency Interference

A common measurement task that you can do with the R&S FSW EMI measurement is to detect radio frequency interference (RFI) or electromagnetic interferences (EMI).

The measurement shows signal levels over a particular frequency range. A typical frequency range for EMI measurements is 150 kHz to 1 GHz. As the captured signal characteristics will most likely be unknown, the best way to start the measurement is to preset the R&S FSW and perform a peak search to obtain a general overview.

If you perform measurements according to a particular EMI standard, a preset also eliminates the risk of wrong settings inherited from previous measurements. Note that EMI measurements are possible in the Spectrum application only.

Preparing the measurement

1. Press the PRESET key.

The R&S FSW restores the default settings.

Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) Measurement (R&S FSW-K54)

2. Define the frequency range of the measurement.
 - a) Press the **FREQ** key.
 - b) Press the "Start Frequency" softkey and enter a frequency of 150 kHz.
 - c) Press the "Stop Frequency" softkey and enter a frequency of 1 GHz.The R&S FSW scales the horizontal axis accordingly.
3. Press the **MEAS** key on the front panel and select the "EMI" measurement.

The EMI main menu is displayed.
4. Select the "EMI Config" softkey and define the resolution bandwidth and filter type to be used for the measurement.

By default, the R&S FSW uses a filter with a 3 dB bandwidth. EMI measurements usually require a filter with a 6R&S FSWdB bandwidth.
5. Define the dwell time for which each marker position is measured during the final measurement.
6. To obtain an overview of exceptional values in the input signal during the initial measurement, activate the "Auto Peak Search".
7. Select the measurement bandwidth.
 - a) Select the "Res BW CISPR" softkey.

A CISPR (6 dB) filter is configured.
 - b) Set the bandwidth to 1 MHz.The R&S FSW shows the currently selected resolution bandwidth in the diagram header.
8. Configure the traces for the initial EMI measurement.
 - a) Press the **TRACE** key.
 - b) Press the "Trace Config" softkey to configure two traces.
 - c) Define the detectors to use for the initial measurement. Select the peak detector for trace 1 and the average detector for trace 2.

The peak detector ensures that the detected peak levels in the frequency range covered by one pixel are displayed.The R&S FSW now displays two traces. Trace 1 shows the peak values, trace 2 shows the average values.
9. Increase the number of sweep points for the EMI measurement.
 - a) Press the **SWEEP** key on the front panel.
 - b) Select the "Sweep Config" softkey.
 - c) Set the number of "Sweep Points" to *200000*.
10. Press the **AMPT** key, then select the "Amplitude Config" softkey and, in the "Amplitude" dialog box, select *V* as the "Unit".

Performing the measurement

1. Configure the EMI measurement markers. In this example we will use 6 markers.

- a) Select the "Marker Config" softkey and activate six normal markers.
 - b) Set markers 1 to 3 on trace 1. Set markers 4 to 6 on trace 2.
 - c) For each of these markers, select the "CISPR AV" detector to be used for the "Final Test", i.e. the subsequent EMI measurement at the marker positions.
2. Select a limit line against which the marker results are checked.
 - a) Press the LINES key and then the "Lines Config" softkey, then select the "Lines Config" tab.
 - b) In the "Line Config" dialog box, select the "View filter" option: "Show compatible".
All stored limit lines with the file extension `.LIN` in the `limits` subfolder of the main installation folder of the instrument that are compatible to the current EMI measurement settings are displayed in the overview.
 - c) In the overview, click the "Check Traces" setting for the `EN55011A` limit line and select trace 1 to be included in the limit check. (Trace 2, which is defined as the average, will always be lower than trace 1, which contains peak values.)
 3. Press the RUN SINGLE key to start a new EMI measurement.
If activated, a peak search is performed. For each active marker, a final measurement is performed using the specified detector for the specified dwell time.
If activated, the signal is demodulated. During the initial measurement, demodulation is performed for the entire measurement span; during the final measurement only the detected peak marker positions are demodulated (for the defined dwell time).
The specified traces to be checked are compared with the active limit line. The status of the limit check for the final measurement is indicated in the Result Summary.

Evaluating the measurement

Check the Result Summary to detect exceeded limit values.

Zoom into the diagram at the conspicuous frequency for more details.

If necessary, decrease the span to the area in which irregular values occurred and repeat the measurement.

5.13.8 Optimizing and Troubleshooting EMI Measurements

If the results do not meet your expectations, try the following methods to optimize the measurement:

Number of sweep points

The resolution bandwidth should cover at least one sweep point (more is better). If this condition is not met, signals or interferences could be missed during refined measurement of narrowband interferers. See [chapter 5.13.3.3, "Frequency Resolution - Sweep Points and Scaling"](#), on page 294.

If the distance between two sweep points is larger than $RBW/3$, a warning is displayed in the status bar ("Increase sweep points or RBW").

Dwell time

Consider the following when defining the dwell time:

- **Unknown signals:** select a dwell time of at least 1 second to ensure that pulses down to a frequency of 5 Hz are weighted correctly
- **Pulsed signals or signals that fluctuate slowly:** the dwell time must cover at least the time until the first signal peak is measured; can require long dwell time
- **unmodulated signals or signals with a high modulation frequency:** the dwell time must cover at least the time until the first signal peak is measured; usually shorter than for pulsed signals

6 Common Measurement Settings

Basic measurement settings that are common to many measurement tasks, regardless of the application or operating mode, are described here. If you are performing a specific measurement task, using an operating mode other than Signal and Spectrum Analyzer mode, or an application other than the Spectrum application, be sure to check the specific application or mode description for settings that may deviate from these common settings.

- [Configuration Overview](#).....312
- [Data Input and Output](#).....314
- [Frequency and Span Configuration](#).....384
- [Amplitude and Vertical Axis Configuration](#).....393
- [Bandwidth, Filter and Sweep Configuration](#).....402
- [Trigger and Gate Configuration](#).....418
- [Adjusting Settings Automatically](#).....437

6.1 Configuration Overview



Throughout the measurement channel configuration, an overview of the most important currently defined settings is provided in the configuration "Overview". The "Overview" is displayed when you select the "Overview" icon, which is available at the bottom of all softkey menus.



In addition to the main measurement settings, the "Overview" provides quick access to the main settings dialog boxes. 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. "Select Measurement"
See [chapter 5.1, "Available Measurement Functions"](#), on page 110
2. Input
See [chapter 6.2.2, "Input Source Settings"](#), on page 318
3. Amplitude
See [chapter 6.4, "Amplitude and Vertical Axis Configuration"](#), on page 393
4. Frequency
See [chapter 6.3, "Frequency and Span Configuration"](#), on page 384
5. (Optionally:) Trigger/Gate
See [chapter 6.6, "Trigger and Gate Configuration"](#), on page 418
6. Bandwidth
See [chapter 6.5.2, "Bandwidth, Filter and Sweep Settings"](#), on page 408
(For SEM measurements: SEM Setup, see [chapter 5.6.5, "SEM Configuration"](#), on page 208)
(For Spurious measurements: Spurious Setup, see [chapter 5.7.4, "Spurious Emissions Measurement Configuration"](#), on page 242)
7. (Optionally:) Outputs
See [chapter 6.2.6, "Output Settings"](#), on page 381
8. Analysis
See [chapter 7, "Common Analysis and Display Functions"](#), on page 440
9. Display
See [chapter 7.1, "Result Display Configuration"](#), on page 440

To configure settings

- ▶ Select any button to open the corresponding dialog box.

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 on the front panel restores the entire instrument to its default values and thus closes **all measurement channels** on the R&S FSW (except for the default Spectrum application channel)!

For details see [chapter 8.1, "Restoring the Default Instrument Configuration \(Preset\)"](#), on page 538.

Remote command:

`SYSTem:PRESet:CHANnel [:EXECute]` on page 1005

6.2 Data Input and Output

The R&S FSW can analyze signals from different input sources and provide various types of output (such as video or trigger signals).

- [Receiving Data Input and Providing Data Output](#)..... 314
- [Input Source Settings](#).....318
- [Power Sensors](#).....321
- [External Generator Control \(Option R&S FSW-B10\)](#)..... 331
- [External Mixer \(Option R&S FSW-B21\)](#)..... 358
- [Output Settings](#)..... 381

6.2.1 Receiving Data Input and Providing Data Output

The R&S FSW can analyze signals from different input sources and provide various types of output (such as noise or trigger signals).

6.2.1.1 RF Input Protection

The RF input connector of the R&S FSW must be protected against signal levels that exceed the ranges specified in the data sheet. Therefore, the R&S FSW is equipped with an overload protection mechanism. This mechanism becomes active as soon as the power at the input mixer exceeds the specified limit. It ensures that the connection between RF input and input mixer is cut off.

When the overload protection is activated, an error message is displayed in the status bar ("INPUT OVLD"), and a message box informs you that the RF Input was disconnected. Furthermore, a status bit (bit 3) in the `STAT:QUES:POW` status register is set. In this case you must decrease the level at the RF input connector and then close the message box. Then measurement is possible again. Reactivating the RF input is also possible via the remote command `INPut:ATTenuation:PROTection:RESet`.

6.2.1.2 RF Input from the Analog Baseband Connector

RF input can not only be taken from the RF INPUT connector on the front panel of the R&S FSW. If the optional Analog Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B71) is installed and active for input, an RF signal can be input at the BASEBAND INPUT I connector and redirected from there to the RF input path. A transducer is activated to compensate for the additional path of the redirected signal. The signal is then processed as usual in the frequency and time domain as for any other RF input.

This is useful, for example, to perform frequency sweep measurements with (single-ended or differential) active probes, which can also be connected to the BASEBAND INPUT I connector.

Frequency sweep measurements on probe input

You can perform RF measurements (measurements in the time or frequency domain) by connecting a probe to the BASEBAND INPUT I connector and switching the input

source to this connector in the RF input configuration (see ["Input Connector"](#) on page 320).

The probe's attenuation is compensated automatically by the R&S FSW using a transducer named "Probe on Baseband Input I". (The probe can only be connected on I, as only input at the I connector can be redirected to the RF path). A comment is assigned that includes the type, name and serial number of the detected probe. The transducer is deleted as soon as the probe is disconnected.

For details on transducers see [chapter 9.2, "Basics on Transducer Factors"](#), on page 566.

For information on using probes for input see [chapter 6.2.1.3, "Using Probes"](#), on page 315.

6.2.1.3 Using Probes

As an alternative means of input to the R&S FSW, active probes from Rohde&Schwarz can be connected to the optional BASEBAND INPUT connectors, if the Analog Baseband Interface (option R&S FSW-B71) is installed. These probes allow you to perform voltage measurements very flexibly and precisely on all sorts of devices to be tested, without interfering with the signal.

Connecting probes

Probes are automatically detected when you plug them into the upper BASEBAND INPUT connectors on the front panel of the R&S FSW. The detected information on the probe is displayed in the "Probes" tab of the "Input" dialog box, individually for each connector.

Availability of probe input

Analog baseband input from connected probes can only be analyzed in applications that support I/Q data processing and the Analog Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B71), such as the I/Q Analyzer, the Analog Demodulation application, or one of the optional applications.

Frequency sweep measurements with probes

Probes can also be used as an alternative method of providing RF input to the R&S FSW. In this case, the probe must be connected to the BASEBAND INPUT I connector, and the input is redirected to the RF input path (see [chapter 6.2.1.2, "RF Input from the Analog Baseband Connector"](#), on page 314). As opposed to common RF input processing, a transducer is activated before the common process to compensate for the additional path of the redirected signal. Probe signals that are redirected to the **RF input path** can also be analyzed in the **Spectrum application** of the R&S FSW base unit. Then you can perform RF measurements (measurements in the time or frequency domain) on the input from a probe.

Microbutton action

You can define an action to be performed by the R&S FSW when the probe's microbutton (if available) is pressed. Currently, a single data acquisition via the probe can be performed simply by pressing the microbutton.

Impedance and attenuation

The measured signal from the probe is attenuated internally by the probe's specific attenuation. For probe signals that are redirected to the RF path, the attenuation is compensated using a transducer (see "[Frequency sweep measurements on probe input](#)" on page 314). The reference level is adjusted automatically.

For analog baseband input, the attenuation is compensated without a transducer. In this case, higher levels are available for the full scale level.

A fixed impedance of 50 Ω is used for all probes to convert voltage values to power levels.

6.2.1.4 Input from Noise Sources

The R&S FSW provides a connector (NOISE SOURCE CONTROL) with a voltage supply for an external noise source. By switching the supply voltage for an external noise source on or off in the firmware, you can activate or deactivate the device as required.

External noise sources are useful when you are measuring power levels that fall below the noise floor of the R&S FSW itself, for example when measuring the noise level of an amplifier.

In this case, you can first connect an external noise source (whose noise power level is known in advance) to the R&S FSW and measure the total noise power. From this value you can determine the noise power of the R&S FSW. Then when you measure the power level of the actual DUT, you can deduct the known noise level from the total power to obtain the power level of the DUT.

The noise source is controlled in the "Output" settings, see "[Noise Source](#)" on page 383

6.2.1.5 Receiving and Providing Trigger Signals

Using one of the variable TRIGGER INPUT/OUTPUT connectors of the R&S FSW, the R&S FSW can use a signal from an external reference as a trigger to capture data. Alternatively, the internal trigger signal used by the R&S FSW can be output for use by other connected devices. Using the same trigger on several devices is useful to synchronize the transmitted and received signals within a measurement.

For details on the connectors see the R&S FSW "Getting Started" manual.

External trigger as input

If the trigger signal for the R&S FSW is provided by an external reference, the reference signal source must be connected to the R&S FSW and the trigger source must be defined as "External" on the R&S FSW.

Trigger output

The R&S FSW can provide output to another device either to pass on the internal trigger signal, or to indicate that the R&S FSW itself is ready to trigger.

The trigger signal can be output by the R&S FSW automatically, or manually by the user. If it is provided automatically, a high signal is output when the R&S FSW has triggered due to a sweep start ("Device Triggered"), or when the R&S FSW is ready to receive a trigger signal after a sweep start ("Trigger Armed").

Manual triggering

If the trigger output signal is initiated manually, the length and level (high/low) of the trigger pulse is also user-definable. Note, however, 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 provided.



Providing trigger signals as output is described in detail in the R&S FSW User Manual.

6.2.1.6 IF and Video Signal Output

The measured IF signal or displayed video signal (i.e. the filtered and detected IF signal) can be provided at the IF/VIDEO/DEMODO or IF OUT output connector.

The **video output** is a signal of 1 V. It can be used, for example, to control demodulated audio frequencies.

The **IF output** is a signal of the measured level at a specified frequency.

The **IF 2 GHz output** is a signal with a bandwidth of 2 GHz at the frequency 2 GHz.

Restrictions

Note the following restrictions for IF output:

- IF and video output is only available in the time domain (zero span).
- For I/Q data, only IF output is available.
- IF output is not available if any of the following conditions apply:
 - The Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B17) is active (for input or output)
 - MSRA operating mode is active
 - MSRT operating mode is active
 - A wideband extension is used (hardware options R&S FSW-B160/-B320/-B500; used automatically for bandwidths > 80 MHz; in this case use the IF WIDE OUTPUT connector)
 - The sample rate is larger than 200 MHz (upsampling)

IF WIDE OUTPUT

If optional hardware R&S FSW-B160/-B320/-B500 for **bandwidth extension** is installed and activated (i.e. for bandwidths > 80 MHz), the IF output is not available at the IF/VIDEO/DEMOD output connector, but rather at the additional **IF WIDE OUTPUT** connector provided by the option.

In this case, the IF output frequency cannot be defined manually, but is determined automatically depending on the center frequency. For details on the used frequencies see the data sheet. The currently used output frequency is indicated in the field otherwise used to define the frequency manually (in the "Output" settings dialog box, see "[IF \(Wide\) Out Frequency](#)" on page 383).

IF 2 GHz Output

For instrument models R&S FSW43/50/67, the IF output can also be provided at the alternative IF OUT output connector at a frequency of 2 GHz and **with a bandwidth of 2 GHz**. The IF output can then be analyzed by a different instrument, for example an R&S®RTO oscilloscope. If IF 2 GHz OUT output is activated, the measured values are no longer available on the display; thus, the trace data currently displayed on the R&S FSW becomes invalid. A message in the status bar indicates this situation. The message also indicates whether the sidebands of the IF spectrum output are in normal or inverted order compared to the RF signal, which depends on the used center frequency.

Prerequisites

Note the following prerequisites for output to the IF OUT connector:

- Instrument model R&S FSW43/50/67; external mixers can be used
- Zero span mode, I/Q Analyzer, or VSA (R&S FSW-K70) application
- Center frequency \geq 8 GHz

6.2.2 Input Source Settings

The input source determines which data the R&S FSW will analyze.

Input settings can be configured in the "Input" dialog box.

Some settings are also available in the "Amplitude" tab of the "Amplitude" dialog box.



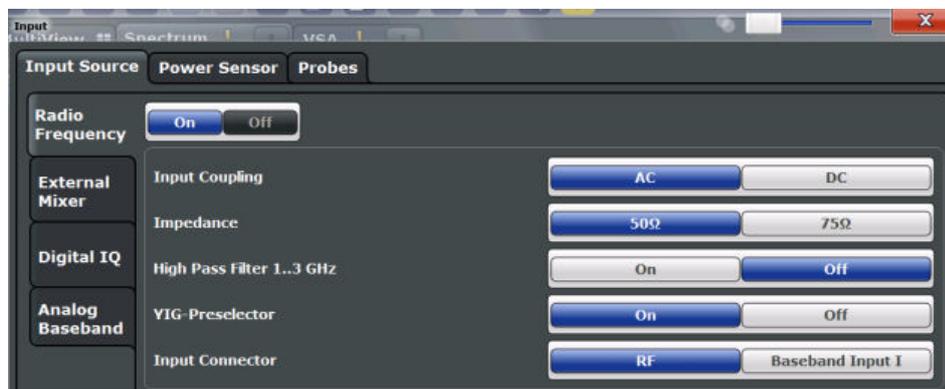
The Digital I/Q and the Analog Baseband input sources are only available in applications that support I/Q data processing and are described in detail in the R&S FSW I/Q Analyzer User Manual.

External mixers are not supported in MSRA/MSRT mode.

- [Radio Frequency Input](#).....319
- [Probe Settings](#).....321

6.2.2.1 Radio Frequency Input

The default input source for the R&S FSW is "Radio Frequency", i.e. the signal at the RF INPUT connector on the front panel of the R&S FSW. If no additional options are installed, this is the only available input source.



Radio Frequency State.....	319
Input Coupling.....	319
Impedance.....	319
High-Pass Filter 1...3 GHz.....	320
YIG-Preselector.....	320
Input Connector.....	320

Radio Frequency State

Activates input from the RF INPUT connector.

Remote command:

`INPut:SElect` on page 866

Input Coupling

The RF input of the R&S FSW 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 865

Impedance

The reference impedance for the measured levels of the R&S FSW can be set to 50 Ω or 75 Ω.

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

This value also affects the unit conversion (see "Reference Level" on page 396).

Remote command:

`INPut:IMPedance` on page 866

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 R&S FSW in order to measure the harmonics for a DUT, for example.

This function requires option R&S FSW-B13.

(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 865

YIG-Preselector

Activates or deactivates the YIG-preselector.

An internal YIG-preselector at the input of the R&S FSW 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 FSW, 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).

- I/Q Analyzer (and thus in all applications in MSRA operating mode)
- Realtime (and thus in all applications in MSRT operating mode)
- Multi-Carrier Group Delay
- GSM
- VSA

Remote command:

`INPut:FILTer:YIG[:STATe]` on page 866

Input Connector

Determines whether the RF input data is taken from the RF INPUT connector (default) or the optional BASEBAND INPUT I connector. This setting is only available if the Analog Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B71) is installed and active for input. It is not available for the R&S FSW67.

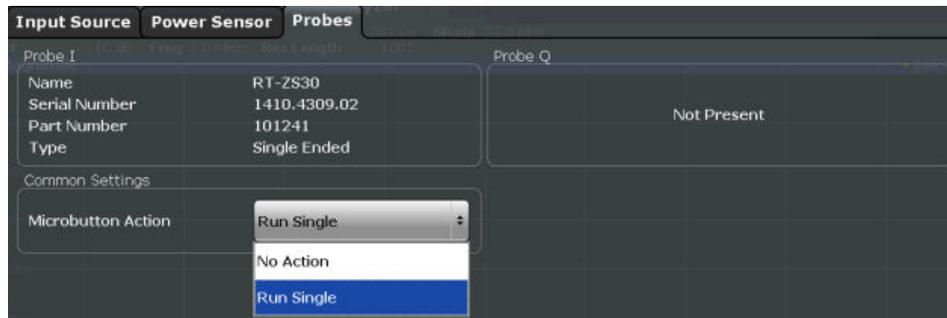
For more information on the Analog Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B71) see the R&S FSW I/Q Analyzer and I/Q Input User Manual.

Remote command:

`INPut:CONNector` on page 864

6.2.2.2 Probe Settings

Probes are configured in a separate tab on the "Input" dialog box which is displayed when you select the INPUT/OUTPUT key and then "Input Source Config".



For each possible probe connector (Baseband Input I, Baseband Input Q), the detected type of probe, if any, is displayed. The following information is provided for each connected probe:

- Probe name
- Serial number
- R&S part number
- Type of probe ("Differential", "Single Ended")

For more information on using probes with an R&S FSW, see [chapter 6.2.1.3, "Using Probes"](#), on page 315.

For general information on the R&S®RTO probes, see the device manuals.

[Microbutton Action](#)..... 321

Microbutton Action

Active R&S probes (except for RT-ZS10E) have a configurable microbutton on the probe head. By pressing this button, you can perform an action on the instrument directly from the probe.

Select the action that you want to start from the probe:

- "Run single" Starts one data acquisition.
- "No action" Prevents unwanted actions due to unintended usage of the microbutton.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\] PROBe<p>: SETup:MODE](#) on page 881

6.2.3 Power Sensors

The R&S FSW can also analyze data from a connected power sensor.

- [Basics on Power Sensors](#)..... 322
- [Power Sensor Settings](#).....324
- [How to Work With a Power Sensor](#).....328

6.2.3.1 Basics on Power Sensors

For precise power measurement up to 4 power sensors can be connected to the instrument via the power sensor interface (on the front panel). Both manual operation and remote control are supported.



Currently, only R&S NRP-Zxy power sensors are supported. For a detailed list of supported sensors see the data sheet.

Power sensors can also be used to trigger a measurement at a specified power level, e.g. from a signal generator (see ["Using a Power Sensor as an External Power Trigger"](#) on page 323).

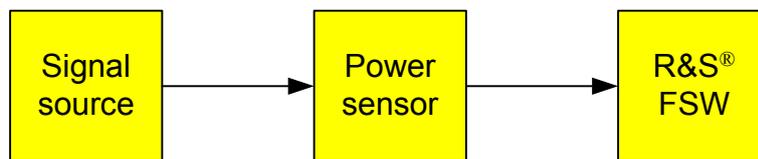


Fig. 6-1: Power sensor support – standard test setup

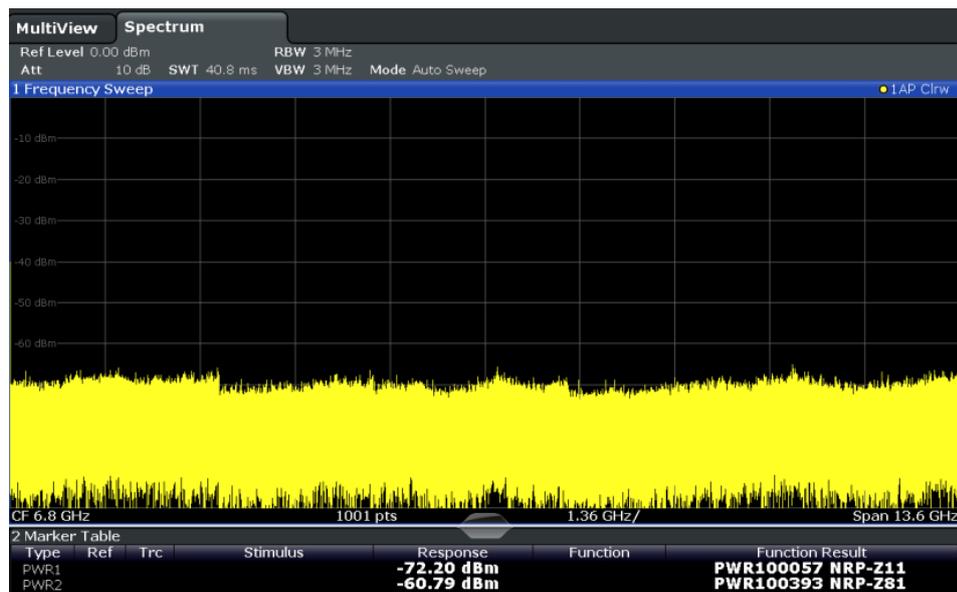


Using the power sensor with several applications

The power sensor cannot be used from the R&S FSW firmware and the R&S Power Viewer Plus (virtual power meter for displaying results of the R&S NRP power sensors) simultaneously.

Result display

The results of the power sensor measurements are displayed in the marker table. For each power sensor, a row is inserted. The sensor index is indicated in the "Type" column.



Using a Power Sensor as an External Power Trigger

Power sensors can be used to trigger a measurement at a specified power level, e.g. from a signal generator.



Currently, only the following power sensors are supported as power triggers:

- R&S NRP-Z81
- R&S NRP-Z85
- R&S NRP-Z86

With the R&S FSW, the power sensors can be connected to the "Power Sensor" interface directly, and no further cables are required. They can then be configured as an external power sensor trigger.



Fig. 6-2: Connecting a power sensor using the POWER SENSOR interface

The R&S FSW receives an external trigger signal when the defined trigger level is measured by the power sensor. Power measurement results are provided as usual.



The "Gate Mode" *Level* is not supported for R&S power sensors. The signal sent by these sensors merely reflects the instant the level is first exceeded, rather than a time period. However, only time periods can be used for gating in level mode. Thus, the trigger impulse from the sensors is not long enough for a fully gated measurement; the measurement cannot be completed. For details on gating see [chapter 6.6.1.2, "Gated Measurements"](#), on page 422.

For details see ["How to Configure a Power Sensor as an External \(PSE\) Trigger"](#) on page 330.

6.2.3.2 Power Sensor Settings

Power sensor settings are available in the "Power Sensor" tab of the "Input" dialog box. Each sensor is configured on a separate tab.



State.....	325
Continuous Value Update.....	325
Select.....	325
Zeroing Power Sensor.....	325
Frequency Manual.....	326
Frequency Coupling.....	326
Unit/Scale.....	326
Meas Time/Average.....	326
Setting the Reference Level from the Measurement (Meas->Ref).....	327
Reference Value.....	327
Use Ref Lev Offset.....	327
Average Count (Number of Readings).....	327
Duty Cycle.....	327
Using the power sensor as an external trigger.....	327

L External Trigger Level.....	328
L Hysteresis.....	328
L Trigger Holdoff.....	328
L Drop-Out Time.....	328
L Slope.....	328

State

Switches the power measurement for all power sensors on or off. Note that in addition to this general setting, each power sensor can be activated or deactivated individually by the [Select](#) setting on each tab. However, the general setting overrides the individual settings.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:] PMETer<p>[:STATe]` on page 900

Continuous Value Update

If activated, the power sensor data is updated continuously during a sweep with a long sweep time, and even after a single sweep has completed.

This function cannot be activated for individual sensors.

If the power sensor is being used as a trigger (see ["Using the power sensor as an external trigger"](#) on page 327), continuous update is not possible; this setting is ignored.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:] PMETer<p>:UPDate[:STATe]` on page 901

Select

Selects the individual power sensor for usage if power measurement is generally activated ([State](#) function).

The detected **serial numbers** of the power sensors connected to the instrument are provided in a selection list. For each of the four available power sensor indexes ("Power Sensor 1"..."Power Sensor 4"), which correspond to the tabs in the configuration dialog, one of the detected serial numbers can be assigned. The physical sensor is thus assigned to the configuration setting for the selected power sensor index.

By default, serial numbers not yet assigned are automatically assigned to the next free power sensor index for which "Auto Assignment" is selected.

Alternatively, you can assign the sensors manually by deactivating the "Auto" option and selecting a serial number from the list.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:] PMETer<p>[:STATe]` on page 900

`SYSTem:COMMunicate:RDEvice:PMETer<p>:DEFine` on page 894

`SYSTem:COMMunicate:RDEvice:PMETer<p>:CONFigure:AUTO[:STATe]`
on page 893

`SYSTem:COMMunicate:RDEvice:PMETer:COUNT?` on page 894

Zeroing Power Sensor

Starts zeroing of the power sensor.

For details on the zeroing process refer to "[How to Zero the Power Sensor](#)" on page 330.

Remote command:

[CALibration:PMETer<p>:ZERO:AUTO ONCE](#) on page 895

Frequency Manual

Defines the frequency of the signal to be measured. The power sensor has a memory with frequency-dependent correction factors. This allows extreme accuracy for signals of a known frequency.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\] PMETer<p>:FREQuency](#) on page 898

Frequency Coupling

Selects the coupling option. The frequency can be coupled automatically to the center frequency of the instrument or to the frequency of marker 1.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\] PMETer<p>:FREQuency:LINK](#) on page 898

Unit/Scale

Selects the unit with which the measured power is to be displayed. Available units are dBm, dB, W and %.

If dB or % is selected, the display is relative to the reference value that is defined with either the "Meas -> Ref" setting or the "Reference Value" setting.

Remote command:

[UNIT<n>:PMETer<p>:POWer](#) on page 901

[UNIT<n>:PMETer<p>:POWer:RATio](#) on page 901

Meas Time/Average

Selects the measurement time or switches to manual averaging mode. In general, results are more precise with longer measurement times. The following settings are recommended for different signal types to obtain stable and precise results:

"Short"	Stationary signals with high power (> -40dBm), because they require only a short measurement time and short measurement time provides the highest repetition rates.
"Normal"	Signals with lower power or modulated signals
"Long"	Signals at the lower end of the measurement range (<-50 dBm) or Signals with lower power to minimize the influence of noise
"Manual"	Manual averaging mode. The average count is set with the Average Count (Number of Readings) setting.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\] PMETer<p>:MTIME](#) on page 899

[\[SENSe:\] PMETer<p>:MTIME:AVERAge \[:STATE\]](#) on page 899

Setting the Reference Level from the Measurement (Meas->Ref)

Sets the currently measured power as a reference value for the relative display. The reference value can also be set manually via the [Reference Value](#) setting.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:PMETer<p>:RELative[:MAGNitude]:AUTO ONCE` on page 896

Reference Value

Defines the reference value for relative measurements in the unit dBm.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:PMETer<p>:RELative[:MAGNitude]` on page 896

Use Ref Lev Offset

If activated, takes the reference level offset defined for the analyzer into account for the measured power (see "[Shifting the Display \(Offset\)](#)" on page 397). If deactivated, takes no offset into account.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:] PMETer<p>:ROFFset[:STATe]` on page 900

Average Count (Number of Readings)

Defines the number of readings (averages) to be performed after a single sweep has been started. This setting is only available if manual averaging is selected ([Meas Time/Average](#) setting).

The values for the average count range from 0 to 256 in binary steps (1, 2, 4, 8, ...). For average count = 0 or 1, one reading is performed. The general averaging and sweep count for the trace are independent from this setting.

Results become more stable with extended average, particularly if signals with low power are measured. This setting can be used to minimize the influence of noise in the power sensor measurement.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:] PMETer<p>:MTIME:AVERage:COUNT` on page 899

Duty Cycle

Sets the duty cycle to a percent value for the correction of pulse-modulated signals and activates the duty cycle correction. With the correction activated, the sensor calculates the signal pulse power from this value and the mean power.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:] PMETer<p>:DCYCLE[:STATe]` on page 897

`[SENSe:] PMETer<p>:DCYCLE:VALue` on page 897

Using the power sensor as an external trigger

If activated, the power sensor creates a trigger signal when a power higher than the defined "External Trigger Level" is measured. This trigger signal can be used as an external power trigger by the R&S FSW.

This setting is only available in conjunction with a compatible power sensor.

For details on using a power sensor as an external trigger, see ["Using a Power Sensor as an External Power Trigger"](#) on page 323.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:] PMETer<p>:TRIGger[:STATe]` on page 904

`TRIG:SOUR PSE`, see `TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SOURce` on page 854

External Trigger Level ← Using the power sensor as an external trigger

Defines the trigger level for the power sensor trigger.

For details on supported trigger levels, see the data sheet.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:] PMETer<p>:TRIGger:LEVel` on page 903

Hysteresis ← Using the power sensor as an external trigger

Defines the distance in dB to the trigger level that the trigger source must exceed before a trigger event occurs. Setting a hysteresis avoids unwanted trigger events caused by noise oscillation around the trigger level.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:] PMETer<p>:TRIGger:HYSTeresis` on page 902

Trigger Holdoff ← Using the power sensor as an external trigger

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:

`[SENSe:] PMETer<p>:TRIGger:HOLDoff` on page 902

Drop-Out Time ← Using the power sensor as an external trigger

Defines the time the input signal must stay below the trigger level before triggering again.

Slope ← Using the power sensor as an external trigger

Defines whether triggering occurs when the signal rises to the trigger level or falls down to it.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:] PMETer<p>:TRIGger:SLOPe` on page 903

6.2.3.3 How to Work With a Power Sensor

The following step-by-step instructions demonstrate how to set up a power sensor. For details on individual functions and settings see [chapter 6.2.3.2, "Power Sensor Settings"](#), on page 324.

The remote commands required to perform these tasks are described in [chapter 11.7.6.5, "Working with Power Sensors"](#), on page 893.



Power sensors can also be used to trigger a measurement at a specified power level, e.g. from a signal generator. This is described in ["How to Configure a Power Sensor as an External \(PSE\) Trigger"](#) on page 330.

How to Set Up a Power Sensor

Up to 4 external power sensors can be configured separately and used for precise power measurement, as a trigger, or both. All power sensors can be activated and deactivated individually.

The following procedure describes in detail how to configure and activate power sensors.

1. To display the "Power Sensor" tab of the "Input" dialog box, do one of the following:
 - Select "Input" from the "Overview".
 - Select the INPUT/OUTPUT key and then the "Power Sensor Config" softkey.
2. Select the tab for the power sensor index you want to configure, e.g. "Sensor 1".
3. Press "Select" to analyze the power sensor data according to the current configuration when power measurement is activated.
4. From the selection list with serial numbers of connected power sensors, select the sensor you want to configure.
To have newly connected power sensors assigned to a tab automatically (default), select "Auto".
5. Define the frequency of the signal whose power you want to measure.
 - a) To define the frequency manually, select "Frequency Manual" and enter a frequency.
 - b) To determine the frequency automatically, select "Frequency Coupling" and then either "Center", to use the center frequency, or "Marker", to use the frequency defined by marker 1.
6. Select the unit for the power result display.
7. Select the measurement time for which the average is calculated, or define the number of readings to average. To define the number of readings to be taken into account manually, select "Manual" and enter the number in the "Number of Readings" field.
8. To activate the duty cycle correction, select "DutyCycle" and enter a percentage as the correction value.
9. If you selected "dB" or "%" as units (relative display), define a reference value:
 - a) To set the currently measured power as a reference value, press the "Meas -> Ref" button.
 - b) Alternatively, enter a value manually in the "Reference Value" field.
 - c) Optionally, select the "Use Ref Level Offset" option to take the reference level offset set for the analyzer into account for the measured power.

10. To use the power sensor as an external power trigger, select the "External Power Trigger" option and define the trigger settings.
For details see ["How to Configure a Power Sensor as an External \(PSE\) Trigger"](#) on page 330.
11. If necessary, repeat steps 3-10 for another power sensor.
12. Set the "Power Sensor State" at the top of the "Power Sensor" tab to "On" to activate power measurement for the selected power sensors.

The results of the power measurement are displayed in the marker table (Function: "Sensor<1...4>").

How to Zero the Power Sensor

1. To display the "Power Sensor" tab of the "Input" dialog box, do one of the following:
 - Select "Input" from the "Overview".
 - Select the INPUT/OUTPUT key and then the "Power Sensor Config" softkey.
2. Select the tab that is assigned to the power sensor you want to zero.
3. Press the "Zeroing Power Sensor" button.
A dialog box is displayed that prompts you to disconnect all signals from the input of the power sensor.
4. Disconnect all signals sending input to the power sensor and press ENTER to continue.
5. Wait until zeroing is complete.
A corresponding message is displayed.

How to Configure a Power Sensor as an External (PSE) Trigger

The following step-by-step instructions demonstrate how to configure a power sensor to be used as an external power sensor trigger.

To configure a power sensor as an external power sensor (PSE) trigger

1. Connect a compatible power sensor to the "Power Sensor" interface on the front panel of the R&S FSW. (For details on supported sensors see ["Using a Power Sensor as an External Power Trigger"](#) on page 323).
2. Set up the power sensor as described in ["How to Set Up a Power Sensor"](#) on page 329.
3. In the "Power Sensor" tab of the "Input" dialog box, select the "External Power Trigger" option.
4. Enter the power level at which a trigger signal is to be generated ("External Trigger Level") and the other trigger settings for the power sensor trigger.
5. Press the TRIG key on the front panel of the instrument and then select "Trigger / Gate Config".

6. In the "Trigger and Gate" dialog box, select "Signal Source" = "PSE".

The R&S FSW is configured to trigger when the defined conditions for the power sensor occur. Power measurement results are provided as usual.

6.2.4 External Generator Control (Option R&S FSW-B10)

If the R&S FSW External Generator Control (R&S FSW-B10) is installed, you can operate various commercially available generators as an external generator with the R&S FSW. Thus, scalar network analysis with the R&S FSW is possible.

- [About External Generator Control](#).....331
- [Basics on External Generator Control](#).....331
- [External Generator Control Settings](#)..... 342
- [How to Work With External Generator Control](#)..... 349
- [Measurement Example: Calibration with an External Generator](#)..... 352

6.2.4.1 About External Generator Control

A common measurement setup includes a signal generator, a device under test (DUT), and a signal and spectrum analyzer, for example the R&S FSW. In this setup, the signal analyzer can control which signal the generator is to send, which is in turn measured by the analyzer. This process is referred to as *external generator control*. The generator in this setup is referred to as a *tracking generator*.

A measurement with a tracking generator is useful to measure any effects on the power level caused by the cables and connectors from the signal generator and the signal analyzer in advance. The known effects can then be removed from the measurement results in order to obtain accurate information on the DUT.

6.2.4.2 Basics on External Generator Control

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



External generator control is only available in the Spectrum, I/Q Analyzer, Analog Demodulation and Noise Figure applications.

- [External Generator Connections](#).....332
- [Overview of Generators Supported by the R&S FSW-B10 Option](#)..... 334
- [Generator Setup Files](#)..... 335
- [Calibration Mechanism](#).....335
- [Normalization](#)..... 336
- [Reference Trace, Reference Line and Reference Level](#).....337
- [Coupling the Frequencies](#)..... 338
- [Displayed Information and Errors](#).....341

External Generator Connections

The external generator is controlled either via a LAN connection or via the EXT. GEN. CONTROL GPIB interface of the R&S FSW supplied with the R&S FSW-B10 option.

For more information on configuring interfaces see [chapter 10.1.1, "Remote Control Interfaces and Protocols"](#), on page 609.

TTL synchronization

In addition, TTL synchronization can be used with some Rohde & Schwarz generators connected via GPIB. The TTL interface is included in the AUX CONTROL connector of the R&S FSW-B10 option.



Using the TTL interface allows for considerably higher measurement rates than pure GPIB control, because the frequency stepping of the R&S FSW is directly coupled with the frequency stepping of the generator. For details see ["Coupling the Frequencies"](#) on page 338.

In [figure 6-3](#) the TTL connection is illustrated using an SMU generator, for example.

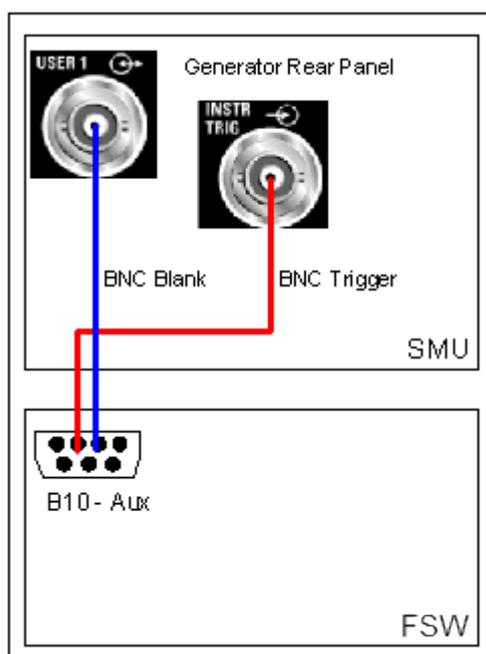


Fig. 6-3: TTL connection for an SMU generator

The external generator can be used to calibrate the data source by performing either transmission or reflection measurements.

Transmission Measurement

This measurement yields the transmission characteristics of a two-port network. The external generator is used as a signal source. It is connected to the input connector of the DUT. The input of the R&S FSW is fed from the output of the DUT. A calibration

can be carried out to compensate for the effects of the test setup (e.g. frequency response of connecting cables).



Fig. 6-4: Test setup for transmission measurement

Reflection Measurement

Scalar reflection measurements can be carried out using a reflection-coefficient measurement bridge.

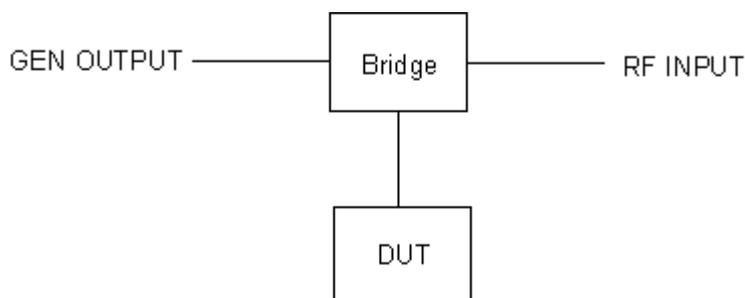


Fig. 6-5: Test setup for reflection measurement

Generated signal input

In order to use the functions of the external generator, an appropriate generator must be connected and configured correctly. In particular, the generator output must be connected to the RF input of the R&S FSW.

External reference frequency

In order to enhance measurement accuracy, a common reference frequency should be used for both the R&S FSW and the generator. If no independent 10 MHz reference frequency is available, it is recommended that you connect the reference output of the generator with the reference input of the R&S FSW and that you enable usage of the external reference on the R&S FSW via "SETUP" > "Reference" > "External Reference".

For more information on external references see ["Reference Frequency Input"](#) on page 569.

Connection errors

If no external generator is connected, if the connection address is not correct, or the generator is not ready for operation, an error message is displayed (e.g. "Ext. Generator TCP/IP Handshake Error!", see ["Displayed Information and Errors"](#) on page 341).

Overview of Generators Supported by the R&S FSW-B10 Option

Generator type	TTL support	Generator type	TTL support
SGS100A12	X	SMP02	X
SMA01A ¹⁾	X	SMP03	X
SMA100A3	X	SMP04	X
SMA100A6	X	SMP22	X
SMB100A1	X	SMR20	-
SMB100A12	X	SMR20B11 ³⁾	X
SMB100A2	X	SMR27	X
SMB100A20	X	SMR27B11 ³⁾	X
SMB100A3	X	SMR30	X
SMB100A40	X	SMR30B11 ³⁾	X
SMBV100A3	X	SMR40	X
SMBV100A6	X	SMR40B11 ³⁾	X
SMC100A1	-	SMR50	X
SMC100A3	-	SMR50B11 ³⁾	X
SME02	X	SMR60	X
SME03	X	SMR60B11 ³⁾	X
SME06	X	SMT02	-
SMF100A	X	SMT03	-
SMF22	X	SMT06	-
SMF22B2	X	SMU02	X
SMF43	X	SMU02B31 ²⁾	X
SMF43B2	X	SMU03 ²⁾	X
SMG	-	SMU03B31 ²⁾	X
SMGL	-	SMU04 ²⁾	X
SMGU	-	SMU04B31 ²⁾	X
SMH	-	SMU06 ²⁾	X
SMHU	-	SMU06B31 ²⁾	X
SMIQ02	X	SMV03	-
SMIQ02B	X	SMW03	-
1) Requires firmware version V2.10.x or higher 2) Requires firmware version V1.10.x or higher 3) Requires the option SMR-B11			

Generator type	TTL support	Generator type	TTL support
SMIQ02E	-	SMW06	-
SMIQ03	X	SMX	-
SMIQ03B	X	SMY01	-
SMIQ03E	-	SMY02	-
SMIQ04B	X	HP8254A	-
SMIQ06B	X	HP8257D	-
SMJ03	X	HP8340A	-
SMJ06	X	HP8648	-
SML01	-	HP ESG-A Series 1000A, 2000A, 3000A, 4000A	-
SML02	-	HP ESG B Sereies	-
SML03	-	HP ESG-D SERIES E4432B	-
1) Requires firmware version V2.10.x or higher 2) Requires firmware version V1.10.x or higher 3) Requires the option SMR-B11			

Generator Setup Files

For each signal generator type to be controlled by the R&S FSW a generator setup file must be configured and stored on the R&S FSW. The setup file defines the frequency and power ranges supported by the generator, as well as information required for communication. For the signal generators listed in ["Overview of Generators Supported by the R&S FSW-B10 Option"](#) on page 334, default setup files are provided. If necessary, these files can be edited or duplicated for varying measurement setups or other instruments.

The existing setup files can be displayed in an editor in read-only mode directly from the "External Generator" configuration dialog box. From there, they can be edited and stored under a different name, and are then available on the R&S FSW.

(For details see ["To define a new generator setup file"](#) on page 351).

Calibration Mechanism

A common measurement setup includes a signal generator, a device under test (DUT), and a signal and spectrum analyzer. Therefore, it is useful to measure the attenuation or gain caused by the cables and connectors from the signal generator and the signal analyzer in advance. The known level offsets can then be removed from the measurement results in order to obtain accurate information on the DUT.

Calculating the difference between the currently measured power and a reference trace is referred to as *calibration*. Thus, the measurement results from the controlled external generator - including the inherent distortions - can be used as a reference trace to calibrate the measurement setup.

The inherent frequency and power level distortions can be determined by connecting the R&S FSW to the signal generator. The R&S FSW sends a predefined list of frequencies to the signal generator (see also "[Coupling the Frequencies](#)" on page 338). The signal generator then sends a signal with the specified level at each frequency in the predefined list. The R&S FSW measures the signal and determines the level offsets to the expected values.

Saving calibration results

A reference dataset for the calibration results is stored internally as a table of value pairs (frequency/level), one for each sweep point. The measured offsets can then be used as calibration factors for subsequent measurement results.

The calibration can be performed using either transmission or reflection measurements. The selected type of measurement used to determine the reference trace is included in the reference dataset.

Normalization

Once the measurement setup has been calibrated and the reference trace is available, subsequent measurement results can be corrected according to the calibration factors, if necessary. This is done by subtracting the reference trace from the measurement results. This process is referred to as *normalization* and can be activated or deactivated as required. If normalization is activated, "NOR" is displayed in the channel bar, next to the indication that an external generator is being used ("Ext.Gen"). The normalized trace from the calibration sweep is a constant 0 dB line, as $\langle \text{calibration trace} \rangle - \langle \text{reference trace} \rangle = 0$.

As long as the same settings are used for measurement as for calibration, the normalized measurement results should not contain any inherent frequency or power distortions. Thus, the measured DUT values are very accurate.

Approximate normalization

As soon as any of the calibration measurement settings are changed, the stored reference trace will no longer be identical to the new measurement results. However, if the measurement settings do not deviate too much, the measurement results can still be normalized *approximately* using the stored reference trace. This is indicated by the "APX" label in the channel bar (instead of "NOR").

This is the case if one or more of the following values deviate from the calibration settings:

- coupling (RBW, VBW, SWT)
- reference level, RF attenuation
- start or stop frequency
- output level of external generator
- detector (max. peak, min. peak, sample, etc.)
- frequency deviation at a maximum of 1001 points within the set sweep limits (corresponds to a doubling of the span)

Differences in level settings between the reference trace and the current instrument settings are taken into account automatically. If the span is reduced, a linear interpola-

tion of the intermediate values is applied. If the span increases, the values at the left or right border of the reference dataset are extrapolated to the current start or stop frequency, i.e. the reference dataset is extended by constant values.

Thus, the instrument settings can be changed in a wide area without giving up normalization. This reduces the necessity to carry out a new normalization to a minimum.

If approximation becomes too poor, however, normalization is aborted and an error message is displayed (see ["Displayed Information and Errors"](#) on page 341).

The normalized trace in the display

The normalized reference trace is also displayed in the spectrum diagram, by default at the top of the diagram (= 100% of the window height). It is indicated by a red line labeled "NOR", followed by the current reference value. However, it can be shifted vertically to reflect an attenuation or gain caused by the measured DUT (see also ["Shifting the reference line \(and normalized trace\)"](#) on page 338).

Restoring the calibration settings

If the measurement settings no longer match the instrument settings with which the calibration was performed (indicated by the "APX" or no label next to "Ext.TG" in the channel bar), you can restore the calibration settings, which are stored with the reference dataset on the R&S FSW.

Storing the normalized reference trace as a transducer factor

The (inverse) normalized reference trace can also be stored as a *transducer factor* for use in other R&S FSW applications that do not support external generator control. The normalized trace data is converted to a transducer with unit dB and stored in a file with the specified name and the suffix `.trd` under `c:\r_s\instr\trd`. The frequency points are allocated in equidistant steps between the start and stop frequency.

This is useful, for example, to determine the effects of a particular device component and then remove these effects from a subsequent measurement which includes this component.

For an example see ["How to Remove the Effects of a Particular Component from Measurement Results Using Calibration"](#) on page 351.



Note that the *normalized* measurement data is stored, not the original *reference* trace! Thus, if you store the normalized trace directly after calibration, without changing any settings, the transducer factor will be 0 dB for the entire span (by definition of the normalized trace).

Reference Trace, Reference Line and Reference Level

Reference trace

The calibration results are stored internally on the R&S FSW as a *reference trace*. For each measured sweep point the offset to the expected values is determined. If normali-

zation is activated, the offsets in the reference trace are removed from the current measurement results to compensate for the inherent distortions.

Reference line

The reference line is defined by the [Reference Value](#) and [Reference Position](#) in the "External Generator" > "Source Calibration" settings. It is similar to the [Reference Level](#) defined in the "Amplitude" settings. However, as opposed to the reference *level*, this reference *line* only affects the y-axis scaling in the diagram, it has no effect on the expected input power level or the hardware settings.

The reference line determines the range and the scaling of the y-axis, just as the reference level does.

The normalized reference trace (0 dB directly after calibration) is displayed on this reference line, indicated by a red line in the diagram. By default, the reference line is displayed at the top of the diagram. If you shift the reference line, the normalized trace is shifted, as well.

Shifting the reference line (and normalized trace)

You can shift the reference line - and thus the normalized trace - in the result display by changing the [Reference Position](#) or the [Reference Value](#).

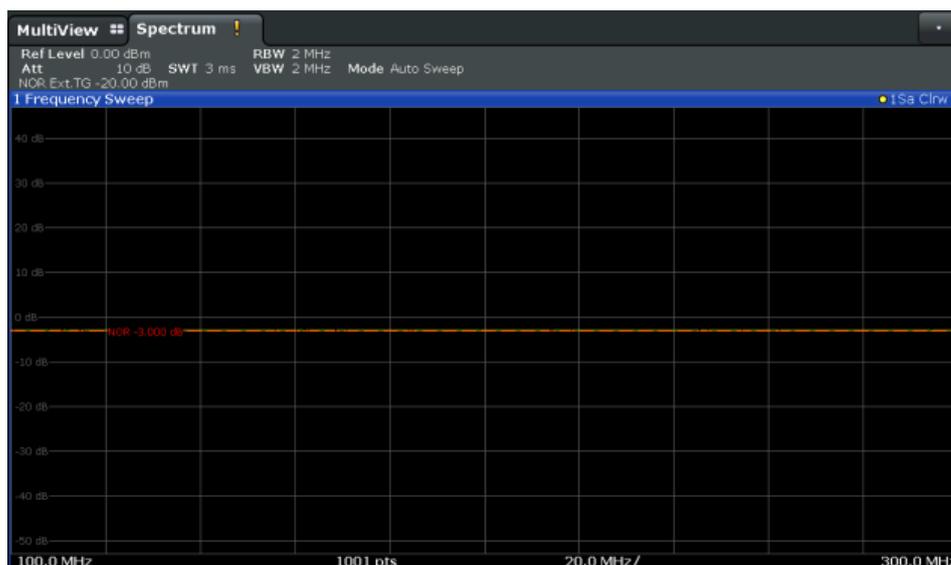


Fig. 6-6: Shifted reference line

If the DUT inserts a gain or an attenuation in the measurement, this effect can be reflected in the result display on the R&S FSW. To reflect a power offset in the measurement trace, change the [Reference Value](#).

For a detailed example see [chapter 6.2.4.5, "Measurement Example: Calibration with an External Generator"](#), on page 352.

Coupling the Frequencies

As described in ["Normalization"](#) on page 336, normalized measurement results are very accurate *as long as the same settings are used as for calibration*. Although

approximate normalization is possible, it is important to consider the required frequencies for calibration in advance. The frequencies and levels supported by the connected signal generator are provided for reference with the interface configuration.

Two different methods are available to define the frequencies for calibration, that is to couple the frequencies of the R&S FSW with those of the signal generator:

- **Manual coupling:** a single frequency is defined
- **Automatic coupling:** a series of frequencies is defined (one for each sweep point), based on the current frequency at the RF input of the R&S FSW; the RF frequency range covers the currently defined span of the R&S FSW (unless limited by the range of the signal generator)

Automatic coupling

If automatic coupling is used, the output frequency of the generator (source frequency) is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Source Freq} = \text{RF} \cdot \frac{\text{Numerator}}{\text{Denominator}} + \text{Offset}$$

Output frequency of the generator (6 - 1)

where:

$F_{\text{Generator}}$ = output frequency of the generator

F_{Analyzer} = current frequency at the RF input of the R&S FSW

Numerator = multiplication factor for the current analyzer frequency

Denominator = division factor for the current analyzer frequency

F_{Offset} = frequency offset for the current analyzer frequency, for example for frequency-converting measurements or harmonics measurements

The value range for the offset depends on the selected generator. The default setting is 0 Hz. Offsets other than 0 Hz are indicated by the "FRQ" label in the channel bar (see also "[Displayed Information and Errors](#)" on page 341).

Swept frequency range

The F_{Analyzer} values for the calibration sweep start with the start frequency and end with the stop frequency defined in the "Frequency" settings of the R&S FSW. The resulting output frequencies ([Result Frequency Start](#) and [Result Frequency Stop](#)) are displayed in the "External Generator" > "Measurement Configuration" for reference.

If the resulting frequency range exceeds the allowed ranges of the signal generator, an error message is displayed (see "[Displayed Information and Errors](#)" on page 341) and the [Result Frequency Start](#) and [Result Frequency Stop](#) values are corrected to comply with the range limits.



The calibration sweep nevertheless covers the entire span defined by the R&S FSW; however, no input is received from the generator outside the generator's defined limits.

TTL synchronization

Some Rohde & Schwarz signal generators support TTL synchronization when connected via GPIB. The TTL interface is included in the AUX CONTROL connector of the R&S FSW-B10 option.

When pure GPIB connections are used between the R&S FSW and the signal generator, the R&S FSW sets the generator frequency for each frequency point individually via GPIB, and only when the setting procedure is finished, the R&S FSW can measure the next sweep point.

For generators with a TTL interface, the R&S FSW sends a list of the frequencies to be set to the generator before the beginning of the first sweep. Then the R&S FSW starts the sweep and the next frequency point is selected by both the R&S FSW and the generator using the TTL handshake line "TRIGGER". The R&S FSW can only measure a value when the generator signals the end of the setting procedure via the "BLANK" signal.

Using the TTL interface allows for considerably higher measurement rates than pure GPIB control, because the frequency stepping of the R&S FSW is directly coupled with the frequency stepping of the generator.

Reverse sweep

The frequency offset for automatic coupling can be used to sweep in the reverse direction. To do so, define a negative offset in the external generator measurement configuration. (Note that the frequency is defined as the unsigned value of the equation, thus a negative frequency is not possible.)

Example: Example for reverse sweep

$F_{\text{AnalyzerStart}} = 100 \text{ MHz}$

$F_{\text{AnalyzerStop}} = 200 \text{ MHz}$

$F_{\text{Offset}} = -300 \text{ MHz}$

Numerator = Denominator = 1

→ $F_{\text{GeneratorStart}} = 200 \text{ MHz}$

→ $F_{\text{GeneratorStop}} = 100 \text{ MHz}$

If the offset is adjusted so that the sweep of the generator crosses the minimum generator frequency, a message is displayed in the status bar ("Reverse Sweep via min. Ext. Generator Frequency!").

Example: Example for reverse sweep via minimum frequency

$$F_{\text{AnalyzerStart}} = 100 \text{ MHz}$$

$$F_{\text{AnalyzerStop}} = 200 \text{ MHz}$$

$$F_{\text{Offset}} = -150 \text{ MHz}$$

$$F_{\text{min}} = 20 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\text{Numerator} = \text{Denominator} = 1$$

$$\rightarrow F_{\text{GeneratorStart}} = 50 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\rightarrow F_{\text{GeneratorStop}} = 50 \text{ MHz via } F_{\text{min}}$$

Displayed Information and Errors**Channel bar**

If external generator control is active, some additional information is displayed in the channel bar.

Label	Description
EXT TG: <source power>	External generator active; signal sent with <source power> level
LVL	Power Offset (see " Source Offset " on page 345)
FRQ	Frequency Offset (see " (Automatic) Source Frequency (Numerator/Denominator/Offset) " on page 346)
NOR	Normalization on; No difference between reference setting and measurement
APX (approximation)	Normalization on; Deviation from the reference setting occurs
-	Aborted normalization or no calibration performed yet

Error and status messages

The following status and error messages may occur during external generator control.

Message	Description
"Ext. Generator GPIB Handshake Error!" / "Ext. Generator TCPIP Handshake Error!" / "Ext. Generator TTL Handshake Error!"	Connection to the generator is not possible, e.g. due to a cable damage or loose connection or wrong address.
"Ext. Generator Limits Exceeded!"	The allowed frequency or power ranges for the generator were exceeded.
"Reverse Sweep via min. Ext. Generator Frequency!"	Reverse sweep is performed; frequencies are reduced to the minimum frequency, then increased again; see " Reverse sweep " on page 340
"Ext. Generator File Syntax Error!"	Syntax error in the generator setup file (see " Generator Setup Files " on page 335)

Message	Description
"Ext. Generator Command Error!"	Missing or wrong command in the generator setup file (see " Generator Setup Files " on page 335)
"Ext. Generator Visa Error!!"	Error with Visa driver provided with installation (very unlikely)

NOTICE

Overloading

At a reference level of -10 dBm and at an external generator output level of the same value, the R&S FSW operates without overrange reserve. That means the R&S FSW is in danger of being overloaded if a signal is applied whose amplitude is higher than the reference level. In this case, either the message "RF OVLD" for overload or "IF OVLD" for exceeded display range (clipping of the trace at the upper diagram border = overrange) is displayed in the status line.

Overloading can be avoided as follows:

- Reducing the output level of the external generator ("[Source Power](#)" on page 345 in "External Generator > Measurement Configuration")
- Increasing the reference level ([Reference Level](#) in the "Amplitude" menu)

6.2.4.3 External Generator Control Settings

The "External Generator" settings are available in the "Input" dialog box if the R&S FSW External Generator Control option (R&S FSW-B10) is installed. For each measurement channel one external generator can be configured. To switch between different configurations define multiple measurement channels.

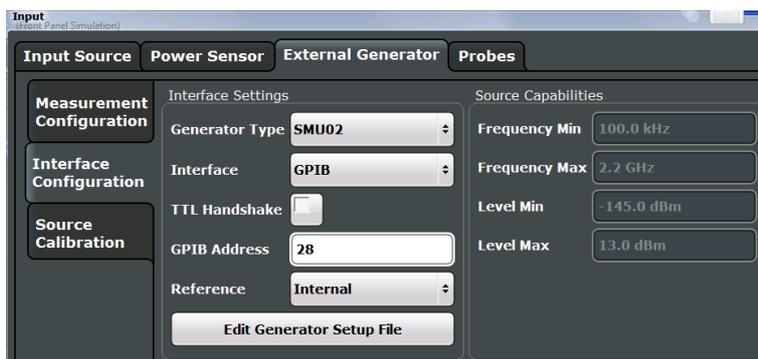
To display this dialog box, press the INPUT/OUTPUT key and then select "External Generator Config".

For more information on external generator control see [chapter 6.2.4.2, "Basics on External Generator Control"](#), on page 331.

- [Interface Configuration Settings](#).....342
- [Measurement Settings](#)..... 344
- [Source Calibration Functions](#)..... 347

Interface Configuration Settings

The interface settings for the connection to the external generator are defined in the "Interface Configuration" subtab of the "External Generator" tab.



For more information on configuring interfaces see [chapter 10.1.1, "Remote Control Interfaces and Protocols"](#), on page 609.

Generator Type	343
Interface	343
TTL Handshake	343
GPIB Address / TCP/IP Address	344
Reference	344
Edit Generator Setup File	344
Frequency Min. / Frequency Max	344
Level Min. / Level Max	344

Generator Type

Selects the generator type and thus defines the generator setup file to use.

For an overview of supported generators see ["Overview of Generators Supported by the R&S FSW-B10 Option"](#) on page 334. For information on generator setup files see ["Generator Setup Files"](#) on page 335.

Remote command:

`SYSTem:COMMunicate:RDEvice:GENerator:TYPE` on page 888

Interface

Type of interface connection used. The following interfaces are currently supported:

- GPIB
- TCP/IP (not by all generators)

For details on which signal generators support which interfaces, see the documentation of the corresponding signal generator.

Remote command:

`SYSTem:COMMunicate:RDEvice:GENerator:INTerface` on page 887

TTL Handshake

If available for the specified generator type, this option activates TTL synchronization via handshake for GPIB connections.

Using the TTL interface allows for considerably higher measurement rates than pure GPIB control, because the frequency stepping of the R&S FSW is directly coupled with the frequency stepping of the generator.

For more information on TTL synchronization see ["TTL synchronization"](#) on page 340.

For an overview of which generators support TTL synchronization see "[Overview of Generators Supported by the R&S FSW-B10 Option](#)" on page 334.

Remote command:

`SYSTem:COMMunicate:RDEvice:GENerator:LINK` on page 888

GPIO Address / TCP/IP Address

For LAN connections: TCP/IP address of the signal generator

For GPIB connections: GPIB address of the signal generator.

Remote command:

`SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIO:RDEvice:GENerator:ADDRESS` on page 887

`SYSTem:COMMunicate:TCPIP:RDEvice:GENerator:ADDRESS` on page 888

Reference

Selects the internal R&S FSW or an external frequency reference to synchronize the R&S FSW with the generator (default: internal).

Remote command:

`SOURce:EXTernal:ROSCillator[:SOURce]` on page 887

Edit Generator Setup File

Displays the setup file for the currently selected [Generator Type](#) in read-only mode in an editor.

Although the existing setup files are displayed in read-only mode in the editor, they can be saved under a different name (using "File > SaveAs").

Be careful, however, to adhere to the required syntax and commands. Errors will only be detected and displayed when you try to use the new generator (see also "[Displayed Information and Errors](#)" on page 341).

For details see "[Generator Setup Files](#)" on page 335.

Frequency Min. / Frequency Max.

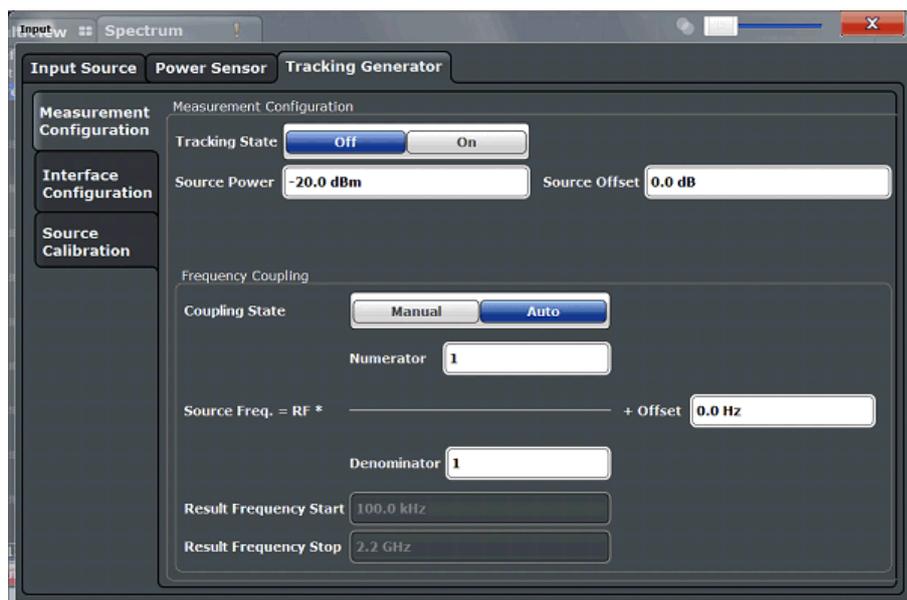
For reference only: Lower and upper frequency limit for the generator.

Level Min. / Level Max.

For reference only: Lower and upper power limit for the generator.

Measurement Settings

The measurement settings for external generator control are configured in the "Measurement Configuration" subtab of the "External Generator" tab.



Source State..... 345

Source Power..... 345

Source Offset..... 345

Source Frequency Coupling..... 346

(Manual) Source Frequency..... 346

(Automatic) Source Frequency (Numerator/Denominator/Offset)..... 346

Result Frequency Start..... 346

Result Frequency Stop..... 347

Source State

Activates or deactivates control of an external generator.

Remote command:

`SOURce:EXTernal[:STATe]` on page 886

Source Power

The output power of the external generator. The default output power is -20 dBm. The range is specified in the data sheet.

Remote command:

`SOURce:EXTernal:POWer[:LEVel]` on page 886

Source Offset

Constant level offset for the external generator. Values from -200 dB to +200 dB in 1 dB steps are allowed. The default setting is 0 dB. Offsets are indicated by the "LVL" label in the channel bar (see also "Displayed Information and Errors" on page 341).

With this offset, attenuators or amplifiers at the output connector of the external generator can be taken into account for the displayed output power values on screen or during data entry, for example. Positive offsets apply to an amplifier and negative offsets to an attenuator subsequent to the external generator.

Remote command:

`SOURce:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate]:OFFSet` on page 886

Source Frequency Coupling

Defines the frequency coupling mode between the R&S FSW and the generator.

For more information on coupling frequencies see "[Coupling the Frequencies](#)" on page 338.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| "Auto" | Default setting: a series of frequencies is defined (one for each sweep point), based on the current frequency at the RF input of the R&S FSW (see " (Automatic) Source Frequency (Numerator/Denominator/Offset) " on page 346); the RF frequency range covers the currently defined span of the R&S FSW (unless limited by the range of the signal generator) |
| "Manual" | The generator uses a single fixed frequency, defined by (Manual) Source Frequency which is displayed when you select "Manual" coupling. |

Remote command:

`SOURce:EXTernal:FREQuency:COUPling[:STATe]` on page 884

(Manual) Source Frequency

Defines the fixed frequency to be used by the generator.

Remote command:

`SOURce:EXTernal:FREQuency` on page 884

(Automatic) Source Frequency (Numerator/Denominator/Offset)

With automatic frequency coupling, a series of frequencies is defined (one for each sweep point), based on the current frequency at the RF input of the R&S FSW.

However, the frequency used by the generator may differ from the input from the R&S FSW. The RF frequency may be multiplied by a specified factor, or a frequency offset can be added, or both.

Note: The input for the generator frequency is not validated, i.e. you can enter any values. However, if the allowed frequency ranges of the generator are exceeded, an error message is displayed on the R&S FSW and the values for [Result Frequency Start](#) and [Result Frequency Stop](#) are corrected to comply with the range limits.

The value range for the offset depends on the selected generator. The default setting is 0 Hz. Offsets \neq 0 Hz are indicated by the "FRQ" label in the channel bar. Negative offsets can be used to define reverse sweeps.

For more information on coupling frequencies and reverse sweeps see "[Coupling the Frequencies](#)" on page 338. For more information on error messages and the channel bar see "[Displayed Information and Errors](#)" on page 341.

Remote command:

`SOURce:EXTernal:FREQuency[:FACTor]:DENominator` on page 884

`SOURce:EXTernal:FREQuency[:FACTor]:NUMerator` on page 885

`SOURce:EXTernal:FREQuency:OFFSet` on page 885

Result Frequency Start

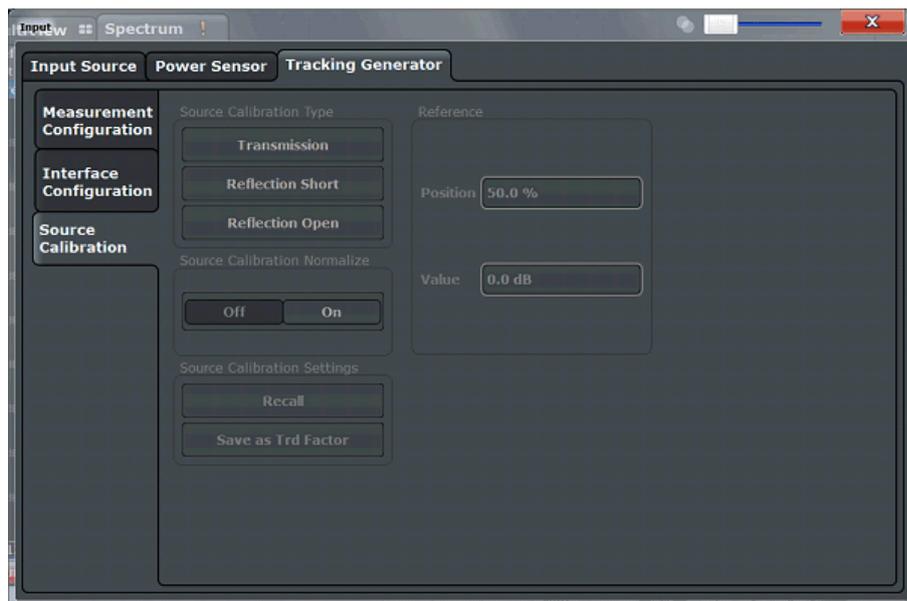
For reference only: The start frequency for the generator, calculated from the configured generator frequency and the start value defined for the R&S FSW.

Result Frequency Stop

For reference only: The stop frequency for the generator, calculated from the configured generator frequency and the stop value defined for the R&S FSW.

Source Calibration Functions

The calibration functions of the external generator are available in the "Source Calibration" subtab of the "External Generator" tab, but *only if external generator control is active* (see "Source State" on page 345).



Calibrate Transmission..... 347

Calibrate Reflection Short..... 347

Calibrate Reflection Open..... 348

Source Calibration Normalize..... 348

Recall..... 348

Save As Trd Factor..... 348

Reference Position..... 349

Reference Value..... 349

Calibrate Transmission

Starts a transmission type measurement to determine a reference trace. This trace is used to calculate the difference for the normalized values.

For details see "Calibration Mechanism" on page 335.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]CORRection:METhod on page 890

Calibrate Reflection Short

Starts a short-circuit reflection type measurement to determine a reference trace for calibration.

If both calibrations (open circuit, short circuit) are carried out, the calibration trace is calculated by averaging the two measurements. The order of the two calibration measurements is irrelevant.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]CORRection:MEtHod` on page 890

Selects the reflection method.

`[SENSe:]CORRection:COLLect[:ACQuire]` on page 889

Starts the sweep for short-circuit calibration.

Calibrate Reflection Open

Starts an open-circuit reflection type measurement to determine a reference trace for calibration.

If both reflection-type calibrations (open circuit, short circuit) are carried out, the reference trace is calculated by averaging the two measurements. The order of the two calibration measurements is irrelevant.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]CORRection:MEtHod` on page 890

Selects the reflection method.

`[SENSe:]CORRection:COLLect[:ACQuire]` on page 889

Starts the sweep for open-circuit calibration.

Source Calibration Normalize

Switches the normalization of measurement results on or off. This function is only available if the memory contains a reference trace, that is, after a calibration has been performed.

For details on normalization see "[Normalization](#)" on page 336.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]CORRection[:STATe]` on page 891

Recall

Restores the settings that were used during source calibration. This can be useful if instrument settings were changed after calibration (e.g. center frequency, frequency deviation, reference level, etc).

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]CORRection:RECall` on page 890

Save As Trd Factor

Uses the normalized measurement data to generate a transducer factor. The trace data is converted to a transducer with unit dB and stored in a file with the specified name and the suffix `.trd` under `"c:\r_s\instr\trd"`. The frequency points are allocated in equidistant steps between start and stop frequency. The generated transducer factor can be further adapted using the "Transducer" softkey in the SETUP menu.

For more information on transducers see [chapter 9.2, "Basics on Transducer Factors"](#), on page 566.

This function is only available if [Source Calibration Normalize](#) is switched on.

Note: Note that the *normalized* measurement data is used, not the *reference* trace! Thus, if you store the normalized trace directly after calibration, without changing any settings, the transducer factor will be 0 dB for the entire span (by definition of the normalized trace).

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]CORRection:TRANsducer:GENerator` on page 891

Reference Position

Defines the position of the [Result Frequency Stop](#) in percent of the total y-axis range. The top of the diagram is 100%, the bottom is 0%. By default, the 0 dB line is displayed at the top of the diagram (100%).

This setting is only available if normalization is on (see "[Source Calibration Normalize](#)" on page 348).

The reference line defined by the reference value and reference position is similar to the [Reference Level](#) defined in the "Amplitude" settings. However, this reference line only affects the y-axis scaling in the diagram, it has no effect on the expected input power level or the hardware settings.

The normalized trace (0 dB directly after calibration) is displayed on this reference line, indicated by a red line in the diagram. If you shift the reference line, the normalized trace is shifted, as well.

Remote command:

`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSition` on page 849

Reference Value

Defines the reference value to be displayed at the specified [Result Frequency Start](#).

This setting can be used to shift the reference line and thus the normalized trace, similar to the [Shifting the Display \(Offset\)](#) defined in the "Amplitude" settings shifts the reference level *in the display*.

Shifting the normalized trace is useful, for example, to reflect an attenuation or gain caused by the measured DUT. If you then zoom into the diagram around the normalized trace, the measured trace still remains fully visible.

Remote command:

`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RVALue` on page 889

6.2.4.4 How to Work With External Generator Control

The following step-by-step instructions demonstrate how to work with External Generator Control (R&S FSW-B10 option).

- [How to Calibrate a Measurement Setup using an External Generator](#)..... 350
- [How to Remove the Effects of a Particular Component from Measurement Results Using Calibration](#).....351
- [How to Compensate for Additional Gain or Attenuation after Calibration](#)..... 352

How to Calibrate a Measurement Setup using an External Generator

1. Connect the signal generator's GPIB interface connector to the EXT. GEN.CONTROL GPIB connector on the rear panel of the R&S FSW.
2. Connect the signal generator output to the RF INPUT connector on the front panel of the R&S FSW.
3. If the signal generator supports TTL synchronization, connect the signal generator to the FSW - B10 AUX.CONTROL port.
4. If the measurement setup does not require the full span of the R&S FSW, change the "Frequency Start" and "Frequency Stop" values (FREQ key > "Frequency Config" softkey).
5. Press the INPUT/OUTPUT key and select "External Generator Config".
6. In the "Interface Configuration" subtab, select the "Generator Type" connected to the R&S FSW.
If the required generator type is not available, define a new setup file as described in ["To define a new generator setup file"](#) on page 351.
7. Select the type of interface and the address used to connect the generator to the R&S FSW.
8. If the generator supports "TTL Synchronization", activate this function.
9. Select "Reference: External" to synchronize the analyzer with the generator.
10. Switch to the "Measurement Configuration" subtab.
11. Set the "Source State" to "On".
12. Define the generator output level as the "Source Power".
13. Optionally, to define a constant level offset for the external generator, define a "Source Offset".
14. The default frequency list for the calibration sweep contains 1001 values, divided in equi-distant frequencies between the R&S FSW's start and stop frequency. For most cases, this automatic coupling should be correct. Check the "Result Frequency Start" and "Result Frequency Stop" values to make sure the required measurement span is covered. If necessary, change the frequency settings on the R&S FSW (FREQ key > "Frequency Config" softkey), or use a different generator type.
15. Switch to the "Source Calibration" subtab.
16. Select the "Source Calibration Type": "Transmission" to perform a calibration sweep and store a reference trace for the measurement setup.
17. Select "Source Calibration Normalize": "On".

18. Optionally, shift the reference line further down in the result display by decreasing the "Reference": "Position".

The measurement setup is now calibrated. Subsequent measurement results are normalized, so that any unwanted effects from the cables and connectors are removed.

To define a new generator setup file

1. Press the INPUT/OUTPUT key and select "External Generator Config".
2. In the "Interface Configuration" subtab, select a generator type that has similar characteristics (frequency and power ranges).
3. Select "Edit Generator Setup File".
The configuration file for the selected generator type is displayed (read-only) in an editor.
4. Edit the configuration values according to your generator. Be sure not to change the syntax of the file - only change the *values* of the parameters.
Errors will only be detected and displayed when you try to use the new generator (see also "[Displayed Information and Errors](#)" on page 341).
5. Save the file under a different name with the extension `.gen`:
 - a) In the editor, select "File > SaveAs".
 - b) Select "Save as type: All Files (*.*)".
 - c) Specify a name with the extension `.gen`.
6. In the R&S FSW firmware, close the "External Generator Config" dialog and re-open it.

Now you can select the new generator type from the selection list on the "Interface Configuration" tab.

How to Remove the Effects of a Particular Component from Measurement Results Using Calibration

1. Set up the measurement, including the component, and perform a calibration as described in "[How to Calibrate a Measurement Setup using an External Generator](#)" on page 350.
2. After setting "Source Calibration Normalize": "On", select "Save as Trd Factor" to store the normalized reference trace as a transducer factor.
3. If necessary, switch to another measurement channel for a different R&S FSW application.
4. Press the SETUP key, then select the "Transducer" softkey.
5. Select the stored transducer in the list of available transducers and select the "Active" setting for it.

6. Perform any measurement with the setup that contains the calibrated component.
The measurement results do not include the effects from the component.

How to Compensate for Additional Gain or Attenuation after Calibration

If a gain or an attenuation is inserted in the measurement after calibration, this effect can be reflected in the display of the normalized trace on the R&S FSW. Thus, the measured trace and the normalized trace are not so far apart in the display, so that you can zoom into the normalized trace without cropping the measurement trace.

Prerequisite: a calibration has been performed for the original measurement setup, except for the component causing an additional gain or attenuation (as described in ["How to Calibrate a Measurement Setup using an External Generator"](#) on page 350)

1. Insert the additional component in the calibrated measurement setup and perform a new measurement.
2. Press the INPUT/OUTPUT key and select "External Generator Config".
3. Switch to the "Source Calibration" subtab.
4. With active normalization, set the "Reference": "Value" to the same value as the gain or attenuation the inserted component causes.
5. Optionally, shift the reference line further down in the result display by decreasing the "Reference": "Position".
The normalized reference trace moves to the position of the measured trace.
6. Optionally, zoom into the measured trace by changing the y-axis scaling (or the range: "AMPT > Scale Config > Range").
The measured trace is still fully visible, and the absolute values are still valid.

6.2.4.5 Measurement Example: Calibration with an External Generator

The following measurement example demonstrates the most common functions using an external generator. This example requires the External Generator Control (R&S FSW-B10) option.

The example assumes an SMU06 generator is connected to the R&S FSW. A band elimination filter is the device under test. After calibration, an additional attenuator is inserted between the DUT and the R&S FSW.

The following procedures are described:

- ["Calibrating the measurement setup"](#) on page 352
- ["Measuring the effects of the DUT"](#) on page 354
- ["Compensating the effects of additional attenuation after calibration"](#) on page 356

Calibrating the measurement setup

1. Connect the signal generator's GPIB interface connector to the EXT. GEN.CONTROL GPIB connector on the rear panel of the R&S FSW.

2. Connect the signal generator output to the RF INPUT connector on the front panel of the R&S FSW.
3. Adapt the measurement range of the R&S FSW to the filter to be tested. In this measurement, define the following settings:
 - a) Press the **FREQ** key, select "Frequency Config" and enter "Frequency Start": *100 MHz*.
 - b) Enter "Frequency Stop": *300 MHz*
4. Press the **INPUT/OUTPUT** key and select "External Generator Config".
5. In the "Interface Configuration" sub-tab, select "Generator Type": "SMU06".
6. Select "Reference: External" to synchronize the analyzer with the generator.
7. Switch to the "Measurement Configuration" sub-tab.
8. Set the "Source State" to "On".
9. Define the generator output level as the "Source Power": *-20 dBm*.
10. Set the "Coupling State" to "Auto".

The "Result Frequency Start" value for the generator is indicated as *100.0 MHz*.
The "Result Frequency Stop" value is indicated as *300.0 MHz*.

11. Switch to the "Source Calibration" sub-tab.
12. Select the "Source Calibration Type": "Transmission" to perform a calibration sweep and store a reference trace for the measurement setup.



Fig. 6-7: Measurement results from generator, analyzer and connecting cables

13. Select "Source Calibration Normalize": "On" to set the measurement results for the current setup to 0, thus eliminating all effects from the generator, the analyzer and

the connecting cables from subsequent measurements with the band elimination filter.

The reference line is displayed at 0 dB at the top of the diagram (100%).



Fig. 6-8: Normalized measurement results after calibration

Measuring the effects of the DUT

After calibration we can insert the band elimination filter (our DUT) in the measurement setup.

1. Connect the signal generator output to the band elimination filter.
2. Connect the band elimination filter output to the RF INPUT connector on the front panel of the R&S FSW.

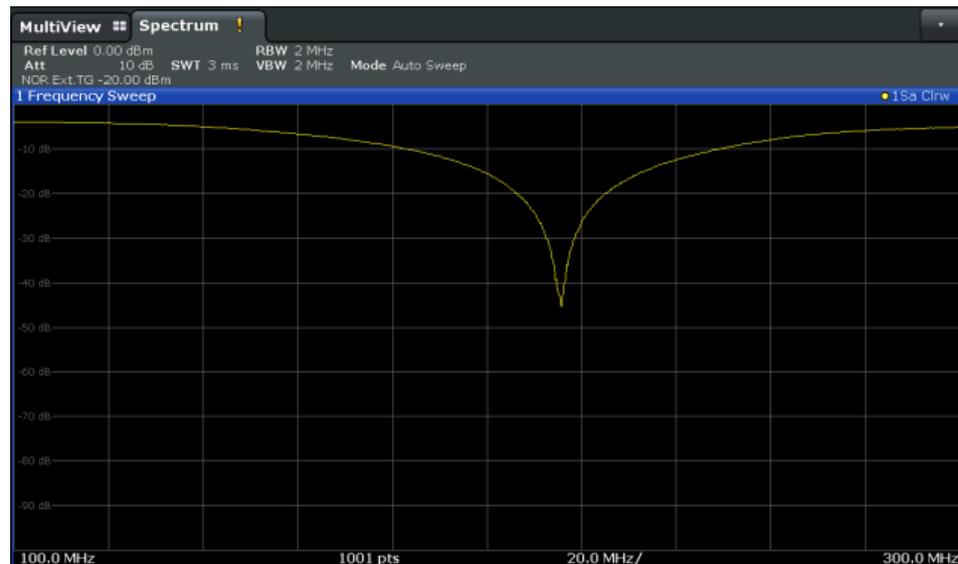


Fig. 6-9: Band elimination filter results

- Shift the reference line from the top of the diagram to the middle of the diagram by changing the position of the reference point 0.0 dB to 50% .

In the "Source Calibration" tab, enter "Position": 50% .

At the same time, the range of the displayed y-axis moves from $[-100.0\text{ dB to }0\text{ dB}]$ to $[-50\text{ dB to }+50\text{ dB}]$.

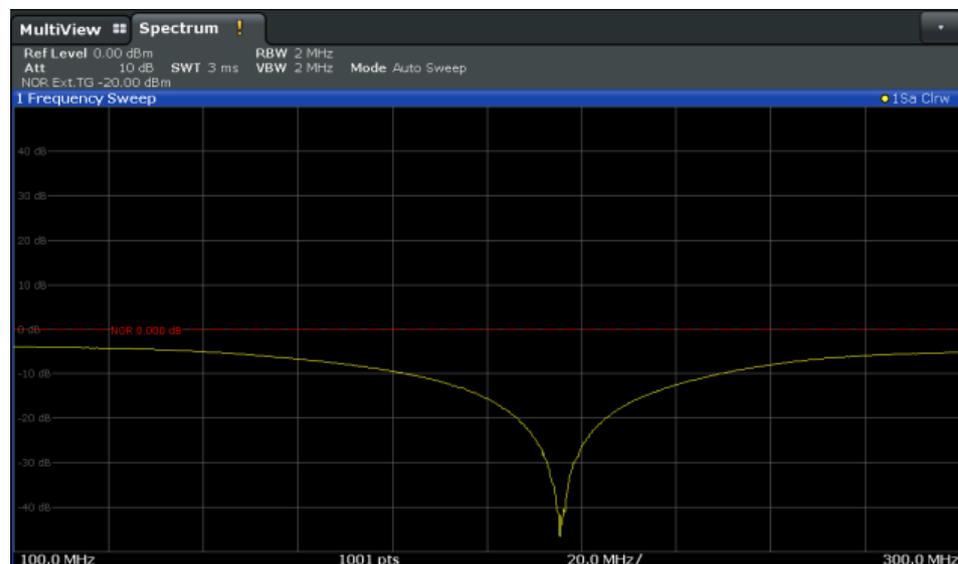


Fig. 6-10: Reference line shifted to middle of diagram (50%)

Compensating the effects of additional attenuation after calibration

After calibration, an additional attenuator is inserted between the DUT and the R&S FSW. This may be necessary, for example, to protect the analyzer's input connector. Nevertheless, we are only interested in the effects of the DUT, not those of the additional protective attenuator. Thus, we will compensate these effects in the result display on the R&S FSW by moving the reference line.

1. Connect a 3 dB attenuator between the band elimination filter output and the RF INPUT connector on the R&S FSW.

The measurement results are now 3 dB lower.

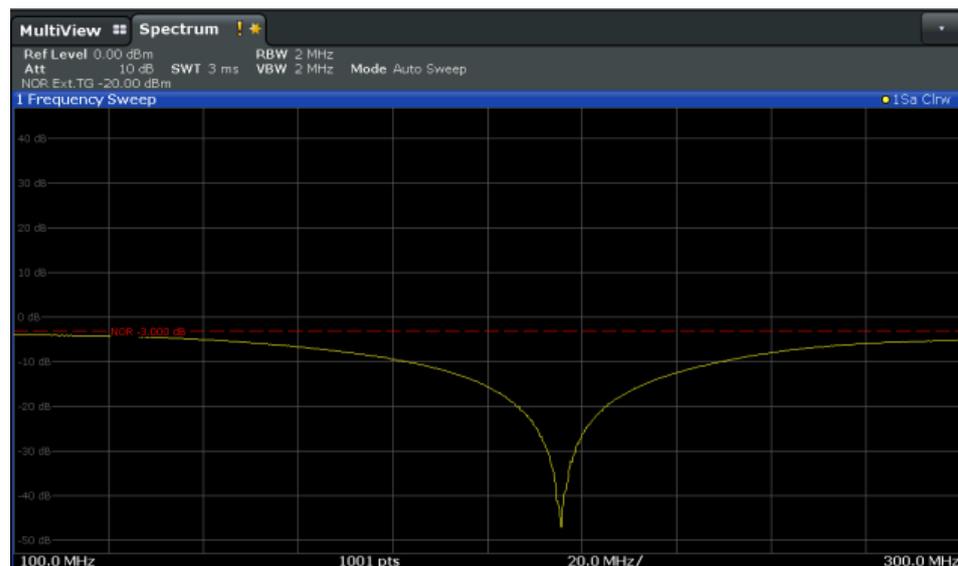


Fig. 6-11: Measurement results with additional attenuator

2. In the "Source Calibration" tab, enter "Reference Value": -3 dB.

The reference line is shifted down by 3 dB so that the measurement trace is displayed on the reference line again.

At the same time, the scaling of the y-axis is changed: -3 dB are now shown at 50% of the diagram; the range is [-53 dB to +47 dB].

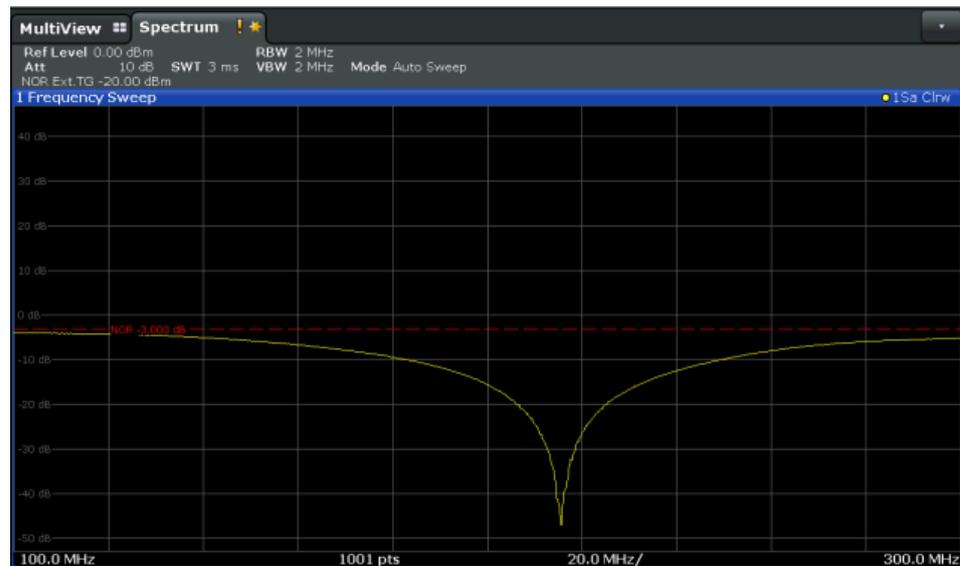


Fig. 6-12: Reference line with an offset of -3 dB and shifted to middle of diagram (50%)

3. After the reference trace has been shifted, you can zoom into the measured trace to determine the offsets to the reference line, which represent the effects of the band elimination filter in the measurement setup.

Change the y-axis scaling to 1 dB/div (or the range to 10 dB).

- a) Press the AMPT key, then select "Scale Config" > "Range".
- b) Enter 10 dB.

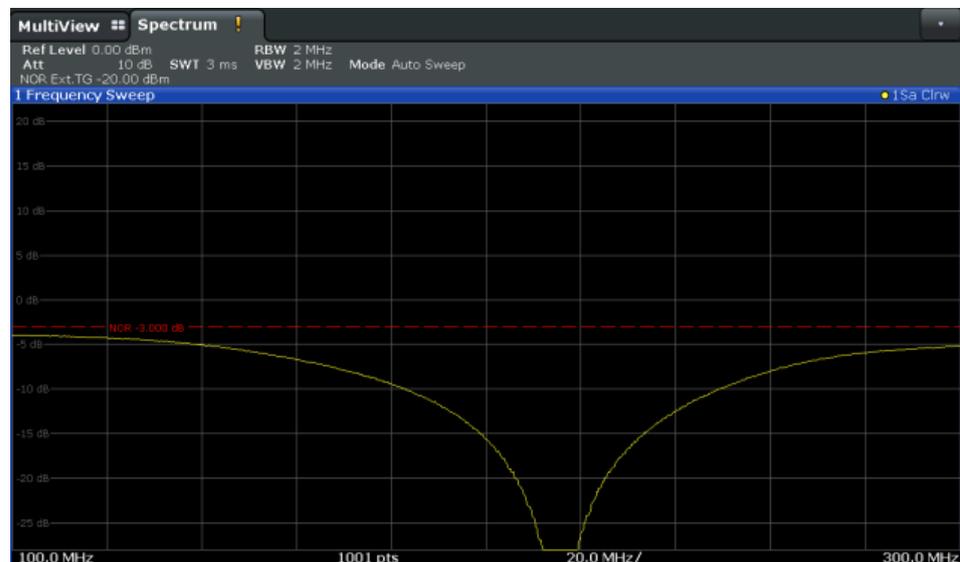


Fig. 6-13: Reference line with measurement results using larger scale

6.2.5 External Mixer (Option R&S FSW-B21)

If the R&S FSW External Mixer option (R&S FSW-B21) is installed, an external mixer can be connected to the R&S FSW to increase the available frequency range. In this case, the input to measure is not taken from the RF input connector, but from the EXT MIXER connector(s).

- [Basics on External Mixers](#).....358
- [External Mixer Settings](#).....366
- [How to Work with External Mixers](#).....376
- [Measurement Example: Using an External Mixer](#).....379

6.2.5.1 Basics on External Mixers

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

- [Frequency Ranges](#).....358
- [Two-port and Three-port Mixers](#).....359
- [Bias Current](#).....360
- [Conversion Loss Tables](#).....361
- [Automatic Signal Identification](#).....362

Frequency Ranges

In a common spectrum analyzer, rather than providing one large (and thus inaccurate) filter, or providing several filters to cover the required frequency range of the input signal (at a high cost), a single, very accurate filter is used. Therefore, the input signal must be converted to the frequencies covered by the single accurate filter. This is done by a mixer, which converts and multiplies the frequency of the input signal with the help of the local oscillator (LO). The result is a higher and lower intermediate frequency (IF). The local oscillator can be tuned within the supported frequency range of the input signal.

In order to extend the supported frequency range of the input signal, an external mixer can be used. In this case, the LO frequency is output to the external mixer, where it is mixed with the RF input from the original input signal. In addition, the *harmonics* of the LO are mixed with the input signal, and converted to new intermediate frequencies. Thus, a wider range of frequencies can be obtained. The IF from the external mixer is then returned to the spectrum analyzer.

The frequency of the input signal can be expressed as a function of the LO frequency and the selected harmonic of the first LO as follows:

$$f_{in} = n * f_{LO} + f_{IF}$$

where:

f_{in} : frequency of input signal

n : order of harmonic used for conversion

f_{LO} : frequency of first LO: 7.65 GHz to 17.45 GHz

f_{IF} : intermediate frequency (variable; defined internally depending on RBW and span)

Thus, depending on the required frequency band, the appropriate order of harmonic must be selected. For commonly required frequency ranges, predefined-bands with the appropriate harmonic order setting are provided. By default, the lowest harmonic order is selected that allows conversion of input signals in the whole band.

For the band "USER", the order of harmonic is defined by the user. The order of harmonic can be between 2 and 61, the lowest usable frequency being 16.53 GHz.

The frequency ranges for pre-defined bands are described in [table 11-5](#).



Changes to the band and mixer settings are maintained even after using the PRESET function. A "Preset band" function allows you to restore the original band settings.

Extending predefined ranges

In some cases, the harmonics defined for a specific band allow for an even larger frequency range than the band requires. By default, the pre-defined range is used. However, you can take advantage of the extended frequency range by overriding the defined start and stop frequencies by the maximum possible values ("RF Overrange" option).

Additional ranges

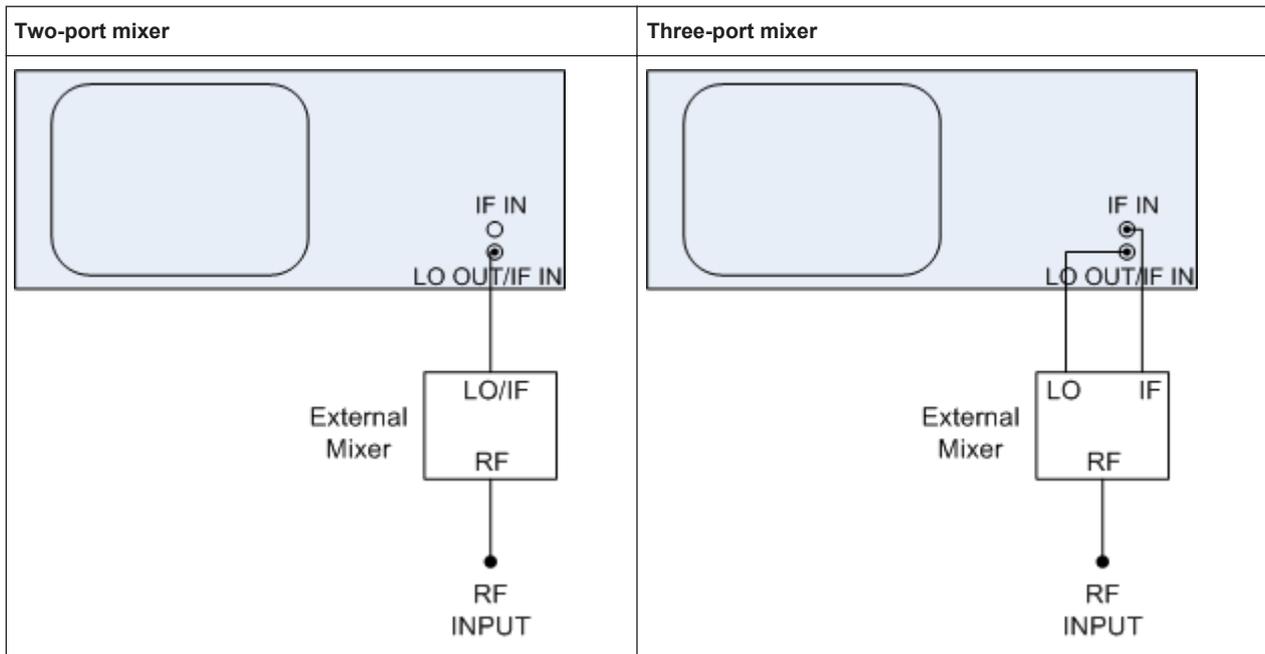
If due to the LO frequency the conversion of the input signal is not possible using one harmonic, the band must be split. An adjacent, partially overlapping frequency range can be defined using different harmonics. In this case, the sweep begins using the harmonic defined for the first range, and at a specified frequency in the overlapping range ("handover frequency"), switches to the harmonic for the second range.

Which harmonics are supported depends on the mixer type.

Two-port and Three-port Mixers

External mixers are connected to the R&S FSW at the LO OUT/IF IN and IF IN connectors.

When using three-port mixers, the LO signal output from the R&S FSW and the IF input from the mixer are transmitted on separate connectors, whereas for two-port mixers, both signals are exchanged via the same connector (LO OUT/IF IN). Because of the diplexer contained in the R&S FSW, the IF signal can be tapped from the line which is used to feed the LO signal to the mixer.



In both cases, the nominal LO level is 15.5 dBm.

Bias Current

Single-diode mixers generally require a DC voltage which is applied via the LO line. This DC voltage is to be tuned to the minimum conversion loss versus frequency. Such a DC voltage can be set via the "BIAS" function using the D/A converter of the R&S FSW. The value to be entered is not the voltage but the short-circuit current. The current is defined in the "Bias Settings" or set to the value of the conversion loss table (see "Bias Settings" on page 371 and "Bias" on page 375).

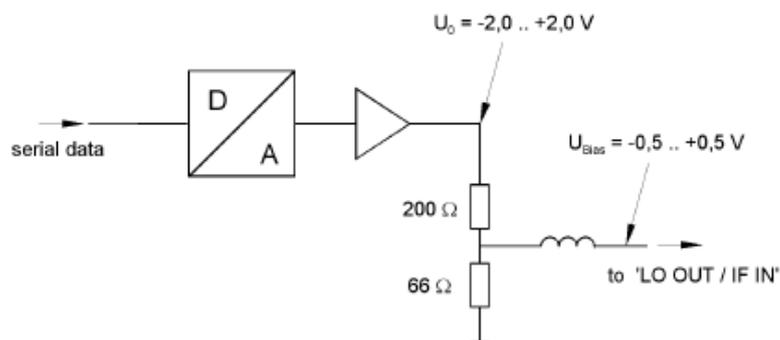


Fig. 6-14: Bias circuit of the R&S FSW

The voltage U_0 at the output of the operational amplifier can be set in the range -2.0 to $+2.0$ V. An open-circuit voltage V_{bias} of -0.5 to $+0.5$ V is obtained accordingly at the output of the voltage divider. A short-circuit current of $I_{\text{short}} = V_0 / 200 \Omega = 10$ mA to $+10$ mA is obtained for a short circuit at the output of the voltage divider. In order to use

biasing it is not important to know the exact current flowing through the diode since the conversion loss must be set to a minimum with the frequency. Therefore, it makes no difference whether the setting is performed by an open-circuit voltage or by a short-circuit current. A DC return path is ensured via the $66\ \Omega$ resistor, which is an advantage in some mixers.

Conversion Loss Tables

Conversion loss tables consist of value pairs that describe the correction values for conversion loss at certain frequencies. Correction values for frequencies between the reference values are obtained by interpolation. Linear interpolation is performed if the table contains only two values. If it contains more than two reference values, spline interpolation is carried out. Outside the frequency range covered by the table the conversion loss is assumed to be the same as that for the first and last reference value (see [figure 6-15](#)).

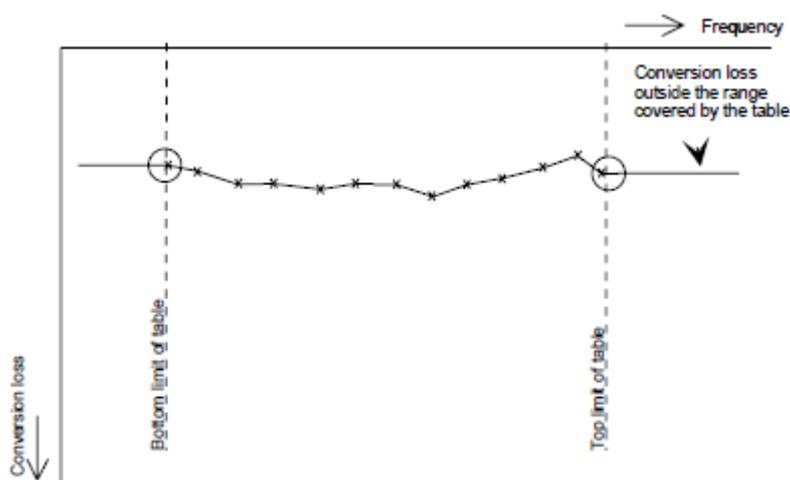


Fig. 6-15: Conversion loss outside the band's frequency range

Predefined conversion loss tables are often provided with the external mixer and can be imported to the R&S FSW. Alternatively, you can define your own conversion loss tables. Conversion loss tables are configured and managed in the "Conversion loss Table Settings" tab of the "External Mixer Configuration" dialog box (see ["Managing Conversion Loss Tables"](#) on page 372).

Importing CVL tables

The conversion loss table to be used for a particular range is also defined in the "External Mixer Configuration" dialog box. All tables stored on the instrument in the `C:\r_s\instr\user\cvl\` directory are offered for selection. A validation check is then performed on the selected table to ensure that it complies with the settings. In particular, the following is checked:

- the assigned band name
- the harmonic order
- the mixer type

- the table must contain at least one frequency that lies within the frequency range for the band

Reference level

The maximum possible reference level depends on the maximum used conversion loss value. Thus, the reference level can be adjusted for each range according to the used conversion loss table or average conversion loss value. If a conversion loss value is used which exceeds the maximum reference level, the reference level is adjusted to the maximum value permitted by the firmware.

Automatic Signal Identification

Automatic signal identification allows you to compare the upper and lower band results of the mixer, thus detecting unwanted mixer products due to conversion.

Note that automatic signal identification is only available for measurements that perform frequency sweeps (not in vector signal analysis or the I/Q Analyzer, for instance).

Signal ID function

Two sweeps are performed alternately. Trace 1 shows the trace measured on the upper side band (USB) of the LO (the test sweep), trace 2 shows the trace measured on the lower side band (LSB), i.e. the reference sweep.

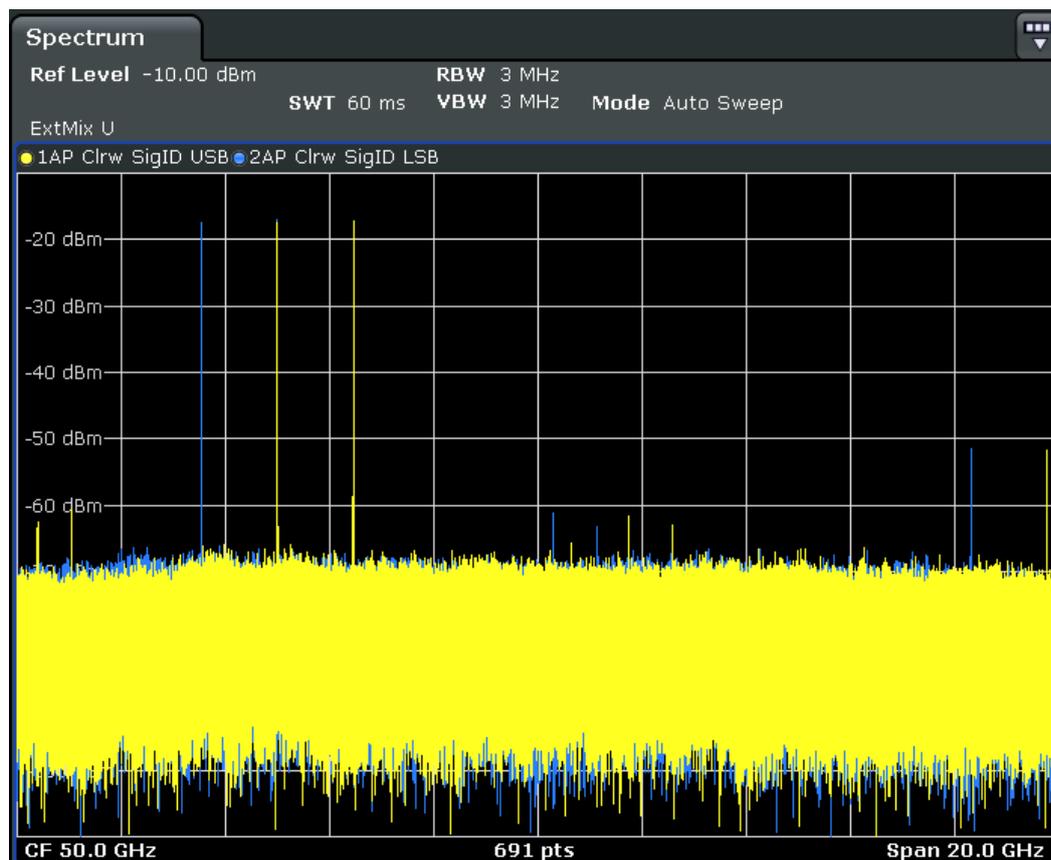


Fig. 6-16: Signal identification function (Signal ID) with external mixer (B21)

The reference sweep is performed using an LO setting shifted downwards by $2 \cdot \text{IF} / \langle \text{Harmonic order} \rangle$. Input signals in the desired sideband that are converted using the specified harmonic are displayed in both traces at the same position on the frequency axis. Image signals and mixer products caused by other harmonics are displayed at different positions in both traces. The user identifies the signals visually by comparing the two traces.

Since the LO frequency is displaced downwards in the reference sweep, the conversion loss of the mixer may differ from the test sweep. Therefore the signal *level* should only be measured in the test sweep (trace 1).

Auto ID function

The Auto ID function basically functions like [Signal ID function](#). However, the test and reference sweeps are converted into a single trace by a comparison of maximum peak values of each sweep point. The result of this comparison is displayed in trace 3 if "Signal ID" is active at the same time. If "Signal ID" is not active, the result can be displayed in any of the traces 1 to 3. Unwanted mixer products are suppressed in this calculated trace.

Test sweep and reference sweep traces

Depending on which of the automatic signal identification functions are used, the traces are used to display either the test sweep (the upper side-band sweep) or the reference sweep (lower side-band sweep).

Function	Trace 1	Trace 2	Trace 3
Signal ID	Signal ID upper side-band	Signal ID lower side-band	-
Auto ID	Auto ID	-	-
Signal ID + Auto ID	Signal ID upper side-band	Signal ID lower side-band	Auto ID

Tolerance for the comparison of test sweep and reference

Since the LO frequency is displaced downwards in the reference sweep, the conversion loss of the mixer may differ from that of the test sweep. This is due to the fact that the LO output power of the R&S FSW varies with the frequency, and also due to the non-ideal characteristics of the mixer. A certain tolerance should therefore be permitted for the comparison of the signal levels in the test sweep and reference sweep. A user-defined threshold is used to determine deviations.

Auto ID detection threshold

Real input signals are displayed at the same frequency in the test and reference sweeps, i.e. theoretically, identical signal levels are expected at the frequency of the real mixer product in both sweeps. If the level difference is lower than the user-defined threshold, the signal obtained in the test sweep is displayed. If a signal occurs only in the test sweep or reference sweep, it is an unwanted mixer product. The level of this signal is compared to the noise floor in the other sweep. If the S/N ratio is sufficiently large, the threshold is exceeded. This means that the signal with the lower level, i.e. noise in this case, is displayed.

Note that the Auto ID method operates according to the fail-safe principle, i.e. unwanted mixer products may not be detected as such but signals which are in fact real input signals are not blanked out.

Time-constant spectrum

The automatic comparison of the test sweep and reference sweep with the Auto ID function can only be applied usefully for signals with a time-constant spectrum since the two sweeps are always required to determine the actual spectrum.

Mixer products with low S/N ratio

If the S/N ratio of a mixer product is lower than the user-defined threshold, the level difference between the test sweep and reference sweep at the frequency of this mixer product is always within limits, even if the signal occurs in one of the sweeps only. Such mixer products cannot be identified by the Auto ID function. It is therefore recommended that you perform a visual comparison of the test sweep and reference sweep using the Signal ID function.

Examining unwanted mixer products with small span

With large spans in which non-modulated sinewave signals are represented as single lines, unwanted mixer products are generally completely blanked out. However, if you examine the frequency range containing a blanked signal in detail using a small span, e.g. an image-frequency response, part of the signal may nevertheless be displayed. This happens when the displayed components of a blanked signal have a level difference which is smaller than the user-defined threshold when compared with the noise floor. These components are therefore not blanked out.

An unwanted signal with a S/N ratio that corresponds approximately to the user-defined threshold may not be blanked out permanently. Due to the fact that the noise display varies from one sweep to another, the S/N ratio changes and thus the level difference between the test sweep and reference sweep measured at a frequency changes as well. As a result, the criterion for detecting unwanted signals is not fulfilled. To blank out unwanted signals permanently, an almost constant noise indication is therefore required. This can be achieved by reducing the video bandwidth. Since the average noise indication lies well below the generated noise peak values, the minimum level diminishes. For identification using the Auto ID function, signals should have this minimum noise level.

Display of mixer products at the same frequency

If the input signal consists of a very large number of spectral components, it will become more and more probable that two different unwanted mixer products will be displayed at the same frequency in the test sweep and reference sweep.

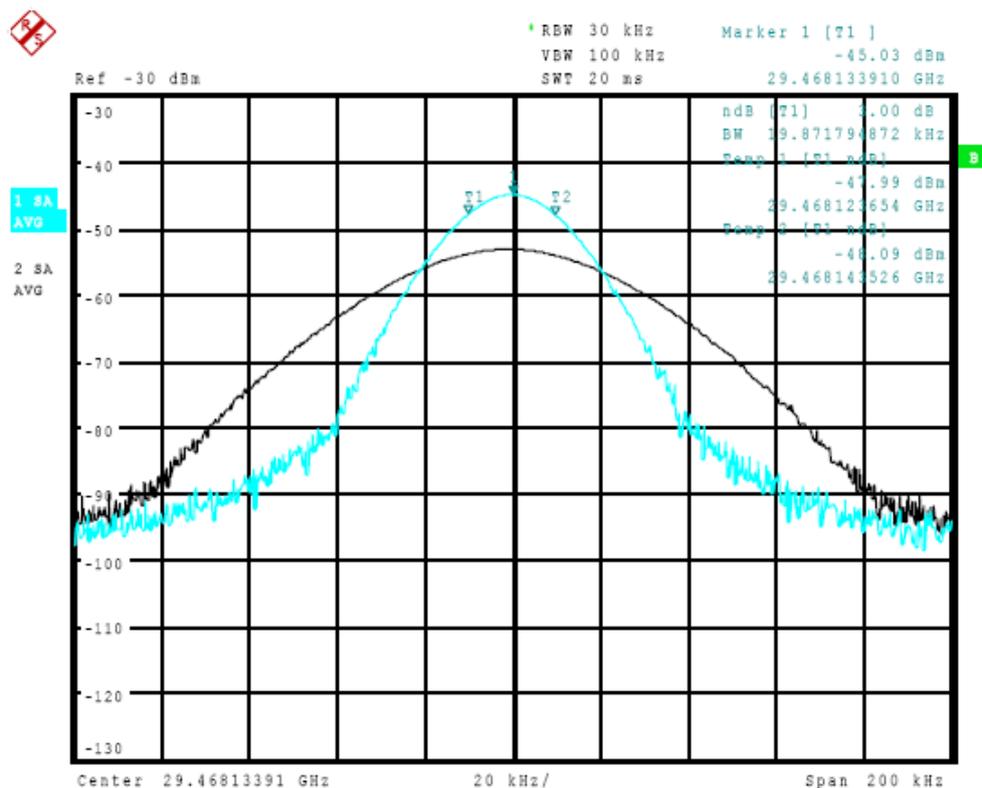


Fig. 6-17: Different mixer products displayed at the same frequency in the test sweep and reference sweep (large span)

Example:

The external mixer is set to use the 2nd order harmonic. The signal recorded in the test sweep is displayed by trace 1. The IF filter of the R&S FSW is represented at a 3 dB bandwidth of 20 kHz, the real IF bandwidth being 30 kHz. If, however, the 3 dB bandwidth of the signal recorded in the reference sweep is examined (trace 2), it will be found to be larger exactly by a factor of 2. This shows that the two products were generated by mixing with LO harmonics of different orders. The signal recorded in the test sweep was generated by mixing with the 3rd order harmonic. Since the frequency axis scaling is based on the 2nd order, the mixer product or the resulting diagram of the IF filter is compressed by a factor of 2/3. The signal recorded in the reference sweep was generated by mixing with the fundamental of the LO signal. Since the frequency axis scaling is based on the 2nd order, the mixer product or the resulting diagram of the IF filter is expanded by a factor of 2.

Automatic identification with a large span is not possible since the two mixer products are displayed at the same frequency. The diagram shown in figure 6-18 is obtained when examining products with a narrow span using the Auto ID function. You can easily recognize unwanted mixer products in the diagram obtained using one of the automatic detection functions.

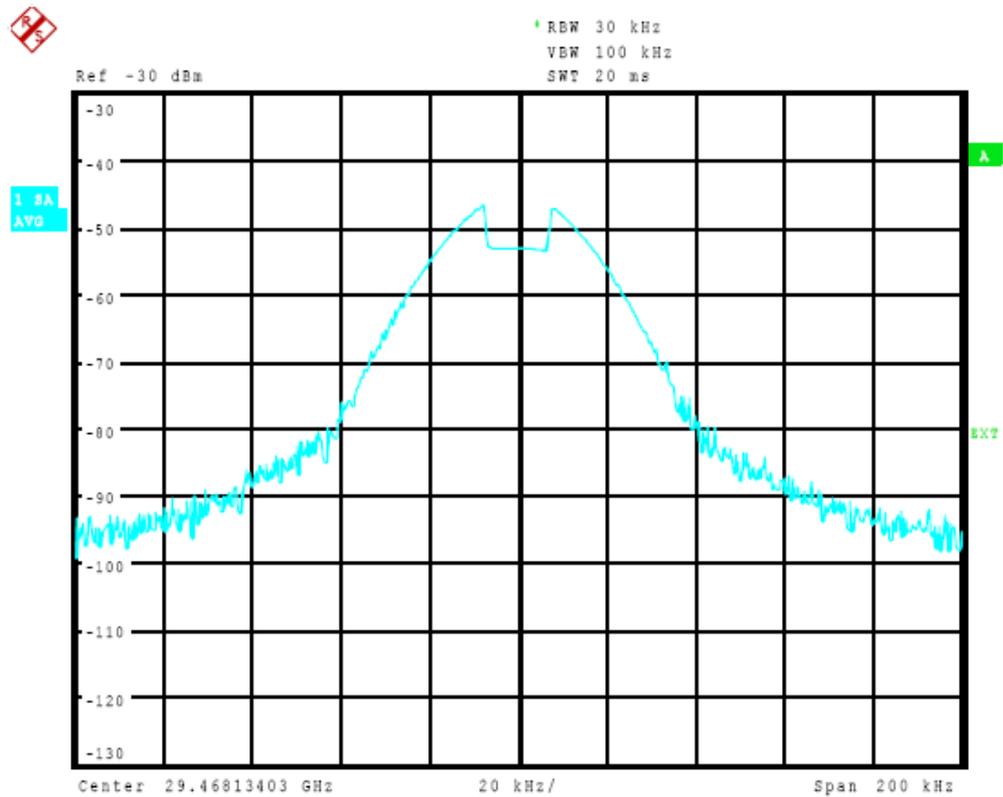


Fig. 6-18: Unwanted mixer products displayed for small span

6.2.5.2 External Mixer Settings

The external mixer is configured in the "External Mixer" tab of the "Input" dialog box which is available when you do one of the following, if the R&S FSW-B21 option is installed:

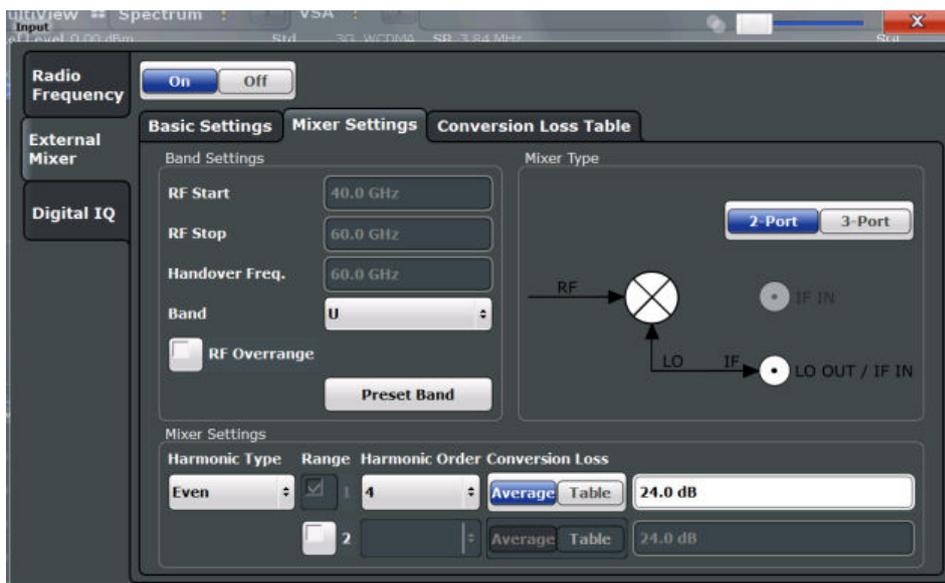
- Press the INPUT/OUTPUT key, then select the "External Mixer Config" softkey.
- From the "Overview", select "Input", then switch to the "External Mixer" tab under "Input Source".

Note that external mixers are not supported in MSRA/MSRT mode.

- [Mixer Settings](#)..... 366
- [Basic Settings](#)..... 370
- [Managing Conversion Loss Tables](#).....372
- [Creating and Editing Conversion Loss Tables](#).....373

Mixer Settings

In this tab you configure the band and specific mixer settings.



External Mixer State.....367

RF Start / RF Stop.....367

Handover Freq..... 368

Band.....368

RF Overrange..... 368

Preset Band..... 368

Mixer Type..... 368

Mixer Settings (Harmonics Configuration)..... 368

- └ Harmonic Type.....369
- └ Range 1/2..... 369
- └ Harmonic Order..... 369
- └ Conversion loss..... 369

External Mixer State

Activates or deactivates the external mixer for input. If activated, "ExtMix" is indicated in the channel bar of the application, together with the used band (see "Band" on page 368).

Remote command:

[SENSe:]MIXer[:STATe] on page 868

RF Start / RF Stop

Displays the start and stop frequency of the selected band (read-only).

The frequency range for the user-defined band is defined via the harmonics configuration (see "Range 1/2" on page 369).

For details on available frequency ranges see table 11-5.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]MIXer:FREquency:START? on page 870

[SENSe:]MIXer:FREquency:STOP? on page 871

Handover Freq.

Defines the frequency at which the mixer switches from one range to the next (if two different ranges are selected). The handover frequency can be selected freely within the overlapping frequency range.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]MIXer:FREQuency:HANDOver` on page 870

Band

Defines the waveguide band or user-defined band to be used by the mixer.

The start and stop frequencies of the selected band are displayed in the "RF Start" and "RF Stop" fields.

For a definition of the frequency range for the pre-defined bands, see [table 11-5](#)).

The mixer settings for the user-defined band can be selected freely. The frequency range for the user-defined band is defined via the harmonics configuration (see "[Range 1/2](#)" on page 369).

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]MIXer:HARMonic:BAND[:VALue]` on page 871

RF Overage

If enabled, the frequency range is not restricted by the band limits ("RF Start" and "RF Stop"). In this case, the full LO range of the selected harmonics is used.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]MIXer:RFOVerrange[:STATe]` on page 874

Preset Band

Restores the presettings for the selected band.

Note: changes to the band and mixer settings are maintained even after using the PRESET function. This function allows you to restore the original band settings.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]MIXer:HARMonic:BAND:PRESet` on page 871

Mixer Type

The R&S FSW option B21 supports the following external mixer types:

"2 Port" LO and IF data use the same port

"3 Port" LO and IF data use separate ports

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]MIXer:PORTs` on page 874

Mixer Settings (Harmonics Configuration)

The harmonics configuration determines the frequency range for user-defined bands (see "[Band](#)" on page 368).

Harmonic Type ← Mixer Settings (Harmonics Configuration)

Defines if only even, only odd, or even and odd harmonics can be used for conversion. Depending on this selection, the order of harmonic to be used for conversion changes (see "Harmonic Order" on page 369). Which harmonics are supported depends on the mixer type.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]MIXer:HARMonic:TYPE on page 872

Range 1/2 ← Mixer Settings (Harmonics Configuration)

Enables the use of a second harmonic to cover the band's frequency range.

For each range you can define which harmonic to use and how the [Conversion loss](#) is handled.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]MIXer:HARMonic:HIGH:STATe on page 872

Harmonic Order ← Mixer Settings (Harmonics Configuration)

Defines which of the available harmonic orders of the LO is used to cover the frequency range.

By default, the lowest order of the specified harmonic type is selected that allows conversion of input signals in the whole band. If due to the LO frequency the conversion is not possible using one harmonic, the band is split.

For the band "USER", the order of harmonic is defined by the user. The order of harmonic can be between 2 and 61, the lowest usable frequency being 26.5 GHz.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]MIXer:HARMonic[:LOW] on page 873

[SENSe:]MIXer:HARMonic:HIGH[:VALue] on page 872

Conversion loss ← Mixer Settings (Harmonics Configuration)

Defines how the conversion loss is handled. The following methods are available:

"Average" Defines the average conversion loss for the entire range in dB.

"Table" Defines the conversion loss via the table selected from the list. Pre-defined conversion loss tables are often provided with the external mixer and can be imported to the R&S FSW. Alternatively, you can define your own conversion loss tables. Imported tables are checked for compatibility with the current settings before being assigned. Conversion loss tables are configured and managed in the [Managing Conversion Loss Tables](#) tab. For details on conversion loss tables, see ["Conversion Loss Tables"](#) on page 361. For details on importing tables, see ["Import Table"](#) on page 373.

Remote command:

Average for range 1:

[SENSe:]MIXer:LOSS[:LOW] on page 874

Table for range 1:

[SENSe:]MIXer:LOSS:TABLE[:LOW] on page 873

Average for range 2:

[SENSe:]MIXer:LOSS:HIGH on page 873

Table for range 2:

[SENSe:]MIXer:LOSS:TABLE:HIGH on page 873

Basic Settings

The basic settings concern general use of an external mixer. They are only available if the [External Mixer State](#) is "On".



LO Level.....	370
Signal ID.....	371
Auto ID.....	371
Auto ID Threshold.....	371
Bias Settings.....	371
L Write to <CVL table name>.....	372

LO Level

Defines the LO level of the external mixer's LO port. Possible values are from 13.0 dBm to 17.0 dBm in 0.1 dB steps. Default value is 15.5 dB.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]MIXer:LOPower on page 869

Signal ID

Activates or deactivates visual signal identification. Two sweeps are performed alternately. Trace 1 shows the trace measured on the upper side band (USB) of the LO (the test sweep), trace 2 shows the trace measured on the lower side band (LSB), i.e. the reference sweep.

Note that automatic signal identification is only available for measurements that perform frequency sweeps (not in vector signal analysis or the I/Q Analyzer, for instance). (See also "[Automatic Signal Identification](#)" on page 362).

Mathematical functions with traces and trace copy cannot be used with the Signal ID function.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]MIXer:SIGNal` on page 869

Auto ID

Activates or deactivates automatic signal identification.

Auto ID basically functions like [Signal ID](#). However, the test and reference sweeps are converted into a single trace by a comparison of maximum peak values of each sweep point. The result of this comparison is displayed in trace 3 if "Signal ID" is active at the same time. If "Signal ID" is not active, the result can be displayed in any of the traces 1 to 3. Unwanted mixer products are suppressed in this calculated trace.

Note that automatic signal identification is only available for measurements that perform frequency sweeps (not in vector signal analysis or the I/Q Analyzer, for instance). (See also "[Automatic Signal Identification](#)" on page 362).

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]MIXer:SIGNal` on page 869

Auto ID Threshold

Defines the maximum permissible level difference between test sweep and reference sweep to be corrected during automatic comparison ("[Auto ID](#)" on page 371 function). The input range is between 0.1 dB and 100 dB. Values of about 10 dB (i.e. default setting) generally yield satisfactory results.

(See also "[Automatic Signal Identification](#)" on page 362).

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]MIXer:THReshold` on page 869

Bias Settings

Define the bias current for each range, which is required to set the mixer to its optimum operating point. It corresponds to the short-circuit current. The bias current can range from -10 mA to 10 mA. The actual bias current is lower because of the forward voltage of the mixer diode(s).

The trace is adapted to the settings immediately so you can check the results. To store the bias setting in the currently selected conversion loss table, select the [Write to <CVL table name>](#) button.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]MIXer:BIAS[:LOW]` on page 868

`[SENSe:]MIXer:BIAS:HIGH` on page 868

Write to <CVL table name> ← Bias Settings

Stores the bias setting in the currently selected "Conversion loss table" for the range (see "[Managing Conversion Loss Tables](#)" on page 372). If no conversion loss table is selected yet, this function is not available ("CVL Table not selected").

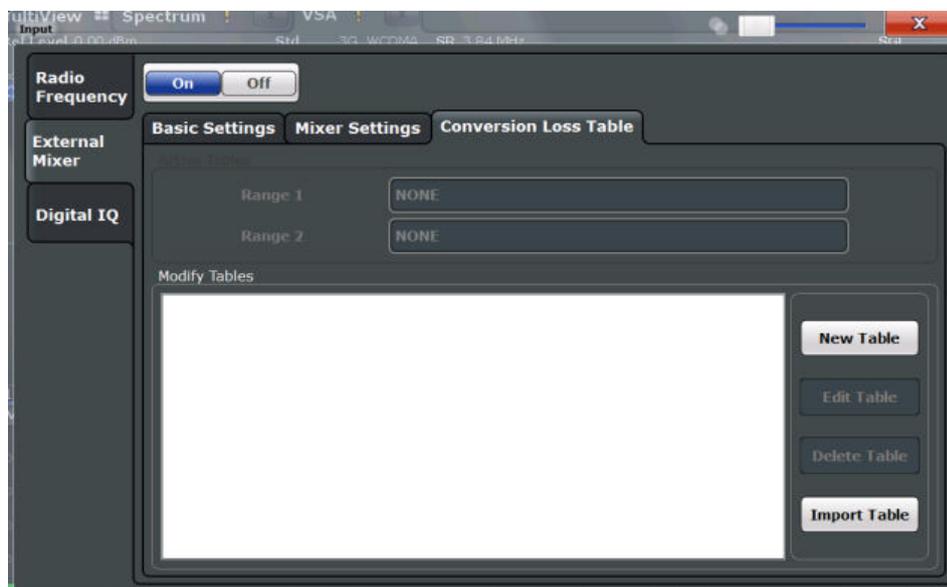
Remote command:

[SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:BIAS on page 875

Managing Conversion Loss Tables

In this tab you configure and manage conversion loss tables. Conversion loss tables consist of value pairs that describe the correction values for conversion loss at certain frequencies. The correction values for frequencies between the reference points are obtained via interpolation.

The currently selected table for each range is displayed at the top of the dialog box. All conversion loss tables found in the instrument's C:\r_s\instr\user\cvl\ directory are listed in the "Modify Tables" list.



New Table	372
Edit Table	373
Delete Table	373
Import Table	373

New Table

Opens the "Edit Conversion loss table" dialog box to configure a new conversion loss table. For details on table configuration see "[Creating and Editing Conversion Loss Tables](#)" on page 373.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:SElect on page 878

Edit Table

Opens the "Edit Conversion loss table" dialog box to edit the selected conversion loss table. For details on table configuration see "[Creating and Editing Conversion Loss Tables](#)" on page 373.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:SElect` on page 878

Delete Table

Deletes the currently selected conversion loss table after you confirm the action.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:CLEAr` on page 876

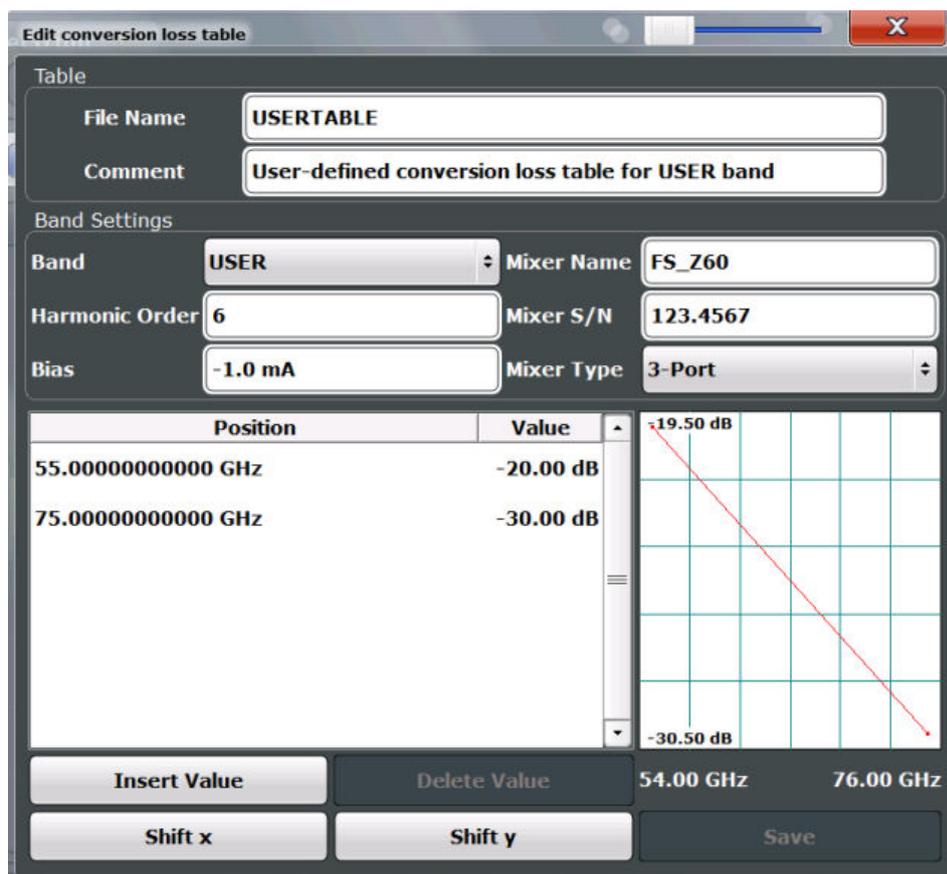
Import Table

Imports a stored conversion loss table from any directory and copies it to the instrument's `C:\r_s\instr\user\cvl\` directory. It can then be assigned for use for a specific frequency range (see "[Conversion loss](#)" on page 369).

Creating and Editing Conversion Loss Tables

Conversion loss tables can be defined and edited in the "Edit conversion loss table" dialog box which is displayed when you select the "New Table" button in the "External Mixer > Conversion loss table" settings.

A preview pane displays the current configuration of the conversion loss function as described by the position/value entries.



File Name.....	374
Comment.....	375
Band.....	375
Harmonic Order.....	375
Bias.....	375
Mixer Name.....	375
Mixer S/N.....	375
Mixer Type.....	376
Position/Value.....	376
Insert Value.....	376
Delete Value.....	376
Shift x.....	376
Shift y.....	376
Save.....	376

File Name

Defines the name under which the table is stored in the C:\r_s\instr\user\cvl\ directory on the instrument. The name of the table is identical with the name of the file (without extension) in which the table is stored. This setting is mandatory. The .ACL extension is automatically appended during storage.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:SElect on page 878

Comment

An optional comment that describes the conversion loss table. The comment can be freely defined by the user.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\]CORRection:CVL:COMMeNt](#) on page 876

Band

The waveguide or user-defined band for which the table is to be applied. This setting is checked against the current mixer setting before the table can be assigned to the range.

For a definition of the frequency range for the pre-defined bands, see [table 11-5](#)).

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\]CORRection:CVL:BAND](#) on page 875

Harmonic Order

The harmonic order of the range for which the table is to be applied. This setting is checked against the current mixer setting before the table can be assigned to the range.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\]CORRection:CVL:HARMONic](#) on page 877

Bias

The bias current which is required to set the mixer to its optimum operating point. It corresponds to the short-circuit current. The bias current can range from -10 mA to 10 mA. The actual bias current is lower because of the forward voltage of the mixer diode(s).

Tip: You can also define the bias interactively while a preview of the trace with the changed setting is displayed, see "[Bias Settings](#)" on page 371.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\]CORRection:CVL:BIAS](#) on page 875

Mixer Name

Specifies the name of the external mixer for which the table is to be applied. This setting is checked against the current mixer setting before the table can be assigned to the range.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\]CORRection:CVL:MIXer](#) on page 877

Mixer S/N

Specifies the serial number of the external mixer for which the table is to be applied.

This setting is checked against the current mixer setting before the table can be assigned to the range.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\]CORRection:CVL:SNUMber](#) on page 878

Mixer Type

Specifies whether the external mixer for which the table is to be applied is a two-port or three-port type. This setting is checked against the current mixer setting before the table can be assigned to the range.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:PORTs` on page 877

Position/Value

Each position/value pair defines the correction value for conversion loss for a specific frequency. The reference values must be entered in order of increasing frequencies. A maximum of 50 reference values can be entered. To enter a new value pair, select the "Position/Value" table, or select the [Insert Value](#) button.

Correction values for frequencies between the reference values are obtained by interpolation. Linear interpolation is performed if the table contains only two values. If it contains more than two reference values, spline interpolation is carried out. Outside the frequency range covered by the table the conversion loss is assumed to be the same as that for the first and last reference value.

The current configuration of the conversion loss function as described by the position/value entries is displayed in the preview pane to the right of the table.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:DATA` on page 876

Insert Value

Inserts a new position/value entry in the table.

If the table is empty, a new entry at 0 Hz is inserted.

If entries already exist, a new entry is inserted above the selected entry. The position of the new entry is selected such that it divides the span to the previous entry in half.

Delete Value

Deletes the currently selected position/value entry.

Shift x

Shifts all positions in the table by a specific value. The value can be entered in the edit dialog box. The conversion loss function in the preview pane is shifted along the x-axis.

Shift y

Shifts all conversion loss values by a specific value. The value can be entered in the edit dialog box. The conversion loss function in the preview pane is shifted along the y-axis.

Save

The conversion loss table is stored under the specified name in the `C:\r_s\instr\user\cvl\` directory of the instrument.

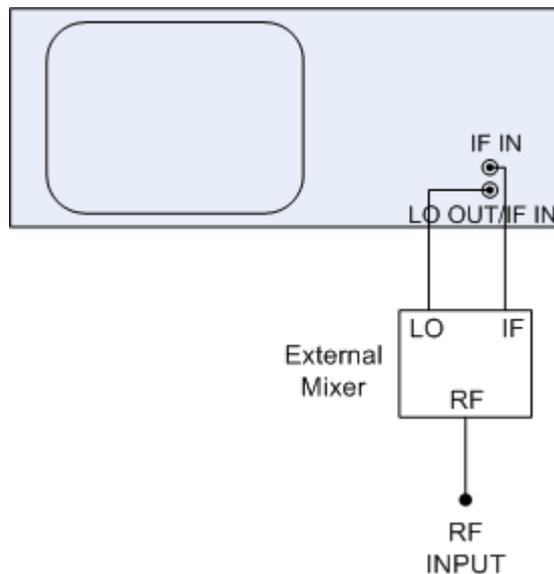
6.2.5.3 How to Work with External Mixers

The required tasks to work with external mixers are described step-by-step:

- "To connect a three-port mixer" on page 377
- "To connect a two-port mixer" on page 378
- "To activate and configure the external mixer" on page 378
- "To define a new conversion loss table" on page 379
- "To shift the conversion loss values" on page 379

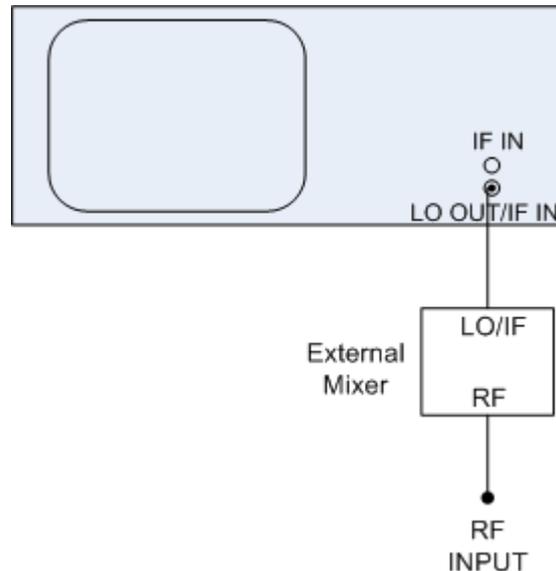
To connect a three-port mixer

External mixers can be connected at the LO OUT/IF IN and IF IN female connectors (option R&S FSW-B21). Both two-port and three-port mixers can be used. Connect the mixer as follows:



Use the supplied coaxial cable to feed in the LO signal. If no external mixers are connected to the R&S FSW, cover the two front connectors LO OUT / IF IN and IF IN with the SMA caps supplied.

1. Connect the LO OUT / IF IN output of the R&S FSW to the LO port of the external mixer.
2. Connect the IF IN input of the R&S FSW to the IF port of the external mixer.
3. Feed the signal to be measured to the RF input of the external mixer.

To connect a two-port mixer

1. 1. Connect the LO OUT / IF IN output of the R&S FSW to the LO/IF port of the external mixer. The nominal LO level is 15.5 dBm.
Because of the diplexer contained in the R&S FSW, the IF signal can be tapped from the line which is used to feed the LO signal to the mixer.
2. Feed the signal to be measured to the RF input of the external mixer.

To activate and configure the external mixer

1. Select "INPUT > Input Source Config > External Mixer: ON" to activate the external mixer for the current application.
2. Select "Mixer Settings > Band" to define the required frequency range.
3. From the "Band" selection list, select the required band.
4. In the Mixer Settings, select "Conversion Loss: Table" for Range 1 to define frequency-dependent level correction.
5. From the selection list, select a conversion loss table stored on the instrument. No further settings are necessary since the selected file contains all required parameters. If the selected table is not valid for the selected band, an error message is displayed.
If no conversion loss table is available yet, create a new table first (as described in ["To define a new conversion loss table"](#) on page 379).
6. Optionally, select "Basic Settings > Auto ID: On" to activate automatic signal identification.
7. If necessary, adapt the tolerance limit by selecting "Basic Settings > Auto ID Threshold".

To define a new conversion loss table

1. Select "INPUT > Input Source Config > External Mixer > Conversion Loss Table".
2. Select "New Table".
3. Define a file name and, optionally, a comment for the new table.
4. Define the band and mixer settings for which the conversion loss table is to be used. These settings will be compared to the current mixer settings during the validation check when the table is imported.
5. Define the reference values for the frequency-dependant conversion loss:
 - a) Select "Insert Value" to add a new row in the table.
 - b) Enter the first reference frequency.
 - c) Enter the corresponding conversion loss value.
The conversion loss function is updated and displayed in the preview diagram in the dialog box.
 - d) Repeat these steps to define up to 50 reference values.
6. Select "Save".

The table is stored and is then available for import and assignment to a specific frequency range.

To shift the conversion loss values

In order to increase each reference value in the conversion-loss table a constant value (a_0), the values can be shifted either in x-direction or in y-direction.

1. Select "INPUT > Input Source Config > External Mixer > Conversion Loss Table".
2. Select the assigned conversion loss table.
3. Select "Edit Table".
4. Select "Shift y" and enter the constant value $\langle a_0 \rangle$ to shift all y-values in the table by this value.
Or:
Select "Shift x" and enter the constant value $\langle a_0 \rangle$ to shift all x-values in the table by this value.
5. Select "Save".

6.2.5.4 Measurement Example: Using an External Mixer

The following example demonstrates the operation of external mixers as well as the required settings. A sine wave signal with $f = 14.5$ GHz is applied to the input of a multiplier. The spectrum at the multiplier output is to be recorded in the range of 52 GHz to 60 GHz using a 2-port mixer for the V band. The mixer used is a double-diode mixer. The example of operation is described in the following steps:

- ["To set up the measurement"](#) on page 380

- "To activate and configure the external mixer" on page 380
- "To take into account the cable loss in the IF path" on page 381

To set up the measurement

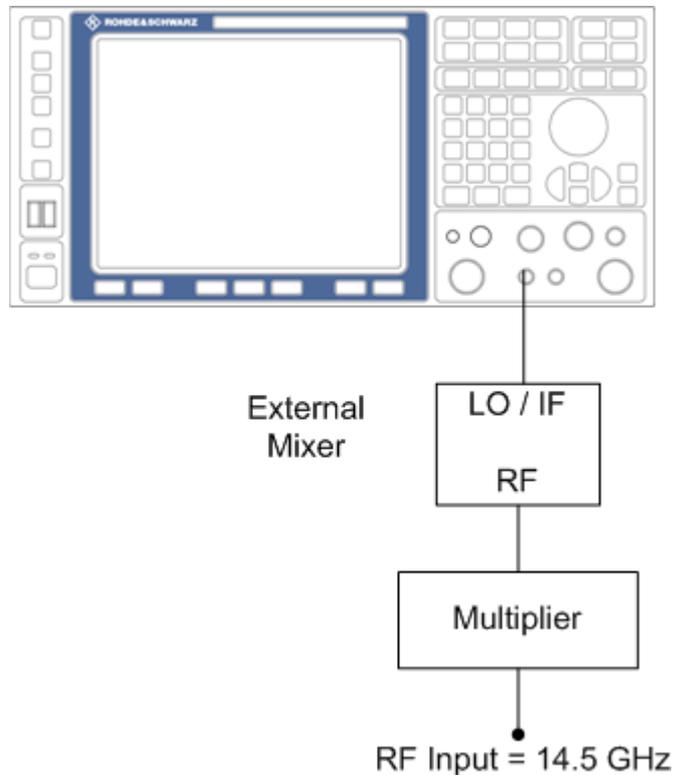


Fig. 6-19: External Mixer test setup

1. Connect the LO OUT / IF IN output of the R&S FSW to the LO/IF port of the external mixer.
2. Connect the multiplier to the RF input of the external mixer.
3. Apply a sine wave signal with $f = 14.5 \text{ GHz}$ to the input of the multiplier.

To activate and configure the external mixer

1. Select "INPUT > Input Source Config > External Mixer: ON" to activate the external mixer for the current application.
2. Select "Mixer Settings > Band" to define the required frequency range.
3. From the "Band" selection list, select the band "V".
4. In the Mixer Settings, select "Conversion Loss: Table" for Range 1 to define frequency-dependent level correction.
5. From the selection list, select a conversion loss table stored on the instrument. No further settings are necessary since the selected file contains all required parameters.

ters. If the selected table is not valid for the selected band, an error message is displayed.

If no conversion loss table is available yet, create a new table first (as described in ["To define a new conversion loss table"](#) on page 379).

6. A span is automatically set which covers the whole V band (50 to 75 GHz).
7. Reduce the video bandwidth by selecting "BW > Video Bandwidth Manual"=1 MHz. This allows for correct signal identification using the Auto ID function (see also ["Automatic Signal Identification"](#) on page 362).
8. Select "Basic Settings> Auto ID: On" to activate automatic signal identification.
9. Adapt the tolerance limit by selecting "Basic Settings> Auto ID Threshold". The tolerance limit is set to 5 dB in this example.

To take into account the cable loss in the IF path

On performing level correction, the conversion loss of the mixer and also the insertion loss a_0 of the cable used to tap off the IF signal are to be taken into account. This additional loss is frequency-dependent.

1. Determine the insertion of the cable at the used intermediate frequency.
2. Increase each reference value in the conversion-loss table by the insertion loss (a_0).
 - a) Select "INPUT > Input Source Config > External Mixer > Conversion Loss Table".
 - b) Select the assigned conversion loss table.
 - c) Select "Edit Table".
 - d) Select "Shift y" and enter the insertion loss value $\langle a_0 \rangle$ to shift all y-values in the table by this value.
3. Select "Save".

6.2.6 Output Settings

The R&S FSW can provide output to special connectors for other devices.

For details on connectors refer to the R&S FSW Getting Started manual, "Front / Rear Panel View" chapters.



Providing trigger signals as output is described in [chapter 6.6.4, "How to Output a Trigger Signal"](#), on page 436.

Providing output for LISN control in EMI measurements is described in [chapter 5.13.4.3, "LISN Control Settings"](#), on page 304.

Output settings can be configured via the INPUT/OUTPUT key or in the "Outputs" dialog box.



IF/VIDEO/DEMOD Output.....	382
IF (Wide) Out Frequency.....	383
Noise Source.....	383
Trigger 2/3.....	383
L Output Type.....	383
L Level.....	384
L Pulse Length.....	384
L Send Trigger.....	384

IF/VIDEO/DEMOD Output

Defines the type of signal available at the IF/VIDEO/DEMOD or IF OUT connector on the rear panel of the R&S FSW.

For restrictions and additional information see [chapter 6.2.1.6, "IF and Video Signal Output"](#), on page 317.

- "IF" The measured IF value is available at the IF/VIDEO/DEMOD output connector.
The frequency at which this value is available is defined in ["IF \(Wide\) Out Frequency"](#) on page 383.
- "IF 2 GHz Out" The measured IF value is available at the IF OUT output connector at a frequency of 2 GHz (with a bandwidth of 2 GHz).
This setting is only available for instrument models R&S FSW43/50/67.
For further prerequisites see ["IF 2 GHz Output"](#) on page 318.
- "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 904

[OUTPut: IF:SBANd?](#) on page 905

IF (Wide) Out Frequency

Defines or indicates the frequency at which the IF signal level is provided at the IF/VIDEO/DEMOM connector if [IF/VIDEO/DEMOM Output](#) is set to "IF".

Note: The IF output frequency of the IF WIDE OUTPUT connector cannot be defined manually, but is determined automatically depending on the center frequency. It is indicated in this field when the IF WIDE OUTPUT connector is used. For details on the used frequencies see the data sheet.

The IF WIDE OUTPUT connector is used automatically instead of the IF/VIDEO/DEMOM connector if the bandwidth extension (hardware option R&S FSW-B160 / -U160) is activated (i.e. for bandwidths > 80 MHz).

If the IF 2 GHZ OUT output is activated, the measured IF value is provided at a fixed frequency of 2 GHz.

For more information see [chapter 6.2.1.6, "IF and Video Signal Output"](#), on page 317.

Remote command:

[OUTPut:IF:IFFrequency](#) on page 905

Noise Source

Switches the supply voltage for an external noise source on or off.

External noise sources are useful when you are measuring power levels that fall below the noise floor of the R&S FSW itself, for example when measuring the noise level of a DUT.

For details see [chapter 6.2.1.4, "Input from Noise Sources"](#), on page 316

Remote command:

[DIAGnostic:SERVice:NSource](#) on page 904

Trigger 2/3

Defines the usage of the variable TRIGGER INPUT/OUTPUT connectors, where:

"Trigger 2": TRIGGER INPUT/OUTPUT connector on the front panel

"Trigger 3": TRIGGER 3 INPUT/ OUTPUT connector on the rear panel

(Trigger 1 is INPUT only.)

Note: Providing trigger signals as output is described in detail in the R&S FSW User Manual.

"Input" The signal at the connector is used as an external trigger source by the R&S FSW. No further trigger parameters are available for the connector.

"Output" The R&S FSW 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 859

[OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:DIRection](#) on page 858

Output Type ← Trigger 2/3

Type of signal to be sent to the output

"Device Triggered"	(Default) Sends a trigger when the R&S FSW triggers.
"Trigger Armed"	Sends a (high level) trigger when the R&S FSW is in "Ready for trigger" state. This state is indicated by a status bit in the <code>STATUS:OPERation</code> register (bit 5), as well as by a low level signal at the AUX port (pin 9). For details see " STATUS:OPERation Register " on page 633 and the R&S FSW Getting Started manual.
"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 859

Level ← Output Type ← Trigger 2/3

Defines whether a constant high (1) or low (0) signal is sent to the output connector.

Remote command:

`OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:LEVel` on page 859

Pulse Length ← Output Type ← Trigger 2/3

Defines the length of the pulse sent as a trigger to the output connector.

Remote command:

`OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:PULSe:LENGth` on page 860

Send Trigger ← Output Type ← Trigger 2/3

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 860

6.3 Frequency and Span Configuration

The frequency and span settings define the scope of the signal and spectrum to be analyzed with the R&S FSW.

- [Impact of the Frequency and Span Settings](#)..... 385
- [Frequency and Span Settings](#)..... 387
- [How To Define the Frequency Range](#)..... 391
- [How to Move the Center Frequency through the Frequency Range](#)..... 392
- [How to Keep the Center Frequency Stable](#)..... 392

6.3.1 Impact of the Frequency and Span Settings

Some background knowledge on the impact of the described settings is provided here for a better understanding of the required configuration.

- [Defining the Scope of the Measurement - Frequency Range](#)..... 385
- [Stepping Through the Frequency Range - Center Frequency Stepsize](#)..... 385
- [Keeping the Center Frequency Stable - Signal Tracking](#)..... 385
- [Coping with Large Frequency Ranges - Logarithmic Scaling](#)..... 386

6.3.1.1 Defining the Scope of the Measurement - Frequency Range

The frequency range defines the scope of the signal and spectrum to be analyzed. It can either be defined as a span around a center frequency, or as a range from a start to a stop frequency. Furthermore, the full span comprising the entire possible frequency range can be selected, or a zero span. The full span option allows you to perform an overview measurement over the entire span. Using the "Last Span" function you can easily switch back to the detailed measurement of a specific frequency range.

For sinusoidal signals, the center frequency can be defined automatically by the R&S FSW as the highest frequency level in the frequency span (see ["Adjusting the Center Frequency Automatically \(Auto Freq\)"](#) on page 438).

6.3.1.2 Stepping Through the Frequency Range - Center Frequency Stepsize

Using the arrow keys you can move the center frequency in discrete steps through the available frequency range. The step size by which the center frequency is increased or decreased is defined by the "Center Frequency Stepsize".



The "Center Frequency Stepsize" also defines the step size by which the value is increased or decreased when you use the rotary knob to change the center frequency; however, the **rotary knob** moves in steps of only **1/10 of the "Center Frequency Stepsize"** to allow for a more precise setting.

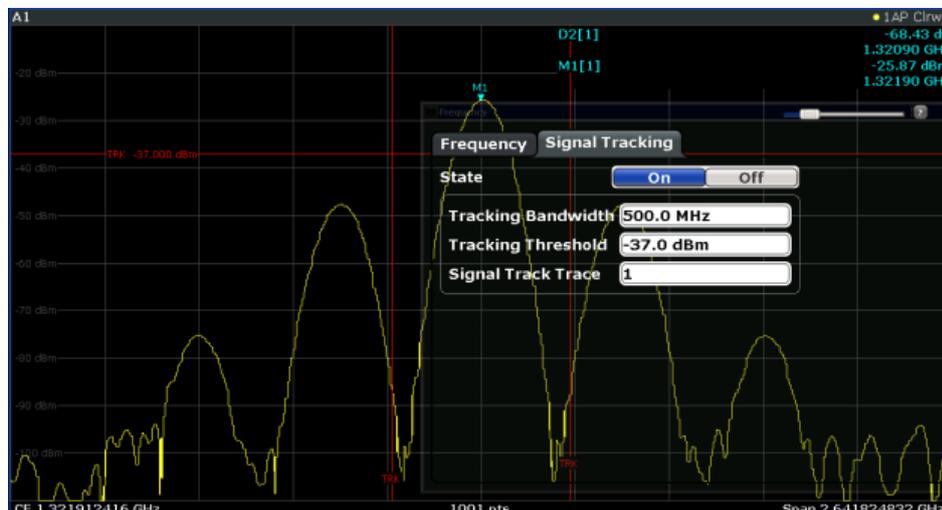
By default, the step size is set in relation to the selected span or resolution bandwidth (for zero span measurements). In some cases, however, it may be useful to set the step size to other values.

For example, to analyze signal harmonics, you can define the step size to be equal to the center frequency. In this case, each stroke of the arrow key selects the center frequency of another harmonic. Similarly, you can define the step size to be equal to the current marker frequency.

6.3.1.3 Keeping the Center Frequency Stable - Signal Tracking

If the signal drifts on the display but you want to keep the center frequency on the signal peak, the center frequency can be adjusted automatically using **signal tracking**. In this case, the signal trace is surveyed in a specified bandwidth around the expected center frequency. After each sweep, the center frequency is set to the maximum signal

found within the searched bandwidth. If no maximum signal above a defined threshold value is found in the searched bandwidth, the center frequency remains unchanged. The search bandwidth and the threshold value are shown in the diagram by red lines which are labeled as "TRK".



6.3.1.4 Coping with Large Frequency Ranges - Logarithmic Scaling

In a linear display, the frequencies are distributed linearly across the x-axis. That means the entire frequency range is divided by the number of sweep points, and the distance between sweep points is equal. Linear scaling is useful to determine precise frequencies within a small range.



Fig. 6-20: Linear x-axis scaling: the distance between the sweep points is equal, e.g. 200 kHz

However, if high and low frequencies appear in the same display, it is difficult to determine individual frequencies precisely or to distinguish frequencies that are close together.

In a logarithmic display, lower frequencies are distributed among a much larger area of the display, while high frequencies are condensed to a smaller area. Now it is much easier to distinguish several lower frequencies, as they are spread over a wider area. Logarithmic scaling is useful for overview measurements when a large span must be displayed in one diagram.

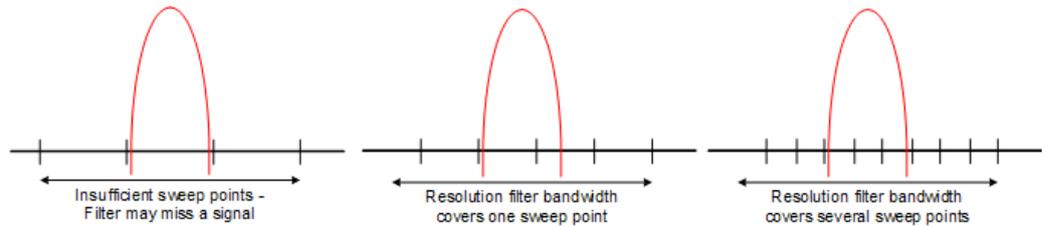
However, with logarithmic scaling, the frequency resolution between two sweep points deteriorates with higher frequencies.



Fig. 6-21: Logarithmic x-axis scaling: the distance between sweep points is variable

In the spectrum from 10 Hz to 100 Hz, the distance is a few Hz. Between 100 MHz and 1 GHz, the distance is several MHz.

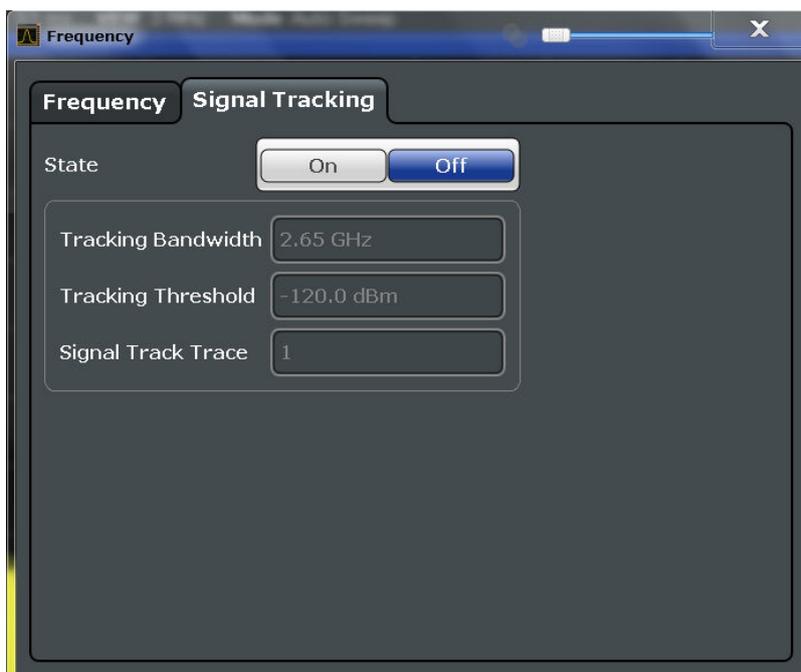
Thus, for logarithmic x-axis scaling, the number of sweep points must be sufficiently high in order to distinguish high frequencies precisely. The resolution bandwidth should cover at least one sweep point (that means: the distance between two sweep points should not exceed the RBW). If this condition is not met, signals or interferences could be missed, especially narrowband interferences.



6.3.2 Frequency and Span Settings

Frequency and span settings can be configured via the "Frequency" dialog box. Signal tracking is configured in the "Signal Tracking" tab of this dialog box. For details see [chapter 6.3.3, "How To Define the Frequency Range"](#), on page 391.





Center frequency.....388

Span.....388

Start / Stop.....389

Frequency Axis Scaling.....389

Full Span.....389

Zero Span.....389

Last Span.....390

Center Frequency Stepsize.....390

Frequency Offset.....390

Signal Tracking.....391

- └ Signal Tracking State.....391
- └ Tracking Bandwidth.....391
- └ Tracking Threshold.....391
- └ Signal Track Trace.....391

Center frequency

Defines the normal center frequency of the signal. The allowed range of values for the center frequency depends on the frequency span.

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

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

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

Remote command:

[SENSe:] FREQuency: CENTer on page 831

Span

Defines the frequency span. The center frequency is kept constant. The following range is allowed:

span = 0: 0 Hz

span >0:

$$\text{span}_{\min} \leq f_{\text{span}} \leq f_{\max}$$

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

For more information see [chapter 6.3.1.1, "Defining the Scope of the Measurement - Frequency Range"](#), on page 385.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\] FREQuency: SPAN](#) on page 833

Start / Stop

Defines the start and stop frequencies. The following range of values is allowed:

$$f_{\min} \leq f_{\text{start}} \leq f_{\max} - \text{span}_{\min}$$

$$f_{\min} + \text{span}_{\min} \leq f_{\text{stop}} \leq f_{\max}$$

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

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\] FREQuency: START](#) on page 834

[\[SENSe:\] FREQuency: STOP](#) on page 834

Frequency Axis Scaling

Switches between linear and logarithmic scaling for the frequency axis.

By default, the frequency axis has linear scaling. Logarithmic scaling of the frequency axis, however, is common for EMI measurements over large frequency ranges as it enhances the resolution of the lower frequencies. On the other hand, high frequencies get more crowded and become harder to distinguish.

For more information see [chapter 6.3.1.4, "Coping with Large Frequency Ranges - Logarithmic Scaling"](#), on page 386.

Remote command:

[DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:TRACe:X:SPACing](#) on page 831

Full Span

Sets the span to the full frequency range of the R&S FSW specified in the data sheet. This setting is useful for overview measurements.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\] FREQuency: SPAN: FULL](#) on page 834

Zero Span

Sets the span to 0 Hz (zero span). The x-axis becomes the time axis with the grid lines corresponding to 1/10 of the current sweep time ("SWT").

For details see [chapter 5.2, "Basic Measurements"](#), on page 115.

Remote command:

`FREQ:SPAN 0Hz`, see [\[SENSe:\] FREQuency: SPAN: FULL](#) on page 834

Last Span

Sets the span to the previous value. With this function you can switch between an overview measurement and a detailed measurement quickly.

Remote command:

[SENSe:] FREQuency: SPAN on page 833

Center Frequency Stepsize

Defines the step size by which the center frequency is increased or decreased when the arrow keys are pressed. When you use the rotary knob the center frequency changes in steps of only 1/10 of the "Center Frequency Stepsize".

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

For more details see [chapter 6.3.1.2, "Stepping Through the Frequency Range - Center Frequency Stepsize"](#), on page 385.

"0.1 * Span / RBW"

Sets the step size for the center frequency to 10 % of the span / RBW.

This is the default setting.

"0.5 * Span / RBW"

Sets the step size for the center frequency to 50 % of the span / RBW.

"X * Span / RBW"

Sets the step size for the center frequency to a manually defined factor of the span / RBW. The "X-Factor" defines the percentage of the span / RBW.

Values between 1 and 100 % in steps of 1 % are allowed. The default setting is 10 %.

"= Center"

Sets the step size to the value of the center frequency and removes the coupling of the step size to span or resolution bandwidth. The used value is indicated in the "Value" field.

"= Marker"

This setting is only available if a marker is active.

Sets the step size to the value of the current marker and removes the coupling of the step size to span or resolution bandwidth. The used value is indicated in the "Value" field.

"Manual"

Defines a fixed step size for the center frequency. Enter the step size in the "Value" field.

Remote command:

[SENSe:] FREQuency: CENTer: STEP: LINK on page 832

[SENSe:] FREQuency: CENTer: STEP: LINK: FACTor on page 833

[SENSe:] FREQuency: CENTer: STEP on page 832

Frequency Offset

Shifts the displayed frequency range along the x-axis by the defined offset.

This parameter has no effect on the R&S FSW 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.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]FREQuency:OFFSet` on page 833

Signal Tracking

Defines the settings for signal tracking. These settings are only available for spans > 0.

For more details see [chapter 6.3.1.3, "Keeping the Center Frequency Stable - Signal Tracking"](#), on page 385.

Signal Tracking State ← Signal Tracking

Activates or deactivates signal tracking. This function is only available for spans > 0.

If activated, after each sweep, the center frequency is set to the maximum level of the specified trace found within the searched bandwidth.

Remote command:

`CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTion:STRack[:STATe]` on page 835

Tracking Bandwidth ← Signal Tracking

Defines the search bandwidth for signal tracking around the center frequency.

Remote command:

`CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTion:STRack:BANDwidth` on page 835

Tracking Threshold ← Signal Tracking

Defines the threshold value for signal tracking. If the signal level does not pass the threshold, the center frequency is not changed.

Remote command:

`CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTion:STRack:THReshold` on page 835

Signal Track Trace ← Signal Tracking

Defines the trace to be tracked.

Remote command:

`CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTion:STRack:TRACe` on page 835

6.3.3 How To Define the Frequency Range

The following step-by-step instructions demonstrate how to configure the frequency and span settings. For details on individual functions and settings see [chapter 6.3.2, "Frequency and Span Settings"](#), on page 387.

The remote commands required to perform these tasks are described in [chapter 11.7.1, "Defining the Frequency and Span"](#), on page 830.

To configure the frequency and span

Frequency and span settings can be configured via the "Frequency" dialog box. Signal tracking is configured in the "Signal Tracking" tab of this dialog box.

1. To display the "Frequency" dialog box, do one of the following:
 - Select "Frequency" from the "Overview".
 - Select the FREQ key and then the "Frequency Config" softkey.
 - Select the SPAN key and then the "Frequency Config" softkey.
2. Define the frequency range using one of the following methods:
 - Define the "Center frequency" and "Span".
 - Define the "Start frequency" and "Stop frequency".
 - To perform a measurement in the time domain, define the "Center frequency" and select the "Zero span" button.
 - To perform a measurement over the entire available frequency range, select the "Full span" button.
 - To return to the previously set frequency range, select the "Last span" button.

6.3.4 How to Move the Center Frequency through the Frequency Range

In some cases it may be useful to move the center frequency through a larger frequency range, for example from one harmonic to another.

1. In the "Frequency" dialog box, define the "Center Frequency Stepsize". This is the size by which the center frequency is to be increased or decreased in each step. Enter a manual or relative value, or set the step size to the current center frequency or marker value. To move from one harmonic to the next, use the center frequency or marker value.
2. Select the "Center Frequency" dialog field.
3. Use the arrow keys to move the center frequency in discrete steps through the available frequency range.

6.3.5 How to Keep the Center Frequency Stable

If the signal is slightly instable on the display but you want to keep the center frequency on the signal peak, the center frequency can be adjusted automatically using **signal tracking**.

1. In the "Frequency" dialog box, select the "Signal Tracking" tab.
2. Define the following settings:

- "Signal Tracking Bandwidth": the frequency range around the center frequency to be tracked
 - "Signal Tracking Threshold": the minimum level the trace must reach to be detected as a maximum
 - "Signal Tracking Trace": the trace to be tracked
3. Activate signal tracking by selecting "State: ON".

After each sweep, the center frequency is set to the maximum signal found within the searched bandwidth. If no maximum signal above the defined threshold value is found in the searched bandwidth, the center frequency remains unchanged. The search bandwidth and the threshold value are shown in the diagram by red lines which are labeled as "TRK".

6.4 Amplitude and Vertical Axis Configuration

In the Spectrum application, measurement results usually consist of the measured signal levels (amplitudes) displayed on the vertical (y-)axis for the determined frequency spectrum or for the measurement time (horizontal, x-axis). The settings for the vertical axis, regarding amplitude and scaling, are described here.

- [Impact of the Vertical Axis Settings](#).....393
- [Amplitude Settings](#)..... 395
- [Scaling the Y-Axis](#)..... 399
- [How to Optimize the Amplitude Display](#)..... 401

6.4.1 Impact of the Vertical Axis Settings

Some background knowledge on the impact of the described settings is provided here for a better understanding of the required configuration.

- [Reference Level](#)..... 393
- [RF Attenuation](#)..... 394
- [Scaling](#)..... 395

6.4.1.1 Reference Level

The reference level value is the maximum value the AD converter can handle without distortion of the measured value. Signal levels above this value will not be measured correctly, which is indicated by the "IF OVLD" status display. The reference level should correspond with the maximum expected RF input level.



When determining the expected input level, consider that the power from *all* input signals contribute to the total power. The reference level must be higher than the total power from all signals.

The optimum reference level for the current measurement settings can be set automatically by the R&S FSW (see ["Reference Level"](#) on page 396).

The reference level determines the amplitude represented by the topmost grid line in the display. When you change the reference level, the measurement is not restarted; the results are merely shifted in the display. Only if the reference level changes due to a coupled RF attenuation (see ["Attenuation Mode / Value"](#) on page 398), the measurement is restarted.

In general, the R&S FSW measures the signal voltage at the RF input. The level display is calibrated in RMS values of an unmodulated sine wave signal. In the default state, the level is displayed at a power of 1 mW (= dBm). Via the known input impedance (50 Ω or 75 Ω, see ["Impedance"](#) on page 319), conversion to other units is possible.

6.4.1.2 RF Attenuation

The attenuation is meant to protect the input mixer from high RF input levels. The level at the input mixer is determined by the set RF attenuation according to the formula:

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

The maximum mixer level allowed is 0 dBm. Mixer levels above this value may lead to incorrect measurement results, which is indicated by the "RF OVLD" status display. Furthermore, higher input levels may damage the instrument. Therefore, the required RF attenuation is determined automatically according to the reference level by default.

High attenuation levels also avoid intermodulation. On the other hand, attenuation must be compensated for by re-amplifying the signal levels after the mixer. Thus, high attenuation values cause the inherent noise (i.e. the noise floor) to rise and the sensitivity of the analyzer decreases.

The sensitivity of a signal analyzer is directly influenced by the selected RF attenuation. The highest sensitivity is obtained at an RF attenuation of 0 dB. Each additional 10 dB step reduces the sensitivity by 10 dB, i.e. the displayed noise is increased by 10 dB. To measure a signal with an improved signal-to-noise ratio, decrease the RF attenuation.



For ideal sinusoidal signals, the displayed signal level is independent of the RF attenuation.

Depending on the type of measurement evaluation that is required, a compromise must be found between a low noise floor and high intermodulation levels, and protecting the instrument from high input levels. This is best done by letting the R&S FSW determine the optimum level automatically (see ["Attenuation Mode / Value"](#) on page 398).



Electronic attenuation

If option R&S FSW-B25 is installed, you can also activate an electronic attenuator. For details see "[Using Electronic Attenuation \(Option B25\)](#)" on page 398.

6.4.1.3 Scaling

In a linear display, the measurement values are distributed linearly throughout the grid. That means the entire range of measured values is divided by the number of rows in the grid (10) and each row corresponds to 1/10 of the total range. Linear scaling is useful to determine precise levels for a small range of values. However, if large and small values appear in the same display, it is difficult to determine individual values precisely or to distinguish values that are close together.

In a logarithmic display, smaller values are distributed among a much larger area of the display, while large values are condensed to a smaller area. Now it is much easier to distinguish several lower values, as they are spread over a wider area. Logarithmic scaling is useful when large ranges of values must be combined in one display. Logarithmic scaling is best applied to measurement values in logarithmic units (dB, dBm etc.).

In addition to linear or logarithmic scaling, the vertical axis can be set to display either absolute or relative values. Absolute values show the measured levels, while relative values show the difference between the measured level and the defined reference level. Relative values are indicated in percent for linear scaling, and in dB for logarithmic scaling.

6.4.2 Amplitude Settings

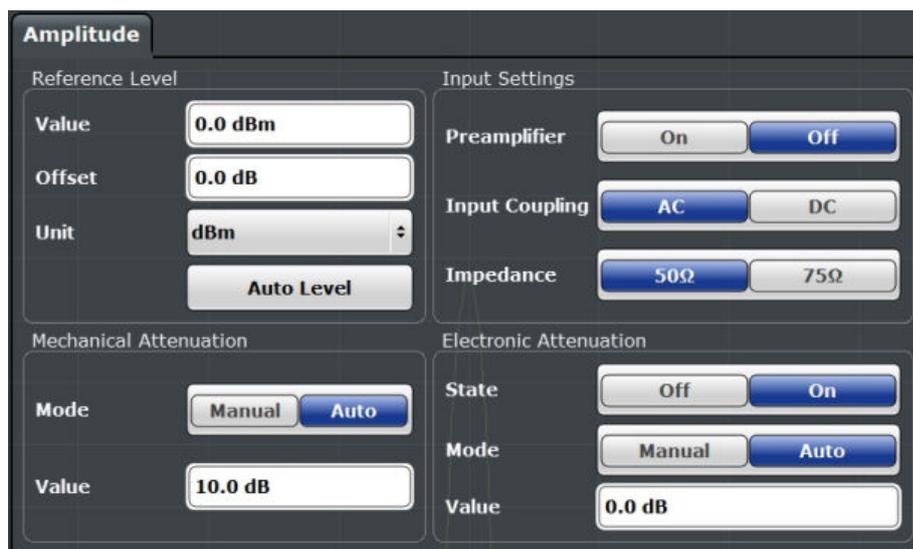
Amplitude settings determine how the R&S FSW must process or display the expected input power levels.

To configure the amplitude settings

Amplitude settings can be configured via the AMPT key or in the "Amplitude" dialog box.

- ▶ To display the "Amplitude" dialog box, do one of the following:
 - Select "Amplitude" from the "Overview".
 - Select "Input/Frontend" from the "Overview" and then switch to the "Amplitude" tab.
 - Select the AMPT key and then the "Amplitude Config" softkey.

The remote commands required to define these settings are described in [chapter 11.7.3.1, "Amplitude Settings"](#), on page 844.



Reference Level..... 396

- └ Shifting the Display (Offset)..... 397
- └ Unit..... 397
- └ Setting the Reference Level Automatically (Auto Level)..... 397

RF Attenuation..... 398

- └ Attenuation Mode / Value..... 398

Using Electronic Attenuation (Option B25)..... 398

Input Settings..... 398

- └ Preamplifier (option B24)..... 399

Noise cancellation..... 399

Reference Level

Defines the expected maximum reference level. Signal levels above this value may not be measured correctly, which is indicated by the "IF OVLD" status display ("OVLD" for analog baseband or digital baseband input).

Defines the expected maximum reference level. Signal levels above this value may not be measured correctly, which is indicated by the "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 R&S FSW hardware 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).

Note that the "Reference Level" value ignores the [Shifting the Display \(Offset\)](#). It is important to know the actual power level the R&S FSW must handle.

For details see [chapter 6.4.1.1, "Reference Level"](#), on page 393.

Note that for input from the External Mixer (R&S FSW-B21) the maximum reference level also depends on the conversion loss, see ["Reference level"](#) on page 362.

Remote command:

`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel` on page 845

Shifting the Display (Offset) ← Reference Level

Defines an arithmetic level offset. This offset is added to the measured level irrespective of the selected unit. The scaling of the y-axis is changed accordingly.

Define an offset if the signal is attenuated or amplified before it is fed into the R&S FSW so the application shows correct power results. All displayed power level results will be shifted by this value.

Note, however, that the [Reference Level](#) value ignores the "Reference Level Offset". It is important to know the actual power level the R&S FSW must handle.

To determine the required offset, consider the external attenuation or gain applied to the input signal. A positive value indicates that an attenuation took place (R&S FSW increases the displayed power values), a negative value indicates an external gain (R&S FSW decreases the displayed power values).

The setting range is ± 200 dB in 0.01 dB steps.

Remote command:

`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel:OFFSet` on page 845

Unit ← Reference Level

The R&S FSW measures the signal voltage at the RF input. In the default state, the level is displayed at a power of 1 mW (= dBm). Via the known input impedance (50 Ω or 75 Ω , see ["Impedance"](#) on page 319), conversion to other units is possible. The following units are available and directly convertible:

- dBm
- dBmV
- dB μ V
- dB μ A
- dBpW
- Volt
- Ampere
- Watt

Remote command:

`INPut:IMPedance` on page 866

`CALCulate<n>:UNIT:POWer` on page 844

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 and the preamplifier (for analog baseband input: the full scale level) are adjusted so the signal-to-noise ratio is optimized, while signal compression, clipping and overload conditions are minimized.

In order to do so, a level measurement is performed to determine the optimal reference level.

You can change the measurement time for the level measurement if necessary (see ["Changing the Automatic Measurement Time \(Meastime Manual\)"](#) on page 438).

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]ADJust:LEVel` on page 863

RF Attenuation

Defines the attenuation applied to the 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. By default and when [Using Electronic Attenuation \(Option B25\)](#) is not available, mechanical attenuation is applied.

In "Manual" mode, you can set the RF attenuation in 1 dB steps (down to 0 dB, also using the rotary knob). 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.

For details see [chapter 6.4.1.2, "RF Attenuation"](#), on page 394.

Remote command:

`INPut:ATTenuation` on page 846

`INPut:ATTenuation:AUTO` on page 846

Using Electronic Attenuation (Option B25)

If option R&S FSW-B25 is installed, 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: Electronic attenuation is not available for stop frequencies (or center frequencies in zero span) >13.6 GHz.

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 847

`INPut:EATT:AUTO` on page 847

`INPut:EATT` on page 847

Input Settings

Some input settings affect the measured amplitude of the signal, as well.

The parameters "Input Coupling" and "Impedance" are identical to those in the "Input" settings, see [chapter 6.2.2, "Input Source Settings"](#), on page 318.

Preamplifier (option B24) ← Input Settings

If option R&S FSW-B24 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 FSW 26 or higher models, the input signal is amplified by 30 dB if the preamplifier is activated.

For R&S FSW 8 or 13 models, 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 848

[INPut:GAIN\[:VALue\]](#) on page 848

Noise cancellation

The results can be corrected by the instrument's inherent noise, which increases the dynamic range.

In this case, a reference measurement of the instrument's inherent noise is carried out. The measured noise power is then subtracted from the power in the channel that is being analyzed (first active trace only).

The inherent noise of the instrument depends on the selected center frequency, resolution bandwidth and level setting. Therefore, the correction function is disabled whenever one of these parameters is changed. A disable message is displayed on the screen. To enable the correction function after changing one of these settings, activate it again. A new reference measurement is carried out.

Noise cancellation is also available in zero span.

Currently, noise cancellation is only available for the following trace detectors (see ["Detector"](#) on page 466):

- RMS
- Average
- Sample
- Positive Peak

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\]POWer:NCORrection](#) on page 845

6.4.3 Scaling the Y-Axis

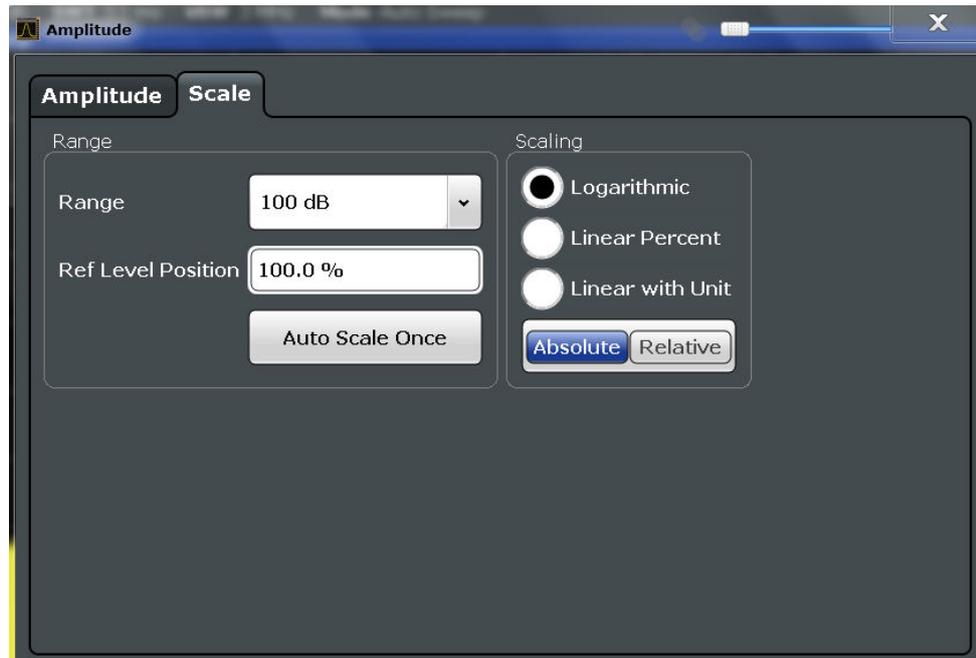
The individual scaling settings that affect the vertical axis are described here.

To configure the y-axis scaling settings

Vertical Axis settings can be configured via the AMPT key or in the "Amplitude" dialog box.

- ▶ To display the "Amplitude" dialog box, do one of the following:
 - Select "Amplitude" from the "Overview".
 - Select the AMPT key and then the "Scale Config" softkey.

The remote commands required to define these settings are described in [chapter 11.7.3, "Configuring the Vertical Axis \(Amplitude, Scaling\)"](#), on page 844.



[Range](#).....400
[Ref Level Position](#)..... 400
[Auto Scale Once](#)..... 401
[Scaling](#)..... 401

Range

Defines the displayed y-axis range in dB.

The default value is 100 dB.

Remote command:

[DISPlay \[:WINDow<n>\] :TRACe:Y \[:SCALe\]](#) on page 849

Ref Level Position

Defines the reference level position, i.e. the position of the maximum AD converter value on the level axis in %, where 0 % corresponds to the lower and 100 % to the upper limit of the diagram.

For spectrograms, this value defines the position of the reference level value within the span covered by the color map. In this case, the value is given in %, where 0 % corresponds to the maximum (right end) and 100 % to the minimum (left end) of the color map.

Remote command:

`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSition` on page 849

Auto Scale Once

Automatically determines the optimal range and reference level position to be displayed for the current measurement settings.

The display is only set once; it is not adapted further if the measurement settings are changed again.

Remote command:

`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO ONCE` on page 849

Scaling

Defines the scaling method for the y-axis.

For more information see [chapter 6.4.1.3, "Scaling"](#), on page 395.

"Logarithmic"	Logarithmic scaling (only available for logarithmic units - dB..., and A, V, Watt)
"Linear Unit"	Linear scaling in the unit of the measured signal
"Linear Percent"	Linear scaling in percentages from 0 to 100
"Absolute"	The labeling of the level lines refers to the absolute value of the reference level (not available for "Linear Percent")
"Relative"	The scaling is in dB, relative to the reference level (only available for logarithmic units - dB...). The upper line of the grid (reference level) is always at 0 dB.

Remote command:

`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y:SPACing` on page 850

`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:MODE` on page 849

6.4.4 How to Optimize the Amplitude Display

This section gives you some advice on how to optimize the display of the measured signal amplitudes depending on the required evaluation.

1. Perform a measurement with the default settings to get an impression of the values to be expected.
2. Use the "Auto Level" function (AUTO menu) to optimize the reference level.
3. Use the "Auto Scale" function (AUTO menu) to optimize the scaling.
4. **To determine a precise level at a specific point in the signal:**

- Reduce the "Range" of the y-axis to a small area around the required level. If necessary, change the "Ref Level Position" so the required range remains visible.
- Select "Linear Unit" scaling.

Now you can set a marker at the point in question and read the result.

5. To detect a spurious signal close to the noise floor:

- Set the "RF attenuation" to "Manual" mode and reduce the "Value" to lower the noise floor.
- Select "Relative - Logarithmic" scaling.

Now you can determine if any spurious levels of a certain size are visible.

6.5 Bandwidth, Filter and Sweep Configuration

The basic bandwidth, filter and sweep settings that apply to most measurements are described here. These parameters define how the data is measured: how much data is collected internally and which filters are used.

- [Impact of the Bandwidth, Filter and Sweep Settings](#).....402
- [Bandwidth, Filter and Sweep Settings](#)..... 408
- [Reference: List of Available RRC and Channel Filters](#)..... 416

6.5.1 Impact of the Bandwidth, Filter and Sweep Settings

The bandwidth, filter and sweep settings are closely related and interdependent. The values available for resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth depend on the selected filter type. In addition, these settings have an impact on other measurement parameters. The following equation shows the interdependency of these settings:

$$T_{\text{sweepMIN}} = K * \text{Span} / \text{RBW}^2$$

where K = Filter constant

By default, a Gaussian filter is used. The resolution bandwidth, the video bandwidth and the sweep time are set automatically according to the set span, and default coupling is used. Thus, the following settings are applied:

$$\text{RBW} = 100 * \text{Span}$$

$$\text{VBW} = \text{RBW} = 100 * \text{Span}$$

$$\text{Sweep time} = T_{\text{min}} \text{ for set Span, RBW, VBW}$$

When defining the bandwidth and filter settings, consider the impact of the individual settings on the other settings and the measurement result, as described in more detail in the following sections.

- [Separating Signals by Selecting an Appropriate Resolution Bandwidth](#)..... 403
- [Smoothing the Trace Using the Video Bandwidth](#)..... 404
- [Coupling VBW and RBW](#)..... 404

• Coupling Span and RBW.....	404
• How Data is Measured: the Sweep Type.....	405
• Which Data May Pass: Filter Types.....	406
• How Long the Data is Measured: Sweep Time.....	407
• How Much Data is Measured: Sweep Points and Sweep Count.....	407
• How Often Data is Measured: Sweep Mode.....	408

6.5.1.1 Separating Signals by Selecting an Appropriate Resolution Bandwidth

The resolution bandwidth defines the 3 dB bandwidth of the resolution filter to be used. An RF sinusoidal signal is displayed according to the passband characteristic of the resolution filter (RBW), i.e. the signal display reflects the shape of the filter.

A basic feature of a signal analyzer is being able to separate the spectral components of a mixture of signals. The resolution at which the individual components can be separated is determined by the resolution bandwidth. Selecting a resolution bandwidth that is too large may make it impossible to distinguish between spectral components, i.e. they are displayed as a single component. Smaller resolution bandwidths, however, increase the required measurement time.

Two signals with the same amplitude can be resolved if the resolution bandwidth is smaller than or equal to the frequency spacing of the signal. If the resolution bandwidth is equal to the frequency spacing, the spectrum display screen shows a level drop of 3 dB precisely in the center of the two signals. Decreasing the resolution bandwidth makes the level drop larger, which thus makes the individual signals clearer.

The highest sensitivity is obtained at the smallest bandwidth (1 Hz). If the bandwidth is increased, the reduction in sensitivity is proportional to the change in bandwidth. Increasing the bandwidth by a factor of 3 increases the displayed noise by approx. 5 dB (4.77 dB precisely). If the bandwidth is increased by a factor of 10, the displayed noise increases by a factor of 10, i.e. 10 dB.

If there are large level differences between signals, the resolution is determined by selectivity as well as by the resolution bandwidth that has been selected. The measure of selectivity used for signal analyzers is the ratio of the 60 dB bandwidth to the 3 dB bandwidth (= shape factor).

For the R&S FSW, the shape factor for bandwidths is < 5 , i.e. the 60 dB bandwidth of the 30 kHz filter is < 150 kHz.

The higher spectral resolution with smaller bandwidths is won by longer sweep times for the same span. The sweep time has to allow the resolution filters to settle during a sweep at all signal levels and frequencies to be displayed.

If the RBW is too large, signal parts that are very far away (e.g. from a different signal) are considered in the measurement and distort the results. The noise increases.

If the RBW is too small, parts of the signal are lost. As the displayed signal always reflects the shape of the filter, select a bandwidth large enough so the displayed signal reflects the entire shape of the filter.

6.5.1.2 Smoothing the Trace Using the Video Bandwidth

The video filters are responsible for smoothing the displayed trace. Using video bandwidths that are small compared to the resolution bandwidth, only the signal average is displayed and noise peaks and pulsed signals are repressed. If pulsed signals are to be measured, it is advisable to use a video bandwidth that is large compared to the resolution bandwidth ($VBW = 10 \times RBW$) for the amplitudes of pulses to be measured correctly.

The level of a sine wave signal is not influenced by the video bandwidth. A sine wave signal can therefore be freed from noise by using a video bandwidth that is small compared with the resolution bandwidth, and thus be measured more accurately.



RMS/Average detector and VBW

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

6.5.1.3 Coupling VBW and RBW

The video bandwidth can be coupled to the resolution bandwidth automatically. In this case, if the resolution bandwidth is changed, the video bandwidth is automatically adjusted.

Coupling is recommended if a minimum sweep time is required for a selected resolution bandwidth. Narrow video bandwidths require longer sweep times due to the longer settling time. Wide bandwidths reduce the signal/noise ratio.

Table 6-1: Overview of RBW/VBW ratios and recommendations for use

Ratio RBW/VBW	Recommendation for use
1/1	Recommended for sinusoidal signals This is the default setting for automatic coupling.
0.1	Recommended when the amplitudes of pulsed signals are to be measured correctly. The IF filter is exclusively responsible for the pulse shape. No additional evaluation is performed by the video filter.
10	Recommended to suppress noise and pulsed signals in the video domain.
Manually set (0.001 to 1000)	Recommended for other measurement requirements

6.5.1.4 Coupling Span and RBW

The resolution bandwidth can be coupled to the span setting, either by a manually defined factor or automatically. If the span is changed, the resolution bandwidth is

automatically adjusted. The automatic coupling adapts the resolution bandwidth to the currently set frequency span/100.

The 6 dB bandwidths 200 Hz, 9 kHz and 120 kHz and the available channel filters are not changed by the coupling.

With a span/RBW ratio of 100 and a screen resolution of 1000 pixels, each frequency in the spectrum is displayed by 10 pixels. A span/RBW ratio of 1000 provides the highest resolution.

A higher span/RBW ratio (i.e. low RBW values and large frequency spans), however, results in large amounts of data.

6.5.1.5 How Data is Measured: the Sweep Type

In a standard analog **frequency sweep**, the local oscillator of the analyzer sweeps the applied signal quasi analog from the start to the stop frequency to determine the frequency spectrum.

Alternatively, the analyzer can sample signal levels over time at a defined frequency and transform the data to a spectrum by Fast Fourier Transformation (**FFT**). Although this measurement method requires additional calculations, it can provide results much faster than the frequency sweep, in particular for small RBWs.

Which sweep mode is appropriate for the current measurement depends on the span, RBW, VBW and sweep time settings. By default ("Auto" sweep type), the R&S FSW automatically uses the sweep type with the highest sweep rate depending on these measurement settings.



Restrictions for FFT mode

FFT mode is not available when using 5-Pole filters, Channel filters or RRC filters, or the Quasi peak detector. In this case, sweep mode is used.

The same applies when an external generator (option R&S FSW-B10) is active.

Optimization

In FFT mode, FFT analysis is performed to determine a spectrum of frequencies. Several analysis steps are required to cover the entire span. The partial span which is covered by one FFT analysis depends on the RBW. The partial span cannot be defined directly, but it can be optimized according to measurement requirements.

Narrow partial spans provide a higher dynamic range, and also allow you to perform measurements near a carrier with a reduced reference level. With a wide partial span, the carrier and the useful signal are likely to be measured at the same time, in which case the powers of both signals are summarized, so the reference level must be high enough to consider this factor. With a narrow partial span, this is less likely to happen, so the reference level can be reduced.

For an optimal dynamic range, the narrowest possible partial span (depending on the RBW) is used. Furthermore, the autorange function for the internal IF gain calculation is activated to obtain the best control range of the A/D converter.

On the other hand, the narrower the partial span, the more steps are required to cover the entire span, thus increasing analysis and calculation time. To **optimize the sweep rate**, the widest possible partial span (depending on the RBW) is used.



For an optimal sweep rate, it is recommended that you set the sweep time to "Auto", as well.

For general purpose measurements, an "Auto" mode is available, which provides a **compromise between a large dynamic range and a fast sweep**. In this case, a medium-sized partial span is used.



FFT mode and external mixers (R&S FSW-B21)

The partial span optimization modes "Dynamic" and "Auto" include automatic suppression of unwanted mixing products. Thus, when using external mixers (R&S FSW-B21), use the "Speed" mode to obtain similar results in FFT mode as in normal sweep mode.



FFT mode and EMI measurements (R&S FSW-K54)

For EMI measurements (using R&S FSW-K54), the partial span optimization mode "Dynamic" is not supported. "Auto" mode always uses "Speed" optimization.

Optimization for zero span sweeps

For normal sweeps in the time domain (zero span), the optimization mode determines the selection of the A/D converter prefilter, which depends on the RBW.

In **"Dynamic" mode**, the narrowest possible prefilter is used.

In **"Speed" mode**, the widest possible prefilter is used.

In **"Auto" mode**, a medium-sized prefilter is used.

6.5.1.6 Which Data May Pass: Filter Types

While the filter is irrelevant when measuring individual narrowband signals (as long as the signal remains within the RBW), the measurement result for broadband signals is very dependant on the selected filter type and its shape. If the filter is too narrow, the signal is distorted by the filter. If the filter is too wide, multiple signals can no longer be distinguished. Generally, the smaller the filter width and the steeper its edges, the longer the settling time and thus the longer the sweep time must be.

All resolution bandwidths are realized with digital filters. Normal (3dB) Gaussian filters are set by default. Some communication standards require different filters.

For a list of available filter types, see [chapter 6.5.3, "Reference: List of Available RRC and Channel Filters"](#), on page 416.

Normal (3dB) Gaussian filters

Gaussian filters provide a good compromise between steep edges and a short settling time. This filter is suitable for most measurement tasks and is used by default.

The available Gaussian (3dB) sweep filters are listed in the R&S FSW data sheet.

Channel filters

Channel filters are fairly steep but require a long settling time; they are useful for pulse measurements in the time domain.

RRC filters

Root raised cosine filters are similar in shape to channel filters and are required by some measurement standards.

5-Pole filters

5-Pole filters are very broad and allow for a large bandwidth to pass.

6.5.1.7 How Long the Data is Measured: Sweep Time

Each filter has a settling time that must be awaited in order to obtain correct results. Since the resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth define the filter, the smaller of the two determines the minimum sweep time required for the measurement. Allowed values depend on the ratio of span to RBW and RBW to VBW.

If the selected sweep time is too short for the selected bandwidth and span, level measurement errors will occur. In this case, the R&S FSW displays the error message "Sweep time too low" and marks the indicated sweep time with a red bullet. Furthermore, a status bit indicates an error (see "[STATus:QUESTIONable:TIME Register](#)" on page 640).

The sweep time can be coupled to the span (not zero span), video bandwidth (VBW) and resolution bandwidth (RBW) automatically. If the span, resolution bandwidth or video bandwidth is changed, the sweep time is automatically adjusted.

6.5.1.8 How Much Data is Measured: Sweep Points and Sweep Count

By default, 1001 data points are determined in a single sweep. During the next sweep, 1001 new data points are collected, and so on. The number of **sweep points** defines how much of the entire span is covered by a single data point. By increasing the number of sweep points you can increase the reliability of the individual data points and thus the accuracy of the analyzed results. However, these data points are all stored on the instrument, occupying a large amount of memory, and each sweep point increases the overall measurement time. Up to 200 000 points can be swept at once.

The number of sweeps to be performed in single sweep mode is defined by the "Sweep Count". Values from 0 to 200000 are allowed. If the values 0 or 1 are set, one sweep is performed. The sweep count is applied to all the traces in a diagram.

If the trace configurations "Average", "Max Hold" or "Min Hold" are set, the "sweep/average count" also determines the number of averaging or maximum search procedures (see [chapter 7.3.1.2, "Analyzing Several Traces - Trace Mode"](#), on page 455).

For details on how the number of sweep points and the sweep count affect the trace results on the screen, see [chapter 7.3.1.1, "Mapping Samples to Sweep Points with the Trace Detector"](#), on page 452.

6.5.1.9 How Often Data is Measured: Sweep Mode

How often the spectrum is swept depends on the sweep mode. Either a certain number of sweeps can be defined ("Sweep Count") which are performed in "Single Sweep" mode, or the sweep is repeated continuously ("Continuous Sweep" mode).

By default, the data is collected for the specified number of sweeps and the corresponding trace is displayed. When the next sweep is started, the previous trace is deleted.

However, the data from a single sweep run can also be retained and displayed together with the new data ("Continue Single Sweep" mode). This is particularly of interest when using the trace configurations "Average" or "Max Hold" to take previously recorded measurements into account for averaging/maximum search (see [chapter 7.3.1.2, "Analyzing Several Traces - Trace Mode"](#), on page 455).

6.5.2 Bandwidth, Filter and Sweep Settings

To configure the bandwidth, filter and sweep

Bandwidth and filter settings can be configured via the "Bandwidth" tab of the "Bandwidth" dialog box.

Sweep settings can be configured in the Sweep dialog box or via the "Sweep" tab of the "Bandwidth" dialog box.

1. To display the "Bandwidth" dialog box, do one of the following:
 - Select "Bandwidth" from the "Overview".
 - Select the BW key and then the "Bandwidth Config" softkey.
 - Select the SWEEP key and then the "Sweep Config" softkey.
2. To display the "Sweep" dialog box, do one of the following:
 - Select "Bandwidth" from the "Overview" and switch to the "Sweep" tab in the "Bandwidth" dialog box.
 - Select the SWEEP key and then the "Sweep Config" softkey.

The remote commands required to define these settings are described in [chapter 11.7.2, "Configuring Bandwidth and Sweep Settings"](#), on page 836.

How to perform a basic sweep measurement is described in [chapter 5.2.1, "How to Perform a Basic Sweep Measurement"](#), on page 115.



Fig. 6-22: Bandwidth dialog box

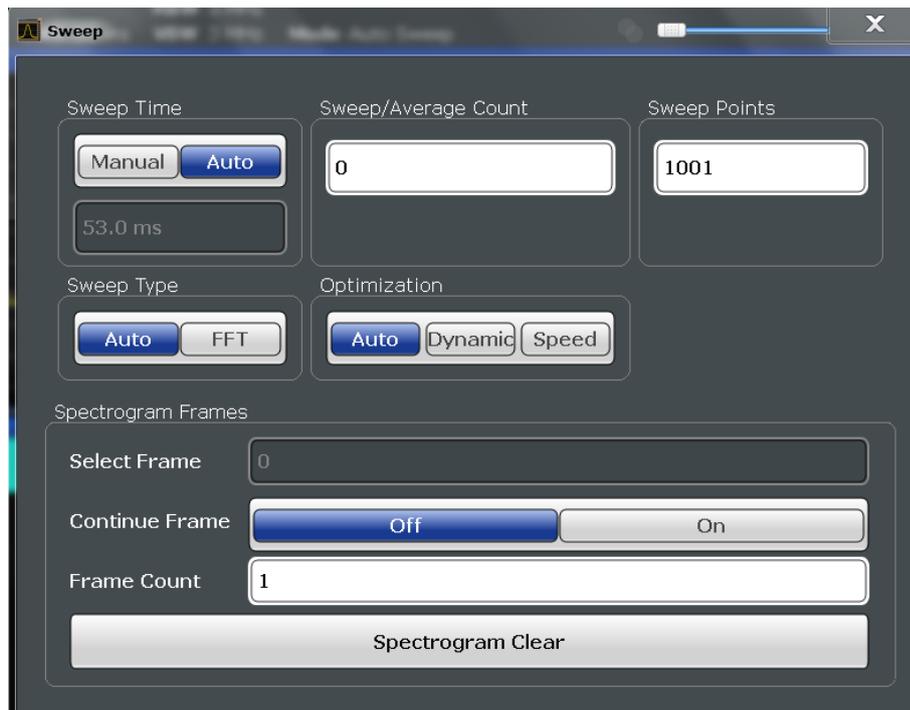


Fig. 6-23: Sweep dialog box for spectrogram display

RBW.....	410
VBW.....	410
Sweep Time.....	411
Span/RBW.....	411
RBW/VBW	411
Filter Type.....	412
Default Coupling.....	412

Sweep/Average Count.....	412
Sweep Points.....	413
Optimization.....	413
Sweep Type.....	414
Single Sweep/ RUN SINGLE.....	414
Continuous Sweep/RUN CONT.....	415
Continue Single Sweep.....	415
Spectrogram Frames.....	415
L Selecting a frame to display.....	415
L Continue Frame.....	416
L Frame Count.....	416
L Clear Spectrogram.....	416

RBW

Defines the resolution bandwidth. The available resolution bandwidths are specified in the data sheet. Numeric input is always rounded to the nearest possible bandwidth.

If "AUTO" is selected, the resolution bandwidth is coupled to the selected span (for span > 0). If the span is changed, the resolution bandwidth is automatically adjusted.

If the resolution bandwidth is defined manually, a green bullet is displayed next to the "RBW" display in the channel bar.

For more information see [chapter 6.5.1.1, "Separating Signals by Selecting an Appropriate Resolution Bandwidth"](#), on page 403.

For measurements on I/Q data in the frequency domain, the maximum RBW is 1 MHz.

For EMI measurements using the quasipeak detector, the 1 MHz RBW filter is not available (see [chapter 5.13.3.1, "Resolution Bandwidth and Filter Types"](#), on page 290).

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]` on page 836

`[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO` on page 836

VBW

Defines the video bandwidth automatically or manually.

For more information see [chapter 6.5.1.2, "Smoothing the Trace Using the Video Bandwidth"](#), on page 404.

"Auto" The video bandwidth is coupled to the resolution bandwidth. If the resolution bandwidth is changed, the video bandwidth is automatically adjusted.

"Manual" For manual mode, define the bandwidth value. The available video bandwidths are specified in the data sheet. Numeric input is always rounded to the nearest possible bandwidth.
If the video bandwidth is defined manually, a green bullet is displayed next to the "VBW" display in the channel bar.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth:VIDeo:AUTO` on page 838

`[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth:VIDeo` on page 838

Sweep Time

Defines the duration of a single sweep, during which the defined number of sweep points are measured. The sweep time can be defined automatically or manually.

The allowed sweep times depend on the device model; refer to the data sheet.

For more information see [chapter 6.5.1.7, "How Long the Data is Measured: Sweep Time"](#), on page 407.

"Auto"	The sweep time is coupled to the span (not zero span), video bandwidth (VBW) and resolution bandwidth (RBW). If the span, resolution bandwidth or video bandwidth is changed, the sweep time is automatically adjusted.
"Manual"	For manual mode, define the sweep time. Allowed values depend on the ratio of span to RBW and RBW to VBW. For details refer to the data sheet. Numeric input is always rounded to the nearest possible sweep time.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:] SWEep:TIME:AUTO` on page 842

`[SENSe:] SWEep:TIME` on page 842

Span/RBW

Sets the coupling ratio if **RBW** is set to auto mode.

For more information see [chapter 6.5.1.4, "Coupling Span and RBW"](#), on page 404.

"Auto [100]"	"resolution bandwidth = span/100" This coupling ratio is the default setting of the R&S FSW.
"Manual"	The coupling ratio is defined manually. The span/resolution bandwidth ratio can be set in the range from 1 to 10000.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:] BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:RATio` on page 837

RBW/VBW

Sets the coupling ratio between the resolution bandwidth and the video bandwidth.

This setting is only effective if **VBW** is set to auto mode.

For more information see [chapter 6.5.1.3, "Coupling VBW and RBW"](#), on page 404.

"Sine [1/1]"	"video bandwidth = resolution bandwidth" This is the default setting for the coupling ratio RBW/VBW and is recommended if sinusoidal signals are to be measured.
"Pulse [.1]"	"video bandwidth = 10 × resolution bandwidth" or "video bandwidth = 10 MHz (= max. VBW)" Recommended for pulse signals
"Noise [10]"	"video bandwidth = resolution bandwidth/10" Recommended for noise measurements

"Manual" The coupling ratio is defined manually.
The RBW/VBW ratio can be set in the range of 0.001 to 1000.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth:VIDeo:AUTO on page 838

[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth:VIDeo:RATio on page 839

Filter Type

Defines the filter type.

The following filter types are available:

- Normal (3dB)
- Channel
- RRC
- 5-Pole (not available for sweep type "FFT")
- CISPR (6 dB) - requires EMI (R&S FSW-K54) option
- MIL Std (6 dB) - requires EMI (R&S FSW-K54) option

For more information see [chapter 6.5.1.6, "Which Data May Pass: Filter Types"](#), on page 406.

Note: The EMI-specific filter types are available if the EMI (R&S FSW-K54) measurement option is installed, even if EMI measurement is not active. For details see [chapter 5.13.3.1, "Resolution Bandwidth and Filter Types"](#), on page 290.

The RBW filter configured in the bandwidth settings is identical to the filter configured in the EMI configuration.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:TYPE on page 837

Default Coupling

Sets all coupled functions to the default state ("AUTO"). In addition, the ratio "RBW/VBW" is set to "SINE [1/1]" and the ratio "SPAN/RBW" to 100.

For more information see [chapter 6.5.1.3, "Coupling VBW and RBW"](#), on page 404.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO on page 836

[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth:VIDeo:AUTO on page 838

[SENSe:]SWEep:TIME:AUTO on page 842

Sweep/Average Count

Defines the number of sweeps to be performed in the single sweep mode. Values from 0 to 200000 are allowed. If the values 0 or 1 are set, one sweep is performed.

The sweep count is applied to all the traces in all diagrams.

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

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

For more information see [chapter 6.5.1.8, "How Much Data is Measured: Sweep Points and Sweep Count"](#), on page 407.

For spectrogram displays, the sweep count determines how many sweeps are combined in one frame in the spectrogram, i.e. how many sweeps the R&S FSW performs to plot one trace in the spectrogram result display. For more details see ["Time Frames"](#) on page 459.

Remote command:

[SENSe:] SWEep: COUNT on page 840

[SENSe:] AVERage: COUNT on page 911

Sweep Points

Defines the number of measured values to be collected during one sweep.

For details see [chapter 6.5.1.8, "How Much Data is Measured: Sweep Points and Sweep Count"](#), on page 407.

All values from 101 to 100001 can be set. The default value is 1001 sweep points.

For EMI measurements, 200001 sweep points are available.

Remote command:

[SENSe:] SWEep: POINTs on page 841

Optimization

In FFT mode, several FFT analysis steps are required to cover the entire measurement span. The span which is covered by one FFT analysis step is called *partial span*. The partial span cannot be defined directly, but it can be optimized according to measurement requirements.

Table 6-2: Optimization parameters in FFT mode

Optimization mode	Description
Dynamic	Optimizes the dynamic range by using the narrowest possible partial span (depending on the RBW). The autorange function for the internal IF gain calculation is activated to obtain the best control range for the A/D converter.
Speed	Optimizes the sweep rate by using the widest possible partial span (depending on the RBW). The autorange function for the internal IF gain calculation is deactivated. (Note: set the reference level accordingly to optimize the control range for the A/D converter). It is recommended that you set the Sweep Time to "Auto" to optimize the sweep rate.
Auto	Uses a medium-sized partial span to obtain a compromise between a large dynamic range and a fast sweep rate. The autorange function for the internal IF gain calculation is activated to obtain the best control range for the A/D converter.

Note: FFT mode and external mixers (R&S FSW-B21)

The partial span optimization modes "Dynamic" and "Auto" include automatic suppression of unwanted mixing products. Thus, when using external mixers (R&S FSW-B21), use the "Speed" mode to obtain similar results in FFT mode as in frequency sweep mode.

Zero span mode

For zero span measurements, the optimization mode defines the selection of the A/D converter prefilter.

Table 6-3: Optimization parameters in zero span mode

Optimization mode	Description
Dynamic	The narrowest filter possible (depending on the RBW) is used.
Speed	The widest filter possible (depending on the RBW) is used.
Auto	A medium-sized prefilter is used.

Note: EMI measurements

For EMI measurements (using R&S FSW-K54), "Dynamic" mode is not supported. "Auto" mode always uses "Speed" optimization.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\]SWEep:OPTimize](#) on page 840

Sweep Type

Defines the sweep type.

"Auto" Automatically sets the fastest available sweep type for the current measurement (Frequency or FFT). Auto mode is set by default.

"FFT" The FFT sweep samples on a defined frequency value and transforms it to the spectrum by fast Fourier transformation (FFT) (see also [chapter 6.5.1.5, "How Data is Measured: the Sweep Type"](#), on page 405).

FFT is not available in the following cases:

- when using 5-Pole filters, Channel filters or RRC filters
- when using the Quasi peak detector
- when an external generator (option B10) is active

In these cases, frequency sweep is used.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\]SWEep:TYPE](#) on page 843

Single Sweep/ RUN SINGLE

After triggering, starts the number of sweeps set in "Sweep Count". The measurement stops after the defined number of sweeps 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.

For details on the Sequencer, see [chapter 4.5.1, "The Sequencer Concept"](#), on page 105.

Remote command:

`INITiate[:IMMEDIATE]` on page 694

`CALCulate:SGRam|SPECTrogram:CONT` on page 914

Continuous Sweep/RUN CONT

After triggering, starts the sweep and repeats it continuously until stopped. This is the default setting.

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 [chapter 4.5.1, "The Sequencer Concept"](#), on page 105.

Remote command:

`INITiate:CONTinuous` on page 694

Continue Single Sweep

After triggering, repeats the number of sweeps set in "Sweep 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:CONMeas` on page 693

Spectrogram Frames

These settings are only available if spectrogram display is active (see [chapter 7.3.3.2, "How to Display and Configure a Spectrogram"](#), on page 478).

Selecting a frame to display ← Spectrogram Frames

Selects a specific frame, loads the corresponding trace from the memory, and displays it in the Spectrum window.

Note that activating a marker or changing the position of the active marker automatically selects the frame that belongs to that marker.

This function is only available in single sweep mode or if the sweep is stopped, and only if a spectrogram is selected.

The most recent frame is number 0, all previous frames have a negative number.

For more information see "Time Frames" on page 459.

Remote command:

`CALCulate:SGRam|SPECTrogram:FRAME:SElect` on page 915

Continue Frame ← Spectrogram Frames

Determines whether the results of the previous sweeps are included in the analysis of the next sweeps for trace modes "Max Hold", "Min Hold", and "Average".

This function is available in single sweep mode only.

- **On**
When the average or peak values are determined for the new sweep, the results of the previous sweeps in the spectrogram are also taken into account.
- **Off**
The average or peak values are determined from the results of the newly swept frames only.

Remote command:

`CALCulate:SGRam|SPECTrogram:CONT` on page 914

Frame Count ← Spectrogram Frames

Determines how many frames are plotted during a single sweep measurement (as opposed to a continuous sweep). The maximum number of possible frames depends on the history depth (see "History Depth" on page 474).

For more details see "Time Frames" on page 459.

Remote command:

`CALCulate:SGRam|SPECTrogram:FRAME:COUNT` on page 915

Clear Spectrogram ← Spectrogram Frames

Resets the spectrogram result display and clears the history buffer.

This function is only available if a spectrogram is selected.

Remote command:

`CALCulate:SGRam|SPECTrogram:CLEar[:IMMediate]` on page 914

6.5.3 Reference: List of Available RRC and Channel Filters

For power measurement a number of especially steep-edged channel filters are available (see the following table). The indicated filter bandwidth is the 3 dB bandwidth. For RRC filters, the fixed roll-off factor (a) is also indicated.



The available Gaussian 3dB sweep filters are listed in the R&S FSW data sheet.

Table 6-4: Filter types

Filter Bandwidth	Filter Type	Application
100 Hz	CFILter	
200 Hz	CFILter	A0
300 Hz	CFILter	
500 Hz	CFILter	
1 kHz	CFILter	
1.5 kHz	CFILter	
2 kHz	CFILter	
2.4 kHz	CFILter	SSB
2.7 kHz	CFILter	
3 kHz	CFILter	
3.4 kHz	CFILter	
4 kHz	CFILter	DAB, Satellite
4.5 kHz	CFILter	
5 kHz	CFILter	
6 kHz	CFILter	
6 kHz, a=0.2	RRC	APCO
8.5 kHz	CFILter	ETS300 113 (12.5 kHz channels)
9 kHz	CFILter	AM Radio
10 kHz	CFILter	
12.5 kHz	CFILter	CDMAone
14 kHz	CFILter	ETS300 113 (20 kHz channels)
15 kHz	CFILter	
16 kHz	CFILter	ETS300 113 (25 kHz channels)
18 kHz, a=0.35	RRC	TETRA
20 kHz	CFILter	
21 kHz	CFILter	PDC
24.3 kHz, a=0.35	RRC	IS 136
25 kHz	CFILter	
30 kHz	CFILter	CDPD, CDMAone
50 kHz	CFILter	

Filter Bandwidth	Filter Type	Application
100 kHz	CFILter	
150 kHz	CFILter	FM Radio
192 kHz	CFILter	PHS
200 kHz	CFILter	
300 kHz	CFILter	
500 kHz	CFILter	J.83 (8-VSB DVB, USA)
1 MHz	CFILter	CDMAone
1.228 MHz	CFILter	CDMAone
1.28 MHz, a=0.22	RRC	
1.5 MHz	CFILter	DAB
2 MHz	CFILter	
3 MHz	CFILter	
3.75 MHz	CFILter	
3.84 MHz, a=0.22	RRC	W-CDMA 3GPP
4.096 MHz, a=0.22	RRC	W-CDMA NTT DOCoMo
5 MHz	CFILter	
10 MHz *)	CFILter	
20 MHz *)	CFILter	
28 MHz *)	CFILter	
40 MHz *)	CFILter	
80 MHz *)	CFILter	
*) These filters are only available with option R&S FSW-B8 (Resolution Bandwidths > 10 MHz).		

6.6 Trigger and Gate Configuration

Triggering means to capture the interesting part of the signal. Choosing the right trigger type and configuring all trigger settings correctly allows you to detect various incidents in your signals.

Gating allows you to restrict measurement analysis to the important part or parts of the signal, for example bursts.

- [Basics of Triggering and Gated Measurements](#).....419
- [Trigger and Gate Settings](#).....425
- [How to Configure a Triggered and Gated Measurement](#).....434
- [How to Output a Trigger Signal](#).....436

6.6.1 Basics of Triggering and Gated Measurements

Some background knowledge on triggering and gated measurements is provided here for a better understanding of the required configuration settings.

- [Triggered measurements](#)..... 419
- [Gated Measurements](#).....422
- [Determining the Parameters in Preview Mode](#).....425

6.6.1.1 Triggered measurements

In a basic sweep measurement with default settings, the sweep is started immediately when you start the measurement, for example by pressing the RUN SINGLE key. However, sometimes you want the measurement to start only when a specific condition is fulfilled, for example a signal level is exceeded, or in certain time intervals. For these cases you can define a trigger for the measurement. In FFT sweep mode, the trigger defines when the data acquisition starts for the FFT conversion.

An "Offset" can be defined to delay the measurement after the trigger event, or to include data before the actual trigger event in time domain measurements (pre-trigger offset).

For complex tasks, advanced trigger settings are available:

- Hysteresis to avoid unwanted trigger events caused by noise
- Holdoff to define exactly which trigger event will cause the trigger in a jittering signal
- [Trigger Source](#)..... 419
- [Trigger Offset](#)..... 419
- [Trigger Hysteresis](#)..... 420
- [Trigger Drop-Out Time](#)..... 420
- [Trigger Holdoff](#)..... 421

Trigger Source

The trigger source defines which source must fulfill the condition that triggers the measurement. Basically, this can be:

- Time: the measurement is repeated in a regular interval
- Power: an input signal is checked for a defined power level
The trigger signal can be an internal one (the input signal at one of various stages in the signal analysis process - before or after the input mixer, after the video filter etc.) or it may come from an external device via one of the TRIGGER INPUT connectors on the front or rear panel of the instrument.
A power sensor can also provide an external trigger, see "[Using a Power Sensor as an External Power Trigger](#)" on page 323.

For details on the available trigger sources see "[Trigger Source](#)" on page 427.

Trigger Offset

An offset can be defined to delay the measurement after the trigger event, or to include data before the actual trigger event in time domain measurements (pre-trigger offset).

Pre-trigger offsets are possible because the R&S FSW captures data continuously in the time domain, even before the trigger occurs.

See ["Trigger Offset"](#) on page 431.

Trigger Hysteresis

Setting a hysteresis for the trigger helps avoid unwanted trigger events caused by noise, for example. The hysteresis is a threshold to the trigger level that the signal must fall below on a rising slope or rise above on a falling slope before another trigger event occurs.

Example:

In the following example, the second possible trigger event is ignored as the signal does not exceed the hysteresis (threshold) before it reaches the trigger level again on the rising edge. On the falling edge, however, two trigger events occur as the signal exceeds the hysteresis before it falls to the trigger level the second time.



Fig. 6-24: Effects of the trigger hysteresis

See ["Hysteresis"](#) on page 431

Trigger Drop-Out Time

If a modulated signal is instable and produces occasional "drop-outs" during a burst, you can define a minimum duration that the input signal must stay below the trigger level before triggering again. This is called the "drop-out" time. Defining a dropout time helps you stabilize triggering when the analyzer is triggering on undesired events.

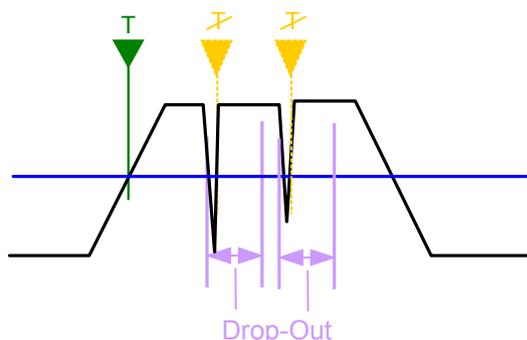


Fig. 6-25: Effect of the trigger drop-out time

See "Drop-Out Time" on page 431.



Drop-out times for falling edge triggers

If a trigger is set to a falling edge ("Slope" = "Falling", see "Slope" on page 432) the measurement is to start when the power level falls below a certain level. This is useful, for example, to trigger at the end of a burst, similar to triggering on the rising edge for the beginning of a burst.

If a drop-out time is defined, the power level must remain below the trigger level at least for the duration of the drop-out time (as defined above). However, if a drop-out time is defined that is longer than the pulse width, this condition cannot be met before the final pulse, so a trigger event will not occur until the pulsed signal is over!

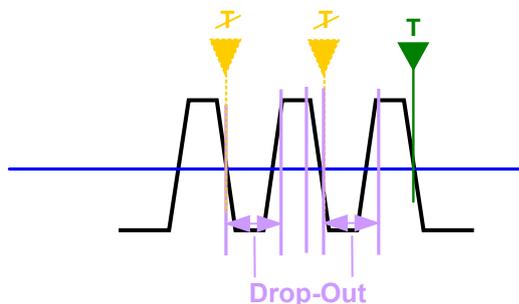


Fig. 6-26: Trigger drop-out time for falling edge trigger

For gated measurements, a combination of a falling edge trigger and a drop-out time is generally not allowed.

Trigger Holdoff

The trigger holdoff defines a waiting period before the next trigger after the current one will be recognized.

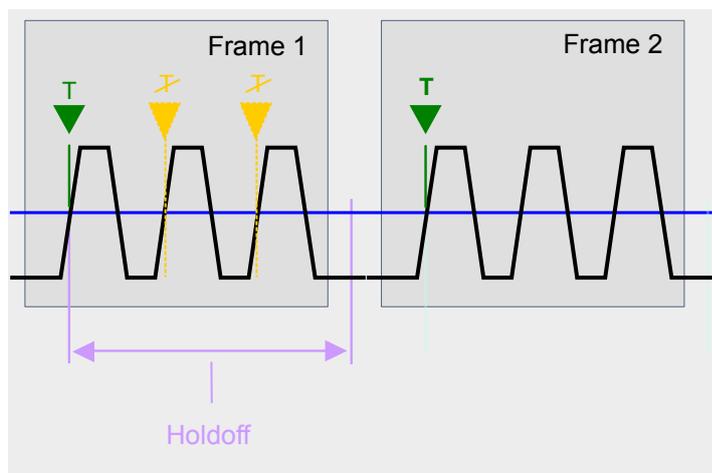


Fig. 6-27: Effect of the trigger holdoff

See "Trigger Holdoff" on page 431.

6.6.1.2 Gated Measurements

Like a gate provides an opening in a fence, a gated measurement lets data from the input signal pass in defined areas only. The *gate* controls exactly when data is included in the measurement results and when not. The gate is opened by the trigger source, which is also the gate source. Gates can be used in two different modes:

- **Level:** The gate opens and the measurement starts when a defined level in the gate source is exceeded and stops when the gate source drops below the "Gate Level".
Using a pulsed gate signal in level mode, the following behaviour can be achieved: When the gate source signal is active, the input signal data is collected; when the gate signal is inactive, the input signal is ignored.
- **Edge:** The gate opens and the measurement starts when a defined level in the gate source is exceeded and stops when the defined "Gate Length" is reached.



The "Gate Mode" *Level* is not supported for Rohde & Schwarz power sensors. The signal sent by these sensors merely reflects the instant the level is first exceeded, rather than a time period. However, only time periods can be used for gating in level mode. Thus, the trigger impulse from the sensors is not long enough for a fully gated measurement; the measurement cannot be completed. For details on power sensors see "Using a Power Sensor as an External Power Trigger" on page 323.

Additionally, a delay time can be defined so that the first few measurement points after the gate opening are ignored.

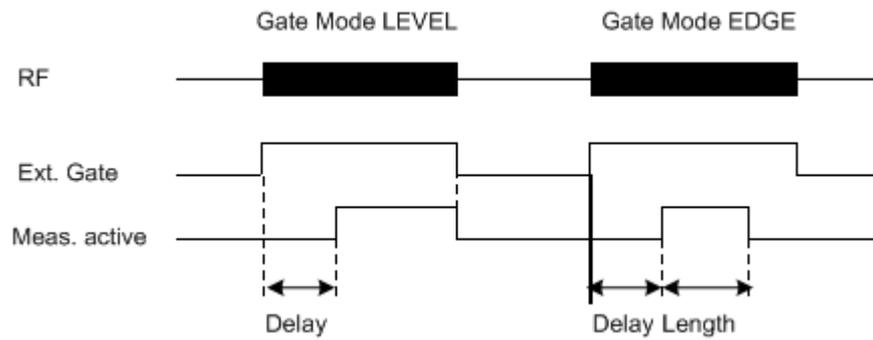


Fig. 6-28: Effects of Gate mode, Gate delay and Gate length

Example:

By using a gate in sweep mode and stopping the measurement while the gate signal is inactive, the spectrum for pulsed RF carriers can be displayed without the superposition of frequency components generated during switching. Similarly, the spectrum can also be analyzed for an inactive carrier. The sweep can be controlled by an external gate or by the internal power trigger.

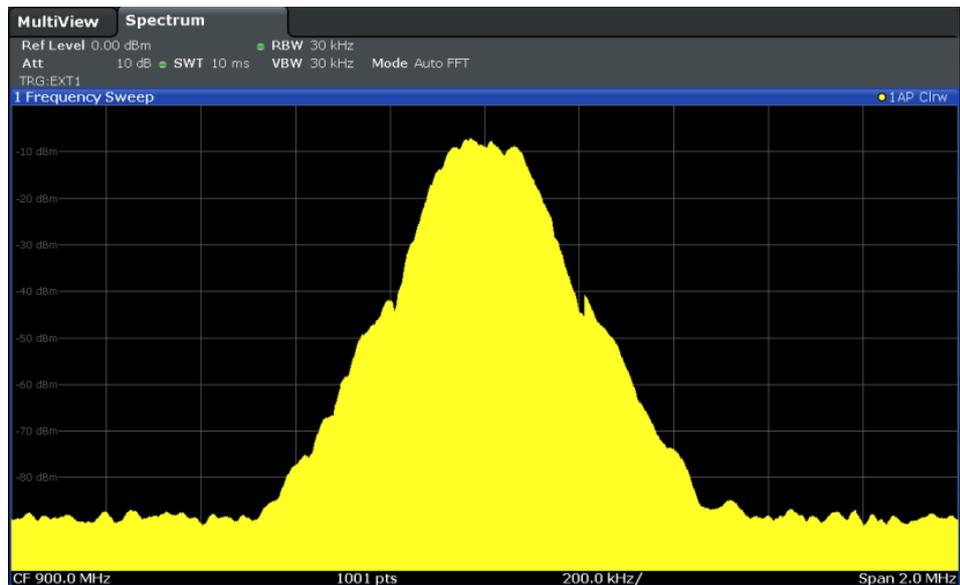


Fig. 6-29: GSM signal with GATE OFF

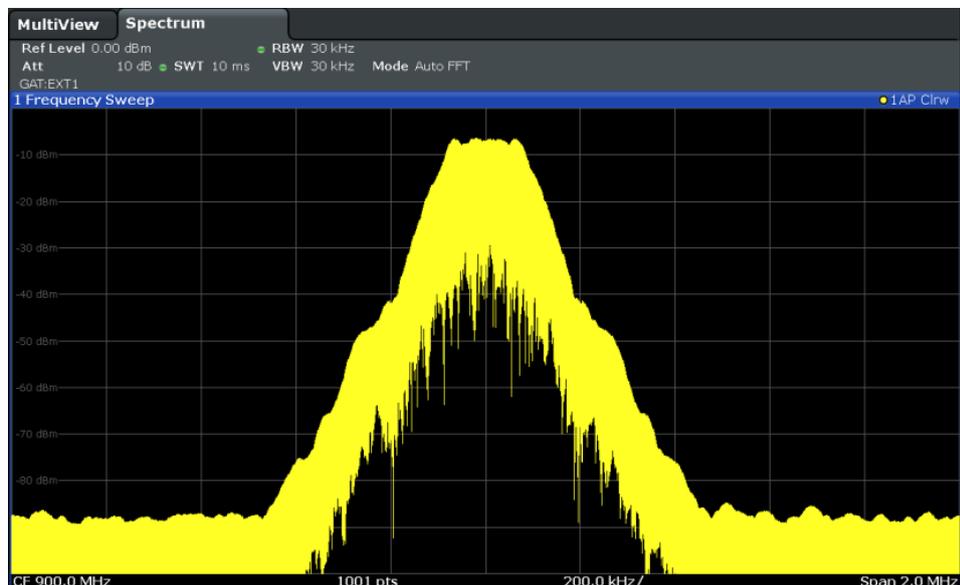


Fig. 6-30: GSM signal with GATE ON

Gated sweep operation is also possible for zero span measurements. This allows you to display level variations of individual slots, for instance in burst signals, versus time.

To indicate that a gate is used for the sweep, "GAT" and the gate source is displayed in the channel bar.

6.6.1.3 Determining the Parameters in Preview Mode

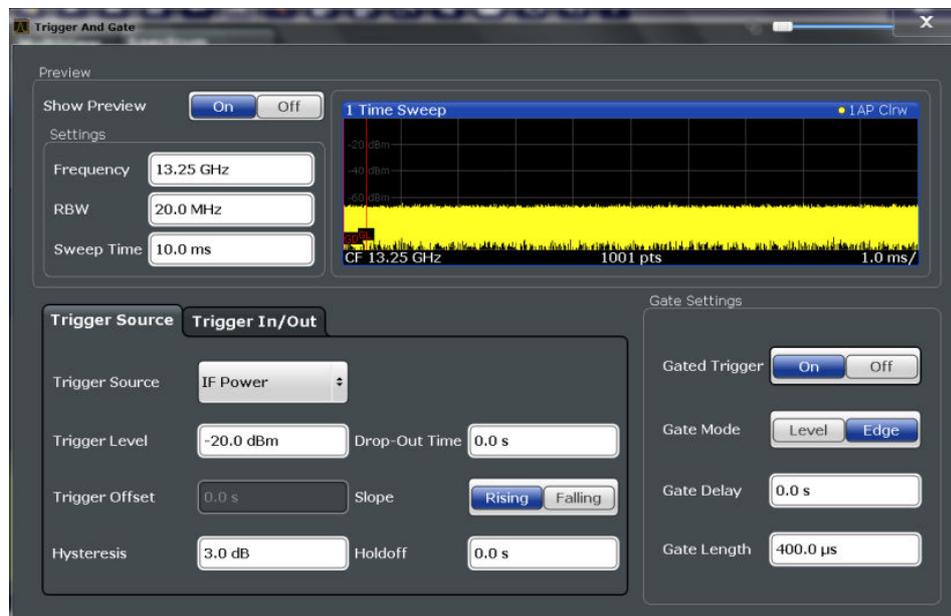
The preview mode allows you to try out trigger and gate settings before actually applying them to the current measurement. When the preview diagram shows the correct results, you can "Update the Main Diagram" and check the results in the background before closing the dialog box.

If preview mode is switched off, changes to the trigger and gate settings are applied to the measurement diagram directly.

The preview diagram displays a zero span measurement at the center frequency with the defined RBW and sweep time. This is useful to analyze bursts, for example, to determine the required gate settings. The main diagram remains unchanged concerning the zero span settings. Only the trigger and gate settings are applied to the measurement.

6.6.2 Trigger and Gate Settings

Trigger and gate settings can be configured via the TRIG key or in the "Trigger and Gate" dialog box, which is displayed when you select the "Trigger/Gate" button in the "Overview".



External triggers from one of the TRIGGER INPUT/OUTPUT connectors on the R&S FSW are configured in a separate tab of the dialog box.



For step-by-step instructions on configuring triggered and gated measurements, see chapter 6.6.3, "How to Configure a Triggered and Gated Measurement", on page 434.

- Preview..... 427
 - L Frequency.....427
 - L RBW.....427
 - L Sweep Time.....427
- Trigger Settings.....427
 - L Trigger Source..... 427
 - L Free Run.....428
 - L External Trigger 1/2/3.....428
 - L Video.....428
 - L IF Power.....429
 - L Baseband Power.....429
 - L RF Power.....429
 - L Power Sensor.....430
 - L Time.....430
 - L Trigger Level.....430
 - L Repetition Interval.....430
 - L Drop-Out Time.....431
 - L Trigger Offset.....431
 - L Hysteresis.....431
 - L Trigger Holdoff.....431
 - L Slope.....432
- Trigger 2/3.....432
 - L Output Type.....432
 - L Level.....432
 - L Pulse Length.....433
 - L Send Trigger.....433
- Gate Settings.....433
 - L Gated Trigger.....433
 - L Gate Mode.....433
 - L Gate Delay.....433
 - L Gate Length.....434

Preview

The preview diagram displays a zero span measurement at the center frequency with the defined RBW and sweep time.

For details see [chapter 6.6.1.3, "Determining the Parameters in Preview Mode"](#), on page 425.

Note: The zero span settings refer only to the preview diagram. The main diagram remains unchanged.

The trigger and gate settings are applied to the measurement when the dialog box is closed or "Update Main Diagram" is selected.

If preview mode is switched off, any changes to the settings in this dialog box are applied to the measurement diagram directly. In this case, the zero span settings for the preview diagram are not displayed.

For information on the zero span settings see:

- ["Center frequency"](#) on page 388
- ["RBW"](#) on page 303
- ["Sweep Time"](#) on page 411

Frequency ← Preview

Defines the center frequency.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\] FREQuency:CENTer](#) on page 831

RBW ← Preview

Defines the bandwidth value. The available resolution bandwidths are specified in the data sheet. Numeric input is always rounded to the nearest possible bandwidth.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\] BANDwidth|BWIDth\[:RESolution\]](#) on page 836

Sweep Time ← Preview

Defines the sweep time. Allowed values depend on the ratio of span to RBW and RBW to VBW. For details refer to the data sheet. Numeric input is always rounded to the nearest possible sweep time.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\] SWEep:TIME](#) on page 842

Trigger Settings

The trigger settings define the beginning of a measurement.

Trigger Source ← Trigger Settings

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.

For gated measurements, this setting also defines the gating source.

For more information see ["Trigger Source"](#) on page 419.

Note: When triggering or gating is activated, the squelch function is automatically disabled.

(See "Squelch" on page 517).

Remote command:

TRIGger [:SEquence] :SOURce on page 854

[SENSe:] SWEep:EGATe: SOURce on page 857

Free Run ← Trigger Source ← Trigger Settings

No trigger source is considered. Data acquisition is started manually or automatically and continues until stopped explicitly.

In the Spectrum application, this is the default setting.

Remote command:

TRIG: SOUR IMM, see TRIGger [:SEquence] :SOURce on page 854

External Trigger 1/2/3 ← Trigger Source ← Trigger Settings

Data acquisition starts when the TTL signal fed into the specified input connector (on the front or rear panel) meets or exceeds the specified trigger level.

(See "Trigger Level" on page 430).

Note: The "External Trigger 1" softkey automatically selects the trigger signal from the TRIGGER INPUT connector on the front panel.

For details see the "Instrument Tour" chapter in the R&S FSW Getting Started manual.

"External Trigger 1"

Trigger signal from the TRIGGER 1 INPUT connector on the front panel.

"External Trigger 2"

Trigger signal from the TRIGGER 2 INPUT/OUTPUT connector on the front panel.

Note: Connector must be configured for "Input" in the "Outputs" configuration (see "Trigger 2/3" on page 383).

"External Trigger 3"

Trigger signal from the TRIGGER 3 INPUT/ OUTPUT connector on the rear panel.

Note: Connector must be configured for "Input" in the "Outputs" configuration (see "Trigger 2/3" on page 383).

Remote command:

TRIG: SOUR EXT, TRIG: SOUR EXT2

TRIG: SOUR EXT3

See TRIGger [:SEquence] :SOURce on page 854

SWE:EGAT: SOUR EXT for gated triggering, see [SENSe:] SWEep:EGATe: SOURce on page 857

Video ← Trigger Source ← Trigger Settings

Defines triggering by the video signal, i.e. the filtered and detected version of the input signal (the envelope of the IF signal), as displayed on the screen.

Define a trigger level from 0 % to 100 % of the diagram height. The absolute trigger level is indicated by a horizontal trigger line in the diagram, which you can also move graphically to change the trigger level.

Video mode is only available in the time domain, and not for I/Q-based data.

Remote command:

TRIG:SOUR VID, see TRIGger[:SEquence]:SOURce on page 854

SWE:EGAT:SOUR VID for gated triggering, see [SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:SOURce on page 857

IF Power ← Trigger Source ← Trigger Settings

The R&S FSW starts capturing data as soon as the trigger level is exceeded around the third intermediate frequency.

This trigger source is only available for RF input.

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.

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.

Note: Be aware that in auto sweep type mode, due to a possible change in sweep types, the trigger bandwidth may vary considerably for the same RBW setting.

Remote command:

TRIG:SOUR IFP, see TRIGger[:SEquence]:SOURce on page 854

SWE:EGAT:SOUR IFP for gated triggering, see [SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:SOURce on page 857

Baseband Power ← Trigger Source ← Trigger Settings

Defines triggering on the baseband power (for baseband input via the Digital Baseband Interface R&S FSW-B17 or the Analog Baseband interface R&S FSW-B71)).

Remote command:

TRIG:SOUR BBP, see TRIGger[:SEquence]:SOURce on page 854

RF Power ← Trigger Source ← Trigger Settings

Defines triggering of the measurement via signals which are outside the displayed measurement range.

For this purpose the instrument uses a level detector at the first intermediate frequency. The input signal must be in the frequency range between 500 MHz and 8 GHz.

The resulting trigger level at the RF input depends on the RF attenuation and preamplification. For details on available trigger levels see the data sheet.

Note: If the input signal contains frequencies outside of this range (e.g. for fullspan measurements), the sweep may be aborted and a message indicating the allowed input frequencies is displayed in the status bar.

A "Trigger Offset", "Trigger Polarity" and "Trigger Holdoff" (to improve the trigger stability) can be defined for the RF trigger, but no "Hysteresis".

Remote command:

TRIG:SOUR RFP, see [TRIGger\[:SEquence\]:SOURce](#) on page 854

SWE:EGAT:SOUR RFP for gated triggering, see [\[SENSe:\]SWEep:EGATe:SOURce](#) on page 857

Power Sensor ← Trigger Source ← Trigger Settings

Uses an external power sensor as a trigger source. This option is only available if a power sensor is connected and configured.

(See [chapter 6.2.3.3, "How to Work With a Power Sensor"](#), on page 328.)

If a power sensor is selected as the trigger mode, the following softkeys are not available; these settings are configured in the "Power Sensor Configuration" dialog box (see [chapter 6.2.3.2, "Power Sensor Settings"](#), on page 324).

- ["Trigger Level"](#) on page 430
- ["Slope"](#) on page 432
- ["Hysteresis"](#) on page 431
- ["Trigger Holdoff"](#) on page 431

Note: For R&S power sensors, the "Gate Mode" *Lvl* is not supported. The signal sent by these sensors merely reflects the instant the level is first exceeded, rather than a time period. However, only time periods can be used for gating in level mode. Thus, the trigger impulse from the sensors is not long enough for a fully gated measurement; the measurement cannot be completed.

Remote command:

TRIG:SOUR PSE, see [TRIGger\[:SEquence\]:SOURce](#) on page 854

SWE:EGAT:SOUR PSE for gated triggering, see [\[SENSe:\]SWEep:EGATe:SOURce](#) on page 857

Time ← Trigger Source ← Trigger Settings

Triggers in a specified repetition interval.

Remote command:

TRIG:SOUR TIME, see [TRIGger\[:SEquence\]:SOURce](#) on page 854

Trigger Level ← Trigger Settings

Defines the trigger level for the specified trigger source.

For gated measurements, this setting also defines the gate level.

For details on supported trigger levels, see the data sheet.

Remote command:

[TRIGger\[:SEquence\]:LEVel:IFPower](#) on page 853

[TRIGger\[:SEquence\]:LEVel:IQPower](#) on page 853

[TRIGger\[:SEquence\]:LEVel\[:EXTeRnal<port>\]](#) on page 852

[TRIGger\[:SEquence\]:LEVel:VIDeo](#) on page 854

[TRIGger\[:SEquence\]:LEVel:RFPower](#) on page 853

Repetition Interval ← Trigger Settings

Defines the repetition interval for a time trigger. The shortest interval is 2 ms.

The repetition interval should be set to the exact pulse period, burst length, frame length or other repetitive signal characteristic.

Remote command:

[TRIGger\[:SEquence\]:TIME:RINTerval](#) on page 855

Drop-Out Time ← Trigger Settings

Defines the time the input signal must stay below the trigger level before triggering again.

For more information on the drop-out time see "[Trigger Drop-Out Time](#)" on page 420.

Remote command:

[TRIGger\[:SEquence\]:DTIME](#) on page 851

Trigger Offset ← Trigger Settings

Defines the time offset between the trigger event and the start of the sweep.

For more information see "[Trigger Offset](#)" on page 419.

offset > 0:	Start of the sweep is delayed
offset < 0:	Sweep 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 sweep time: $\text{pretrigger}_{\text{max}} = \text{sweep time}$

For the "Time" trigger source, this function is not available.

Remote command:

[TRIGger\[:SEquence\]:HOLDoff\[:TIME\]](#) on page 851

Hysteresis ← Trigger Settings

Defines the distance in dB to the trigger level that the trigger source must exceed before a trigger event occurs. Setting 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.

For more information see "[Trigger Hysteresis](#)" on page 420.

Remote command:

[TRIGger\[:SEquence\]:IFPower:HYSteresis](#) on page 852

Trigger Holdoff ← Trigger Settings

Defines the minimum time (in seconds) that must pass between two trigger events. Trigger events that occur during the holdoff time are ignored.

For more information see "[Trigger Holdoff](#)" on page 421.

Remote command:

[TRIGger\[:SEquence\]:IFPower:HOLDoff](#) on page 851

Slope ← Trigger Settings

For all trigger sources except time and frequency mask (Realtime only) you can define whether triggering occurs when the signal rises to the trigger level or falls down to it.

For gated measurements in "Edge" mode, the slope also defines whether the gate starts on a falling or rising edge.

Remote command:

[TRIGger\[:SEquence\]:SLOPe](#) on page 854

[\[SENSe:\]SWEep:EGATe:POLarity](#) on page 857

Trigger 2/3

Defines the usage of the variable TRIGGER INPUT/OUTPUT connectors, where:

"Trigger 2": TRIGGER INPUT/OUTPUT connector on the front panel

"Trigger 3": TRIGGER 3 INPUT/ OUTPUT connector on the rear panel

(Trigger 1 is INPUT only.)

Note: Providing trigger signals as output is described in detail in the R&S FSW User Manual.

"Input"	The signal at the connector is used as an external trigger source by the R&S FSW. No further trigger parameters are available for the connector.
"Output"	The R&S FSW 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 859

[OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:DIRection](#) on page 858

Output Type ← Trigger 2/3

Type of signal to be sent to the output

"Device Triggered"	(Default) Sends a trigger when the R&S FSW triggers.
"Trigger Armed"	Sends a (high level) trigger when the R&S FSW is in "Ready for trigger" state. This state is indicated by a status bit in the <code>STATUS:OPERation</code> register (bit 5), as well as by a low level signal at the AUX port (pin 9). For details see " STATUS:OPERation Register " on page 633 and the R&S FSW Getting Started manual.
"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 859

Level ← Output Type ← Trigger 2/3

Defines whether a constant high (1) or low (0) signal is sent to the output connector.

Remote command:

[OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:LEVel](#) on page 859

Pulse Length ← Output Type ← Trigger 2/3

Defines the length of the pulse sent as a trigger to the output connector.

Remote command:

`OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:PULSe:LENGth` on page 860

Send Trigger ← Output Type ← Trigger 2/3

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 860

Gate Settings

Gate settings define one or more extracts of the signal to be measured.

Note: Gating is not available for measurements on I/Q-based data.

Gated Trigger ← Gate Settings

Switches gated triggering on or off.

If the gate is switched on, a gate signal applied to one of the "TRIGGER INPUT" connectors or the internal IF power detector controls the sweep of the analyzer.

Gate Mode ← Gate Settings

Sets the gate mode.

For more information see [chapter 6.6.1.2, "Gated Measurements"](#), on page 422

"Edge"	The gate opens and the measurement starts when a defined level in the gate source is exceeded and stops when the defined "Gate Length" is reached.
"Lvl"	The gate opens and the measurement starts when a defined level in the gate source is exceeded and stops when the gate source drops below the "Trigger Level". This mode is not supported when using R&S Power Sensors as power triggers ("Trg/Gate Source" = <i>Power Sensor</i> or <i>External</i>).

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:TYPE` on page 858

Gate Delay ← Gate Settings

Defines the delay time between the gate signal and the continuation of the measurement. The delay position on the time axis in relation to the sweep is indicated by a line labeled "GD".

For more information see [chapter 6.6.1.2, "Gated Measurements"](#), on page 422

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:HOLDoff` on page 856

Gate Length ← Gate Settings

Defines how long the gate is open when it is triggered. The gate length can only be set in the edge-triggered gate mode. In the level-triggered mode the gate length depends on the level of the gate signal.

The gate length in relation to the sweep is indicated by a line labeled "GL".

For more information see [chapter 6.6.1.2, "Gated Measurements"](#), on page 422

Remote command:

`[SENSe:] SWEep:EGATe:LENGth` on page 857

6.6.3 How to Configure a Triggered and Gated Measurement

The following step-by-step instructions demonstrate how to configure a triggered and gated measurement manually. For remote operation see [chapter 11.7.4, "Configuring Triggered and Gated Measurements"](#), on page 850.

Trigger and gate settings are configured in the "Trigger and Gate" dialog box.

To display the "Trigger and Gate" dialog box, do one of the following:

- Select "Trigger/Gate" from the "Overview".
- Select the TRIG key and then the "Trigger/Gate Config" softkey.

The following tasks are described:

6.6.3.1	How to Determine the Required Trigger/Gate Parameters.....	434
6.6.3.2	How to Configure a Triggered Measurement.....	435
6.6.3.3	How to Configure a Gated Measurement.....	436

6.6.3.1 How to Determine the Required Trigger/Gate Parameters

1. In the "Trigger and Gate" dialog box, switch on "Show Preview".
A zero span measurement for the currently defined center frequency is displayed.
2. Set the "Frequency", "RBW" and "Sweep Time" such that the relevant part of the signal is displayed, for example a complete burst.
3. Determine the parameters you want to use to define the trigger and gate conditions from the preview diagram, for example:
 - the length of a burst or slot
 - the upper or lower power level of a pulse
 - the maximum noise level
 - the power level or time at which a certain incident occurs
4. Try out different trigger and gate settings as described in [How to Configure a Triggered Measurement](#) and [How to Configure a Gated Measurement](#), then select "Update Main Diagram" to see the effect of the current settings on the main measurement in the background.

5. If the results are as expected, close the dialog box to keep the changes permanently. Otherwise, correct the settings as necessary.

6.6.3.2 How to Configure a Triggered Measurement

To define a time trigger:

1. In the "Trigger and Gate" dialog box, define the "Trigger Source" = "Time".
2. Define the "Repetition Interval": the time after which a new measurement is started.

To define an external trigger:

1. Connect an external device that will provide the trigger signal to one of the TRIGGER INPUT connectors on the front or rear panel (for details see the R&S FSW "Getting Started" manual).
2. In the "Trigger and Gate" dialog box, define the "Trigger Source" = "External".
3. If you are using one of the variable TRIGGER INPUT/OUTPUT connectors, you must define their use as input connectors. In the "Trigger In/Out" tab of the "Trigger and Gate" dialog box, set the corresponding trigger to "Input".
(Note: Trigger 2 is on the front panel, Trigger 3 is on the rear panel.)
4. Configure the external trigger as described for the other power triggers.

To define a power trigger:

1. In the "Trigger and Gate" dialog box, define the "Trigger Source" = "IF Power" or "Video". Note that the video signal corresponds to the envelope of the IF signal: it has been processed by the resolution and video filters and the selected detector.
2. Define the "Trigger Level": the power level at which the measurement will start. For a "Video" trigger source you can move the level line graphically to define the level. If you define the value numerically, you must enter a percentage of the full diagram height as the level.
3. Define whether the signal must cross the trigger level on a falling or on a rising edge ("Slope") to trigger the measurement.
4. To start the measurement with a time delay, define a "Trigger Offset".
5. To reject triggers due to noise or jittering in the signal, define a "Hysteresis" that is larger than the expected noise or jittering. After the previous trigger, the signal must exceed this threshold before the next level crossing triggers a new measurement.
6. To skip multiple triggers in a burst, define a "Holdoff" time that must pass between two triggers. The holdoff time should be slightly larger than the burst.

6.6.3.3 How to Configure a Gated Measurement

1. Determine the required parameters as described in [chapter 6.6.3.1, "How to Determine the Required Trigger/Gate Parameters"](#), on page 434.
2. The gate is opened by a trigger event, which must be based on a power source. Define the trigger as described in [chapter 6.6.3.2, "How to Configure a Triggered Measurement"](#), on page 435. As the "Trigger Source", use "IF Power", "Video" or "External".
3. Define how long the gate is to remain open:
To measure the signal as long as the trigger level is exceeded, for example for one or more pulses, define "Gate Mode" = "Level".
To measure the signal for a certain time after a level is exceeded, for example during a burst:
 - a) Define "Gate Mode" = "Edge".
 - b) Define the time to measure for each gate: "Gate Length".
4. To open the gate with a time delay, for example to ignore an overshoot, define a "Gate Delay".
5. Select "Gated Trigger" = "On".

6.6.4 How to Output a Trigger Signal

Using one of the variable TRIGGER INPUT/OUTPUT connectors of the R&S FSW, the internal trigger signal can be output for use by other connected devices. For details on the connectors see the R&S FSW "Getting Started" manual.

To output a trigger to a connected device

1. In the "Trigger In/Out" tab of the "Trigger and Gate" dialog box, set the trigger to be used to "Output".
(Note: Trigger 2 is output to the front panel connector, Trigger 3 is output to the rear panel connector.)
2. Define whether the trigger signal is to be output automatically ("Output Type" = "Device triggered" or "Trigger Armed") or whether you want to start output manually ("Output Type" = "User-defined").
3. For manual output: Specify the constant signal level and the length of the trigger pulse to be output. Note that the level of the trigger pulse is opposite to the constant output "Level" setting (compare the graphic on the "Send Trigger" button).
4. Connect a device that will receive the trigger signal to the configured TRIGGER INPUT/OUTPUT connector.
5. Start a measurement and wait for an internal trigger, or select the "Send Trigger" button.

The configured trigger is output to the connector.

6.7 Adjusting Settings Automatically

Some settings can be adjusted by the R&S FSW 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.



MSRA/MSRT operating mode

In MSRA and MSRT operating mode, settings related to data acquisition can only be adjusted automatically for the MSRA/MSRT Master, not the applications.



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 FSW 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
 - For Video trigger:
Trigger Level = 85 %

Remote command:

[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:TRIG on page 863

Adjusting all Determinable Settings Automatically (Auto All).....	437
Adjusting the Center Frequency Automatically (Auto Freq).....	438
Setting the Reference Level Automatically (Auto Level).....	438
Resetting the Automatic Measurement Time (Meastime Auto).....	438
Changing the Automatic Measurement Time (Meastime Manual).....	438
Upper Level Hysteresis.....	438
Lower Level Hysteresis.....	439

Adjusting all Determinable Settings Automatically (Auto All)

Activates all automatic adjustment functions for the current measurement settings.

This includes:

- [Auto Frequency](#)

- [Auto Level](#)

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]ADJust:ALL` on page 861

Adjusting the Center Frequency Automatically (Auto Freq)

This function adjusts the center frequency automatically.

The optimum center frequency is the frequency with the highest S/N ratio in the frequency span. As this function uses the signal counter, it is intended for use with sinusoidal signals.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]ADJust:FREQuency` on page 863

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 and the preamplifier (for analog baseband input: the full scale level) are adjusted so the signal-to-noise ratio is optimized, while signal compression, clipping and overload conditions are minimized.

In order to do so, a level measurement is performed to determine the optimal reference level.

You can change the measurement time for the level measurement if necessary (see "[Changing the Automatic Measurement Time \(Meastime Manual\)](#)" on page 438).

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]ADJust:LEVel` on page 863

Resetting the Automatic Measurement Time (Meastime Auto)

Resets the measurement duration for automatic settings to the default value.

(Spectrum application: 1 ms)

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:DURation:MODE` on page 862

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 862

`[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:DURation` on page 861

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 an upper threshold the signal must exceed (compared to the last measurement) before the reference level is adapted automatically.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:HYSTeresis:UPPer` on page 862

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 862

7 Common Analysis and Display Functions

General methods and basic settings to display and analyze measurements, regardless of the operating mode, are described here. If you are performing a specific measurement task, using an operating mode other than Signal and Spectrum Analyzer mode, or an application other than the Spectrum application, be sure to check the specific application or mode description for settings and functions that may deviate from these common settings.



The analysis settings and functions are available via the "Analysis" dialog box, which is displayed when you select the "Analysis" button in the "Overview". Additional measurement-specific analysis functions may be available in separate tabs in the "Analysis" dialog box. These are described with the individual measurements.

See [chapter 5, "Measurements"](#), on page 110.

- [Result Display Configuration](#).....440
- [Zoomed Displays](#).....447
- [Trace Configuration](#).....451
- [Marker Usage](#).....482
- [Display and Limit Lines](#).....523

7.1 Result Display Configuration

Measurement results can be evaluated in many different ways, for example graphically, as summary tables, statistical evaluations etc. Thus, the result display is highly configurable to suit your specific requirements and optimize analysis. Here you can find out how to optimize the display for your measurement results.

Basic operations concerning the R&S FSW display, for example how to use the SmartGrid, are described in the R&S FSW Getting Started manual.

General display settings that are usually configured during initial instrument setup, independently of the current measurement, e.g. which items or colors are displayed on the screen, are described in [chapter 9.4, "Display Settings"](#), on page 590.

- [Basic Evaluation Methods](#).....440
- [Laying out the Result Display with the SmartGrid](#).....442

7.1.1 Basic Evaluation Methods

Measurement results can be displayed and evaluated using various different methods, also at the same time. Depending on the currently selected measurement, in particular when using optional firmware applications, not all evaluation methods are available.

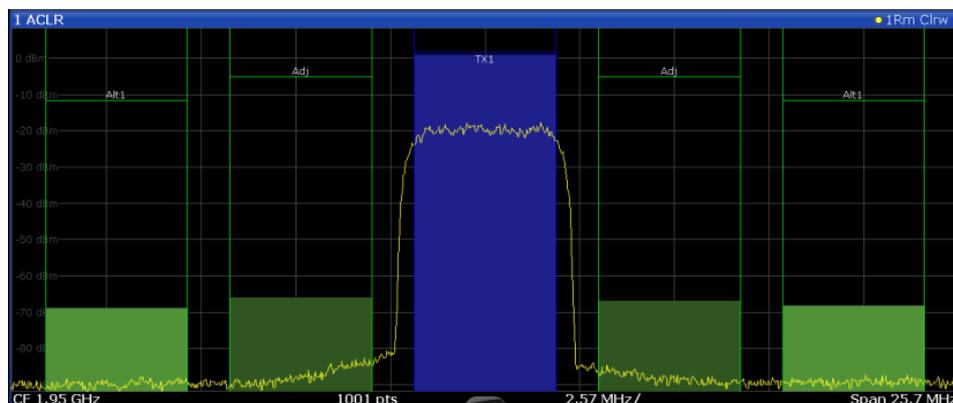
The evaluation methods described here are available for most measurements in the Spectrum application.

Diagram.....441
 Marker Table.....441
 Marker Peak List.....441
 Result Summary.....442
 Spectrogram.....442

Diagram

Displays a basic level vs. frequency or level vs. time diagram of the measured data to evaluate the results graphically. This is the default evaluation method. Which data is displayed in the diagram depends on the "Trace" settings. Scaling for the y-axis can be configured.

See chapter 7.3, "Trace Configuration", on page 451 and chapter 6.4.3, "Scaling the Y-Axis", on page 399.



Remote command:

LAY:ADD? '1',RIGH, DIAG, see LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]? on page 822

Marker Table

Displays a table with the current marker values for the active markers.

This table may be displayed automatically if configured accordingly (see "Marker Table Display" on page 497).

2 Marker						
Type	Ref	Trc	Stimulus	Response	Function	Function Result
N1		1	13.197 GHz	-25.87 dBm	Count	13.197057
D1	N1	1	-7.942 GHz	-49.41 dB		
D2	N1	2	-3.918 GHz	-21.90 dB		
D3	N1	3	4.024 GHz	-21.99 dB		

Remote command:

LAY:ADD? '1',RIGH, MTAB, see LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]? on page 822

Results:

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X on page 932

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:Y? on page 943

Marker Peak List

The marker peak list determines the frequencies and levels of peaks in the spectrum or time domain. How many peaks are displayed can be defined, as well as the sort order. In addition, the detected peaks can be indicated in the diagram. The peak list can also be exported to a file for analysis in an external application.

You can define search and sort criteria to influence the results of the analysis (see "Marker Search Settings" on page 498).

2 Marker Peak List		
No	Stimulus	Response
1	64.400000 MHz	-30.352 dBm
2	128.400000 MHz	-51.896 dBm
3	192.300000 MHz	-40.227 dBm
4	257.200000 MHz	-60.699 dBm
5	320.200000 MHz	-44.273 dBm
6	384.100000 MHz	-53.494 dBm
7	448.100000 MHz	-47.460 dBm
8	513.000000 MHz	-55.603 dBm

Remote command:

LAY:ADD? '1',RIGH, PEAK, see LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]? on page 822

Results:

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X on page 932

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:Y? on page 943

Result Summary

Result summaries provide the results of specific measurement functions in a table for numerical evaluation. The contents of the result summary vary depending on the selected measurement function. See the description of the individual measurement functions for details.

2 Result Summary				
Channel	Bandwidth	Offset	Power	
Tx1 (Ref)	1.229 MHz		-0.86 dBm	
Tx Total			-0.86 dBm	
Channel	Bandwidth	Offset	Lower	Upper
Adj	30.000 kHz	750.000 kHz	-79.59 dB	-80.34 dB
Alt1	30.000 kHz	1.980 MHz	-85.04 dB	-83.85 dB

Remote command:

LAY:ADD? '1',RIGH, RSUM, see LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]? on page 822

Spectrogram

A spectrogram shows how the spectral density of a signal varies over time. The x-axis shows the frequency or sweep time, the y-axis shows the measurement time. A third dimension, the power level, is indicated by different colors. Thus you can see how the strength of the signal varies over time for different frequencies.

The spectrogram display consists of two diagrams: the standard spectrum result display (upper diagram) and the spectrogram result display (lower diagram).

For details see [chapter 7.3.1.6, "Working with Spectrograms"](#), on page 458.

Remote command:

LAY:ADD? '1',RIGH, SGR, see LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]? on page 822

7.1.2 Laying out the Result Display with the SmartGrid

Measurement results can be evaluated in many different ways, for example graphically, as summary tables, statistical evaluations etc. Each type of evaluation is displayed in a separate window in the channel tab. Up to 16 individual windows can be displayed per measurement channel (i.e. per tab). To arrange the diagrams and tables on the screen, the Rohde & Schwarz SmartGrid function helps you find the target position simply and quickly.

Principally, the layout of the windows on the screen is based on an underlying grid, the SmartGrid. However, the SmartGrid is dynamic and flexible, allowing for many different layout possibilities. The SmartGrid functionality provides the following basic features:

- Windows can be arranged in columns or in rows, or in a combination of both.
 - Windows can be arranged in up to four rows and four columns.
 - Windows are moved simply by dragging them to a new position on the screen, possibly changing the layout of the other windows, as well.
 - All evaluation methods available for the currently selected measurement are displayed as icons in the evaluation bar. If the evaluation bar contains more icons than can be displayed at once on the screen, it can be scrolled vertically. The same evaluation method can be displayed in multiple windows simultaneously.
 - New windows are added by dragging an evaluation icon from the evaluation bar to the screen. The position of each new window depends on where you drop the evaluation icon in relation to the existing windows.
 - All display configuration actions are only possible in SmartGrid mode. When SmartGrid mode is activated, the evaluation bar replaces the current softkey menu display. When the SmartGrid mode is deactivated again, the previous softkey menu display is restored.
- [Background Information: The SmartGrid Principle](#).....443
 - [How to Activate SmartGrid Mode](#).....445
 - [How to Add a New Result Window](#)..... 445
 - [How to Close a Result Window](#).....446
 - [How to Arrange the Result Windows](#)..... 446

7.1.2.1 Background Information: The SmartGrid Principle

SmartGrid display

During any positioning action, the underlying SmartGrid is displayed. Different colors and frames indicate the possible new positions. The position in the SmartGrid where you drop the window determines its position on the screen.

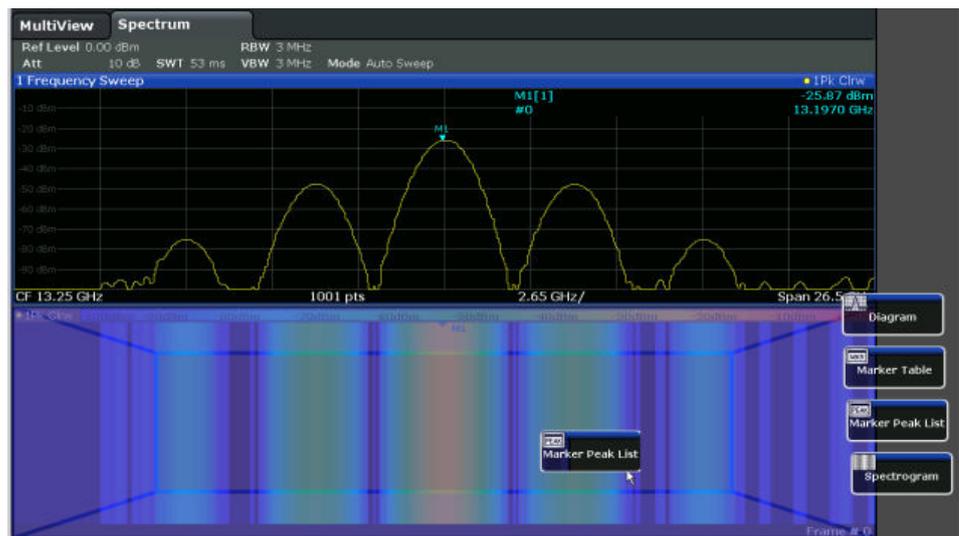


Fig. 7-1: Moving a window in SmartGrid mode

The brown area indicates the possible "drop area" for the window, i.e. the area in which the window can be placed. A blue area indicates the (approximate) layout of the window as it would be if the icon were dropped at the current position. The frames indicate the possible destinations of the new window with respect to the existing windows: above/below, right/left or replacement (as illustrated in figure 3-22). If an existing window would be replaced, the drop area is highlighted in a darker color shade.

Positioning the window

The screen can be divided into up to four rows. Each row can be split into up to four columns, where each row can have a different number of columns. However, rows always span the entire width of the screen and may not be interrupted by a column. A single row is available as the drop area for the window in the SmartGrid. The row can be split into columns, or a new row can be inserted above or below the existing row (if the maximum of 4 has not yet been reached).

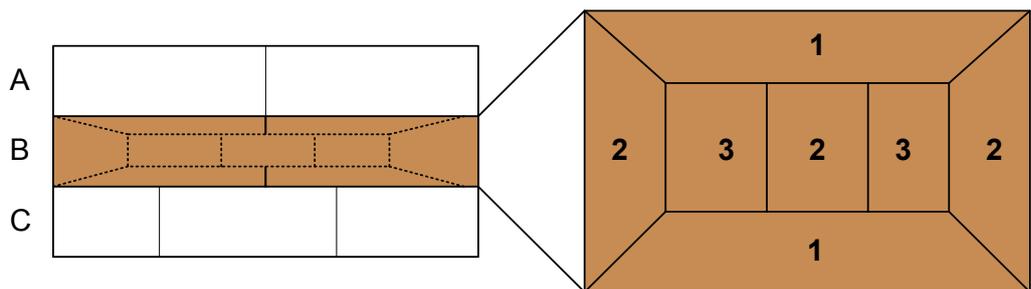


Fig. 7-2: SmartGrid window positions

- 1 = Insert row above or below the existing row
- 2 = Create a new column in the existing row
- 3 = Replace a window in the existing row

SmartGrid functions

Once the evaluation icon has been dropped, icons in each window provide delete and move functions.



The "Move" icon allows you to move the position of the window, possibly changing the size and position of the other displayed windows.



The "Delete" icon allows you to close the window, enlarging the display of the remaining windows.

7.1.2.2 How to Activate SmartGrid Mode

All display configuration actions are only possible in SmartGrid mode. In SmartGrid mode the evaluation bar replaces the current softkey menu display. When the SmartGrid mode is deactivated again, the previous softkey menu display is restored.

► To activate SmartGrid mode, do one of the following:



Select the "SmartGrid" icon from the toolbar.

- Select the "Display Config" button in the configuration "Overview".
- Select the "Display Config" softkey from the MEAS CONFIG menu.

The SmartGrid functions and the evaluation bar are displayed.



To close the SmartGrid mode and restore the previous softkey menu select the "Close" icon in the right-hand corner of the toolbar, or press any key on the front panel.

7.1.2.3 How to Add a New Result Window

Each type of evaluation is displayed in a separate window. Up to 16 individual windows can be displayed per measurement channel (i.e. per tab).

1. Activate SmartGrid mode.

All evaluation methods available for the currently selected measurement are displayed as icons in the evaluation bar.

2. Select the icon for the required evaluation method from the evaluation bar.

If the evaluation bar contains more icons than can be displayed at once on the screen, it can be scrolled vertically. Touch the evaluation bar between the icons and move it up or down until the required icon appears.

3. Drag the required icon from the evaluation bar to the SmartGrid, which is displayed in the diagram area, and drop it at the required position. (See "[How to Arrange the Result Windows](#)" on page 90 for more information on positioning the window).

Remote command:

[LAYout:ADD\[:WINDow\]? on page 822](#) / [LAYout:WINDow<n>:ADD? on page 826](#)

7.1.2.4 How to Close a Result Window

- ▶ To close a window, activate SmartGrid mode and select the "Delete" icon for the window.

**Remote command:**

[LAYout:REMOve\[:WINDow\] on page 824](#) / [LAYout:WINDow<n>:REMOve on page 827](#)

7.1.2.5 How to Arrange the Result Windows

1. Select an icon from the evaluation bar or the "Move" icon for an existing evaluation window.



2. Drag the evaluation over the SmartGrid.
A blue area shows where the window will be placed.
3. Move the window until a suitable area is indicated in blue.
4. Drop the window in the target area.
The windows are rearranged to the selected layout, and "Delete" and "Move" icons are displayed in each window.
5. To close a window, select the corresponding "Delete" icon.

**Remote command:**

[LAYout:REPLace\[:WINDow\] on page 824](#) / [LAYout:WINDow<n>:REPLace on page 827](#)

7.2 Zoomed Displays

You can zoom into the diagram to visualize the measurement results in greater detail. Using the touchscreen or a mouse pointer you can easily define the area to be enlarged.



Zoom and the number of sweep points

Note that zooming is merely a visual tool, it does not change any measurement settings, such as the number of sweep points!

You should increase the number of sweep points before zooming, as otherwise the function has no real effect (see [chapter 6.5.1.8, "How Much Data is Measured: Sweep Points and Sweep Count"](#), on page 407).

- [Single Zoom Versus Multiple Zoom](#)..... 447
- [Zoom Functions](#)..... 448
- [How to Zoom Into a Diagram](#)..... 449

7.2.1 Single Zoom Versus Multiple Zoom

Two different zoom modes are available: single zoom and multiple 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. In multiple zoom mode, you can enlarge up to four 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 areas can be moved and resized any time. The zoom area that corresponds to the individual zoom display is indicated in the lower right corner, between the scrollbars.

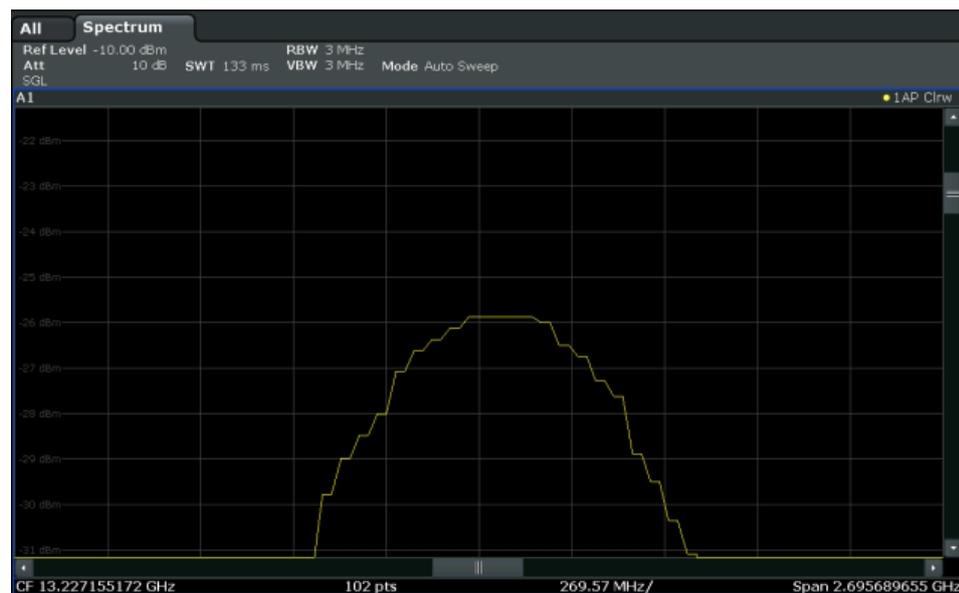


Fig. 7-3: Single zoom

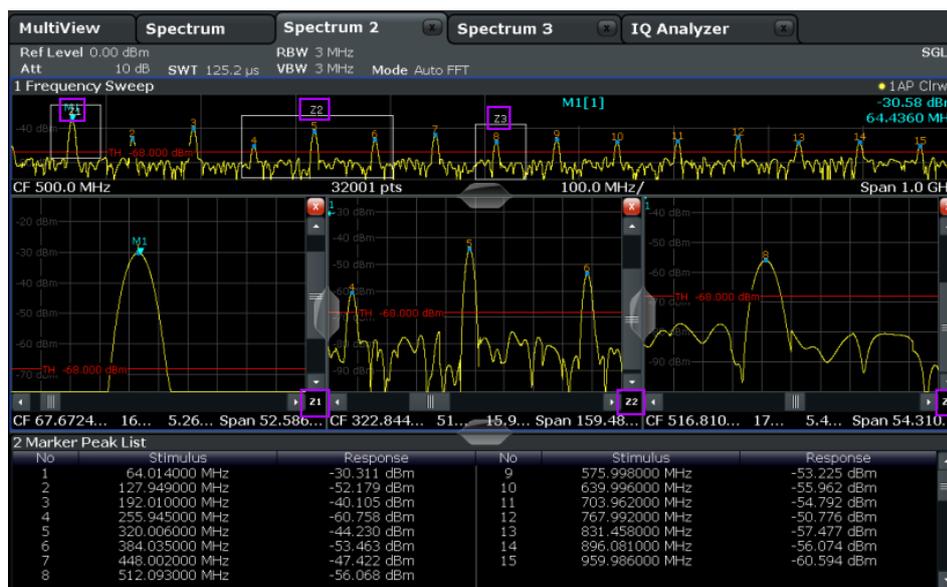


Fig. 7-4: Multiple zoom



Using the zoom area to restrict a peak search

The selected zoom area can be used to restrict the search range for a peak search, but only in single zoom mode (see "Using Zoom Limits" on page 501).

7.2.2 Zoom Functions

The zoom functions are only available from the toolbar.

Single Zoom..... 448

Multiple Zoom..... 448

Restore Original Display..... 449

Deactivating Zoom (Selection mode)..... 449

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 907

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ZOOM:AREA on page 907

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 908

`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ZOOM:MULTiple<zoom>:AREA` on page 908

Restore Original Display



Restores the original display and closes all zoom windows.

Remote command:

`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ZOOM:STATe` on page 907 (single zoom)

`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ZOOM:MULTiple<zoom>:STATe` on page 908 (for each multiple zoom window)

Deactivating Zoom (Selection mode)



Deactivates zoom mode.

Tapping the screen no longer invokes a zoom, but selects an object.

Remote command:

`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ZOOM:STATe` on page 907 (single zoom)

`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ZOOM:MULTiple<zoom>:STATe` on page 908 (for each multiple zoom window)

7.2.3 How to Zoom Into a Diagram

The remote commands required to zoom into a display are described in [chapter 11.8.1, "Zooming into the Display"](#), on page 907.

The following tasks are described here:

- ["To zoom into the diagram at one position"](#) on page 449
- ["To return to selection mode in the diagram"](#) on page 450
- ["To return to original display"](#) on page 451
- ["To zoom into multiple positions in the diagram"](#) on page 451

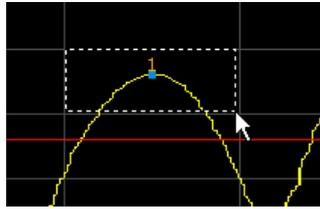
To zoom into the diagram at one position

1. 

Click on the "Single Zoom" icon in the toolbar.

Zoom mode is activated.

2. Select the area in the diagram to be enlarged on the touchscreen. The selected area is indicated by a dotted rectangle.



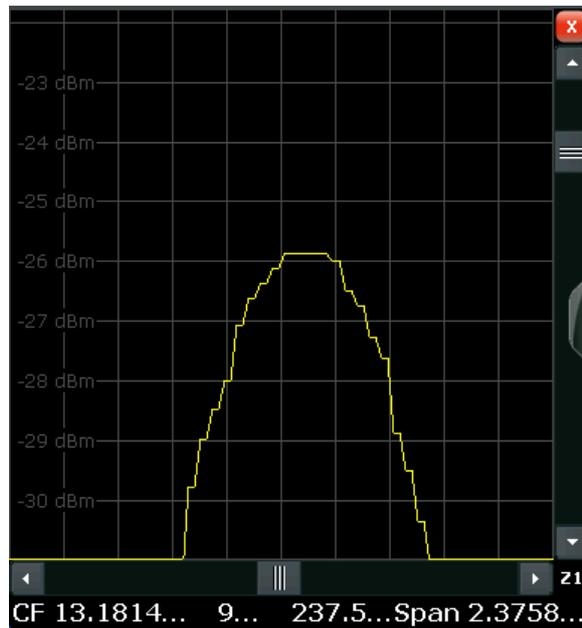
When you leave the touchscreen, the diagram is replaced by the zoomed trace area.

3. Repeat these steps, if necessary, to enlarge the diagram further.



Scrolling in the zoomed display

You can scroll the diagram area to display the entire diagram using the scrollbars at the right and at the bottom of the diagram.



To return to selection mode in the diagram

While you are in zoom mode, touching the screen changes the zoom area. In order to select or move a trace or marker, you must switch back to selection mode:



Select the "Selection mode" icon in the toolbar.

To return to original display



Click on the "Zoom Off" icon in the toolbar.

The original trace display is restored. Zoom mode remains active, however.

To switch off zoom mode and return to selection mode, select the "Selection mode" icon in the toolbar.

To zoom into multiple positions in the diagram



1.

Click on the "Multiple Zoom" icon in the toolbar.

Multiple zoom mode is activated.

2. Select the first area in the diagram to be enlarged as described in ["To zoom into the diagram at one position"](#) on page 449. The selected area is indicated by a dotted rectangle.

When you have completed your selection, the original trace is shown in an overview diagram with the selected area indicated by a dotted rectangle. The zoomed trace area is displayed in a separate window (see [figure 7-4](#)).

3. In the overview diagram, select the next area to be enlarged.

The second zoom area is indicated in the overview diagram, and a second zoom window is displayed.

4. Repeat these steps, if necessary, to zoom into further trace areas (up to four).

To move or change zoom areas

In multiple zoom mode, you can change the size or position of the individual zoom areas easily at any time.

1. If necessary, switch off zoom mode and return to selection mode by selecting the "Selection mode" icon in the toolbar.
2. To resize a zoom area, tap directly **on** the corresponding frame in the overview window and drag the line to change the size of the frame.
To move a zoom area, tap **inside** the corresponding frame in the overview window and drag the frame to the new position.

The contents of the zoom windows are adapted accordingly.

7.3 Trace Configuration

A trace is a collection of measured data points. The trace settings determine how the measured data is analyzed and displayed on the screen.

- [Basics on Setting up Traces](#)..... 452
- [Trace Configuration](#).....464
- [How to Configure Traces](#)..... 477

7.3.1 Basics on Setting up Traces

Some background knowledge on traces is provided here for a better understanding of the required configuration settings.

Each trace represents an analysis of the measured data. Up to 6 traces can be displayed in each window, and up to 16 windows can be displayed on the screen. So, in theory, you can analyze the data measured by the R&S FSW in almost 100 different ways simultaneously!

Trace settings are stored on the instrument for each window. So when you switch to a different window, the trace settings previously configured for that window are restored.

- [Mapping Samples to Sweep Points with the Trace Detector](#)..... 452
- [Analyzing Several Traces - Trace Mode](#).....455
- [How Many Traces are Averaged - Sweep Count + Sweep Mode](#).....456
- [How Trace Data is Averaged - the Averaging Mode](#).....457
- [Combining Several Trace Results - Trace Math Evaluation](#)..... 457
- [Working with Spectrograms](#)..... 458

7.3.1.1 Mapping Samples to Sweep Points with the Trace Detector

A trace displays the values measured at the sweep points. The number of samples taken during a sweep is much larger than the number of sweep points that are displayed in the measurement trace.

Example:

Assume the following measurement parameters:

- Sample rate: 32 MSamples / s
- Sweep points: 1000
- Sweep time: 100 ms
- Span: 5 GHz

During a single sweep, $3.2 \cdot 10^6$ samples are collected and distributed to 1000 sweep points, i.e. 3200 samples are collected per sweep point. For each sweep point, the measured data for a frequency span of 5 MHz ($\text{span}/\langle \text{sweep points} \rangle$) is analyzed.

Note that if you increase the number of sweep points, the frequency span analyzed for each point in the trace decreases, making the result more stable.

See also [chapter 6.5.1.8, "How Much Data is Measured: Sweep Points and Sweep Count"](#), on page 407.

Obviously, a data reduction must be performed to determine which of the samples are displayed for each sweep point. This is the trace detector's task.

The trace detector can analyze the measured data using various methods:

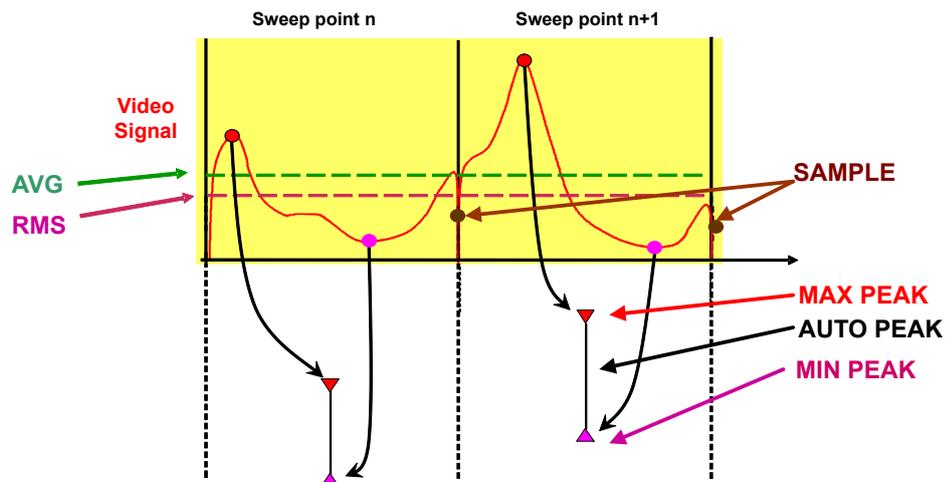


The detector activated for the specific trace is indicated in the corresponding trace information by an abbreviation.

Table 7-1: Detector types

Detector	Abbrev.	Description
Positive Peak	Pk	Determines the largest of all positive peak values of the levels measured at the individual frequencies which are displayed in one sample point
Negative Peak	Mi	Determines the smallest of all negative peak values of the levels measured at the individual frequencies which are displayed in one sample point
Auto Peak	Ap	Combines the peak detectors; determines the maximum and the minimum value of the levels measured at the individual frequencies which are displayed in one sample point (not available for SEM)
RMS	Rm	Calculates the root mean square of all samples contained in a sweep point. To this effect, R&S FSW uses the linear voltage after envelope detection. The sampled linear values are squared, summed and the sum is divided by the number of samples (= root mean square). For logarithmic display the logarithm is formed from the square sum. For linear display the root mean square value is displayed. Each sweep point thus corresponds to the power of the measured values summed up in the sweep point. The RMS detector supplies the power of the signal irrespective of the waveform (CW carrier, modulated carrier, white noise or impulsive signal). Correction factors as needed for other detectors to measure the power of the different signal classes are not required.
Average	Av	Calculates the linear average of all samples contained in a sweep point. To this effect, R&S FSW uses the linear voltage after envelope detection. The sampled linear values are summed up and the sum is divided by the number of samples (= linear average value). For logarithmic display the logarithm is formed from the average value. For linear display the average value is displayed. Each sweep point thus corresponds to the average of the measured values summed up in the sweep point. The average detector supplies the average value of the signal irrespective of the waveform (CW carrier, modulated carrier, white noise or impulsive signal).
Sample	Sa	Selects the last measured value of the levels measured at the individual frequencies which are displayed in one sample point; all other measured values for the frequency range are ignored
Quasi Peak	QP	Resembles the behavior of an analog voltmeter by analyzing the measured values for a sample point. The quasipeak detector is especially designed for the requirements of EMI measurements and is used for analyzing pulse-shaped spurious. This detector is only available if the R&S FSW EMI measurement option (K54) is installed.

The result obtained from the selected detector for a sweep point is displayed as the value at this frequency point in the trace.



The trace detector for the individual traces can be selected manually by the user or set automatically by the R&S FSW.

The detectors of the R&S FSW are implemented as pure digital devices. All detectors work in parallel in the background, which means that the measurement speed is independent of the detector combination used for different traces.



RMS detector and VBW

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

Auto detector

If the R&S FSW is set to define the appropriate detector automatically, the detector is set depending on the selected trace mode:

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

7.3.1.2 Analyzing Several Traces - Trace Mode

If several sweeps are performed one after the other, or continuous sweeps are performed, the trace mode determines how the data for subsequent traces is processed. After each sweep, the trace mode determines whether:

- the data is frozen (View)
- the data is hidden (Blank)
- the data is replaced by new values (Clear Write)
- the data is replaced selectively (Max Hold, Min Hold, Average)



Each time the trace mode is changed, the selected trace memory is cleared.

The trace mode also determines the detector type if the detector is set automatically, see [chapter 7.3.1.1, "Mapping Samples to Sweep Points with the Trace Detector"](#), on page 452.

The R&S FSW supports the following trace modes:

Table 7-2: Overview of available trace modes

Trace Mode	Description
Blank	Hides the selected trace.
Clear Write	Overwrite mode: the trace is overwritten by each sweep. This is the default setting. All available detectors can be selected.
Max Hold	The maximum value is determined over several measurements and displayed. The R&S FSW saves the sweep result in the trace memory only if the new value is greater than the previous one. This mode is especially useful with modulated or pulsed signals. The signal spectrum is filled up upon each sweep until all signal components are detected in a kind of envelope. This mode is not available for statistics measurements.
Min Hold	The minimum value is determined from several measurements and displayed. The R&S FSW saves the sweep result in the trace memory only if the new value is lower than the previous one. This mode is useful e.g. for making an unmodulated carrier in a composite signal visible. Noise, interference signals or modulated signals are suppressed, whereas a CW signal is recognized by its constant level. This mode is not available for statistics measurements.
Average	The average is formed over several measurements and displayed. The Sweep/Average Count determines the number of averaging procedures. This mode is not available for statistics measurements.
View	The current contents of the trace memory are frozen and displayed.



If a trace is frozen ("View" mode), the instrument settings, apart from level range and reference level (see below), can be changed without impact on the displayed trace. The fact that the displayed trace no longer matches the current instrument setting is indicated by the icon on the tab label.

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

7.3.1.3 How Many Traces are Averaged - Sweep Count + Sweep Mode

In "Average" trace mode, the sweep count and sweep mode determine how many traces are averaged. The more traces are averaged, the smoother the trace is likely to become.

The algorithm for averaging traces depends on the sweep mode and sweep count.

- **sweep count = 0** (default)
 - In "**Continuous Sweep**" mode, a continuous average is calculated for 10 sweeps, according to the following formula:

$$Trace = \frac{9 * Trace_{old} + MeasValue}{10}$$

Fig. 7-5: Equation 1

Due to the weighting between the current trace and the average trace, past values have practically no influence on the displayed trace after about ten sweeps. With this setting, signal noise is effectively reduced without need for restarting the averaging process after a change of the signal.

- In "**Single Sweep**" mode, the current trace is averaged with the previously stored averaged trace. No averaging is carried out for the first sweep but the measured value is stored in the trace memory. The next time a sweep is performed, the trace average is calculated according to the following formula:

$$Trace = \frac{Trace_{old} + MeasValue}{2}$$

The averaged trace is then stored in the trace memory.

- **sweep count = 1**
The currently measured trace is displayed and stored in the trace memory. No averaging is performed.
- **sweep count > 1**
For both "**Single Sweep**" mode and "**Continuous Sweep**" mode, averaging takes place over the selected number of sweeps. In this case the displayed trace is determined during averaging according to the following formula:

$$Trace_n = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (T_i) + MeasValue_n \right]$$

Fig. 7-6: Equation 2

where n is the number of the current sweep (n = 2 ... Sweep Count).

No averaging is carried out for the first sweep but the measured value is stored in the trace memory. With increasing n, the displayed trace is increasingly smoothed since there are more individual sweeps for averaging.

After the selected number of sweeps the average trace is saved in the trace memory. Until this number of sweeps is reached, a preliminary average is displayed. When the averaging length defined by the "Sweep Count" is attained, averaging is continued in continuous sweep mode or for "Continue Single Sweep" according to the following formula:

$$Trace = \frac{(N - 1) * Trace_{old} + MeasValue}{N}$$

where N is the sweep count

7.3.1.4 How Trace Data is Averaged - the Averaging Mode

When the trace is averaged over several sweeps (Trace mode: "Average"), different methods are available to determine the trace average.

With logarithmic averaging, the dB values of the display voltage are averaged or subtracted from each other with trace mathematical functions.

With linear averaging, the level values in dB are converted into linear voltages or powers prior to averaging. Voltage or power values are averaged or offset against each other and reconverted into level values.

For stationary signals the two methods yield the same result.

Logarithmic averaging is recommended if sinewave signals are to be clearly visible against noise since with this type of averaging noise suppression is improved while the sinewave signals remain unchanged.

For noise or pseudo-noise signals the positive peak amplitudes are decreased in logarithmic averaging due to the characteristic involved and the negative peak values are increased relative to the average value. If the distorted amplitude distribution is averaged, a value is obtained that is smaller than the actual average value. The difference is -2.5 dB.

This low average value is usually corrected in noise power measurements by a 2.5 dB factor. Therefore the R&S FSW offers the selection of linear averaging. The trace data is linearized prior to averaging, then averaged and logarithmized again for display on the screen. The average value is always displayed correctly irrespective of the signal characteristic.

7.3.1.5 Combining Several Trace Results - Trace Math Evaluation

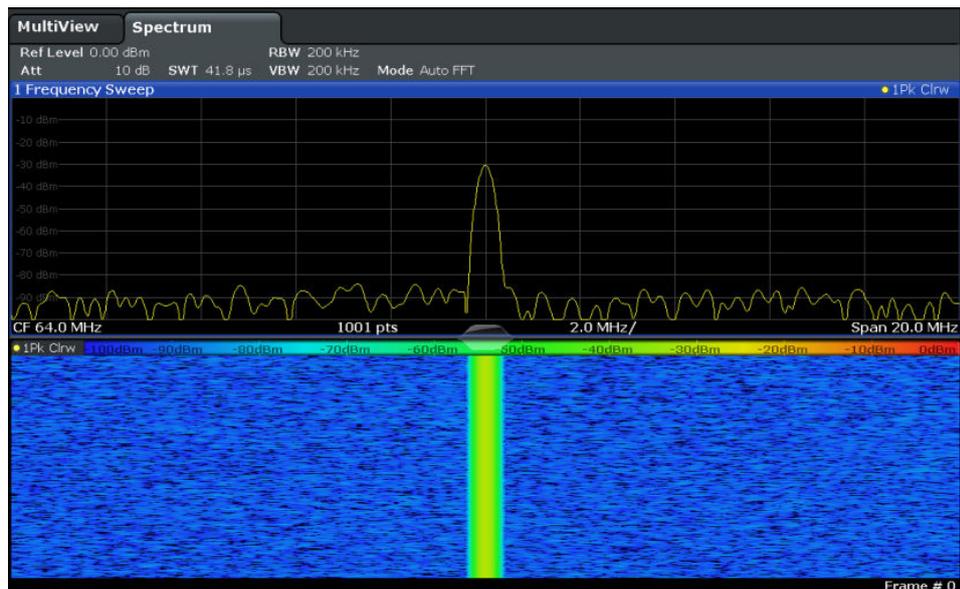
If you have several traces with different modes, for example an average trace and a maximum trace, it may be of interest to compare the results of both traces. In this example, you could analyze the maximum difference between the average and maximum values. To analyze the span of result values, you could subtract the minimum trace from the maximum trace. For such tasks, mathematical functions on trace results are provided.

7.3.1.6 Working with Spectrograms

In addition to the standard "level versus frequency" or "level versus time" traces, the R&S FSW also provides a spectrogram display of the measured data.

A spectrogram shows how the spectral density of a signal varies over time. The x-axis shows the frequency, the y-axis shows the time. A third dimension, the power level, is indicated by different colors. Thus you can see how the strength of the signal varies over time for different frequencies.

Example: Spectrogram for the calibration signal



In this example you see the spectrogram for the calibration signal of the R&S FSW, compared to the standard spectrum display. Since the signal does not change over time, the color of the frequency levels does not change over time, i.e. vertically. The legend above the spectrogram display describes the power levels the colors represent.

Result display

The spectrogram result can consist of the following elements:

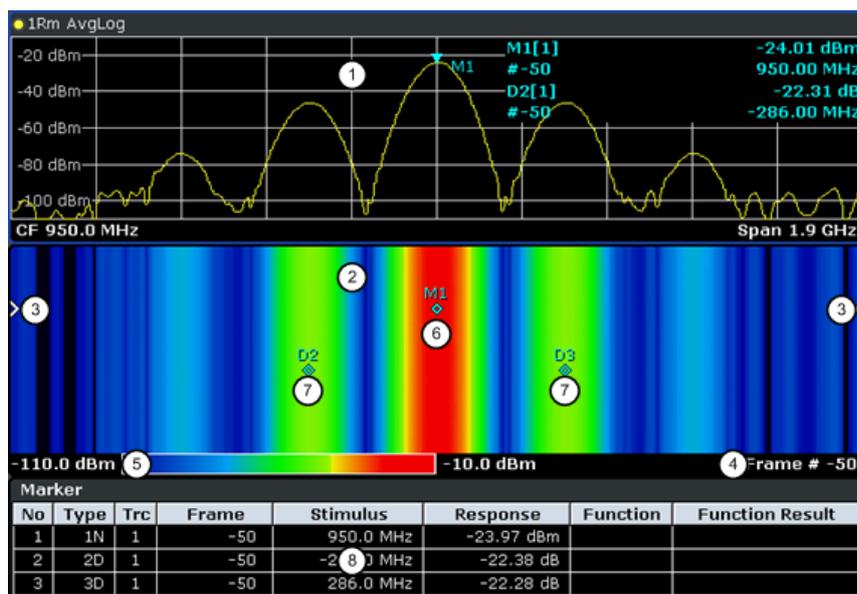


Fig. 7-7: Screen layout of the spectrogram result display

- 1 = Spectrum result display
- 2 = Spectrogram result display
- 3 = Current frame indicator
- 4 = Timestamp / frame number
- 5 = Color map
- 6 = Marker
- 7 = Delta marker
- 8 = Marker list

Time Frames

The time information in the spectrogram is displayed vertically, along the y-axis. Each line (or trace) of the y-axis represents one or more captured sweeps and is called a **time frame** or simply "frame". As with standard spectrum traces, several measured values are combined in one sweep point using the selected detector.

(See [chapter 7.3.1.1, "Mapping Samples to Sweep Points with the Trace Detector"](#), on page 452).

Frames are sorted in chronological order, beginning with the most recently recorded frame at the top of the diagram (frame number 0). With the next sweep, the previous frame is moved further down in the diagram, until the maximum number of captured frames is reached. The display is updated continuously during the measurement, and the measured trace data is stored. Spectrogram displays are continued even after single sweep measurements unless they are cleared manually.

The maximum number of frames that you can capture is summarized in [table 7-3](#).

Table 7-3: Correlation between number of sweep points and number of frames stored in the history buffer

Sweep Points	Max. History Depth
≤1250	20000
2001	12488

Sweep Points	Max. History Depth
4001	6247
8.001	3124
16.001	1562
32.001	781



The scaling of the time axis (y-axis) is not configurable. However, you can enlarge the spectrogram display by maximizing the window using the "Split/Maximize" key on the front panel.



Frame analysis - Frame count vs. sweep count

As described for standard spectrum sweeps, the sweep count defines how many sweeps are analyzed to create a single trace. Thus, for a trace in "Average" mode, for example, a sweep count of 10 means that 10 sweeps are averaged to create a single trace, or frame.

The frame count, on the other hand, determines how many frames are plotted during a single sweep measurement (as opposed to a continuous sweep). For a frame count of 2, for example, 2 frames will be plotted during each single sweep. For continuous sweep mode, the frame count is irrelevant; one frame is plotted per sweep until the measurement is stopped.

If you combine the two settings, 20 sweeps will be performed for each single sweep measurement. The first 10 will be averaged to create the first frame, the next 10 will be averaged to create the second frame.

As you can see, increasing the sweep count increases the accuracy of the individual traces, while increasing the frame count increases the number of traces in the diagram.

Especially for "Average" or "Min hold" and "Max hold" trace modes, the number of sweeps that are analyzed to create a single trace has an effect on the accuracy of the results. Thus, you can also define whether the results from frames in previous traces are considered in the analysis for each new trace ("Continue frame").

Tracking absolute time - timestamps

Alternatively to the frame count, the absolute time (that is: a *timestamp*) at which a frame was captured can be displayed. While the measurement is running, the timestamp shows the system time. In single sweep mode or if the sweep is stopped, the timestamp shows the time and date at the end of the sweep. Thus, the individual frames can be identified by their timestamp or their frame count.

When active, the timestamp replaces the display of the frame number in the diagram footer (see [figure 7-7](#)).

Displaying individual frames

The spectrogram diagram contains all stored frames since it was last cleared. Arrows on the left and right border of the spectrogram indicate the currently selected frame. The spectrum diagram always displays the spectrum for the currently selected frame. The current frame number is indicated in the diagram footer, or alternatively a time-stamp, if activated. The current frame, displayed at the top of the diagram, is frame number 0. Older frames further down in the diagram are indicated by a negative index, e.g. "-10". You can display the spectrum diagram of a previous frame by changing the current frame number.

Remote commands:

Activating spectrograms:

[CALCulate:SGRam|SPECTrogram\[:STATe\]](#) on page 917

Frames:

[CALCulate:SGRam|SPECTrogram:FRAME:COUNT](#) on page 915

[CALCulate:SGRam|SPECTrogram:HDEPTH](#) on page 916

[CALCulate:SGRam|SPECTrogram:FRAME:SELEct](#) on page 915

Timestamps:

[CALCulate:SGRam|SPECTrogram:TSTamp\[:STATe\]](#) on page 917

[CALCulate:SGRam|SPECTrogram:TSTamp:DATA?](#) on page 916

Storing results:

[MMEMory:STORE<n>:SGRam](#) on page 1014

Color Maps

Spectrograms assign power levels to different colors in order to visualize them. The legend above the spectrogram display describes the power levels the colors represent.

The color display is highly configurable to adapt the spectrograms to your needs. You can define:

- Which colors to use (Color scheme)
- Which value range to apply the color scheme to
- How the colors are distributed within the value range, i.e. where the focus of the visualization lies (shape of the color curve)

The individual colors are assigned to the power levels automatically by the R&S FSW.

The Color Scheme

You can select which colors are assigned to the measured values. Four different color ranges or "schemes" are available:

- **Hot**



Uses a color range from blue to red. Blue colors indicate low levels, red colors indicate high ones.

- **Cold**



Uses a color range from red to blue. Red colors indicate low levels, blue colors indicate high ones.

The "Cold" color scheme is the inverse "Hot" color scheme.

- **Radar**



Uses a color range from black over green to light turquoise with shades of green in between. Dark colors indicate low levels, light colors indicate high ones.

- **Grayscale**



Shows the results in shades of gray. Dark gray indicates low levels, light gray indicates high ones.

The Value Range of the Color Map

If the measured values only cover a small area in the spectrogram, you can optimize the displayed value range so it becomes easier to distinguish between values that are close together, and only parts of interest are displayed at all.

The Shape and Focus of the Color Curve

The color mapping function assigns a specified color to a specified power level in the spectrogram display. By default, colors on the color map are distributed evenly. However, if a certain area of the value range is to be visualized in greater detail than the rest, you can set the focus of the color mapping to that area. Changing the focus is performed by changing the shape of the color curve.

The color curve is a tool to shift the focus of the color distribution on the color map. By default, the color curve is linear. If you shift the curve to the left or right, the distribution becomes non-linear. The slope of the color curve increases or decreases. One end of the color palette then covers a large amount of results, while the other end distributes several colors over a relatively small result range.

You can use this feature to put the focus on a particular region in the diagram and to be able to detect small variations of the signal.

Example:

Fig. 7-8: Linear color curve shape = 0; colors are distributed evenly over the complete result range

In the color map based on the linear color curve, the range from -105.5 dBm to -60 dBm is covered by blue and a few shades of green only. The range from -60 dBm to -20 dBm is covered by red, yellow and a few shades of green.

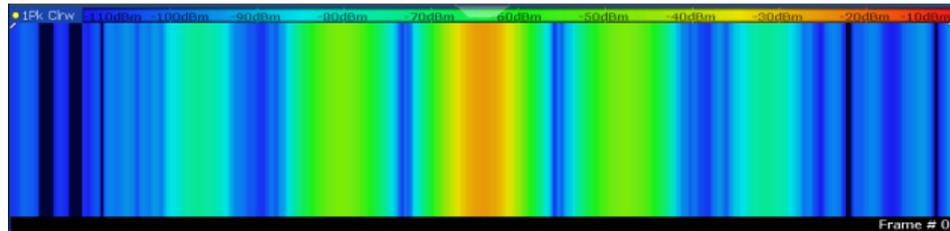


Fig. 7-9: Spectrogram with default color curve

The sample spectrogram is dominated by blue and green colors. After shifting the color curve to the left (negative value), more colors cover the range from -105.5 dBm to -60 dBm (blue, green and yellow), which occurs more often in the example. The range from -60 dBm to -20 dBm, on the other hand, is dominated by various shades of red only.



Fig. 7-10: Non-linear color curve shape = -0.5

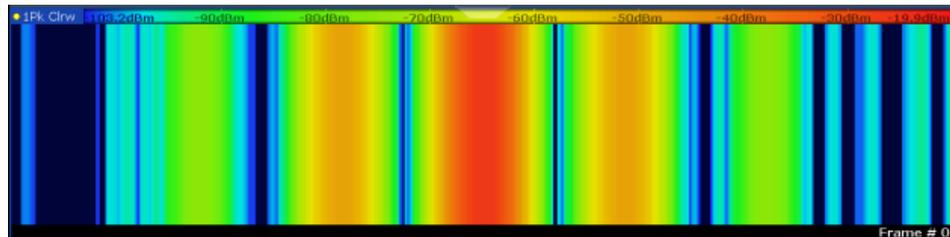
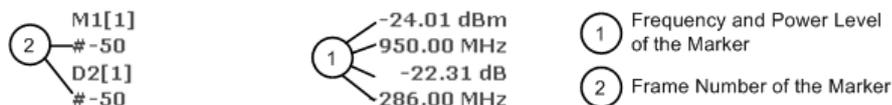


Fig. 7-11: Spectrogram with shifted color curve

Markers in the Spectrogram

Markers and delta markers are shaped like diamonds in the spectrogram. They are only displayed in the spectrogram if the marker position is inside the visible area of the spectrogram. If more than two markers are active, the marker values are displayed in a separate marker table.

In the spectrum result display, the markers and their frequency and level values (1) are displayed as usual. Additionally, the frame number is displayed to indicate the position of the marker in time (2).



In the spectrogram result display, you can activate up to 16 markers or delta markers at the same time. Each marker can be assigned to a different frame. Therefore, in addition to the frequency you also define the frame number when activating a new marker. If no frame number is specified, the marker is positioned on the currently selected frame. All markers are visible that are positioned on a visible frame. Special search functions are provided for spectrogram markers.

In the spectrum result display, only the markers positioned on the currently selected frame are visible. In "Continuous Sweep" mode this means that only markers positioned on frame 0 are visible. To view markers that are positioned on a frame other than frame 0 in the spectrum result display, you must stop the measurement and select the corresponding frame.

7.3.2 Trace Configuration

Trace configuration includes the following settings and functions:

- [Trace Settings](#).....464
- [Trace Math](#).....469
- [Trace / Data Export Configuration](#).....470
- [Spectrogram Settings](#).....472

7.3.2.1 Trace Settings

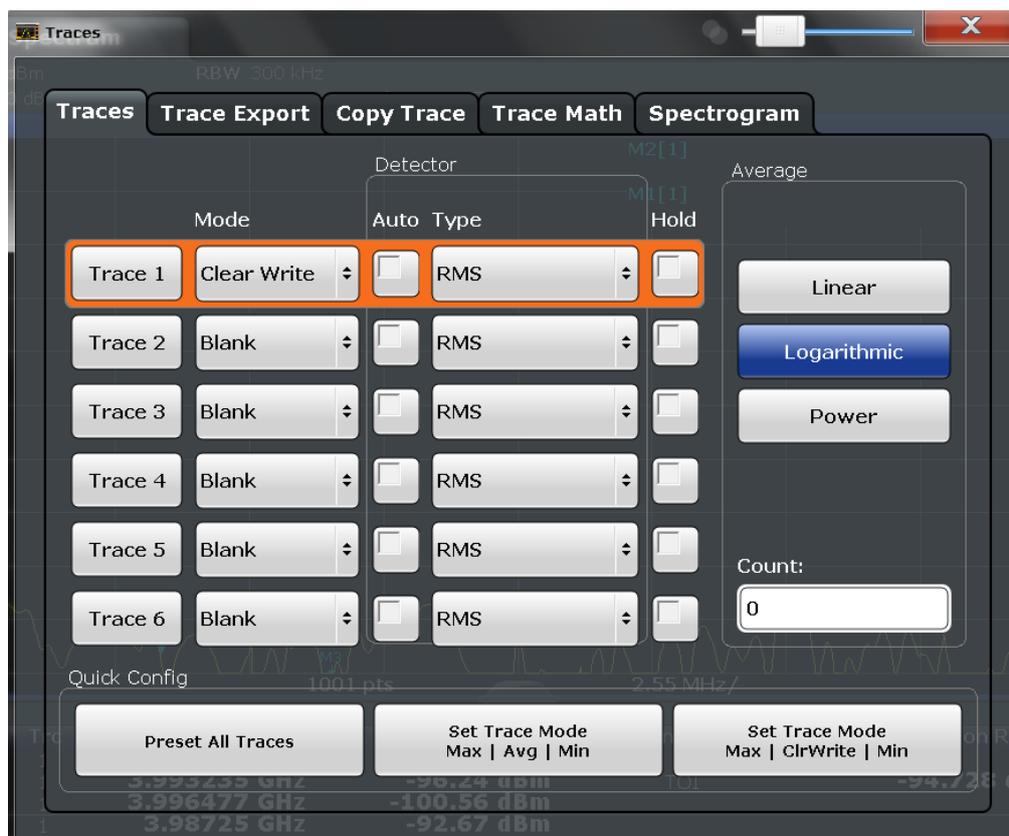
You can configure the settings for up to 6 individual traces.

Trace settings can be configured via the TRACE key, in the "Traces" dialog box, or in the vertical "Traces" tab of the "Analysis" dialog box.

For settings on spectrograms, see [chapter 7.3.2.4, "Spectrogram Settings"](#), on page 472.



Trace data can also be exported to an ASCII file for further analysis. For details see [chapter 7.3.2.3, "Trace / Data Export Configuration"](#), on page 470.



Trace 1/Trace 2/Trace 3/Trace 4/Trace 5/Trace 6..... 465

Trace Mode..... 465

Detector..... 466

Hold..... 466

Average Mode..... 467

Average Count..... 467

Predefined Trace Settings - Quick Config..... 467

Trace 1/Trace 2/Trace 3/Trace 4 (Softkeys)..... 468

Copy Trace..... 468

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.

For details see [chapter 7.3.3.1, "How to Configure a Standard Trace"](#), on page 477.

Remote command:

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

Trace Mode

Defines the update mode for subsequent traces.

For details see [chapter 7.3.1.2, "Analyzing Several Traces - Trace Mode"](#), on page 455.

"Clear Write"	Overwrite mode: the trace is overwritten by each sweep. This is the default setting. The "Detector" is automatically set to "Auto Peak".
"Max Hold"	The maximum value is determined over several sweeps and displayed. The R&S FSW saves each trace point in the trace memory only if the new value is greater than the previous one. The "Detector" is automatically set to "Positive Peak". This mode is not available for statistics measurements.
"Min Hold"	The minimum value is determined from several measurements and displayed. The R&S FSW saves each trace point in the trace memory only if the new value is lower than the previous one. The "Detector" is automatically set to "Negative Peak". This mode is not available for statistics measurements.
"Average"	The average is formed over several sweeps. The Sweep/Average Count determines the number of averaging procedures. The "Detector" is automatically set to "Sample". This mode is not available for statistics measurements.
"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 910

Detector

Defines the trace detector to be used for trace analysis.

For details see [chapter 7.3.1.1, "Mapping Samples to Sweep Points with the Trace Detector"](#), on page 452.

Note: For EMI measurements, the trace detector is used for the initial peak search only, not for the final test. The detector for the final test is configured in the EMI marker settings, see [chapter 5.13.4.1, "EMI Marker Configuration"](#), on page 299.

"Auto"	Selects the optimum detector for the selected trace and filter mode. This is the default setting.
"Type"	Defines the selected detector type. Note: If the EMI (R&S FSW-K54) measurement option is installed and the filter type "CISPR" is selected, additional detectors are available, even if EMI measurement is not active. For details see chapter 5.13.3.2, "Detectors and Dwell Time" , on page 291.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:] [WINDow<n>:] DETector<trace>[:FUNCTION]` on page 912

`[SENSe:] [WINDow<n>:] DETector<t>[:FUNCTION]:AUTO` on page 913

Hold

If activated, traces in "Min Hold", "Max Hold" and "Average" mode are not reset after specific parameter changes have been made.

Normally, the measurement is started anew after parameter changes, before the measurement results are analyzed (e.g. using a marker). In all cases that require a new measurement after parameter changes, the trace is reset automatically to avoid false results (e.g. with span changes). For applications that require no reset after parameter changes, the automatic reset can be switched off.

The default setting is off.

Remote command:

`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:MODE:HCONTinuous` on page 910

Average Mode

Defines the mode with which the trace is averaged over several sweeps. A different averaging mode can be defined for each trace.

This setting is only applicable if trace mode "Average" is selected.

How many sweeps are averaged is defined by the "[Sweep/Average Count](#)" on page 412.

For details see [chapter 7.3.1.4, "How Trace Data is Averaged - the Averaging Mode"](#), on page 457.

"Linear"	The power level values are converted into linear units prior to averaging. After the averaging, the data is converted back into its original unit.
"Logarithmic"	For logarithmic scaling, the values are averaged in dBm. For linear scaling, the behavior is the same as with linear averaging.
"Power"	Activates linear power averaging. The power level values are converted into unit Watt prior to averaging. After the averaging, the data is converted back into its original unit. Use this mode to average power values in Volts or Amperes correctly.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]AVERAge<n>:TYPE` on page 912

Average Count

Determines the number of averaging or maximum search procedures. If the trace modes "Average", "Max Hold" or "Min Hold" are set.

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

This value is identical to the [Sweep/Average Count](#) setting in the "Sweep" configuration.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]AVERAge:COUNT` on page 911

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 Auto Detector (Auto Peak)
	Traces 2-6:	Blank Auto Detector
Set Trace Mode Max Avg Min	Trace 1:	Max Hold Auto Detector (Positive Peak)
	Trace 2:	Average Auto Detector (Sample)
	Trace 3:	Min Hold Auto Detector (Negative Peak)
	Traces 4-6:	Blank Auto Detector
Set Trace Mode Max ClrWrite Min	Trace 1:	Max Hold Auto Detector (Positive Peak)
	Trace 2:	Clear Write Auto Detector (Auto Peak)
	Trace 3:	Min Hold Auto Detector (Negative Peak)
	Traces 4-6:	Blank Auto Detector

Trace 1/Trace 2/Trace 3/Trace 4 (Softkeys)

Displays the "Traces" settings and focuses the "Mode" list for the selected trace.

For details see [chapter 7.3.3.1, "How to Configure a Standard Trace"](#), on page 477.

Remote command:

`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>[:STATe]` on page 911

Copy Trace

The "Copy Trace" softkey opens the "Copy Trace" tab of the "Trace Configuration" dialog box.

The "Copy Trace" tab contains functionality to copy trace data to another trace.

The first group of buttons (labelled "Trace 1" to "Trace 6") select the source trace. The second group of buttons (labelled "Copy to Trace 1" to "Copy to Trace 6") select the destination.

Remote command:

`TRACe<n>:COPY` on page 913

7.3.2.2 Trace Math

Trace math settings can be configured via the TRACE key, in the "Trace Math" tab of the "Traces" dialog box.



Trace Math Function..... 469
 Trace Math Off..... 470
 Trace Math Position..... 470
 Trace Math Mode..... 470

Trace Math Function

Defines which trace is subtracted from trace 1. The result is displayed in trace 1 and refers to the zero point defined with the [Trace Math Position](#) setting. The following subtractions can be performed:

"T1-T2 -> T1"	Subtracts trace 2 from trace 1.
"T1-T3 -> T1"	Subtracts trace 3 from trace 1
"T1-T4 -> T1"	Subtracts trace 4 from trace 1
"T1-T5 -> T1"	Subtracts trace 5 from trace 1
"T1-T6 -> T1"	Subtracts trace 6 from trace 1

To switch off the trace math, use the [Trace Math Off](#) button.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:MATH\[:EXpression\]\[:DEFine\]](#) on page 919

[CALCulate<n>:MATH:STATe](#) on page 920

Trace Math Off

Deactivates any previously selected trace math functions.

Remote command:

CALC:MATH:STAT OFF, see CALCulate<n>:MATH:STATe on page 920

Trace Math Position

Defines the zero point on the y-axis of the resulting trace in % of the diagram height. The range of values extends from -100 % to +200 %.

Remote command:

CALCulate<n>:MATH:POSition on page 920

Trace Math Mode

Defines the mode for the trace math calculations.

- | | |
|---------|---|
| "Lin" | <p>Activates linear subtraction, which means that the power level values are converted into linear units prior to subtraction. After the subtraction, the data is converted back into its original unit.</p> <p>This setting takes effect if the grid is set to a linear scale. In this case, subtraction is done in two ways (depending on the set unit):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unit is set to either W or dBm: the data is converted into W prior to subtraction, i.e. averaging is done in W. • The unit is set to either V, A, dBmV, dBμV, dBμA or dBpW: the data is converted into V prior to subtraction, i.e. subtraction is done in V. |
| "Log" | <p>Activates logarithmic subtraction.</p> <p>This subtraction method only takes effect if the grid is set to a logarithmic scale, i.e. the unit of the data is dBm. In this case the values are subtracted in dBm. Otherwise (i.e. with linear scaling) the behavior is the same as with linear subtraction.</p> |
| "Power" | <p>Activates linear power subtraction.</p> <p>The power level values are converted into unit Watt prior to subtraction. After the subtraction, the data is converted back into its original unit.</p> <p>Unlike the linear mode, the subtraction is always done in W.</p> |

Remote command:

CALCulate<n>:MATH:MODE on page 920

7.3.2.3 Trace / Data Export Configuration

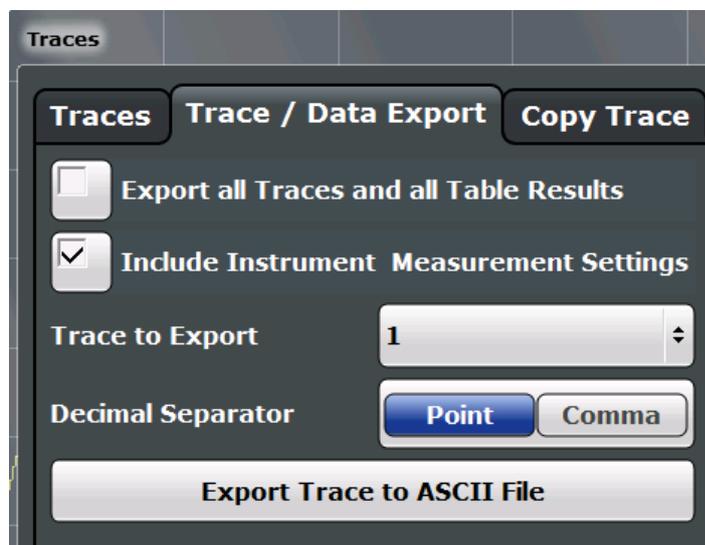
The R&S FSW provides various evaluation methods for the results of the performed measurements. However, you may want to evaluate the data with other, external applications. In this case, you can export the measurement data to an ASCII file.



The standard data management functions (e.g. saving or loading instrument settings) that are available for all R&S FSW applications are not described here.

See the R&S FSW User Manual for a description of the standard functions.

Trace and data export settings can be configured in the "Traces" dialog box ("Trace/ Data Export" tab).



Export all Traces and all Table Results	471
Include Instrument Measurement Settings	471
Trace to Export	471
Decimal Separator	472
Export Trace to ASCII File	472

Export all Traces and all Table Results

Selects all displayed traces and result tables (e.g. Result Summary, marker table etc.) in the current application for export to an ASCII file.

Alternatively, you can select one specific trace only for export (see [Trace to Export](#)).

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.

Remote command:

[FORMat:DEXPort:TRACes](#) on page 1012

Include Instrument Measurement Settings

Includes additional instrument and measurement settings in the header of the export file for result data.

See [chapter 8.4.4, "Reference: ASCII File Export Format"](#), on page 557 for details.

Remote command:

[FORMat:DEXPort:HEADer](#) on page 1012

Trace to Export

Defines an individual trace that will be exported to a file.

This setting is not available if [Export all Traces and all Table Results](#) is selected.

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 991

Export Trace to ASCII File

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.

If the spectrogram display is selected when you perform this function, the entire histogram buffer with all frames is exported to a file. The data corresponding to a particular frame begins with information about the frame number and the time that frame was recorded. For large history buffers the export operation may take some time.

For details on the file format see [chapter 8.4.4, "Reference: ASCII File Export Format"](#), on page 557.

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 [chapter 3.1.7, "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode"](#), on page 37.

For details see "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode" in the "Data Management" section of the R&S FSW User Manual.

Remote command:

`MMEMory:STORe<n>:TRACe` on page 1015

`MMEMory:STORe<n>:SGRam` on page 1014

7.3.2.4 Spectrogram Settings

The individual settings available for spectrogram display are described here. For settings on color mapping, see ["Color Map Settings"](#) on page 475.

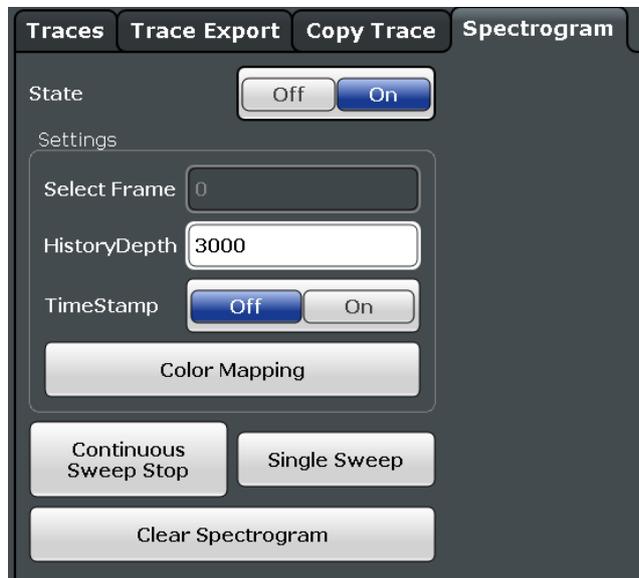
Settings concerning the frames and how they are handled during a sweep are provided as additional sweep settings for spectrogram display, see ["Spectrogram Frames"](#) on page 415.

Search functions for spectrogram markers are described in ["Marker Search Settings for Spectrograms"](#) on page 501.

- [General Spectrogram Settings](#).....473
- [Color Map Settings](#).....475

General Spectrogram Settings

This section describes general settings for spectrogram display. They are available when you press the TRACE key and then select the "Spectrogram Config" softkey.



State.....	473
Selecting a frame to display.....	473
History Depth.....	474
Timestamp.....	474
Color Mapping.....	474
Continuous Sweep/RUN CONT.....	474
Single Sweep/ RUN SINGLE.....	474
Clear Spectrogram.....	475

State

Activates and deactivates the spectrogram result display

Remote command:

`CALCulate:SGRam|SPECTrogram[:STATe]` on page 917

Selecting a frame to display

Selects a specific frame, loads the corresponding trace from the memory, and displays it in the Spectrum window.

Note that activating a marker or changing the position of the active marker automatically selects the frame that belongs to that marker.

This function is only available in single sweep mode or if the sweep is stopped, and only if a spectrogram is selected.

The most recent frame is number 0, all previous frames have a negative number.

For more information see "Time Frames" on page 459.

Remote command:

`CALCulate:SGRam|SPECTrogram:FRAMe:SElect` on page 915

History Depth

Sets the number of frames that the R&S FSW stores in its memory.

The maximum number of frames depends on the [Sweep Points](#). For an overview of the maximum number of frames depending on the number of sweep points, see [table 7-3](#).

If the memory is full, the R&S FSW deletes the oldest frames stored in the memory and replaces them with the new data.

Remote command:

[CALCulate:SGRam|SPECTrogram:HDEPth](#) on page 916

Timestamp

Activates and deactivates the timestamp. The timestamp shows the system time while the measurement is running. In single sweep mode or if the sweep is stopped, the timestamp shows the time and date of the end of the sweep.

When active, the timestamp replaces the display of the frame number.

Remote command:

[CALCulate:SGRam|SPECTrogram:TSTamp\[:STATe\]](#) on page 917

[CALCulate:SGRam|SPECTrogram:TSTamp:DATA?](#) on page 916

Color Mapping

Opens the "Color Map" dialog.

For details see ["Color Maps"](#) on page 461.

Continuous Sweep/RUN CONT

After triggering, starts the sweep and repeats it continuously until stopped. This is the default setting.

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 [chapter 4.5.1, "The Sequencer Concept"](#), on page 105.

Remote command:

[INITiate:CONTInuous](#) on page 694

Single Sweep/ RUN SINGLE

After triggering, starts the number of sweeps set in "Sweep Count". The measurement stops after the defined number of sweeps 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.

For details on the Sequencer, see [chapter 4.5.1, "The Sequencer Concept"](#), on page 105.

Remote command:

[INITiate\[:IMMEDIATE\]](#) on page 694

[CALCulate:SGRam|SPECTrogram:CONT](#) on page 914

Clear Spectrogram

Resets the spectrogram result display and clears the history buffer.

This function is only available if a spectrogram is selected.

Remote command:

[CALCulate:SGRam|SPECTrogram:CLEar\[:IMMEDIATE\]](#) on page 914

Color Map Settings

The settings for color mapping are displayed in the "Color Mapping" dialog box that is displayed when you press the "Color Mapping" softkey in the "Spectrogram" menu, or tap the color map in the spectrogram display.

For more information on color maps see ["Color Maps"](#) on page 461.

For details on changing color mapping settings see ["How to Configure the Color Mapping"](#) on page 480.

In addition to the available color settings, the dialog box displays the current color map and provides a preview of the display with the current settings.

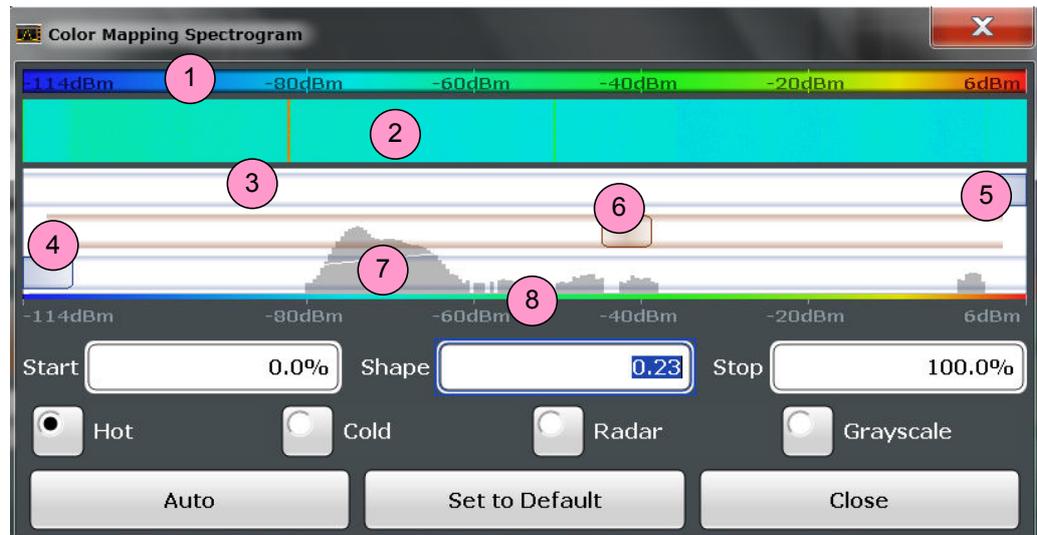


Fig. 7-12: Color Mapping dialog box

- 1 = Color map: shows the current color distribution
- 2 = Preview pane: shows a preview of the spectrogram with any changes that you make to the color scheme
- 3 = Color curve pane: graphical representation of all settings available to customize the color scheme
- 4/5 = Color range start and stop sliders: define the range of the color map or amplitudes for the spectrogram
- 6 = Color curve slider: adjusts the focus of the color curve
- 7 = Histogram: shows the distribution of measured values
- 8 = Scale of the horizontal axis (value range)

Start / Stop

Defines the lower and upper boundaries of the value range of the spectrogram.

Remote command:

[DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:SGRam|SPECTrogram:COLor:LOWer](#) on page 918

[DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:SGRam|SPECTrogram:COLor:UPPer](#) on page 918

Shape

Defines the shape and focus of the color curve for the spectrogram result display.

"-1 to <0" More colors are distributed among the lower values

"0" Colors are distributed linearly among the values

">0 to 1" More colors are distributed among the higher values

Remote command:

[DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:SGRam|SPECTrogram:COLor:SHApe](#) on page 918

Hot/Cold/Radar/Grayscale

Sets the color scheme for the spectrogram.

Remote command:

[DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:SGRam|SPECTrogram:COLor\[:STYLE\]](#) on page 918

Auto

Defines the color range automatically according to the existing measured values for optimized display.

Set to Default

Sets the color mapping to the default settings.

Remote command:

`DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:SGRam|SPECTrogram:COLor:DEFault` on page 917

7.3.3 How to Configure Traces

The following step-by-step procedures describe the following tasks:

- [How to Configure a Standard Trace](#).....477
- [How to Display and Configure a Spectrogram](#).....478
- [How to Copy Traces](#).....482

7.3.3.1 How to Configure a Standard Trace

Step-by-step instructions on configuring the trace settings are provided here. For details on individual functions and settings see [chapter 7.3.2.1, "Trace Settings"](#), on page 464.

The remote commands required to perform these tasks are described in [chapter 11.8.2, "Configuring the Trace Display and Retrieving Trace Data"](#), on page 909.

Trace settings are configured in the "Traces" dialog box.

To display the "Traces" dialog box, do one of the following:

- Press the TRACE key and then select the "Trace Config" softkey.
 - Select "Analysis" from the "Overview", then select the "Traces" tab.
1. For each trace, select the "Trace Mode" and "Trace Detector". Traces with the trace mode "Blank" are not displayed.
 2. To configure several traces to predefined display modes in one step, press the button for the required function:
 - "Preset All Traces"
 - "Set Trace Mode Avg | Max | Min"
 - "Set Trace Mode Max | ClrWrite | Min"

For details see [chapter 7.3.2.1, "Trace Settings"](#), on page 464.
 3. For "Average" trace mode, define the number of sweeps to be averaged in the "Sweep/Average Count" field of the "Sweep Config" dialog box. (Press the SWEEP key and then select the "Sweep Config" softkey to display the "Sweep Config" dialog box.)
 4. If linear scaling is used, select the "Average Mode: Linear".
 5. To improve the trace stability, increase the number of "Sweep Points" or the "Sweep Time".

All configured traces (not set to "Blank") are displayed after the next sweep.

How to Copy Traces

1. A trace copy function is provided in a separate tab of the "Traces" dialog box. To display this tab do one of the following:
 - Select the TRACE key and then the "Trace Copy" softkey.
 - Select "Analysis" from the "Overview", then select the "Trace Copy" tab.
2. Select the "Source" trace to be copied.
3. Select the "Copy to trace..." button for the trace to which the settings are to be applied.

The settings from the source trace are applied to the destination trace. The newly configured trace (if not set to "Blank") is displayed after the next sweep.

7.3.3.2 How to Display and Configure a Spectrogram

Step-by-step instructions on how to display and configure a spectrogram are provided here. For details on individual functions and settings see [chapter 7.3.2.4, "Spectrogram Settings"](#), on page 472.

The remote commands required to perform these tasks are described in [chapter 11.8.2.2, "Configuring Spectrograms"](#), on page 914.

The following tasks are described here:

- ["To display a spectrogram"](#) on page 478
- ["To remove the spectrogram display"](#) on page 479
- ["To set a marker in the spectrogram"](#) on page 479
- ["To configure a spectrogram"](#) on page 479
- ["To select a color scheme"](#) on page 480
- ["To set the value range graphically using the color range sliders"](#) on page 480
- ["To set the value range numerically"](#) on page 481
- ["To set the color curve shape graphically using the slider"](#) on page 482
- ["To set the color curve shape numerically"](#) on page 482

To display a spectrogram

1. In the "Overview", select "Display", then drag the evaluation type "Spectrogram" to the diagram area.
Alternatively:
 - a) Select the TRACE key and then the "Spectrogram Config" softkey.
 - b) Toggle "Spectrogram" to "ON".
2. To clear an existing spectrogram display, select "Clear Spectrogram".
3. Start a new measurement using RUN SINGLE or RUN CONT.
The spectrogram is updated continuously with each new sweep.
4. To display the spectrum diagram for a specific time frame:

- a) Stop the continuous measurement or wait until the single sweep is completed.
- b) Select the frame number in the diagram footer.
- c) Enter the required frame number in the edit dialog box.
Note that the most recent sweep is frame number 0, all previous frames have negative numbers.

To remove the spectrogram display

1. Select the TRACE key and then the "Spectrogram Config" softkey.
2. Toggle "Spectrogram" to "OFF".

The standard spectrum display is restored.

To set a marker in the spectrogram

1. While a spectrogram is displayed, select the MARKER key.
2. Select a "Marker" softkey.
3. Enter the frequency or time (x-value) of the marker or delta marker.
4. Enter the frame number for which the marker is to be set, for example 0 for the current frame, or -2 for the second to last frame. Note that the frame number is always 0 or a negative value!

The marker is only visible in the spectrum diagram if it is defined for the currently selected frame. In the spectrogram result display all markers are visible that are positioned on a visible frame.

To configure a spectrogram

1. Configure the spectrogram frames:
 - a) Select the SWEEP key.
 - b) Select the "Sweep Config" softkey.
 - c) In the "Sweep/Average Count" field, define how many sweeps are to be analyzed to create a single frame.
 - d) In the "Frame Count" field, define how many frames are to be plotted during a single sweep measurement.
 - e) To include frames from previous sweeps in the analysis of the new frame (for "Max Hold", "Min Hold" and "Average" trace modes only), select "Continue Frame" = "ON".
2. Define how many frames are to be stored in total:
 - a) Select the TRACE key and then the "Spectrogram Config" softkey.
 - b) Select the "History Depth" softkey.
 - c) Enter the maximum number of frames to store.
3. Optionally, replace the frame number by a time stamp by toggling the "Timestamp" softkey to "On".

4. If necessary, adapt the color mapping for the spectrogram to a different value range or color scheme as described in ["How to Configure the Color Mapping"](#) on page 480.

How to Configure the Color Mapping

The color display is highly configurable to adapt the spectrograms to your needs.

The settings for color mapping are defined in the "Color Mapping" dialog box. To display this dialog box, do one of the following:

- Tap the color map in the spectrogram display.
- Press the "Color Mapping" softkey in the "Spectrogram" menu.

To select a color scheme

You can select which colors are assigned to the measured values.

- ▶ In the "Color Mapping" dialog box, select the option for the color scheme to be used.

Editing the value range of the color map

The distribution of the measured values is displayed as a histogram in the "Color Mapping" dialog box. To cover the entire measurement value range, make sure the first and last bar of the histogram are included.

To ignore noise in a spectrogram, for example, exclude the lower power levels from the histogram.



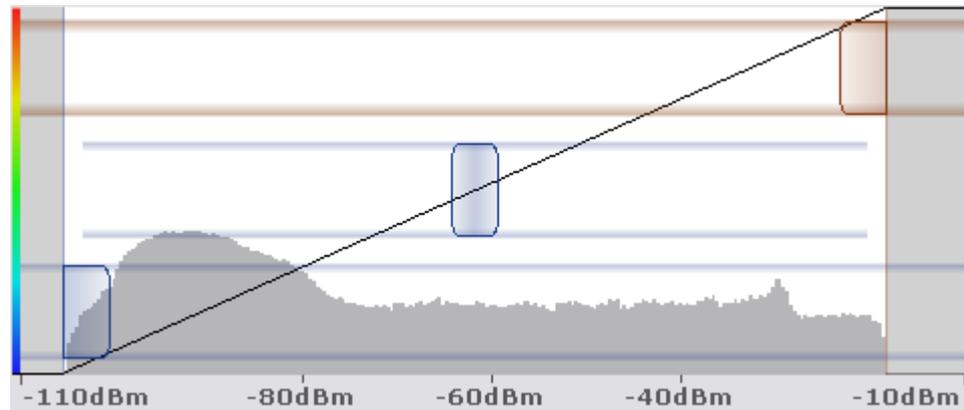
The value range of the color map must cover at least 10% of the value range on the horizontal axis of the diagram, that means, the difference between the start and stop values must be at least 10%.

The value range can be set numerically or graphically.

To set the value range graphically using the color range sliders

1. Select and drag the bottom color curve slider (indicated by a gray box at the left of the color curve pane) to the lowest value you want to include in the color mapping.

2. Select and drag the top color curve slider (indicated by a gray box at the right of the color curve pane) to the highest value you want to include in the color mapping.



To set the value range numerically

1. In the "Start" field, enter the percentage from the left border of the histogram that marks the beginning of the value range.
2. In the "Stop" field, enter the percentage from the right border of the histogram that marks the end of the value range.

Example:

The color map starts at -100 dBm and ends at 0 dBm (i.e. a range of 100 dB). In order to suppress the noise, you only want the color map to start at -90 dBm. Thus, you enter 10% in the "Start" field. The R&S FSW shifts the start point 10% to the right, to -90 dBm.



Adjusting the reference level and level range

Note that changing the reference level and level range of the measurement also affects the color mapping in the spectrogram.

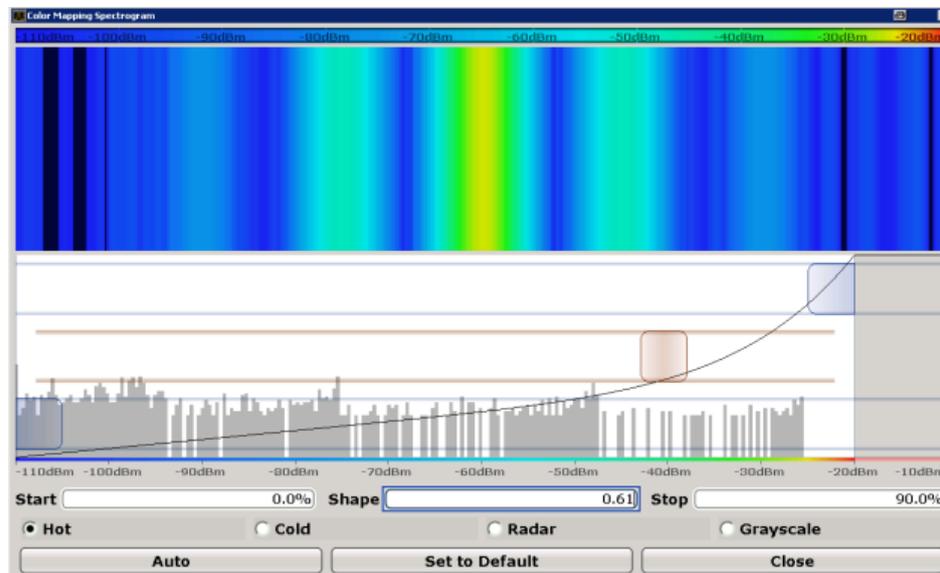
Editing the shape of the color curve

The color curve is a tool to shift the focus of the color distribution on the color map. By default, the color curve is linear, i.e. the colors on the color map are distributed evenly. If you shift the curve to the left or right, the distribution becomes non-linear. The slope of the color curve increases or decreases. One end of the color palette then covers a large amount of results, while the other end distributes several colors over a relatively small result range.

The color curve shape can be set numerically or graphically.

To set the color curve shape graphically using the slider

- ▶ Select and drag the color curve shape slider (indicated by a gray box in the middle of the color curve) to the left or right. The area beneath the slider is focussed, i.e. more colors are distributed there.



To set the color curve shape numerically

- ▶ In the "Shape" field, enter a value to change the shape of the curve:
 - A negative value (-1 to <0) focusses the lower values
 - 0 defines a linear distribution
 - A positive value (>0 to 1) focusses the higher values

7.3.3.3 How to Copy Traces

You can copy the trace settings from one trace to another in the "Copy Trace" tab of the "Traces" dialog box.

- ▶ Select the "Source" trace and then the button for the "Copy to" trace.

Remote command:

`TRACe<n>:COPY` on page 913

7.4 Marker Usage

Markers help you analyze your measurement results by determining particular values in the diagram. Thus you can extract numeric values from a graphical display both in the time and frequency domain. In addition to basic markers, sophisticated marker functions are provided for special results such as noise or demodulation.



Markers in Spectrogram Displays

In the spectrogram result display, you can activate up to 16 markers or delta markers at the same time. Each marker can be assigned to a different frame. Therefore, in addition to the frequency you also define the frame number when activating a new marker. If no frame number is specified, the marker is positioned on the currently selected frame. All markers are visible that are positioned on a visible frame.

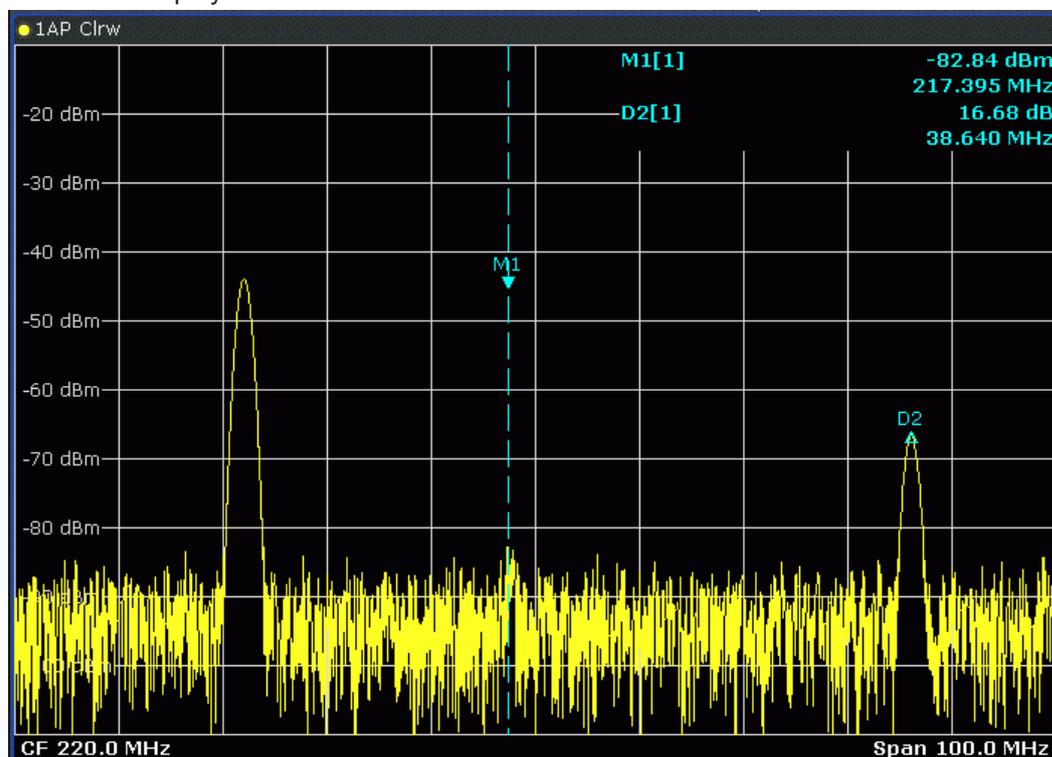
- [Basics on Markers and Marker Functions](#).....483
- [Marker Configuration](#).....493
- [Marker Function Configuration](#).....507
- [How to Work With Markers](#)..... 519
- [Measurement Example: Measuring Harmonics Using Marker Functions](#)..... 522

7.4.1 Basics on Markers and Marker Functions

Some background knowledge on marker settings and functions is provided here for a better understanding of the required configuration settings.

Markers are used to mark points on traces, to read out measurement results and to select a display section quickly. R&S FSW provides 16 markers per display window. In the Spectrum application, the same markers are displayed in all windows.

- The easiest way to work with markers is using the touch screen. Simply drag the marker and drop it at the required position. When a marker label is selected, a vertical line is displayed which indicates the marker's current x-value.



- Alternatively, change the position of the selected marker using the rotary knob. By default, the marker is moved from one pixel to the next. If you need to position the marker more precisely, change the step size to move from one sweep point to the next (General Marker Setting).
- You can also set an active marker to a new position by defining its x-position numerically. When you select the softkey for a marker, an edit dialog box is displayed.
- The most commonly required marker settings and functions are also available as softkeys or via the context menu. Tap the marker on the touch screen and hold your finger for about 2 seconds until the context menu is opened, then select the required entry.
- Softkeys for active markers (displayed on the screen) are highlighted blue. The softkey for the currently selected marker (for which functions are performed) is highlighted orange.
- To set individual markers very quickly, use the softkeys in the "Marker" menu.
- To set up several markers at once, use the "Marker" dialog box.
- To position the selected marker to a special value, use the softkeys in the "Marker To" menu.
- To determine more sophisticated marker results, use the special functions in the "Marker Function" dialog box.

In addition to basic markers, sophisticated marker functions are provided for special results such as noise or demodulation.

• Marker Types	484
• Activating Markers	485
• Marker Results	485
• Searching for Signal Peaks	486
• Performing a Highly Accurate Frequency Measurement (Signal Count)	488
• Defining a Fixed Reference Marker	488
• Measuring Noise Density	488
• Measuring Phase Noise	490
• Measuring Characteristic Bandwidths (n dB Down Marker)	490
• Measuring the Power in a Channel (Band)	491
• Demodulating Marker Values and Providing Audio Output	492

7.4.1.1 Marker Types

All markers can be used either as normal markers or delta markers. A normal marker indicates the absolute signal value at the defined position in the diagram. A delta marker indicates the value of the marker relative to the specified reference marker (by default marker 1).

In addition, special functions can be assigned to the individual markers. The availability of special marker functions depends on whether the measurement is performed in the frequency or time domain.

Temporary markers are used in addition to the markers and delta markers to analyze the measurement results for special marker functions. They disappear when the associated function is deactivated.

7.4.1.2 Activating Markers

Only active markers are displayed in the diagram and in the marker table. Active markers are indicated by a highlighted softkey.

By default, marker 1 is active and positioned on the maximum value (peak) of trace 1 as a normal marker. If several traces are displayed, the marker is set to the maximum value of the trace which has the lowest number and is not frozen (View mode). The next marker to be activated is set to the frequency of the next lower level (next peak) as a delta marker; its value is indicated as an offset to marker 1.

A marker can only be activated when at least one trace in the corresponding window is visible. If a trace is switched off, the corresponding markers and marker functions are also deactivated. If the trace is switched on again, the markers along with coupled functions are restored to their original positions, provided the markers have not been used on another trace.

7.4.1.3 Marker Results

Normal markers point to a sweep point on the time or frequency axis and display the associated numeric value for that sweep point. Delta markers indicate an offset between the level at the delta marker position and the level at the position of the assigned reference marker, in dB. Signal count markers determine the frequency of a signal at the marker position very accurately.

The results can be displayed directly within the diagram area or in a separate table. By default, the first two active markers are displayed in the diagram area. If more markers are activated, the results are displayed in a marker table.

Marker information in diagram area

By default, the results of the last two markers or delta markers that were activated are displayed in the diagram area.

D2[1]	-21.90 dB
	-3.9180 GHz
M1[1]	-25.87 dBm
	13.1970 GHz

The following information is displayed there:

- The marker type (M for normal, D for delta, or special function name)
- The marker number (1 to 16)
- The assigned trace number in square brackets []
- The marker value on the y-axis, or the result of the marker function
- The marker position on the x-axis

For n dB down markers, additional information is displayed, see [chapter 7.4.1.9, "Measuring Characteristic Bandwidths \(n dB Down Marker\)"](#), on page 490.

Marker information in marker table

In addition to the marker information displayed within the diagram area, a separate marker table may be displayed beneath the diagram. This table provides the following information for all active markers:

Type	Marker type: N (normal), D (delta), T (temporary, internal) and number
Ref	Reference marker for delta markers
Trc	Trace to which the marker is assigned
X-value	X-value of the marker
Y-value	Y-value of the marker
Function	Activated marker or measurement function
Function Result	Result of the active marker or measurement function

7.4.1.4 Searching for Signal Peaks

A common task in spectrum analysis is determining peak values, i.e. maximum or minimum signal levels. The R&S FSW provides various peak search functions and applications:

- Setting a marker to a peak value once (Peak Search)
- Searching for a peak value within a restricted search area (Search Limits)
- Creating a marker table with all or a defined number of peak values for one sweep (Marker Peak List)
- Updating the marker position to the current peak value automatically after each sweep (Auto Peak Search)
- Creating a fixed reference marker at the current peak value of a trace (Peak Search)

Peak search limits

The peak search can be restricted to a search area. The search area is defined by limit lines which are also indicated in the diagram. In addition, a minimum value (threshold) can be defined as a further search condition.

When is a peak a peak? - Peak excursion

During a peak search, for example when a marker peak table is displayed, noise values may be detected as a peak if the signal is very flat or does not contain many peaks. Therefore, you can define a relative threshold ("Peak excursion"). The signal level must increase by the threshold value before falling again before a peak is detected. To avoid identifying noise peaks as maxima or minima, enter a peak excursion value that is higher than the difference between the highest and the lowest value measured for the displayed inherent noise.

Effect of peak excursion settings (example)

The following figure shows a trace to be analyzed.

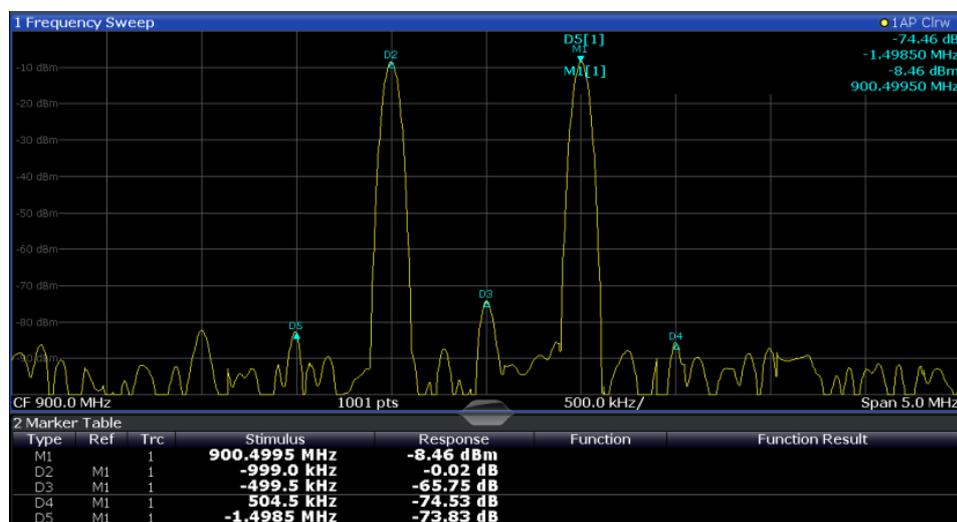


Fig. 7-13: Trace example

The following table lists the peaks as indicated by the marker numbers in the diagram above, as well as the minimum decrease in amplitude to either side of the peak:

Marker #	Min. amplitude decrease to either side of the signal
1	30 dB
2	29.85 dB
3	20 dB
4	10 dB
5	18 dB

In order to eliminate the smaller peaks M3, M4 and M5 in the example above, a peak excursion of at least 20 dB is required. In this case, the amplitude must rise at least 20 dB before falling again before a peak is detected.

Marker peak list

The marker peak list determines the frequencies and levels of peaks in the spectrum. It is updated automatically after each sweep. How many peaks are displayed can be defined, as well as the sort order. In addition, the detected peaks can be indicated in the diagram. The peak list can also be exported to a file for analysis in an external application.

Automatic peak search

A peak search can be repeated automatically after each sweep in order to keep the maximum value as the reference point for a phase noise measurement. This is useful to track a drifting source. The delta marker 2, which shows the phase noise measure-

ment result, keeps the delta frequency value. Therefore the phase noise measurement leads to reliable results in a certain offset although the source is drifting.

Using a peak as a fixed reference marker

Some results are analyzed in relation to a peak value, for example a carrier frequency level. In this case, the maximum level can be determined by an initial peak search and then be used as a reference point for further measurement results.

7.4.1.5 Performing a Highly Accurate Frequency Measurement (Signal Count)

A normal marker determines the position of the point on the trace and indicates the signal frequency at this position. The trace, however, contains only a limited number of points. Depending on the selected span, each trace point may contain many measurement values. Thus, the frequency resolution of each trace point is limited (see also [chapter 6.5.1.8, "How Much Data is Measured: Sweep Points and Sweep Count"](#), on page 407). Frequency resolution is further restricted by the RBW and sweep time settings.

In order to determine the frequency of a signal point accurately without changing the sweep settings, the R&S FSW is equipped with a signal counter. The signal counter sets the RF to the current marker position, then counts the zero crossings of the IF (thus the term signal *counter*) and derives the precise frequency value.

Signal counting can be performed explicitly at the current marker position ("Signal Count" marker function), or implicitly by the R&S FSW for certain functions.

Signal counting is only possible while the instrument is not sweeping. Thus, to perform a signal count for a marker, the sweep is stopped at the marker position. The frequency is determined with the desired resolution and then the sweep is allowed to continue.

7.4.1.6 Defining a Fixed Reference Marker

Instead of using a reference marker that may vary its position depending on the measurement results, a fixed reference marker can be defined for trace analysis. Once positioned, the reference marker does not move during subsequent sweeps unless you explicitly move it manually.

7.4.1.7 Measuring Noise Density

Using the noise measurement marker function, the noise power density is measured at the position of the marker. In the time domain mode, all points of the trace are used to determine the noise power density. When measurements are performed in the frequency domain, two points to the right and left of the marker are used for the measurement to obtain a stable result.

Result display

Noise density is the noise referred to a bandwidth of 1 Hz. With logarithmic amplitude units (dBm, dBmV, dBm μ V, dB μ A), the noise power density is output in dBm/Hz, i.e. as

level in 1 Hz bandwidth with reference to 1 mW. With linear amplitude units (V, A, W), the noise voltage density is analyzed in $\mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$, the noise current density in $\mu\text{A}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ or the noise power density in $\mu\text{W}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$.

The result is indicated as the **function result in the Marker Table**.

Prerequisite settings

The following settings have to be made to obtain correct values:

- Detector: Sample or RMS
- Video bandwidth:
 - ≤ 0.1 resolution bandwidth with sample detector
 - ≥ 3 x resolution bandwidth with RMS detector
- Trace averaging:

In the default setting, the R&S FSW uses the sample detector for the noise function. With the sample detector, the trace can additionally be set to "Average" mode to stabilize the measured values. When the RMS detector is used, trace averaging should not be used since in this case it produces too low noise levels which cannot be corrected. Instead, the sweep time can be increased to obtain stable measurement results.

Correction factors

The R&S FSW uses the following correction factors to analyze the noise density from the marker level:

- Since the noise power is indicated with reference to 1 Hz bandwidth, the bandwidth correction value is deducted from the marker level. It is $10 \times \lg(1 \text{ Hz}/\text{BW}_{\text{Noise}})$, where BW_{Noise} is the noise or power bandwidth of the set resolution filter (RBW).
- RMS detector: With the exception of bandwidth correction, no further corrections are required since this detector already indicates the power for each point of the trace.
- Sample detector: As a result of video filter averaging and trace averaging, 1.05 dB is added to the marker level. This is the difference between the average value and the RMS value of white noise. With a logarithmic level axis, 1.45 dB is added additionally. Logarithmic averaging is thus fully taken into account which yields a value that is 1.45 dB lower than that of linear averaging.
- To allow a more stable noise display the adjacent (symmetric to the measurement frequency) points of the trace are averaged.
- For span > 0, the measured values are averaged versus time (after a sweep).



The R&S FSW noise figure can be calculated from the measured power density level. It is calculated by deducting the set RF attenuation (RF Att) from the displayed noise level and adding 174 to the result.

7.4.1.8 Measuring Phase Noise

Phase noise is unintentional modulation of a carrier; it creates frequencies next to the carrier frequency. A phase noise measurement consists of noise density measurements at defined offsets from the carrier; the results are given in relation to the carrier level (dBc). The phase noise marker function measures the noise power at the delta markers referred to 1 Hz bandwidth. Marker 1 is used as the reference for the phase noise measurement. By default, the current frequency and level of marker 1 are used as the fixed reference marker. However, a peak search can be started to use the current signal peak as the reference point, or a reference point can be defined manually.

Since the reference point is fixed, the reference level or the center frequency can be set so that the carrier is outside the displayed frequency range after phase noise measurement is started. Or a notch filter can be switched on to suppress the carrier.

Alternatively, the reference point can be determined automatically by a peak search after each sweep. This function can be used to track a drifting source during a phase noise measurement. The delta marker 2, which shows the phase noise measurement result, keeps the delta frequency value. Therefore the phase noise measurement leads to reliable results in a certain offset although the source is drifting. Only if the marker 2 reaches the border of the span, the delta marker value is adjusted to be within the span. In these cases, select a larger span.

The result of the phase noise measurement is the difference in level between the reference point and the noise power density. It is indicated as the function result of the phase noise marker in the Marker Table.

The sample detector is automatically used and the video bandwidth set to 0.1 times the resolution bandwidth (RBW). The two settings are taken into account in the correction values used for the noise power measurement. To obtain stable results, two pixels on the right and the left of the delta marker position are taken for the measurement. The procedure for determining the noise power is identical to the method used for the noise power measurement (see [chapter 7.4.1.7, "Measuring Noise Density"](#), on page 488).

7.4.1.9 Measuring Characteristic Bandwidths (n dB Down Marker)

When characterizing the shape of a signal, the bandwidth at a specified offset from its peak level is often of interest. The offset is specified as a relative decrease in amplitude of n dB. In order to measure this bandwidth, you could use several markers and delta markers and determine the bandwidth manually. However, using the n dB down marker function makes the task very simple and quick.

The n dB down marker function uses the current value of marker 1 as the reference point. It activates two temporary markers T1 and T2 located on the signal, whose level is n dB below the level of the reference point. Marker T1 is placed to the left and marker T2 to the right of the reference marker. The default setting for n is 3 dB, but it can be changed.

If a positive offset is entered, the markers T1 and T2 are placed below the active reference point. If a negative value is entered (for example for notch filter measurements), the markers T1 and T2 are placed above the active reference point.

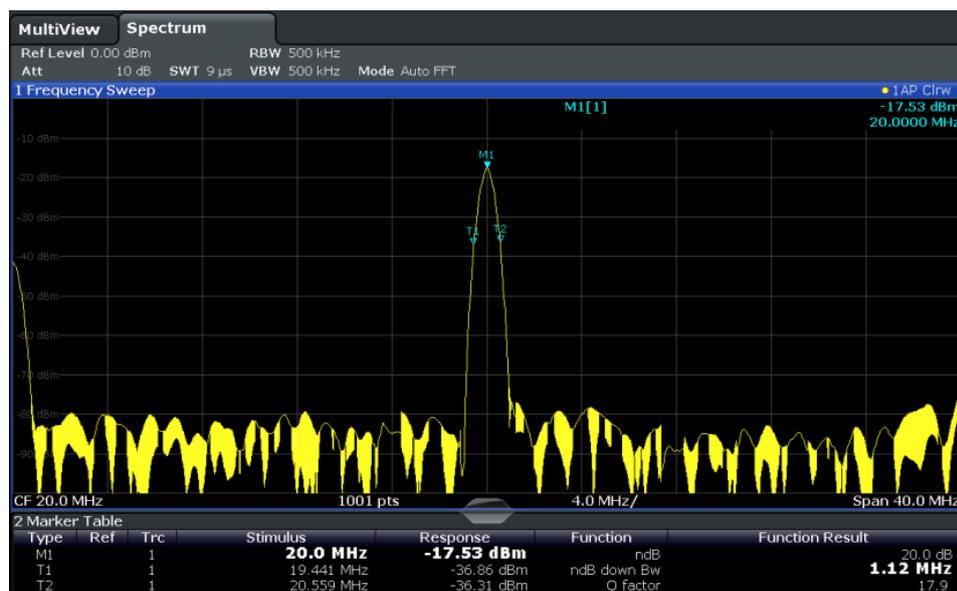


Fig. 7-14: n dB down marker function

The following marker function results are displayed:

Table 7-4: n dB down marker function results

Label	Description
M1	Current position and level of marker 1
ndB	Offset value (n dB down)
ndB down Bw / PWid	Determined bandwidth or pulse width (zero span) at the offset
Q-factor	Quality factor of the determined bandwidth (characteristic of damping or resonance)
T1, T2	Current position and level of the temporary markers

If the required position for the temporary markers cannot be determined uniquely, for example due to noise, dashes are displayed as a result.

7.4.1.10 Measuring the Power in a Channel (Band)

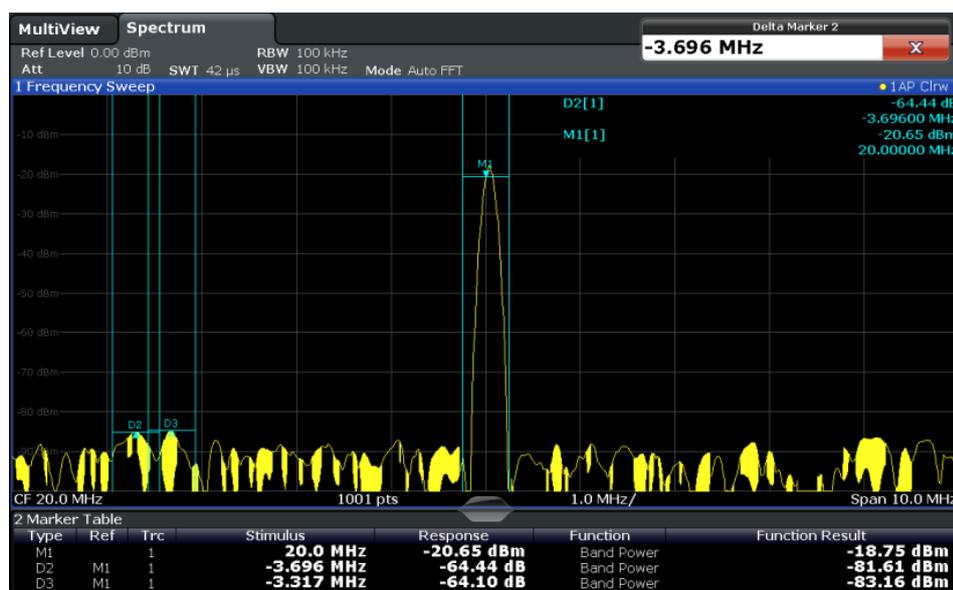
When you want to determine the noise power in a transmission channel, you could use a noise marker and multiply the result with the channel bandwidth. However, the results would only be accurate for flat noise.

Band power markers allow you to measure the integrated power for a defined span (band) around a marker (similar to ACP measurements). By default, 5 % of the current span is used. The span is indicated by limit lines in the diagram. The results can be displayed either as a power (dBm) or density (dBm/Hz) value and are indicated in the marker table for each band power marker.



Band power markers are only available for standard frequency measurements (not zero span) in the Spectrum application.

The entire band must lie within the display. If it is moved out of the display, the result cannot be calculated (indicated by "--" as the "Function Result"). However, the width of the band is maintained so that the band power can be calculated again when it returns to the display.



All markers can be defined as band power markers, each with a different span. When a band power marker is activated, if no marker is active yet, marker 1 is activated. Otherwise, the currently active marker is used as a band power marker (all other marker functions for this marker are deactivated).

If the detector mode for the marker trace is set to "Auto", the RMS detector is used.

7.4.1.11 Demodulating Marker Values and Providing Audio Output

The R&S FSW provides demodulators for AM, FM and PM signals. The demodulation marker function sends the demodulated data at the current marker frequency to the audio output. Thus, a displayed signal can be identified acoustically through the use of the internal loudspeaker or with headphones.

This function is not available for Spectrum Emission Mask measurements.

The sweep stops at the frequency determined by marker 1 for the selected time and the RF signal is demodulated in a bandwidth that corresponds to the RBW. Alternatively, demodulation can be activated continuously, i.e. audio output occurs regardless of the marker position and the marker stop time. For measurements in the time domain (zero span), demodulation is always continuous.

Optionally, a minimum level ("Squelch level") can be defined so that the signal is only demodulated when it exceeds the set level. This is useful during continuous demodulation to avoid listening to noise.

The squelch function activates the video trigger function (see "Video" on page 428) and deactivates any other trigger or gating settings. The squelch level and trigger level are set to the same value. The trigger source in the channel bar is indicated as "SQL" for squelch. The squelch level is indicated by a red line in the diagram.

7.4.2 Marker Configuration

When working with markers, the following configuration settings and functions are available:

- [Marker Settings](#).....493
- [Marker Search Settings and Positioning Functions](#)..... 498

7.4.2.1 Marker Settings

Marker settings can be configured via the MARKER key or in the "Marker" dialog box. To display the "Marker" dialog box, do one of the following:

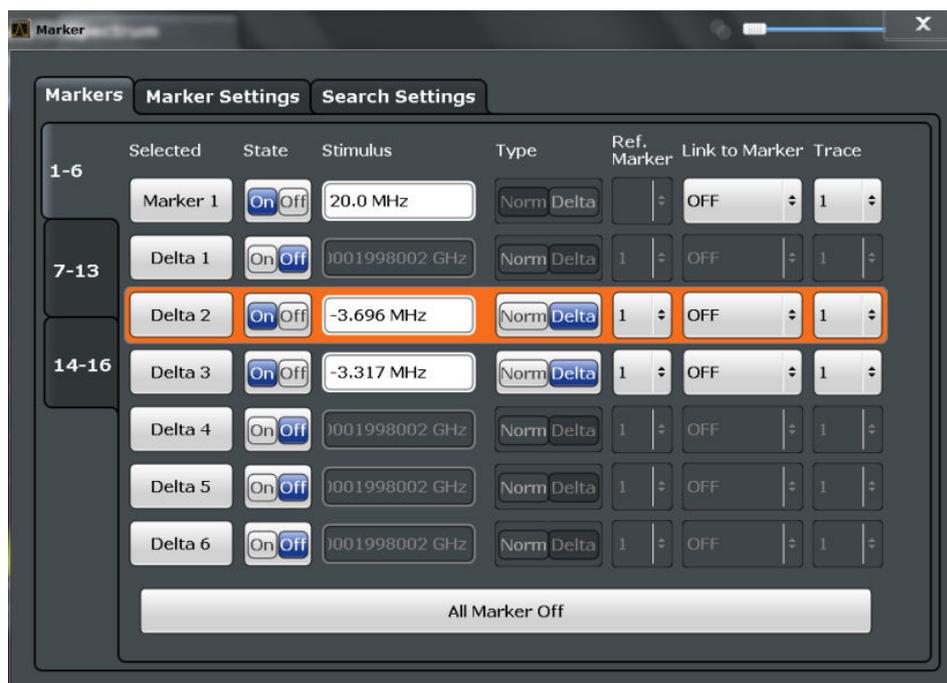
- Press the MKR key, then select the "Marker Config" softkey.
- In the "Overview", select "Analysis", and switch to the vertical "Marker" tab.

The remote commands required to define these settings are described in [chapter 11.8.3.1, "Setting Up Individual Markers"](#), on page 928.

- [Individual Marker Setup](#)..... 493
- [General Marker Settings](#)..... 496

Individual Marker Setup

Up to 17 markers or delta markers can be activated for each window simultaneously. Initial marker setup is performed using the "Marker" dialog box.



The markers are distributed among 3 tabs for a better overview. By default, the first marker is defined as a normal marker, whereas all others are defined as delta markers with reference to the first marker. All markers are assigned to trace 1, but only the first marker is active.

Selected Marker..... 494
 Marker State..... 494
 Marker Position (X-value)..... 495
 Frame (Spectrogram only)..... 495
 Marker Type..... 495
 Reference Marker..... 495
 Linking to Another Marker..... 495
 Assigning the Marker to a Trace..... 496
 Select Marker..... 496
 All Markers Off..... 496

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 932

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>[:STATe] on page 930

Marker Position (X-value)

Defines the position (x-value) of the marker in the diagram.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X](#) on page 932

[CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:X](#) on page 931

Frame (Spectrogram only)

Spectrogram frame the marker is assigned to.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:FRAMe](#) on page 945

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 932

[CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>\[:STATe\]](#) on page 930

Reference Marker

Defines a marker as the reference marker which is used to determine relative analysis results (delta marker values).

If a fixed reference point is configured (see ["Defining a Fixed Reference"](#) on page 497), the reference point ("FXD") can also be selected instead of another marker.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:MREF](#) on page 930

Linking to Another Marker

Links the current marker to the marker selected from the list of active markers. If the x-axis value of the initial marker is changed, the linked marker follows on the same x-position. Linking is off by default.

Using this function you can set two markers on different traces to measure the difference (e.g. between a max hold trace and a min hold trace or between a measurement and a reference trace).

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m1>:LINK:TO:MARKer<m2>](#) on page 931

[CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m1>:LINK:TO:MARKer<m2>](#) on page 929

[CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:LINK](#) on page 929

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 932

Select Marker

Opens a dialog box to select and activate or deactivate one or more markers quickly.



Remote command:

Marker selected via suffix <m> in remote commands.

All Markers Off

Deactivates all markers in one step.

Remote command:

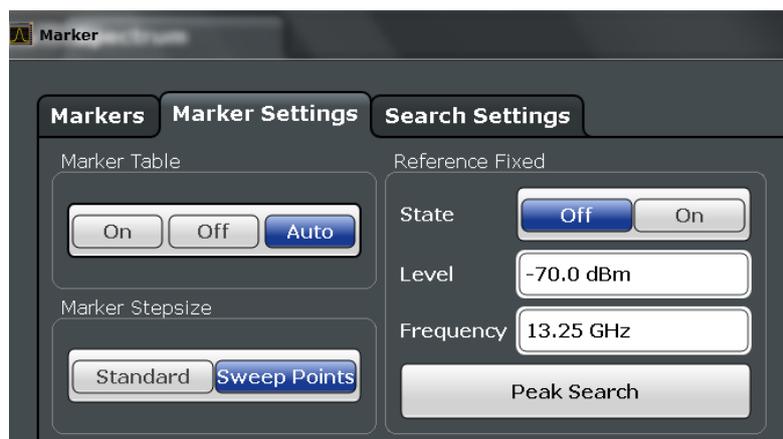
`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:AOFF` on page 931

General Marker Settings

Some general marker settings allow you to influence the marker behavior for all markers.

These settings are located in the "Marker Settings" tab of the "Marker" dialog box. To display this tab, do one of the following:

- Press the MKR key, then select the "Marker Config" softkey.
- In the "Overview", select "Analysis", and switch to the vertical "Marker" tab. Then select the horizontal "Marker Settings" tab.



Marker Table Display	497
Marker Stepsize	497
Defining a Fixed Reference	497

Marker Table Display

Defines how the marker information is displayed.

- "On" Displays the marker information in a table in a separate area beneath the diagram.
- "Off" Displays the marker information within the diagram area.
- "Auto" (Default) Up to two markers are displayed in the diagram area. If more markers are active, the marker table is displayed automatically.

Remote command:

[DISPlay:MTABLE](#) on page 933

Marker Stepsize

Defines the size of the steps that the marker position is moved using the rotary knob.

- "Standard" The marker position is moved from pixel to pixel on the display. This setting is most suitable to move the marker over a larger distance.
- "Sweep Points" The marker position is moved from one sweep point to the next. This setting is required for a very precise positioning if more sweep points are collected than the number of pixels that can be displayed on the screen. It is the default mode.

Remote command:

[CALCulate:MARKer:X:SSIZE](#) on page 933

Defining a Fixed Reference

Instead of using a reference marker that may vary its position depending on the measurement results, a fixed reference marker can be defined for trace analysis.

When you set the "State" to "On", a vertical and a horizontal red display line are displayed, marked as "FXD". The normal marker 1 is activated and set to the peak value of the trace assigned to marker 1, and a delta marker to the next peak. The fixed reference marker is set to the position of marker 1 at the peak value. The delta marker refers to the fixed reference marker.

If activated, the fixed reference marker ("FXD") can also be selected as a "Reference Marker" instead of another marker.

The "Level" and "Frequency" or "Time" settings define the position and value of the reference marker.

Alternatively, a **Peak Search** can be performed to set the current maximum value of the trace assigned to marker 1 as the fixed reference marker.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNction:FIXed[:STATe]` on page 952

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNction:FIXed:RPOint:Y` on page 952

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNction:FIXed:RPOint:X` on page 951

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNction:FIXed:RPOint:MAXimum[:PEAK]` on page 951

7.4.2.2 Marker Search Settings and Positioning Functions

Several functions are available to set the marker to a specific position very quickly and easily, or to use the current marker position to define another characteristic value. In order to determine the required marker position, searches may be performed. The search results can be influenced by special settings.

Most marker positioning functions and the search settings are available in the MKR -> menu.

Search settings are also available via the MARKER key or in the vertical "Marker Config" tab of the "Analysis" dialog box (horizontal "Search Settings" tab).

For more information on searching for signal peaks see [chapter 7.4.1.4, "Searching for Signal Peaks"](#), on page 486.

The remote commands required to define these settings are described in [chapter 11.8.3.4, "Positioning the Marker"](#), on page 937.

- [Marker Search Settings](#).....498
- [Marker Search Settings for Spectrograms](#).....501
- [Positioning Functions](#).....506

Marker Search Settings

Markers are commonly used to determine peak values, i.e. maximum or minimum values, in the measured signal. Configuration settings allow you to influence the peak search results.



For Spectrograms, special marker settings are available, see ["Marker Search Settings for Spectrograms"](#) on page 501.

These settings are available as softkeys in the "Marker To" menu, or in the "Search Settings" tab of the "Marker" dialog box. To display this tab, do one of the following:

- Press the MKR key, then select the "Marker Config" softkey. Then select the horizontal "Search Settings" tab.

- In the "Overview", select "Analysis", and switch to the vertical "Marker Config" tab. Then select the horizontal "Search Settings" tab.



Search Mode for Next Peak..... 499

Exclude LO..... 500

Peak Excursion..... 500

Auto Max / Min Peak Search..... 500

Search Limits..... 500

 L Search Limits (Left / Right)..... 500

 L Search Threshold..... 501

 L Using Zoom Limits..... 501

 L Deactivating All Search Limits..... 501

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:

- CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:MAXimum:LEFT on page 940
- CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:LEFT on page 937
- CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:MAXimum:NEXT on page 940
- CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:NEXT on page 937
- CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:MAXimum:RIGHT on page 940
- CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:RIGHT on page 938
- CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:MINimum:LEFT on page 941
- CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:LEFT on page 938
- CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:MINimum:NEXT on page 941
- CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:NEXT on page 939
- CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:MINimum:RIGHT on page 941
- CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:RIGHT on page 939

Exclude LO

If activated, restricts the frequency range for the marker search functions.

- "ON" The minimum frequency included in the peak search range is $\geq 5 \times$ resolution bandwidth (RBW).
 Due to the interference by the first local oscillator to the first intermediate frequency at the input mixer, the LO is represented as a signal at 0 Hz. To avoid the peak marker jumping to the LO signal at 0 Hz, this frequency is excluded from the peak search.
- "OFF" No restriction to the search range. The frequency 0 Hz is included in the marker search functions.

Remote command:

`CALCulate:MARKer:LOEXclude` on page 934

Peak Excursion

Defines the minimum level value by which a signal must rise or fall so that it will be identified as a maximum or a minimum by the search functions.

Entries from 0 dB to 80 dB are allowed; the resolution is 0.1 dB. The default setting for the peak excursion is 6 dB.

For more information see [chapter 7.4.1.4, "Searching for Signal Peaks"](#), on page 486.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer:PEXCursion` on page 934

Auto Max / Min Peak Search

If activated, a maximum or minimum peak search is performed automatically for marker 1 after each sweep.

For spectrogram displays, define which frame the peak is to be searched in.

For EMI measurements, these functions are not available; use [Automatic Peak Search](#) instead (see [chapter 5.13.4.2, "EMI Final Measurement Configuration"](#), on page 302).

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:AUTO` on page 937

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:AUTO` on page 938

Search Limits

The search results can be restricted by limiting the search area or adding search conditions.

Search Limits (Left / Right) ← Search Limits

If activated, limit lines are defined and displayed for the search. Only results within the limited search range are considered.

For details on limit lines for searches see ["Peak search limits"](#) on page 486.

Remote command:

`CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits[:STATe]` on page 935

`CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits:LEFT` on page 935

`CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits:RIGHT` on page 935

Search Threshold ← Search Limits

Defines an absolute threshold as an additional condition for the peak search. Only peaks that exceed the threshold are detected.

Remote command:

`CALCulate:THReshold` on page 936

Using Zoom Limits ← Search Limits

If activated, the peak search is restricted to the active zoom area defined for a single zoom (see "Single Zoom" on page 448).

Remote command:

`CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits:ZOOM[:STATe]` on page 936

Deactivating All Search Limits ← Search Limits

Deactivates the search range limits.

Remote command:

`CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits[:STATe]` on page 935

`CALCulate:THReshold:STATe` on page 936

Marker Search Settings for Spectrograms

Spectrograms show not only the current sweep results, but also the sweep history. Thus, when searching for peaks, you must define the search settings within a single time frame (x-direction) and within several time frames (y-direction).

These settings are only available for spectrogram displays.

These settings are available in the "Search Settings" tab of the "Marker" dialog box. To display this tab, do one of the following:

- Press the MKR key, then select the "Marker Config" softkey. Then select the horizontal "Search Settings" tab.
- In the "Overview", select "Analysis", and switch to the vertical "Marker Config" tab. Then select the horizontal "Search Settings" tab.



Search Mode for Next Peak in X Direction.....	502
Search Mode for Next Peak in Y Direction.....	502
Marker Search Type.....	503
Marker Search Area.....	504
Exclude LO.....	504
Peak Excursion.....	505
Auto Max / Min Peak Search.....	505
Search Limits.....	505
L Search Limits (Left / Right).....	505
L Search Threshold.....	505
L Using Zoom Limits.....	505
L Deactivating All Search Limits.....	506

Search Mode for Next Peak in X Direction

Selects the search mode for the next peak search within the currently selected frame.

"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:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:LEFT` on page 937

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:NEXT` on page 937

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:RIGHT` on page 938

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:LEFT` on page 938

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:NEXT` on page 939

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:RIGHT` on page 939

Search Mode for Next Peak in Y Direction

Selects the search mode for the next peak search within all frames at the current marker position.

"Up"	Determines the next maximum/minimum above the current peak (in more recent frames).
"Absolute"	Determines the next maximum/minimum above or below the current peak (in all frames).

"Down" Determines the next maximum/minimum below the current peak (in older frames).

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:Y:MAXimum:ABOVe`

on page 946

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:Y:MAXimum:ABOVe`

on page 949

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:Y:MAXimum:BELOW`

on page 946

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:Y:MAXimum:BELOW`

on page 949

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:Y:MAXimum:NEXT`

on page 946

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:Y:MAXimum:NEXT`

on page 950

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:Y:MINimum:ABOVe`

on page 947

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:Y:MINimum:ABOVe`

on page 950

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:Y:MINimum:BELOW`

on page 947

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:Y:MINimum:BELOW`

on page 950

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:Y:MINimum:NEXT`

on page 947

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:Y:MINimum:NEXT`

on page 951

Marker Search Type

Defines the type of search to be performed in the spectrogram.

"X-Search" Searches only within the currently selected frame.

"Y-Search" Searches within all frames but only at the current marker position.

"XY-Search" Searches in all frames at all positions.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:XY:MAXimum[:PEAK]`
on page 945

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:XY:MAXimum[:PEAK]`
on page 949

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:XY:MINimum[:PEAK]`
on page 945

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:XY:MINimum[:PEAK]`
on page 949

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:Y:MAXimum[:PEAK]`
on page 946

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:Y:MAXimum[:PEAK]`
on page 950

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:Y:MINimum[:PEAK]`
on page 947

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:Y:MINimum[:PEAK]`
on page 951

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum[:PEAK]` on page 938

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum[:PEAK]` on page 940

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum[:PEAK]` on page 939

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum[:PEAK]` on page 941

Marker Search Area

Defines which frames the search is performed in.

"Visible" Only the visible frames are searched.

"Memory" All frames stored in the memory are searched.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer:SGRam|SPECTrogram:SARea` on page 945

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:SARea` on page 949

Exclude LO

If activated, restricts the frequency range for the marker search functions.

"ON" The minimum frequency included in the peak search range is $\geq 5 \times$ resolution bandwidth (RBW).
Due to the interference by the first local oscillator to the first intermediate frequency at the input mixer, the LO is represented as a signal at 0 Hz. To avoid the peak marker jumping to the LO signal at 0 Hz, this frequency is excluded from the peak search.

"OFF" No restriction to the search range. The frequency 0 Hz is included in the marker search functions.

Remote command:

`CALCulate:MARKer:LOEXclude` on page 934

Peak Excursion

Defines the minimum level value by which a signal must rise or fall so that it will be identified as a maximum or a minimum by the search functions.

Entries from 0 dB to 80 dB are allowed; the resolution is 0.1 dB. The default setting for the peak excursion is 6 dB.

For more information see [chapter 7.4.1.4, "Searching for Signal Peaks"](#), on page 486.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer:PEXCursion` on page 934

Auto Max / Min Peak Search

If activated, a maximum or minimum peak search is performed automatically for marker 1 after each sweep.

For spectrogram displays, define which frame the peak is to be searched in.

For EMI measurements, these functions are not available; use [Automatic Peak Search](#) instead (see [chapter 5.13.4.2, "EMI Final Measurement Configuration"](#), on page 302).

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:AUTO` on page 937

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:AUTO` on page 938

Search Limits

The search results can be restricted by limiting the search area or adding search conditions.

Search Limits (Left / Right) ← Search Limits

If activated, limit lines are defined and displayed for the search. Only results within the limited search range are considered.

For details on limit lines for searches see ["Peak search limits"](#) on page 486.

Remote command:

`CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits[:STATe]` on page 935

`CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits:LEFT` on page 935

`CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits:RIGHT` on page 935

Search Threshold ← Search Limits

Defines an absolute threshold as an additional condition for the peak search. Only peaks that exceed the threshold are detected.

Remote command:

`CALCulate:THReshold` on page 936

Using Zoom Limits ← Search Limits

If activated, the peak search is restricted to the active zoom area defined for a single zoom (see ["Single Zoom"](#) on page 448).

Remote command:

`CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits:ZOOM[:STATe]` on page 936

Deactivating All Search Limits ← Search Limits

Deactivates the search range limits.

Remote command:

`CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits[:STATe]` on page 935

`CALCulate:THReshold:STATe` on page 936

Positioning Functions

The following functions set the currently selected marker to the result of a peak search or set other characteristic values to the current marker value. These functions are available as softkeys in the "Marker To" menu, which is displayed when you press the MKR -> key.

Peak Search.....	506
Search Next Peak.....	506
Search Minimum.....	506
Search Next Minimum.....	506
Center Frequency = Marker Frequency.....	507
Reference Level = Marker Level.....	507

Peak Search

Sets the selected marker/delta marker to the maximum of the trace. If no marker is active, marker 1 is activated.

For spectrogram displays, define which frame the peak is to be searched in.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum[:PEAK]` on page 938

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum[:PEAK]` on page 940

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.

For spectrogram displays, define which frame the next peak is to be searched in.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:NEXT` on page 937

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum:NEXT` on page 940

Search Minimum

Sets the selected marker/delta marker to the minimum of the trace. If no marker is active, marker 1 is activated.

For spectrogram displays, define which frame the minimum is to be searched in.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum[:PEAK]` on page 939

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum[:PEAK]` on page 941

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.

For spectrogram displays, define which frame the next minimum is to be searched in.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:NEXT](#) on page 939

[CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:MINimum:NEXT](#) on page 941

Center Frequency = Marker Frequency

Sets the center frequency to the selected marker or delta marker frequency. A peak can thus be set as center frequency, for example to analyze it in detail with a smaller span.

This function is not available for zero span measurements.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:CENTer](#) on page 830

Reference Level = Marker Level

Sets the reference level to the selected marker level.

Remote command:

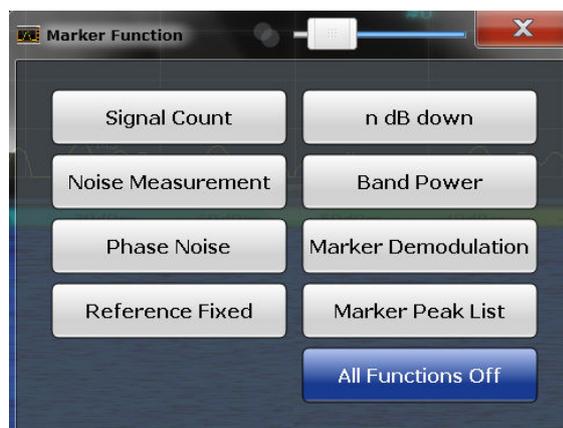
[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:REFerence](#) on page 844

7.4.3 Marker Function Configuration

Special marker functions can be selected via the "Marker Function" dialog box.

To display this dialog box, do one of the following:

- Press the MKR FUNC key, then select the "Select Marker Function" softkey.
- In the "Overview", select "Analysis", and switch to the vertical "Marker Function Config" tab.



The remote commands required to define these settings are described in [chapter 11.8.3, "Working with Markers"](#), on page 928.

- [Precise Frequency \(Signal Count\) Marker](#)..... 508
- [Noise Measurement Marker](#)..... 509
- [Phase Noise Measurement Marker](#)..... 510
- [n dB Down Marker](#)..... 512
- [Reference Fixed](#)..... 513

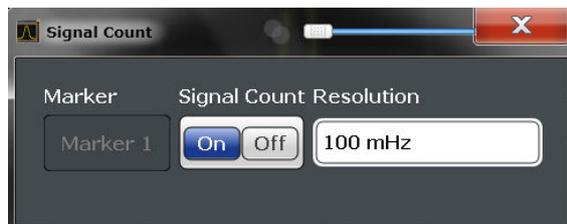
- [Band Power Marker](#)..... 514
- [Marker Demodulation](#)..... 515
- [Marker Peak List Configuration](#)..... 517
- [Deactivating All Marker Functions](#)..... 519

7.4.3.1 Precise Frequency (Signal Count) Marker

A special marker can be used to determine a particular frequency or time in a measured signal very accurately. Signal counters are configured in the "Signal Count Config" dialog box.

To display the "Signal Count Config" dialog box, do one of the following:

- Press the MKR FUNC key, then select the "Select Marker Function" softkey. Then select the "Signal Count" button. Select the "Signal Count Config" softkey.
- In the "Overview", select "Analysis", and switch to the vertical "Marker Function Config" tab. Then select the "Signal Count" button. Select the "Signal Count Config" softkey.



For details see [chapter 7.4.1.5, "Performing a Highly Accurate Frequency Measurement \(Signal Count\)"](#), on page 488. A measurement example is described in [chapter 5.2.2.2, "Measuring the Signal Frequency Using the Signal Counter"](#), on page 119.



Signal counters are not available for measurements on I/Q-based data.

- [Signal Count Marker State](#)..... 508
- [Resolution](#)..... 508

Signal Count Marker State

Activates or deactivates the special signal count marker function.

When activated, the sweep stops at the reference marker until the signal counter has delivered a result.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:COUNT` on page 963

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:COUNT:FREquency?` on page 964

Resolution

Defines the resolution with which the signal is analyzed around the reference marker 1.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:COUNT:RESolution` on page 964

7.4.3.2 Noise Measurement Marker

For each of the 16 markers noise measurement can be activated. Noise measurement markers are configured in the "Noise Measurement Config" dialog box, using the "Noise Measurement" function.

The individual marker settings correspond to those defined in the "Marker" dialog box (see "Individual Marker Setup" on page 493). Any settings to the marker state or type changed in the "Marker Function" dialog box are also changed in the "Marker" dialog box and vice versa.

To display the "Noise Measurement Config" dialog box, do one of the following:

- Press the MKR FUNC key, then select the "Select Marker Function" softkey. Then select the "Noise Measurement" button. Select the "Noise Meas Config" softkey.
- In the "Overview", select "Analysis", and switch to the vertical "Marker Function Config" tab. Then select the "Noise Measurement" button. Select the "Noise Meas Config" softkey.



For details see [chapter 7.4.1.7, "Measuring Noise Density"](#), on page 488.

Marker State	510
Marker Type	510
Noise Measurement State	510
Switching All Noise Measurements Off	510

Marker State

Activates or deactivates the marker in the diagram.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>\[:STATe\]](#) on page 932

[CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>\[:STATe\]](#) on page 930

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 932

[CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>\[:STATe\]](#) on page 930

Noise Measurement State

Activates or deactivates noise measurement for the marker in the diagram.

This function is only available for normal markers.

If activated, the marker displays the noise power density measured at the position of the marker.

For details see [chapter 7.4.1.7, "Measuring Noise Density"](#), on page 488.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:NOISe\[:STATe\]](#) on page 956

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:NOISe:RESult?](#) on page 956

Switching All Noise Measurements Off

Deactivates noise measurement for all markers.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:NOISe\[:STATe\]](#) on page 956

7.4.3.3 Phase Noise Measurement Marker

For each of the 16 markers phase noise measurement can be activated. Phase noise measurement markers are configured in the "Phase Noise Config" dialog box, using the "Phase Noise" function.

The individual marker settings correspond to those defined in the "Marker" dialog box. Any settings to the marker state or type changed in the "Marker Function" dialog box are also changed in the "Marker" dialog box and vice versa.

To display the "Phase Noise Config" dialog box, do one of the following:

- Press the MKR FUNC key, then select the "Select Marker Function" softkey. Then select the "Phase Noise" button. Select the "Phase Noise Config" softkey.
- In the "Overview", select "Analysis", and switch to the vertical "Marker Function Config" tab. Then select the "Phase Noise" button. Select the "Phase Noise Config" softkey.



For more information see [chapter 7.4.1.8, "Measuring Phase Noise"](#), on page 490.

[Phase Noise Measurement State](#)..... 511

[Defining a Reference Point](#)..... 511

[Switching All Phase Noise Measurements Off](#)..... 512

Phase Noise Measurement State

Activates or deactivates phase noise measurement for the reference point in the diagram.

This function is only available for delta markers.

If activated, the delta markers display the phase noise measured at defined offsets from the reference position.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNction:PNOise[:STATe]` on page 957

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNction:PNOise:RESult?` on page 957

Defining a Reference Point

Instead of using marker 1 as the reference marker, a fixed reference marker can be defined for phase noise measurement.

The "Level" and "Frequency" or "Time" settings define the position and value of the reference point.

Alternatively, a **Peak Search** can be performed to set the maximum value of the selected trace as the reference point.

If "Automatic Peak Search" is activated, a peak search is started automatically after each sweep and the result is used as the reference point.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNction:FIXed:RPOint:Y` on page 952

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNction:FIXed:RPOint:X` on page 951

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNction:FIXed:RPOint:MAXimum[:PEAK]` on page 951

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNction:PNOise:AUTO` on page 957

Switching All Phase Noise Measurements Off

Deactivates phase noise measurement for all markers.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNction:PNOise[:STATe]` on page 957

7.4.3.4 n dB Down Marker

A special marker can be defined to determine a characteristic bandwidth or time span in a measured signal. n dB down markers are configured in the "N dB Down Config" dialog box, using the "n dB down" function.

To display the "N dB Down Config" dialog box, do one of the following:

- Press the MKR FUNC key, then select the "Select Marker Function" softkey. Then select the "n dB down" button. Select the "N dB Down Config" softkey.
- In the "Overview", select "Analysis", and switch to the vertical "Marker Function Config" tab. Then select the "n dB down" button. Select the "N dB Down Config" softkey.



For details see [chapter 7.4.1.9, "Measuring Characteristic Bandwidths \(n dB Down Marker\)"](#), on page 490.

[n dB down Marker State](#).....513

[n dB down Delta Value](#).....513

n dB down Marker State

Activates or deactivates the special n dB down marker function.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:NDBDown:STATe` on page 962

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:NDBDown:RESult?` on page 962

n dB down Delta Value

Defines the delta level from the reference marker 1 used to determine the bandwidth or time span.

Remote command:

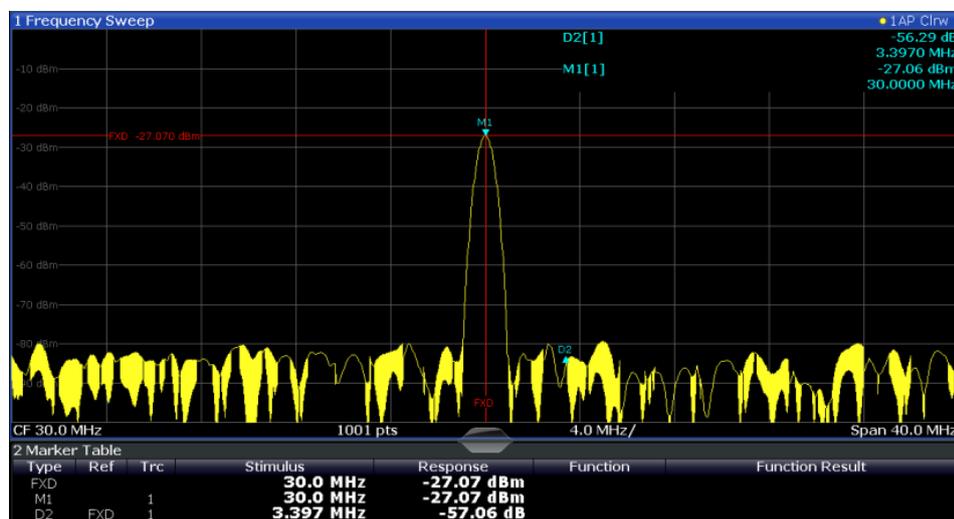
`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:NDBDown:FREQuency?` on page 961

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:NDBDown:TIME?` on page 963

7.4.3.5 Reference Fixed

Instead of using a reference marker that may vary its position depending on the measurement results, a fixed reference marker can be defined for trace analysis. Once positioned, the reference marker does not move during subsequent sweeps unless you explicitly move it manually.

When you select this marker function, a vertical and a horizontal red display line are displayed, marked as "FXD". A normal marker is activated and set to the peak value and a delta marker to the next peak. The fixed reference marker is set to the position of the normal marker at the peak value. The delta marker refers to the fixed reference marker.



You can move the position of the fixed reference marker graphically by dragging the display lines, or numerically by entering values for the marker position and level.

For more information see [chapter 7.4.1.6, "Defining a Fixed Reference Marker"](#), on page 488.

7.4.3.6 Band Power Marker

For each of the 16 markers band power measurement can be activated. Band power measurement markers are configured in the "Band Power Config" dialog box, using the "Band Power" function.

The individual marker settings correspond to those defined in the "Marker" dialog box (see "Individual Marker Setup" on page 493). Any settings to the marker state or type changed in the "Marker Function" dialog box are also changed in the "Marker" dialog box and vice versa.

To display the "Band Power Config" dialog box, do one of the following:

- Press the MKR FUNC key, then select the "Select Marker Function" softkey. Then select the "Band Power" button. Select the "Band Power Config" softkey.
- In the "Overview", select "Analysis", and switch to the vertical "Marker Function Config" tab. Then select the "Band Power" button. Select the "Band Power Config" softkey.



For more information see [chapter 7.4.1.10, "Measuring the Power in a Channel \(Band\)"](#), on page 491.

Band Power Measurement State	514
Span	515
Power Mode	515
Switching All Band Power Measurements Off	515

Band Power Measurement State

Activates or deactivates band power measurement for the marker in the diagram.

Band power markers are only available for standard frequency measurements (not zero span) in the Spectrum application.

If activated, the markers display the power or density measured in the band around the current marker position.

For details see [chapter 7.4.1.10, "Measuring the Power in a Channel \(Band\)"](#), on page 491.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:BPowEr[:STATe]` on page 959

Span

Defines the span (band) around the marker for which the power is measured. The span is indicated by lines in the diagram.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:BPowEr:SPAN` on page 959

Power Mode

Defines the mode of the power measurement result.

"Power" The result is an absolute power level displayed in dBm.

"Density" The result is a power level in relation to the bandwidth, displayed in dBm/Hz.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:BPowEr:MODE` on page 958

Switching All Band Power Measurements Off

Deactivates band power measurement for all markers.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:BPowEr[:STATe]` on page 959

7.4.3.7 Marker Demodulation

A special marker can be used to demodulate the signal at a particular position and send the result to the audio output. Marker Demodulation is configured in the "Marker Demod Config" dialog box, using the "Marker Demodulation" function.

To display the "Marker Demod Config" dialog box, do one of the following:

- Press the MKR FUNC key, then select the "Select Marker Function" softkey. Then select the "Marker Demodulation" button. Select the "Marker Demod Config" softkey.
- In the "Overview", select "Analysis", and switch to the vertical "Marker Function Config" tab. Then select the "Marker Demodulation" button. Select the "Marker Demod Config" softkey.



This function is not available for Spectrum Emission Mask measurements or measurements on I/Q-based data.

For details see [chapter 7.4.1.11, "Demodulating Marker Values and Providing Audio Output"](#), on page 492.

Marker Demodulation State	516
Continuous Demodulation	516
Marker Stop Time	516
Modulation	517
Squelch	517
Squelch level	517

Marker Demodulation State

Activates or deactivates the demodulation output.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:DEModulation[:STATe]` on page 966

Continuous Demodulation

If activated, the signal is demodulated continuously (not only at the marker position) and sent to the audio output. This allows you to monitor the frequency range acoustically (assuming the sweep time is long enough).

For zero span and EMI measurements, demodulation is always active continuously.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:DEModulation:CONTInuous` on page 965

Marker Stop Time

Defines how long the sweep is stopped at the marker position to output the demodulated signal.

For zero span measurements, demodulation is always active continuously, regardless of the marker stop time.

For EMI measurements, the duration of the demodulation at each marker position is limited by the dwell time of the EMI measurement marker (see "[Dwell Time](#)" on page 303).

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:DEModulation:HOLDoff` on page 965

Modulation

Defines the demodulation mode for output (AM/FM). The default setting is AM.

Remote command:

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:DEModulation:SElect` on page 965

Squelch

Activates or deactivates the squelch function. If activated, the audible AF is cut off below a defined threshold level. Thus, you avoid hearing noise at the audio output when no signal is available.

The squelch function activates the video trigger function (see "[Video](#)" on page 428) and deactivates any other trigger or gating settings. The squelch level and trigger level are set to the same value.

The trigger source in the channel bar is indicated as "SQL" for squelch. The squelch level is indicated by a red line in the diagram.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]DEMod:SQUelch[:STATe]` on page 966

Squelch level

Defines the level threshold below which the audible AF is cut off if squelching is enabled. The video trigger level is set to the same value.

The squelch level is indicated by a red line in the diagram.

Remote command:

`[SENSe:]DEMod:SQUelch:LEVel` on page 966

7.4.3.8 Marker Peak List Configuration

The marker peak list provides an overview of all marker peaks in the measurement. You can define search and sort criteria to influence the results of the analysis. The general marker search settings also apply to the marker peak list (see "[Marker Search Settings](#)" on page 498).

For more information see [chapter 7.4.1.4, "Searching for Signal Peaks"](#), on page 486.

To display the "Marker Peak List" dialog, do one of the following:

- Press the MKR FUNC key, then select the "Marker Peak List" softkey.
- In the "Overview", select "Analysis", and switch to the vertical "Peak List" tab.



Peak List State.....	518
Sort Mode.....	518
Maximum Number of Peaks.....	518
Peak Excursion.....	518
Displaying Marker Numbers.....	519
Exporting the Peak List.....	519

Peak List State

Activates/deactivates the marker peak list. If activated, the peak list is displayed and the peaks are indicated in the trace display.

For each listed peak the frequency/time ("X-value") and level ("Y-value") values are given.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:FPEaks:STAT](#) on page 955

Sort Mode

Defines whether the peak list is sorted according to the x-values or y-values. In either case the values are sorted in ascending order.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:FPEaks:SORT](#) on page 954

Maximum Number of Peaks

Defines the maximum number of peaks to be determined and displayed.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:FPEaks:LIST:SIZE](#) on page 954

Peak Excursion

Defines the minimum level value by which a signal must rise or fall so that it will be identified as a maximum or a minimum by the search functions.

Entries from 0 dB to 80 dB are allowed; the resolution is 0.1 dB. The default setting for the peak excursion is 6 dB.

For more information see [chapter 7.4.1.4, "Searching for Signal Peaks"](#), on page 486.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer:PEXCursion](#) on page 934

Displaying Marker Numbers

By default, the marker numbers are indicated in the diagram so you can find the peaks from the list. However, for large numbers of peaks the marker numbers may decrease readability; in this case, deactivate the marker number display.

Remote command:

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:FPEaks:ANNotation:LABel\[:STATe\]](#) on page 953

Exporting the Peak List

The peak list can be exported to an ASCII file (.DAT) for analysis in an external application.

Remote command:

[MMEMory:STORe:PEAK](#) on page 1013

[FORMat:DEXPort:DSEPARATOR](#) on page 991

7.4.3.9 Deactivating All Marker Functions

All special marker functions can be deactivated in one step.

Use the "All Functions Off" button in the "Marker Functions" dialog box.

7.4.4 How to Work With Markers

The following step-by-step instructions demonstrate in detail how to work with markers.

- [How to Analyze a Signal Point in Detail](#)..... 519
- [How to Use a Fixed Reference Marker](#)..... 520
- [How to Output the Demodulated Signal Accoustically](#)..... 521

7.4.4.1 How to Analyze a Signal Point in Detail



Step-by-step instructions on working with markers are provided here. For details on individual functions and settings see [chapter 7.4.2.1, "Marker Settings"](#), on page 493.

The remote commands required to perform these tasks are described in [chapter 11.8.3, "Working with Markers"](#), on page 928.

When you need to analyze a characteristic point in the signal in more detail, the following procedure can be helpful:

1. Perform a peak search to determine the characteristic point roughly by pressing the PEAK SEARCH key.

2. If the required signal point is not the maximum, continue the peak search to one of the subsequent maxima or minima:
 - a) Press the MKR -> key.
 - b) Select the "Next Peak" or "Next Min" key.
 - c) If necessary, change the search settings by selecting the "Search Config" softkey.
3. Center the display around the determined signal point by setting the marker value to the center frequency. Select the "Center = Mkr Freq" softkey.
4. Determine the precise frequency of the signal point:
 - a) Select the "Select Marker Function" softkey.
 - b) Select the "Signal Count" button.
 - c) Select the "Signal Count Resolution" softkey.
 - d) Select the resolution depending on how precise the result needs to be.

7.4.4.2 How to Use a Fixed Reference Marker

By default, delta markers refer to marker 1. However, they can also refer to a fixed reference marker.

How to Define and Move a Fixed Reference Marker

1. To display a fixed reference marker, do one of the following:
 - Press the MKR FUNC key, then select the "Reference Fixed" marker function.
 - In the "Marker" dialog box, in the "Reference Fixed" area of the "Marker Config" tab, set the "State" to "On".

A vertical and a horizontal red display line are displayed, marked as "FXD". The normal marker 1 is activated and set to the peak value of the trace assigned to marker 1, and a delta marker to the next peak. The fixed reference marker is set to the position of marker 1 at the peak value.

2. To move the fixed reference marker, do one of the following:
 - Change the "Level" and "Frequency" of the reference point in the "Marker Config" tab of the "Marker" dialog box, . By default, the current peak value of trace 1 is set.
 - Set the fixed reference marker to the current peak value by selecting the "Peak Search" button in the "Marker Config" tab of the "Marker" dialog box.
 - Move the "FXD" display lines that define the position of the fixed reference marker by dragging them on the screen.

How to Assign a Fixed Reference Marker to Delta Markers

1. In the "Marker" dialog box, select the horizontal "Markers" tab.

2. For the active delta marker that is to refer to the fixed reference marker, select "FXD" from the "Ref. Marker" list.

The delta marker indicates the offset of the current trace value at the marker position from the fixed reference value.

7.4.4.3 How to Output the Demodulated Signal Accoustically

For long sweep times you may wish to monitor a measurement accoustically rather than visually to determine when a certain signal level is reached.

CAUTION

Risk of hearing damage

To protect your hearing, make sure that the volume setting is not too high before putting on the headphones.

1. Set marker 1 to the signal level you want to monitor.
2. Press the MKR FUNCT key.
3. Select the "Select Marker Function" softkey.
4. Select the "Marker Demodulation" button.
5. Select the "Marker Demod Config" softkey.
The marker function results are determined immediately according to the default settings.
6. Define how long you want to hear the output signal when the marker value is reached by entering the duration in the "Marker Stop Time" field.
Alternatively, the audio signal can be output continuously, regardless of the marker value; in this case, set "Continuous Demodulation" to "On".
7. Select the modulation type (AM/FM/PM) of the signal.
8. To avoid listening to noise during continuous output, set "Squelch" to "On" and define the signal level below which the signal is ignored ("Squelch level").
9. Set "Marker Demodulation" to "On".
10. Plug your headphones into the PHONES connector on the front panel of the R&S FSW.
11. Adjust the volume using the rotary knob next to the PHONES connector.

During the next or currently running measurement, when the sweep reaches the marker position, the demodulated signal is output as an audio signal via the headphones for the given duration. Or, depending on the configuration, the demodulated signal is continuously output via the headphones, if the signal level exceeds the squelch level.

7.4.5 Measurement Example: Measuring Harmonics Using Marker Functions

This measurement example describes how to measure harmonics using the provided marker functions. Note that this task can be performed much simpler using the Harmonic Distortion measurement (see [chapter 5.10, "Harmonic Distortion Measurement"](#), on page 269).

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

Frequency:	128 MHz
Level:	- 25 dBm

Procedure:

1. Preset the R&S FSW.
2. Set the center frequency to *128 MHz*.
3. Set the span to *100 kHz*.
The R&S FSW displays the reference signal with a span of 100 kHz and resolution bandwidth of 1 kHz.
4. Switch on the marker by pressing the MKR key.
The marker is positioned on the trace maximum.
5. Set the measured signal frequency and the measured level as reference values:
 - a) Press the MKR FUNC key
 - b) Press the "Reference Fixed" softkey.
 The position of the marker becomes the reference point. The reference point level is indicated by a horizontal line, the reference point frequency with a vertical line. At the same time, the delta marker 2 is switched on.

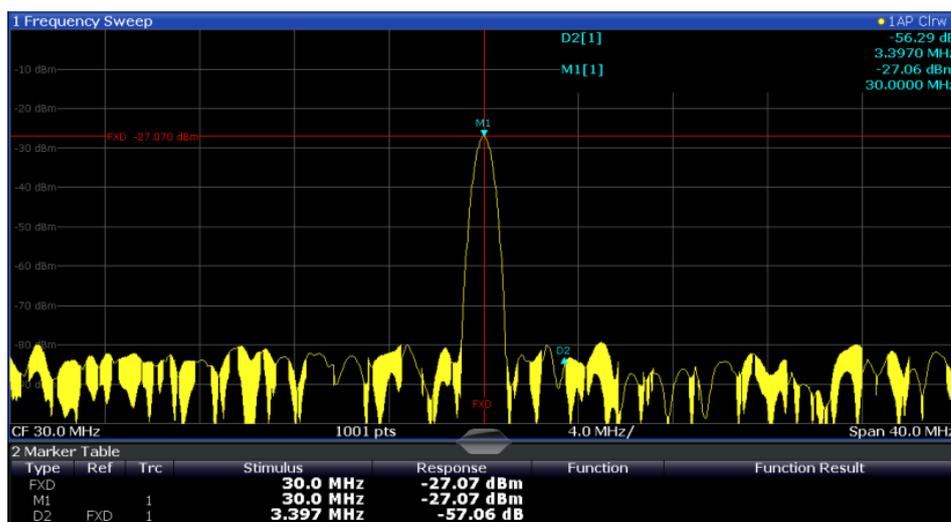


Fig. 7-15: Fundamental wave and the frequency and level reference point

6. Make the step size for the center frequency correspond to the signal frequency: in the "Frequency" configuration dialog box, select "Center Frequency Stepsize = Marker".

The step size for the center frequency is now equal to the marker frequency.

7. Move the center frequency to the 2nd harmonic of the signal by pressing the UP (↑) key on the front panel.

The center frequency is set to the 2nd harmonic.

8. Place the delta marker on the 2nd harmonic: in the "Marker To" menu, select the "Peak" softkey.

The delta marker moves to the maximum of the 2nd harmonic. The displayed level result is relative to the reference point level (= fundamental wave level).

The other harmonics are measured by repeating steps [step 7](#) and [step 8](#), with the center frequency being incremented or decremented in steps of 128 MHz using the UP or DOWN keys.

7.5 Display and Limit Lines

Display and limit lines help you analyze a measurement trace.

- [Basics on Display Lines](#)..... 524
- [Basics on Limit Lines](#)..... 524
- [Settings and Functions for Display and Limit Lines](#) 527
- [How to Work with Display and Limit Lines](#)..... 534

7.5.1 Basics on Display Lines

Display lines help you analyze a trace – as do markers. The function of a display line is comparable to that of a ruler that can be shifted on the trace in order to mark absolute values. They are used exclusively to visually mark relevant frequencies or points in time (zero span), as well as constant level values. It is not possible to check automatically whether the points are below or above the marked level values - use limit lines for that task (see [chapter 7.5.2, "Basics on Limit Lines"](#), on page 524).

Two different types of display lines are provided:

- Two horizontal level lines for marking levels – Display Line 1 and 2
The level lines are continuous horizontal lines across the entire width of a diagram and can be shifted in y direction.
- Two vertical frequency or time lines for marking frequencies or points in time – Frequency/Time Line 1 and 2
The frequency or time lines are continuous vertical lines across the entire height of the diagram and can be shifted in x direction.

Labels

Each line is identified by one of the following abbreviations in the diagrams:

- D1: Display Line 1
- D2: Display Line 2
- F1: Frequency Line 1
- F2: Frequency Line 2
- T1: Time Line 1
- T2: Time Line 2

7.5.2 Basics on Limit Lines

Limit lines are used to define amplitude curves or spectral distribution boundaries in the result diagram which are not to be exceeded. They indicate, for example, the upper limits for interference radiation or spurious waves which are allowed from a device under test (DUT). When transmitting information in TDMA systems (e.g. GSM), the amplitude of the bursts in a time slot must adhere to a curve that falls within a specified tolerance band. The lower and upper limits may each be specified by a limit line. Then, the amplitude curve can be controlled either visually or automatically for any violations of the upper or lower limits (GO/NOGO test).

The R&S FSW supports limit lines with a maximum of 200 data points. Eight of the limit lines stored in the instrument can be activated simultaneously. The number of limit lines stored in the instrument is only limited by the capacity of the storage device used.

Compatibility

Limit lines are compatible with the current measurement settings, if the following applies:

- The x unit of the limit line has to be identical to the current setting.

- The y unit of the limit line has to be identical to the current setting with the exception of dB based units; all dB based units are compatible with each other.

Validity

Only limit lines that fulfill the following conditions can be activated:

- Each limit line must consist of a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 200 data points.
- The frequencies/times for each data point must be defined in ascending order; however, for any single frequency or time, two data points may be entered (to define a vertical segment of a limit line).
- Gaps in frequency or time are not allowed. If gaps are desired, two separate limit lines must be defined and then both enabled.
- The entered frequencies or times need not necessarily be selectable in R&S FSW. A limit line may also exceed the specified frequency or time range. The minimum frequency for a data point is -200 GHz, the maximum frequency is 200 GHz. For the time range representation, negative times may also be entered. The allowed range is -1000 s to +1000 s.

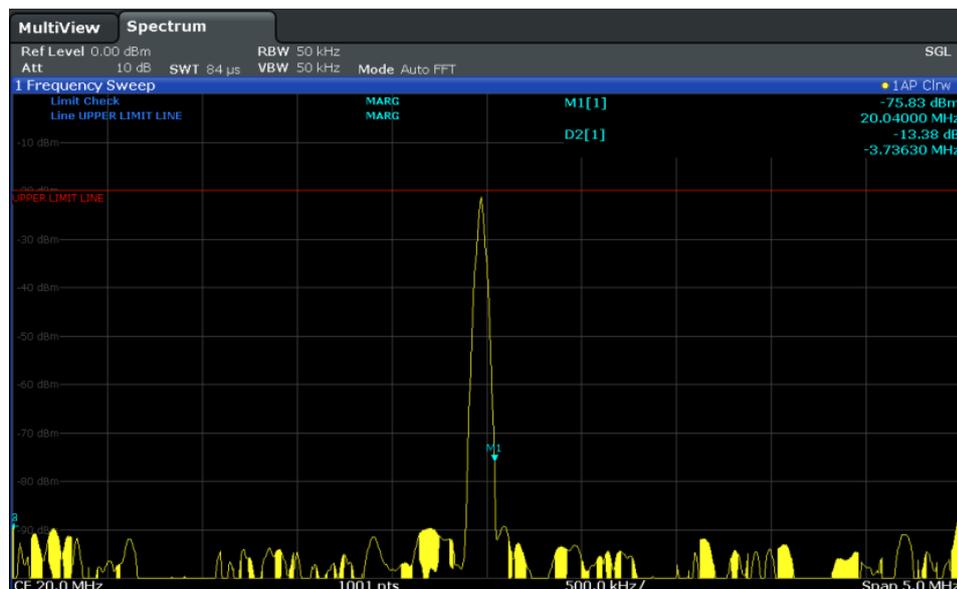


Fig. 7-16: Example for an upper limit line

Limits and Margins

Limit lines define strict values that must not be exceeded by the measured signal. A **margin** is similar to a limit, but less strict and it still belongs to the valid data range. It can be used as a warning that the limit is almost reached. The margin is not indicated by a separate line in the display, but if it is violated, a warning is displayed. Margins are defined as lines with a fixed distance to the limit line.

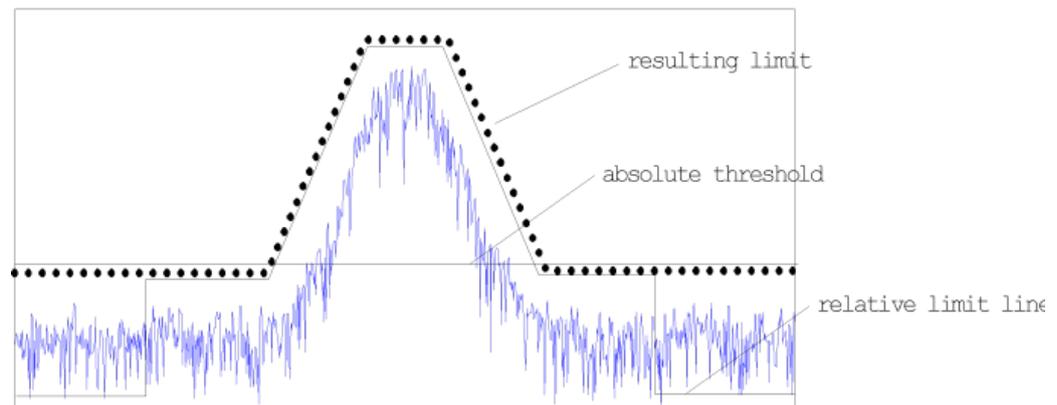
To check the signal for maximum levels you must define an **upper limit**, whereas to check the signal for minimum levels you must define a **lower limit**.

Limits can be defined relative to the reference level, the beginning of the time scale, or the center frequency, or as absolute values.

Relative scaling is suitable, for example, if masks for bursts are to be defined in zero span, or if masks for modulated signals are required in the frequency domain.

Thresholds

If the y-axis for the limit line data points uses relative scaling, an additional **absolute threshold** can be defined for the limit check. In this case, both the threshold value and the relative limit line must be exceeded before a violation occurs.



Offsets and Shifting

A configured limit line can easily be moved vertically or horizontally. Two different methods to do so are available:

- An **offset** moves the entire line in the diagram without editing the configured values or positions of the individual data points. This option is only available if relative scaling is used. Thus, a new limit line can be easily generated based upon an existing limit line which has been shifted horizontally or vertically.
- Defining a **shift** width for the values or position of the individual data points changes the line configuration, thus changing the position of the line in the diagram.

Limit Check Results

A limit check is automatically performed as soon as any of the limit lines is activated ("Visibility" setting). Only the specified "Traces to be Checked" are compared with the active limit lines. The status of the limit check for each limit line is indicated in the diagram. If a violation occurs, the limit check status is set to "MARG" for a margin violation, or to "FAIL" for a limit violation.

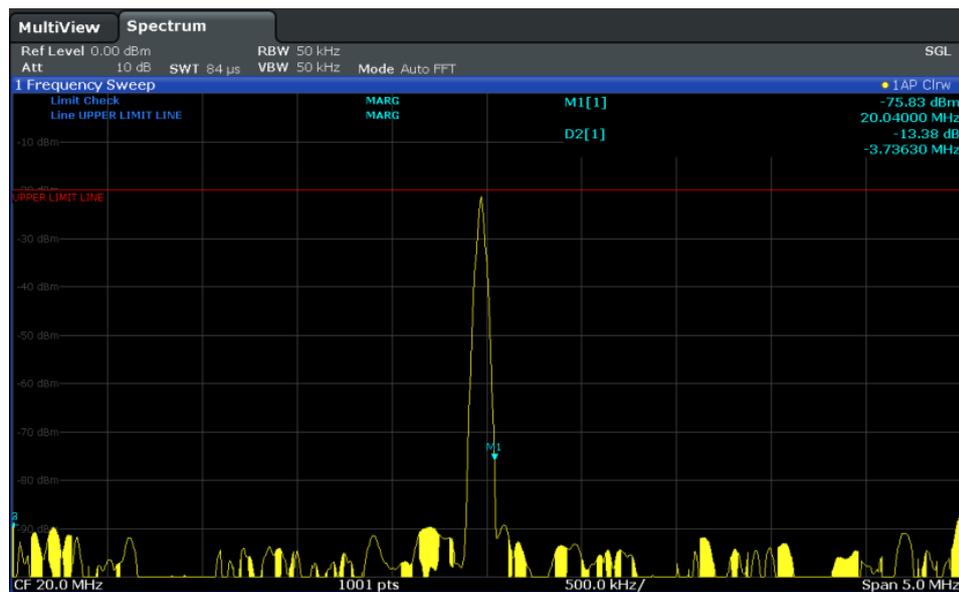


Fig. 7-17: Margin violation for limit check

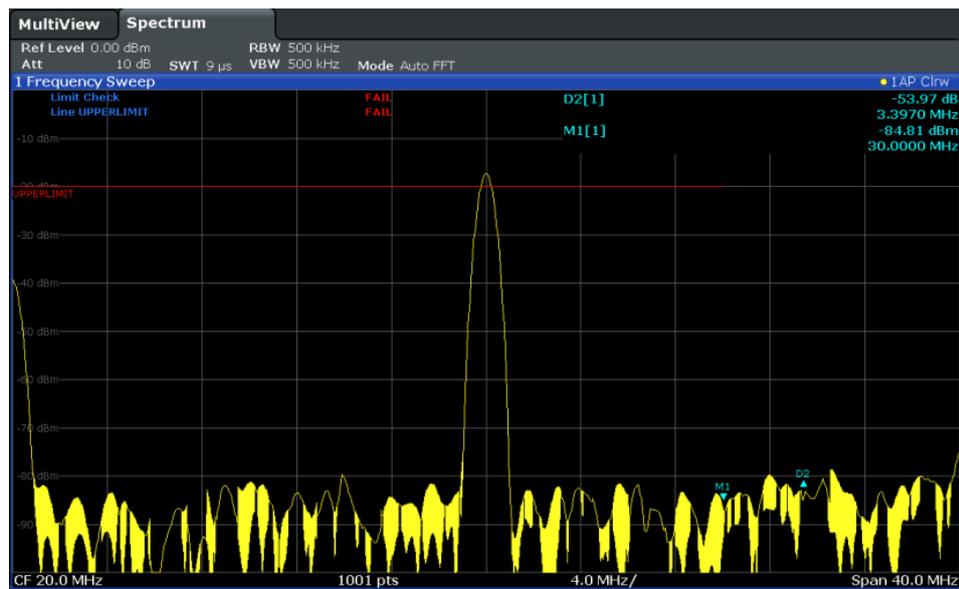


Fig. 7-18: Limit violation for limit check

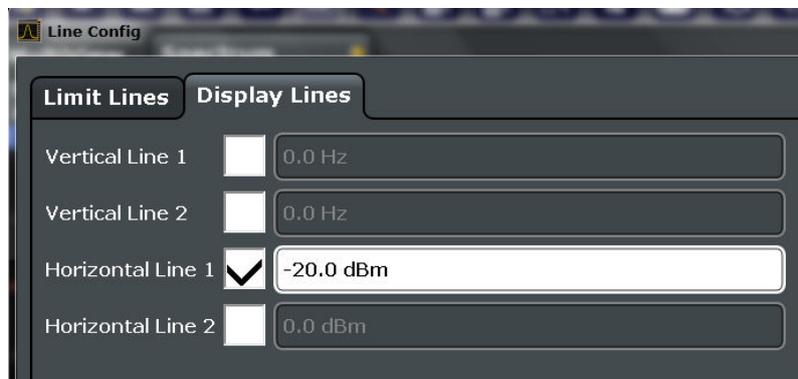
7.5.3 Settings and Functions for Display and Limit Lines

For remote operation, see [chapter 11.8.4, "Configuring Display and Limit Lines"](#), on page 975.

- [Display Line Settings](#).....528
- [Limit Line Settings and Functions](#)..... 528

7.5.3.1 Display Line Settings

Two vertical and two horizontal lines can be defined in the display.



[Vertical Line 1/2](#)..... 528
[Horizontal Line 1/2](#)..... 528

Vertical Line 1/2

Activates a vertical display line (F1/F2 or T1/T2) in the diagram at the specified frequency or point in time, depending on the frequency span.

Remote command:

- [CALCulate<n>:FLINE<k>](#) on page 976
- [CALCulate<n>:FLINE<k>](#) on page 976
- [CALCulate<n>:TLINE<Line>](#) on page 977
- [CALCulate<n>:TLINE<Line>](#) on page 977

Horizontal Line 1/2

Activates a horizontal display line (D1/D2) in the diagram at the specified level.

Remote command:

- [CALCulate<n>:DLINE<k>](#) on page 975
- [CALCulate<n>:DLINE<k>](#) on page 975

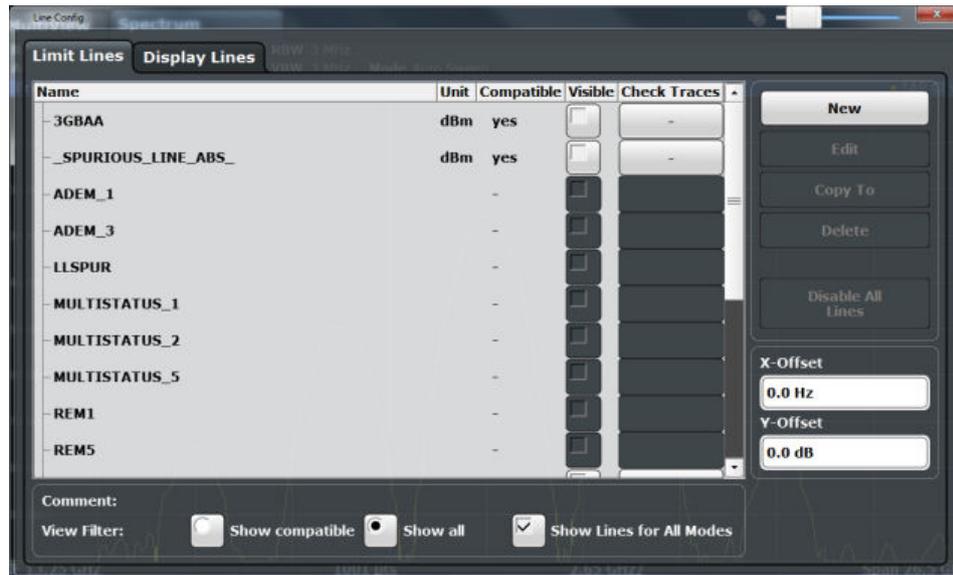
7.5.3.2 Limit Line Settings and Functions

Up to 8 limit lines can be displayed simultaneously in the R&S FSW. Many more can be stored on the instrument.

Limit Line Management..... 528
 Limit Line Details..... 531

Limit Line Management

Limit lines are managed in the "Line Config" dialog box which is displayed when you press the LINES key and then "Lines Config" softkey.



For the limit line overview, the R&S FSW searches for all stored limit lines with the file extension `.LIN` in the `limits` subfolder of the main installation folder. The overview allows you to determine which limit lines are available and can be used for the current measurement.

For details on settings for individual lines see ["Limit Line Details"](#) on page 531.

For more basic information on limit lines see [chapter 7.5.2, "Basics on Limit Lines"](#), on page 524.

Name.....	529
Unit.....	529
Compatibility.....	530
Visibility.....	530
Traces to be Checked.....	530
Comment.....	530
Included Lines in Overview (View Filter).....	530
└ Show lines for all modes.....	530
X-Offset.....	530
Y-Offset.....	531
Create New Line.....	531
Edit Line.....	531
Copy Line.....	531
Delete Line.....	531
Disable All Lines.....	531

Name

The name of the stored limit line.

Unit

The unit in which the y-values of the data points of the limit line are defined.

Compatibility

Indicates whether the limit line definition is compatible with the current measurement settings.

For more information on which conditions a limit line must fulfill to be compatible, see [chapter 7.5.2, "Basics on Limit Lines"](#), on page 524.

Visibility

Displays or hides the limit line in the diagram. Up to 8 limit lines can be visible at the same time. Inactive limit lines can also be displayed in the diagram.

Remote command:

[CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer:STATe](#) on page 981

[CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer:STATe](#) on page 984

[CALCulate:LIMit:ACTive?](#) on page 985

Traces to be Checked

Defines which traces are automatically checked for conformance with the limit lines. As soon as a trace to be checked is defined, the assigned limit line is active. One limit line can be activated for several traces simultaneously. If any of the "Traces to be Checked" violate any of the active limit lines, a message is indicated in the diagram.

Remote command:

[CALCulate:LIMit<k>:TRACe<t>:CHECK](#) on page 986

Comment

An optional description of the limit line.

Included Lines in Overview (View Filter)

Defines which of the stored lines are included in the overview.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| "Show compatible" | Only compatible lines
Whether a line is compatible or not is indicated in the Compatibility setting. |
| "Show all" | All stored limit lines with the file extension <code>.LIN</code> in the <code>limits</code> subfolder of the main installation folder (if not restricted by "Show lines for all modes" setting). |

Show lines for all modes ← Included Lines in Overview (View Filter)

If activated (default), limit lines from all applications are displayed. Otherwise, only lines that were created in the Spectrum application are displayed.

Note that limit lines from some applications may include additional properties that are lost when the limit lines are edited in the Spectrum application. In this case a warning is displayed when you try to store the limit line.

X-Offset

Shifts a limit line that has been specified for relative frequencies or times (x-axis) horizontally.

This setting does not have any effect on limit lines that are defined by absolute values for the x-axis.

Remote command:

[CALCulate:LIMit<k>:CONTRol:OFFSet](#) on page 979

Y-Offset

Shifts a limit line that has relative values for the y-axis (levels or linear units such as volt) vertically.

This setting does not have any effect on limit lines that are defined by absolute values for the y-axis.

Remote command:

[CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer:OFFSet](#) on page 980

[CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer:OFFSet](#) on page 983

Create New Line

Creates a new limit line.

Edit Line

Edit an existing limit line configuration.

Copy Line

Copy the selected limit line configuration to create a new line.

Remote command:

[CALCulate:LIMit<k>:COPY](#) on page 985

Delete Line

Delete the selected limit line configuration.

Remote command:

[CALCulate:LIMit<k>:DELeTe](#) on page 985

Disable All Lines

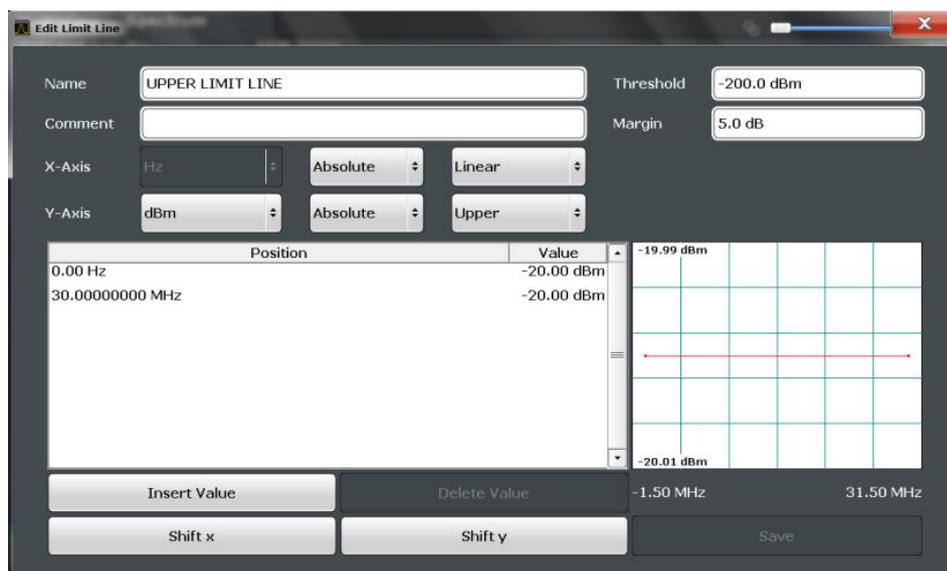
Disable all limit lines in one step.

Remote command:

[CALCulate:LIMit<k>:STATe](#) on page 986

Limit Line Details

Limit lines details are configured in the "Edit Line Line" dialog box which is displayed when you select the "New", "Edit" or "Copy To" buttons in the "Line Config" dialog box.



Name..... 532
 Comment..... 532
 Threshold..... 532
 Margin..... 533
 X-Axis..... 533
 Y-Axis..... 533
 Data points..... 533
 Insert Value..... 534
 Delete Value..... 534
 Shift x..... 534
 Shift y..... 534
 Save..... 534

Name

Defines the limit line name. All names must be compatible with Windows conventions for file names. The limit line data is stored under this name (with a .LIN extension).

Remote command:

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:NAME on page 982

Comment

Defines an optional comment for the limit line. The text may contain up to 40 characters.

Remote command:

CALCulate:LIMit:COMMeNt on page 978

Threshold

Defines an absolute threshold value (only for relative scaling of the y-axis).

For details on thresholds see chapter 7.5.2, "Basics on Limit Lines", on page 524.

Remote command:

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer:THREshold on page 981

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer:THREshold on page 984

Margin

Defines a margin for the limit line. The default setting is 0 dB (i.e. no margin).

For details on margins see [chapter 7.5.2, "Basics on Limit Lines"](#), on page 524.

Remote command:

`CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer:MARGin` on page 980

`CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer:MARGin` on page 983

X-Axis

Describes the horizontal axis on which the data points of the limit line are defined.

Includes the following settings:

- Domain:
 - "Hz": for frequency domain
 - "s": for time domain
- Scaling mode: absolute or relative (Hz/s/%) values
For relative values, the frequencies are referred to the currently set center frequency. In the zero span mode, the left boundary of the diagram is used as the reference.
- Scaling: linear or logarithmic

Remote command:

`CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer:SPACing` on page 981

`CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer:SPACing` on page 984

`CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer:MODE` on page 980

`CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer:MODE` on page 983

`CALCulate:LIMit<k>:CONTRol:DOMain` on page 978

Y-Axis

Describes the vertical axis on which the data points of the limit line are defined.

Includes the following settings:

- Level unit
- Scaling mode: absolute or relative (dB/%) values
Relative limit values refer to the reference level.
- Limit type: upper or lower limit; values must stay above the lower limit and below the upper limit to pass the limit check

Remote command:

`CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UNIT` on page 982

`CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer:SPACing` on page 981

`CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer:SPACing` on page 984

Data points

Each limit line is defined by a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 200 data points. Each data point is defined by its position (x-axis) and value (y-value). Data points must be defined in ascending order. The same position can have two different values.

Remote command:

`CALCulate:LIMit<k>:CONTRol[:DATA]` on page 978

`CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer[:DATA]` on page 980

`CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer[:DATA]` on page 982

Insert Value

Inserts a data point in the limit line above the selected one in the "Edit Limit Line" dialog box.

Delete Value

Deletes the selected data point in the "Edit Limit Line" dialog box.

Shift x

Shifts the x-value of each data point horizontally by the defined shift width (as opposed to an additive offset defined for the entire limit line, see "[X-Offset](#)" on page 530).

Remote command:

`CALCulate:LIMit<k>:CONTrol:SHIFt` on page 979

Shift y

Shifts the y-value of each data point vertically by the defined shift width (as opposed to an additive offset defined for the entire limit line, see "[Y-Offset](#)" on page 531).

Remote command:

`CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer:SHIFt` on page 981

`CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer:SHIFt` on page 983

Save

Saves the currently edited limit line under the name defined in the "Name" field.

7.5.4 How to Work with Display and Limit Lines

Step-by-step instructions on configuring display and limit lines are provided here. For details on individual functions and settings see [chapter 7.5.3, "Settings and Functions for Display and Limit Lines"](#), on page 527.

The remote commands required to perform these tasks are described in [chapter 11.8.4, "Configuring Display and Limit Lines"](#), on page 975.

7.5.4.1 Defining Display Lines

1. Display lines are configured in the "Lines Config" dialog box. To display this dialog box, press the LINES key and then "Lines Config".
2. Select the "Display Lines" tab.
3. To define a vertical line, select "Vertical Line 1" or 2 and enter the x-value at which the line is to be displayed.
To define a horizontal line, select "Horizontal Line 1" or 2 and enter the y-value at which the line is to be displayed.

7.5.4.2 Defining Limit Lines

Limit lines are configured in the "Lines Config" dialog box. To display this dialog box, do one of the following:

- Press the LINES key and then the "Lines Config" softkey, then select the "Lines Config" tab.
- In the "Overview", select "Analysis" and then the vertical "Limit Lines Config" tab.



Limit lines for spurious and SEM measurements

Note that for spurious and SEM measurements, special limit lines can be defined for each frequency range, see [chapter 5.6.4.2, "Limit Lines in SEM Measurements"](#), on page 201 and [chapter 5.7.3.2, "Limit Lines in Spurious Measurements"](#), on page 241. It is strongly recommended that you define limits only via the "Sweep list" dialog for these measurements, not using the LINES key.

Any changes to the special limit lines are automatically overwritten when the sweep list settings are changed.

The following tasks are described here:

- ["How to find compatible limit lines"](#) on page 535
- ["How to activate and deactivate a limit check"](#) on page 535
- ["How to edit existing limit lines"](#) on page 536
- ["How to copy an existing limit line"](#) on page 536
- ["How to delete an existing limit line"](#) on page 536
- ["How to configure a new limit line"](#) on page 536
- ["How to move the limit line vertically or horizontally"](#) on page 537

How to find compatible limit lines

- ▶ In the "Line Config" dialog box, select the "View filter" option: "Show compatible".
All stored limit lines with the file extension `.LIN` in the `limits` subfolder of the main installation folder of the instrument that are compatible to the current measurement settings are displayed in the overview.

How to activate and deactivate a limit check

A limit check is automatically performed as soon as any of the limit lines is activated.

1. To activate a limit check:
Select the "Check Traces" setting for a limit line in the overview and select the trace numbers to be included in the limit check. One limit line can be assigned to several traces.

The specified traces to be checked are compared with the active limit lines. The status of the limit check is indicated in the diagram.
2. To deactivate a limit line, deactivate all "Traces to check" for it.
To deactivate all limit lines at once, select the "Disable All Lines" button.

The limit checks for the deactivated limit lines are stopped and the results are removed from the display.

How to edit existing limit lines

Existing limit line configurations can be edited.

1. In the "Line Config" dialog box, select the limit line.
2. Select the "Edit" button.
3. Edit the line configuration as described in ["How to configure a new limit line"](#) on page 536.
4. Save the new configuration by selecting the "Save" button.

If the limit line is active, the edited limit line is displayed in the diagram.

How to copy an existing limit line

1. In the "Line Config" dialog box, select the limit line.
2. Select the "Copy To" button.
3. Define a new name to create a new limit with the same configuration as the source line.
4. Edit the line configuration as described in ["How to configure a new limit line"](#) on page 536.
5. Save the new configuration by selecting the "Save" button.

The new limit line is displayed in the overview and can be activated.

How to delete an existing limit line

1. In the "Line Config" dialog box, select the limit line.
2. Select the "Delete" button.
3. Confirm the message.

The limit line and the results of the limit check are deleted.

How to configure a new limit line

1. In the "Line Config" dialog box, select the "New" button.
The "Edit Limit Line" dialog box is displayed. The current line configuration is displayed in the preview area of the dialog box. The preview is updated after each change to the configuration.
2. Define a "Name" and, optionally, a "Comment" for the new limit line.
3. Define the x-axis configuration:
 - Time domain or frequency domain
 - Absolute or relative limits
 - Linear or logarithmic scaling

4. Define the y-axis configuration:
 - Level unit
 - Absolute or relative limits
 - Upper or lower limit line
5. Define the data points: minimum 2, maximum 200:
 - a) Select "Insert Value".
 - b) Define the x-value ("Position") and y-value ("Value") of the first data point.
 - c) Select "Insert Value" again and define the second data point.
 - d) Repeat this to insert all other data points.
 - To insert a data point before an existing one, select the data point and then "Insert Value".
 - To insert a new data point at the end of the list, move the focus to the line after the last entry and then select "Insert Value".
 - To delete a data point, select the entry and then "Delete Value".
6. Check the current line configuration in the preview area of the dialog box. If necessary, correct individual data points or add or delete some.

If necessary, shift the entire line vertically or horizontally by selecting the "Shift x" or "Shift y" button and defining the shift width.
7. Optionally, define a "Margin" at a fixed distance to the limit line.

The margin must be within the valid value range and is not displayed in the diagram or preview area.
8. Optionally, if the y-axis uses relative scaling, define an absolute "Threshold" as an additional criteria for a violation.
9. Save the new configuration by selecting the "Save" button.

The new limit line is displayed in the overview and can be activated.

How to move the limit line vertically or horizontally

A configured limit line can easily be moved vertically or horizontally. Thus, a new limit line can be easily generated based upon an existing limit line which has been shifted horizontally.

1. In the "Line Config" dialog box, select the limit line.
2. To shift the complete limit line parallel in the horizontal direction, select the "X-Offset" button and enter an offset value.

To shift the complete limit line parallel in the vertical direction, select the "Y-Offset" button and enter an offset value.
3. To shift the individual data points of a limit line by a fixed value (all at once):
 - a) Select the "Edit" button.
 - b) In the "Edit Limit Line" dialog box, select the "Shift x" or "Shift y" button and define the shift width.
 - c) Save the shifted data points by selecting the "Save" button.

If activated, the limit line is shifted in the diagram.

8 Data Management

The R&S FSW allows you to store and load instrument settings, as well as import and export measurement data for analysis at a later time. Finally, you can store or print the measurement results displayed on the screen.

General storage and import/export functions are available via the toolbar. Some special storage functions are (also) available via softkeys or dialog boxes in the corresponding menus, e.g. trace data or marker peak lists.

- [Restoring the Default Instrument Configuration \(Preset\)](#)..... 538
- [Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode](#)..... 540
- [Storing and Recalling Instrument Settings and Measurement Data](#)..... 542
- [Importing and Exporting Measurement Results for Evaluation](#)..... 553
- [Creating Screenshots of Current Measurement Results and Settings](#)..... 560

8.1 Restoring the Default Instrument Configuration (Preset)

When delivered, the R&S FSW has a default configuration. You can restore this defined initial state at any time as a known starting point for measurements. This is often recommendable as a first step in troubleshooting when unusual measurement results arise.

To restore the default instrument configuration for all channels at once

- ▶ Press the PRESET key.

Alternatively to the factory default settings, you can define user-specific recall settings to be restored after a preset or reboot, see "[To recall settings automatically after preset or reboot](#)" on page 553.



After you use the PRESET function, the history of previous actions is deleted, i.e. any actions performed previously cannot be undone or redone using the UNDO/REDO keys.

Remote command:

*RST OR SYSTem:PRESet

To restore the default configuration for a single channel

The default measurement settings can also be reset for an individual channel only, rather than resetting the entire instrument.

- ▶ In the "Overview", select the "Preset Channel" button.

The factory default settings are restored to the current channel. Note that a user-defined recall settings file is **NOT** restored.

Remote command:

`SYSTem:PRESet:CHANnel[:EXECute]` on page 1005

8.1.1 Factory Default Configuration

The factory default configuration is selected such that the RF input is always protected against overload, provided that the applied signal levels are in the allowed range for the instrument.

Table 8-1: Factory default configuration

Parameter	Setting
mode	Spectrum
sweep mode	auto
center frequency	$f_{\max}/2$
center frequency step size	0.1 * span
span	maximum possible (depends on instrument model)
RF attenuation	10 dB
reference level	0 dBm
level range	100 dB log
level unit	dBm
sweep time	auto
resolution bandwidth	auto (3 MHz)
video bandwidth	auto (3 MHz)
FFT filters	off
span/RBW	100
RBW/VBW	1
sweep	cont
trigger	free run
trace mode	1: clr write; 2/3/4/5/6: blank
detector	auto peak
frequency offset	0 Hz
reference level offset	0 dB
reference level position	100 %
grid	abs
cal correction	on

Parameter	Setting
noise source	off
input	RF

8.2 Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode

During normal operation, the R&S FSW uses a solid-state drive to store its operating system, instrument firmware, instrument self-alignment data, and any user data created during operation. If necessary, the solid-state drive can be removed from the R&S FSW and locked in a secure place to protect any classified data it may contain.

Redirecting storage to volatile memory

Alternatively, to avoid storing any sensitive data on the R&S FSW permanently, the *secure user mode* was introduced (option R&S FSW-K33). In secure user mode the instrument's solid-state drive is write-protected so that no information can be written to memory permanently. Data that the R&S FSW normally stores on the solid-state drive is redirected to volatile memory instead, which remains available only until the instrument is switched off. This data includes:

- Windows 7 operating system files
- Firmware shutdown files containing information on last instrument state
- Self-alignment data
- General instrument settings such as the IP address
- Measurement settings
- User data created during operation (see also [table 8-2](#))
- Any data created by other applications installed on the R&S FSW, for example text editors (Notepad), the Clipboard, drawing tools etc.

Data that is stored in volatile memory can be accessed by the user just as in normal operation; however, when the instrument's power is removed, all data in this memory is cleared. Thus, in secure user mode, the instrument always starts in a defined, fixed state when switched on.

In order to store data such as measurement results permanently, it must be stored to an external storage device, such as a memory stick.



Limited storage space

The volatile memory used to store data in secure user mode is restricted to 256 MB. Thus, a "Memory full" error may occur although the hard disk indicates that storage space is still available.

Storing required data permanently

Any data that is to be available for subsequent sessions with the R&S FSW, such as predefined instrument settings, transducer factors or self-alignment data, must be stored on the instrument permanently, *prior to activating the secure user mode*.



Self-alignment data

Note that self-alignment data becomes invalid with time and due to temperature changes. Therefore, to achieve optimal accuracy, it may be preferable to perform a new self-alignment at the start of each new session on the R&S FSW.

Restricted operation

Due to the fact that permanent storage is not possible, the following functions are not available in secure user mode:

- Firmware update
- Activating a new option key

Activating and deactivating secure user mode

Only a user with administrator rights can activate the secure user mode. Once activated, a restart is required. The special user "SecureUser" is then logged on to the R&S FSW automatically (using the automatic login function, see "[The Automatic Login Function](#)" on page 29). While the secure user mode is active, a message is displayed in the status bar at the bottom of the screen.



Secure Passwords

By default, the initial password for both the administrator account ("Instrument") and the "SecureUser" account is "894129". When the secure user mode is activated the first time after installation, you are prompted to change the passwords for all user accounts in order to improve system security. Although it is possible to continue without changing the passwords, it is strongly recommended that you do so.

You can change the password in Windows 7 for any user at any time via "Start > Control Panel > User Accounts".

In order to deactivate the secure user mode, the "SecureUser" must log off and the "Instrument" user (administrator) must log on.



Switching users when using the automatic login function

In the "Start" menu, select the arrow next to the "Shut down" button and then "Log off". The "Login" dialog box is displayed, in which you can enter the different user account name and password.

The secure user mode setting and automatic login is automatically deactivated when the "Instrument" user logs on. The "SecureUser" is no longer available.

The secure user mode setting is available in the general system configuration settings (see [chapter 9.3.4.5, "General Configuration Settings"](#), on page 581).

Remote control

Initially after installation of the R&S FSW-K33 option, secure user mode must be enabled manually once before remote control is possible. This is necessary to prompt for a change of passwords.

8.3 Storing and Recalling Instrument Settings and Measurement Data

Possibly you would like to restore or repeat a measurement you performed under specific conditions on the instrument. Or you want to evaluate imported data in another application on the R&S FSW and would like to restore the measurement settings applied during measurement. In these cases, you can store and recall instrument and measurement settings, and possibly other related measurement data.

Two different methods are available for managing instrument settings:

- Quick Save/Quick Recall - a defined set of instrument or channel settings are stored or recalled quickly in just one step
- Configurable Save/Recall - a user-defined set of instrument or channel settings are stored to a definable storage location



Restrictions when recalling measurement settings

When recalling a saved configuration file, the following restrictions apply:

- The frequency range defined in the configuration file must be supported by the R&S FSW on which the file is to be recalled.
- Configuration files created on a R&S FSW with certain options in use will not work on an R&S FSW without these options
- Files created with newer firmware versions may not work with a previous version



Saving instrument settings in secure user mode

Be sure to store instrument settings that you require beyond the current session before [Secure User Mode](#) is enabled; see [chapter 3.1.7, "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode"](#), on page 37.

Settings that are saved via QuickSave in secure user mode are only available during the current session. As soon as the power is switched off on the R&S FSW, the data is cleared.

- [Quick Save/Quick Recall](#).....543
- [Configurable Storage and Recall](#)..... 545
- [How to Save and Load Instrument Settings](#).....551

8.3.1 Quick Save/Quick Recall

The Quick Save and Quick Recall functions allow you to store instrument or channel settings very easily and quickly in one step. Up to 10 different sets of settings can be stored to or recalled from "save sets". Each save set is identified by its storage date and type (instrument or specific channel) in the display. The save sets are stored in the C:\r_s\instr\user\QuickSave directory, in files named QuickSave1.dfl to QuickSave10.dfl. The storage file names and locations cannot be changed.

During recall, save sets of type "Instrument" replace the settings of the entire instrument. All other save sets start a new measurement channel with the stored settings.



If a measurement channel with the same name as the channel to be restored is already active, the channel name for the new channel is extended by a consecutive number:



8.3.1.1 Quick Save / Quick Recall Settings

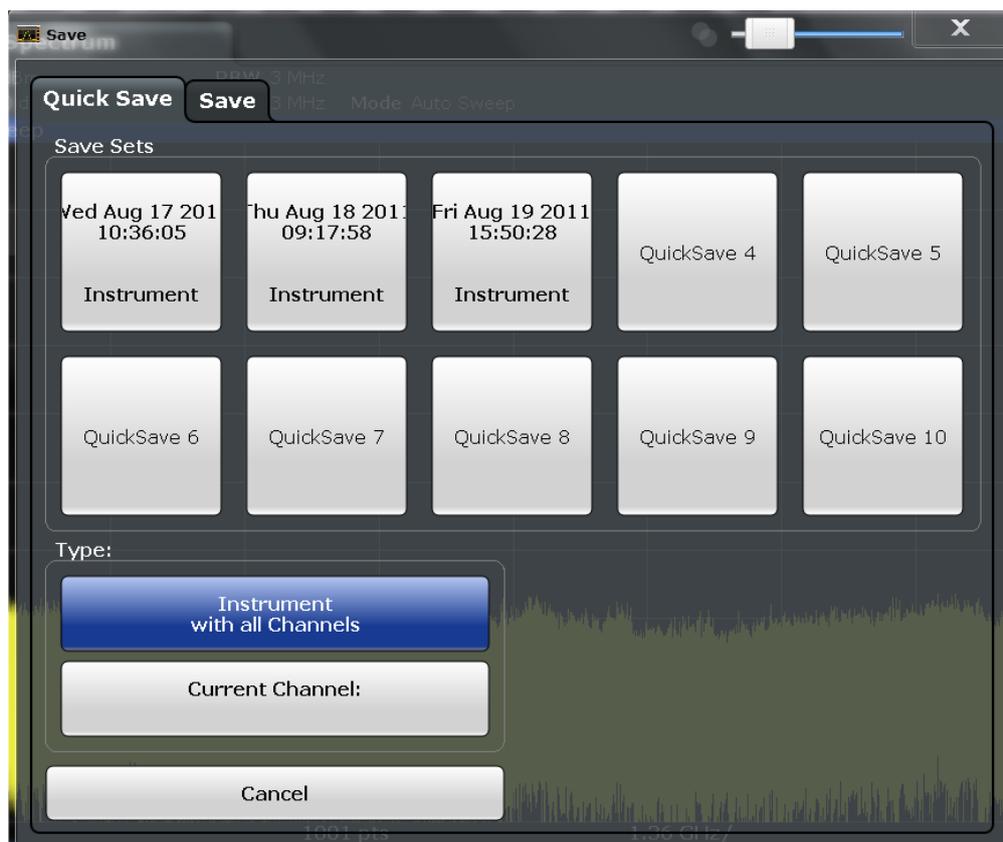


The "QuickSave" dialog box is displayed when you select the "Save" icon in the toolbar.



The "Quick Recall" dialog box is displayed when you select the "Open" icon in the toolbar, or select the "Quick Recall" tab in the "Recall" dialog box.

Both dialog boxes are very similar and closely related.



QuickSave 1 / ... / QuickSave 10.....	544
Storage Type (Save only).....	544
Recall.....	545
Cancel.....	545

QuickSave 1 / ... / QuickSave 10

Selects one of the save sets to store the current settings in or to be recalled. At the time of storage, the "QuickSave 1 / ... / QuickSave 10" placeholder is replaced by a label indicating the storage date and time and the storage type.

During recall, save sets of type "Instrument" replace the settings of the entire instrument. All other save sets start a new measurement channel with the stored settings.

Storage Type (Save only)

Defines which type of settings is to be stored in the save set.

"Instrument with all channels" The instrument settings for all currently active channels are stored.

"Current Channel" Only the instrument settings for the currently selected measurement channel are stored.

Recall

Restores the instrument settings as saved in the selected settings file. If the settings file contains settings for a specific channel only a new channel with the stored settings is activated, otherwise the entire instrument settings are loaded.

Note: After you use the "Recall" function, the history of previous actions is deleted, i.e. any actions performed previously cannot be undone or redone using the UNDO/REDO keys.

Note: If a measurement channel with the same name as the channel to be restored (in a new channel) is already active, the channel name for the new channel is extended by a consecutive number:



In remote commands, you must append this number to the channel name, as well.

Remote command:

[MMEMory:LOAD:STATe](#) on page 1001

Cancel

Closes the dialog box without saving the settings.

8.3.2 Configurable Storage and Recall

The more sophisticated storage and recall functions allow you to define which settings are stored, and where the settings file is stored to. Any settings file can be selected for recall.

- [Stored Data Types](#)..... 545
- [Storage Location and File Name](#)..... 546
- [Save and Recall Dialog Boxes](#)..... 546
- [Startup Recall Settings](#)..... 549

8.3.2.1 Stored Data Types

The following types of data can be stored to and loaded from files via the "Save" dialog box on the R&S FSW:

Table 8-2: Items that can be stored to files

Item	Description
Current Settings	Current instrument and measurement settings
All Transducers	Transducer factors for all active transducers.
All Traces	All active traces; R&S FSW-K30 only: also calibration data
All Limit Lines	All limit lines (Note: information on which limit lines are active is stored with the "Current Settings")
Noise - ENR	Data in "ENR Settings" dialog box (R&S FSW-K30 only)
Noise - Loss Settings	Data in "Loss Settings" dialog box (R&S FSW-K30 only)

Item	Description
Noise - Calibration data	Results from calibration measurement (R&S FSW-K30 only)
K40 Results	All current phase noise trace results (R&S FSW-K40 only)

8.3.2.2 Storage Location and File Name

The data is stored on the internal flash disk or, if selected, on a memory stick or network drive. The operating system, firmware and stored instrument settings are located on drive C. All other folders and drives can be used to store measurement data.



Saving instrument settings in secure user mode

In secure user mode all data is stored to the SDRAM, and is only available during the current session. As soon as the power is switched off on the R&S FSW, the data is cleared (see [chapter 3.1.7, "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode"](#), on page 37).

Other storage locations cannot be selected in this mode.

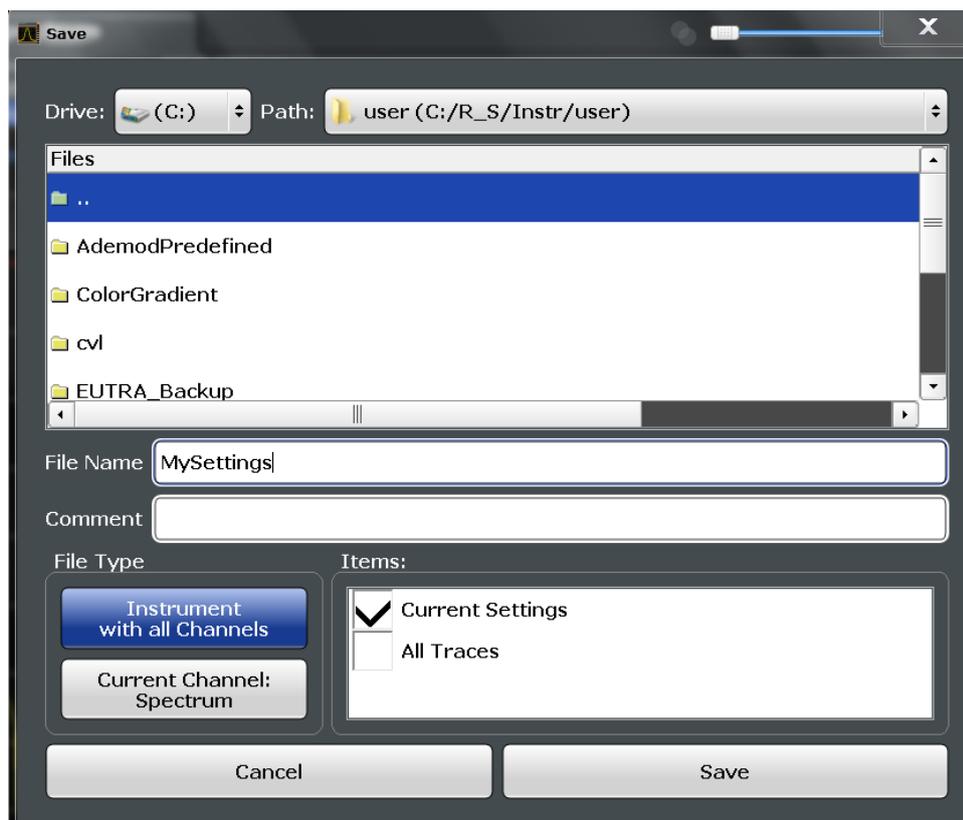
The storage location and file name are selected in a file selection dialog box which is displayed when you perform a storage function.

By default, the name of a settings file consists of a base name followed by an underscore and three numbers, e.g. `limit_lines_005`. In the example, the base name is `limit_lines`. The base name can contain characters, numbers and underscores. The file extension `df1` is added automatically. The default folder for settings files is `C:\r_s\instr\user`.

8.3.2.3 Save and Recall Dialog Boxes



The following dialog boxes are available via softkeys in the "Save/Recall" menu which is displayed when you select the "Save" or "Open" icon in the toolbar. Both dialog boxes are very similar and closely related.



Selecting the Storage Location - Drive/ Path/ Files.....547
 File Name..... 548
 Comment..... 548
 File Type..... 548
 Items..... 548
 Save File..... 549
 Recall in New Channel / Recall in Current Channel.....549
 Cancel..... 549

Selecting the Storage Location - Drive/ Path/ Files

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 SEM settings files is: C:\R_S\instr\sem_std.

Note: Saving instrument settings in secure user mode.

In secure user mode all data is stored to volatile memory, and is only available during the current instrument session. As soon as the power is switched off on the R&S FSW, the data is cleared.

To store settings permanently, select an external storage location, such as a USB memory device.

For details see [chapter 3.1.7, "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode"](#), on page 37.

For details see "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode" in the "Data Management" section of the R&S FSW User Manual.

Remote command:

`MMEMemory:CATalog?` on page 992

File Name

Contain 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 [chapter 8.3.2.2, "Storage Location and File Name"](#), on page 546.

Note: Secure user mode. In secure user mode, settings that are to be stored on the instrument are stored to volatile memory. To store data permanently, select an external storage location such as a USB memory device.

For details see [chapter 3.1.7, "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode"](#), on page 37.

For details see "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode" in the "Data Management" section of the R&S FSW User Manual.

Comment

An optional description for the data file. A maximum of 60 characters can be displayed.

Remote command:

`MMEMemory:COMMent` on page 993

File Type

Determines whether the global instrument settings with all channels will be stored or recalled, or the current channel settings only.

Items

Defines which data and settings are stored or will be recalled. Depending on the "File Type", only channel settings or global settings are available. Which items are available also depends on the installed options (see also [chapter 8.3.2.1, "Stored Data Types"](#), on page 545).

Remote command:

`MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]:ALL` on page 997

`MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]:DEFault` on page 998

`MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]:HWSettings` on page 998

`MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]:LINES:ALL` on page 998

`MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]:NONE` on page 999

`MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]:TRACe[:ACTive]` on page 999

`MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]:TRANsducer:ALL` on page 999

Save File

Saves the settings file with the defined file name.

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.

For details see [chapter 3.1.7, "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode"](#), on page 37.

Remote command:

[MMEMory:STORe:STATe](#) on page 1003

[MMEMory:STORe:STATe:NEXT](#) on page 1003

Recall in New Channel / Recall in Current Channel

Restores the instrument settings as saved in the selected settings file. If the settings file contains settings for a specific channel only, select "Recall in New Channel" to activate a new channel with the stored settings, or "Recall in Current Channel" to replace the current channel settings.

Note: After you use the "Recall" function, the history of previous actions is deleted, i.e. any actions performed previously cannot be undone or redone using the UNDO/REDO keys.

Note: If a measurement channel with the same name as the channel to be restored (in a new channel) is already active, the channel name for the new channel is extended by a consecutive number:



In remote commands, you must append this number to the channel name, as well.

Remote command:

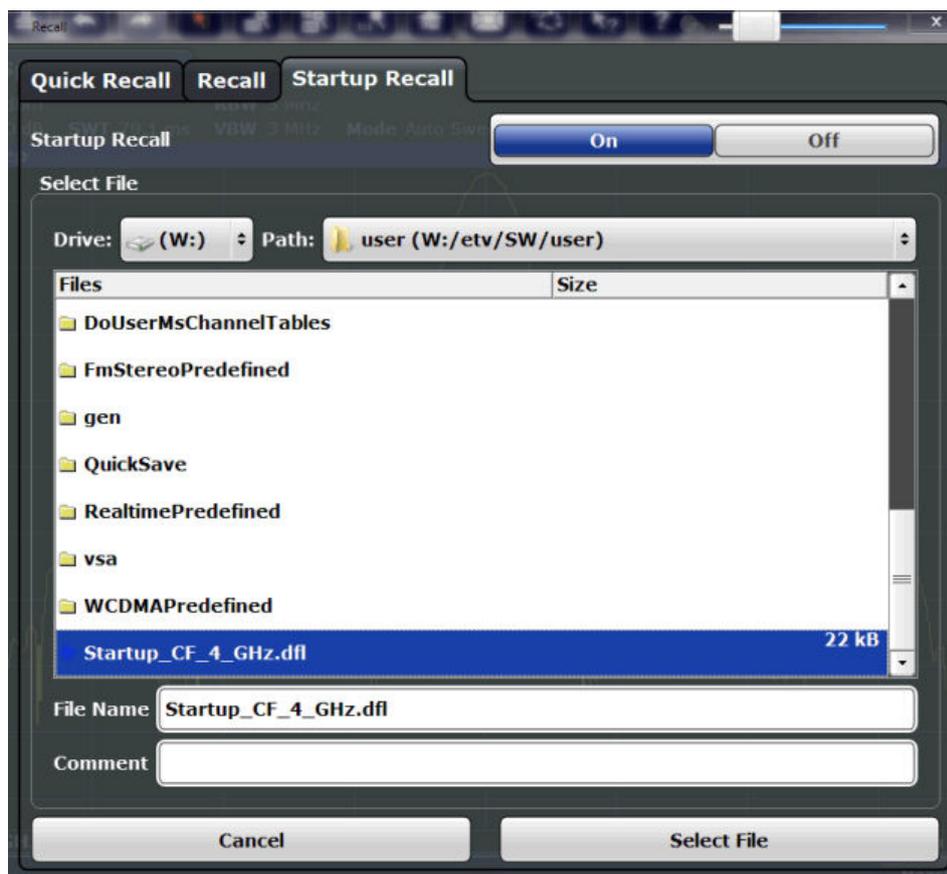
[MMEMory:LOAD:STATe](#) on page 1001

Cancel

Closes the dialog box without saving the settings.

8.3.2.4 Startup Recall Settings

The "Startup Recall" softkey opens the "Startup Recall" tab of the "Recall" dialog box.



Startup Recall.....550
 Selecting the Storage Location - Drive/ Path/ Files.....550
 File Name.....551
 Comment.....551
 Cancel.....551

Startup Recall

Activates or deactivates the startup recall function. If activated, the settings stored in the selected file are loaded each time the instrument is started or preset. If deactivated, the default settings are loaded.

Note that only *instrument* settings files can be selected for the startup recall function, not channel settings files.

Remote command:

[MMEMory:LOAD:AUTO](#) on page 1001

Selecting the Storage Location - Drive/ Path/ Files

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 SEM settings files is: C:\R_S\instr\sem_std.

Note: Saving instrument settings in secure user mode.

In secure user mode all data is stored to volatile memory, and is only available during the current instrument session. As soon as the power is switched off on the R&S FSW, the data is cleared.

To store settings permanently, select an external storage location, such as a USB memory device.

For details see [chapter 3.1.7, "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode"](#), on page 37.

For details see "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode" in the "Data Management" section of the R&S FSW User Manual.

Remote command:

[MMEMoRY:CATalog?](#) on page 992

File Name

Contain 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 [chapter 8.3.2.2, "Storage Location and File Name"](#), on page 546.

Note: Secure user mode. In secure user mode, settings that are to be stored on the instrument are stored to volatile memory. To store data permanently, select an external storage location such as a USB memory device.

For details see [chapter 3.1.7, "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode"](#), on page 37.

For details see "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode" in the "Data Management" section of the R&S FSW User Manual.

Comment

An optional description for the data file. A maximum of 60 characters can be displayed.

Remote command:

[MMEMoRY:COMMeNt](#) on page 993

Cancel

Closes the dialog box without saving the settings.

8.3.3 How to Save and Load Instrument Settings

Instrument settings can be saved to a file and loaded again later, so that you can repeat the measurement with the same settings. Optionally, user-defined measurement settings can automatically be restored each time you start or preset the instrument.

To save and recall instrument settings using the Quick Save function

1. Select the  "Save" icon from the toolbar.
2. Select whether the instrument settings for **all** channels are to be stored, or only those for the **current** channel.
3. Select one of the save sets in which the settings are to be stored ("QuickSaveX").
The selected settings are stored to the file
`C:\r_s\instr\user\QuickSave\QuickSaveX.dfl.`
4. To restore the settings, select the  "Open" icon from the toolbar.
5. Select the save set in which the settings were stored ("QuickSaveX").
The selected settings are restored to the instrument or channel.

To save configurable instrument settings

1. Select the  "Save" icon from the toolbar.
2. In the "Save" dialog box, switch to the "Save" tab.
3. In the file selection dialog box, select a file name and storage location for the settings file.
4. Optionally, define a comment to describe the stored settings.
5. Select whether the instrument settings for **all** channels are to be stored, or only those for the **current** channel.
6. Select the items to be saved with the settings. Either the settings for the currently selected channel only or for all channels can be stored, and various other items such as lines or traces etc. can be stored as well (see [chapter 8.3.2.1, "Stored Data Types"](#), on page 545).
7. Select "Save".
A file with the defined name and path and the extension `.dfl` is created.

To recall configurable instrument settings

1. Select the  "Open" icon from the toolbar.
2. In the "Recall" dialog box, switch to the "Recall" tab.
3. In the file selection dialog box, select the file name and storage location of the settings file.
Note: The "File Type" indicates whether the file contains instrument settings for **all** channels, or only those for the current channel.
4. If several items were saved, select which items are to be restored.
5. If channel settings were saved, select whether the settings will replace the settings in the current channel, or whether a new channel with the saved settings will be opened.

6. Select "Recall".

The settings and selected items from the saved measurement are restored and you can repeat the measurement with the same settings.

To recall settings automatically after preset or reboot

You can define the settings that are restored when you preset or reboot the instrument.

1. Configure the settings as required and save them as described in ["To save configurable instrument settings"](#) on page 552.
2. In the "Save/Recall" menu, select the "Startup Recall" softkey.
3. If the file selection dialog box is not displayed automatically, select the "Select Dataset" softkey.
4. Select the recall settings that are to be restored.
5. Select "Select".
6. Toggle the "Startup Recall" softkey to "On".
Now when you press the PRESET key or reboot the instrument, the defined settings will be restored.
7. To restore the factory preset settings, toggle the "Startup Recall" softkey to "Off".

8.4 Importing and Exporting Measurement Results for Evaluation

The R&S FSW provides various evaluation methods for the results of the performed measurements. However, you may want to evaluate the data with further, external applications. In this case, you can export the measurement data to a standard format file (ASCII or XML). Some of the data stored in these formats can also be re-imported to the R&S FSW for further evaluation at a later time, for example in other applications.

The following data types can be exported:

- Trace data
- Table results, such as result summaries, marker peak lists etc.
- I/Q data

The following data types can be imported:

- I/Q data



I/Q data can only be imported and exported in applications that process I/Q data, such as the I/Q Analyzer or optional applications.

See the corresponding user manuals for those applications for details.

- [Import/Export Functions](#)..... 554
- [How to Export Trace Data and Numerical Results](#)..... 555
- [How to Export a Peak List](#)..... 556
- [Reference: ASCII File Export Format](#)..... 557

8.4.1 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 FSW User Manual.

Import	554
Export	554
L Export Trace to ASCII File	554
L Trace Export Configuration	555
L I/Q Export	555

Import

Provides functions to import data.

Currently, only I/Q data can be imported, and only by applications that process I/Q data.

See the R&S FSW I/Q Analyzer User Manual for more information.

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.

If the spectrogram display is selected when you perform this function, the entire histogram buffer with all frames is exported to a file. The data corresponding to a particular frame begins with information about the frame number and the time that frame was recorded. For large history buffers the export operation may take some time.

For details on the file format see [chapter 8.4.4, "Reference: ASCII File Export Format"](#), on page 557.

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 [chapter 3.1.7, "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode"](#), on page 37.

For details see "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode" in the "Data Management" section of the R&S FSW User Manual.

Remote command:

[MMEMory:STORe<n>:TRACe](#) on page 1015

[MMEMory:STORe<n>:SGRam](#) on page 1014

Trace Export Configuration ← Export

Opens the "Traces" dialog box to configure the trace and data export settings. See [chapter 7.3.2.3, "Trace / Data Export Configuration"](#), on page 470.

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.

For details see the description in the R&S FSW I/Q Analyzer User Manual ("Importing and Exporting I/Q Data").

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 [chapter 3.1.7, "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode"](#), on page 37.

For details see "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode" in the "Data Management" section of the R&S FSW User Manual.

8.4.2 How to Export Trace Data and Numerical Results

The measured trace data and numerical measurement results in tables can be exported to an ASCII file. For each sweep point the measured trace position and value are output. The file is stored with a `.DAT` extension. For details on the storage format see [chapter 8.4.4, "Reference: ASCII File Export Format"](#), on page 557.



For the results of a Spectrum Emission Mask (SEM) or Spurious Emissions measurement, special file export functions are available, see [chapter 5.6.6.2, "How to Save SEM Result Files"](#), on page 229 (SEM) and ["Saving the Evaluation List"](#) on page 248 (Spurious).

To export trace data and table results

Trace data can be exported either from the "Trace" menu, or from the "Save/Recall" menu.

1. Press the TRACE key, then select the "Trace Config" softkey and switch to the "Trace/Data Export" tab.
Or:
Select the  "Save" icon in the toolbar, then select the "Export" softkey.
2. Select the "Export Config" softkey to configure the export settings.
 - a) Select "Export all Traces and all Table Results" to export all available measurement result data for the current application, or select a specific "Trace to Export".
 - b) Optionally, select the "Include Instrument Measurement Settings" option to insert additional information in the export file header.
 - c) If necessary, change the decimal separator to be used for the ASCII export file.
3. Select the "Export Trace to ASCII file" button.
4. In the file selection dialog box, select the storage location and file name for the export file.
5. Select "Save" to close the dialog box and export the data to the file.

8.4.3 How to Export a Peak List

You can save the results of a marker peak list to an ASCII file.

1. Press the MKR FUNCT key.
2. Select the "Marker Peak List" softkey.
3. Configure the peak search and list settings as described in [chapter 7.4.3.8, "Marker Peak List Configuration"](#), on page 517.
4. Set the marker peak list "State" to "On".
5. Press the RUN SINGLE key to perform a single sweep measurement and create a marker peak list.
6. Select the "Marker Peak List" softkey to display the "Marker Peak List" dialog box again.
7. If necessary, change the decimal separator to be used for the ASCII export file.
8. Select the "Export Peak List" button.
9. In the file selection dialog box, select the storage location and file name for the export file.
10. Select "Save" to close the dialog box and export the peak list data to the file.

8.4.4 Reference: ASCII File Export Format

Trace data can be exported to a file in ASCII format for further evaluation in other applications. This reference describes in detail the format of the export files for result data.

(For details see [chapter 8.4.2, "How to Export Trace Data and Numerical Results"](#), on page 555).



For a description of the file formats for spectrum emission mask (SEM) measurement settings and results, see [chapter 5.6.8, "Reference: SEM File Descriptions"](#), on page 231.

The file format for Spurious Emissions measurement results is described in [chapter 5.7.6, "Reference: ASCII Export File Format \(Spurious\)"](#), on page 249.

The file consists of the header containing important scaling parameters and a data section containing the trace data. Optionally, the header can be excluded from the file (see ["Include Instrument Measurement Settings"](#) on page 471).

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 measurement) which are also separated by a semicolon.

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.

Generally, the format of this ASCII file can be processed by spreadsheet calculation programs, e.g. MS-Excel. Different language versions of evaluation programs may require a different handling of the decimal point. Thus you can define the decimal separator to be used (decimal point or comma, see ["Decimal Separator"](#) on page 472).

If the spectrogram display is selected when you select the "ASCII Trace Export" soft-key, the entire histogram buffer with all frames is exported to a file. The data corresponding to a particular frame begins with information about the frame number and the time that frame was recorded.

Table 8-3: ASCII file format for trace export

File contents	Description
Header data	
Type;R&S FSW;	Instrument model
Version;5.00;	Firmware version
Date;01.Oct 2006;	Date of data set storage
Mode;ANALYZER;	Operating mode
Preamplifier;OFF	Preamplifier status
Transducer; OFF	Transducer status
Center Freq;55000;Hz	Center frequency

Importing and Exporting Measurement Results for Evaluation

File contents	Description
Freq Offset;0;Hz	Frequency offset
Start;10000;Hz Stop;100000;Hz	Start/stop of the display range. Unit: Hz for span > 0, s for span = 0, dBm/dB for statistics measurements
Span;90000;Hz	Frequency range (0 Hz in zero span and statistics measurements)
Ref Level;-30;dBm	Reference level
Level Offset;0;dB	Level offset
Rf Att;20;dB	Input attenuation
EI Att;2.0;dB	Electrical attenuation
RBW;100000;Hz	Resolution bandwidth
VBW;30000;Hz	Video bandwidth
SWT;0.005;s	Sweep time
Sweep Count;20;	Number of sweeps set
Ref Position;75;%	Position of reference level referred to diagram limits (0 % = lower edge)
Level Range;100;dB	Display range in y direction. Unit: dB with x-axis LOG, % with x-axis LIN
x-Axis;LIN;	Scaling of x-axis linear (LIN) or logarithmic (LOG)
y-Axis;LOG;	Scaling of y-axis linear (LIN) or logarithmic (LOG)
x-Unit;Hz;	Unit of x values: Hz with span > 0; s with span = 0; dBm/dB with statistics measurements
y-Unit;dBm;	Unit of y values: dB*/V/A/W depending on the selected unit with y-axis LOG or % with y-axis LIN
Data section for individual window	
Window;1;Frequency Sweep	Window number and name
Trace 1;;	Selected trace
Trace Mode;AVERAGE;	Display mode of trace: CLR/WRITE,AVERAGE,MAXHOLD,MINHOLD
Detector;AUTOPEAK;	Detector set: AUTOPEAK,MAXPEAK,MINPEAK,AVERAGE,RMS,SAMPLE,QUASPEAK
Values; 1001;	Number of measurement points
10000;-10.3;-15.7 10130;-11.5;-16.9 10360;-12.0;-17.4 ...;...;	Measured values: <x value>, <y1>, <y2>; <y2> being available only with detector AUTOPEAK and containing in this case the smallest of the two measured values for a measurement point.
Data section for individual trace	
Trace 2;;	Next trace in same window

Importing and Exporting Measurement Results for Evaluation

File contents	Description
...	
Data section for individual window	
Window;2 ..;	Name of next window
Data section for individual trace	
Trace 1;;	First trace
...	

Table 8-4: ASCII file format for spectrogram trace export

File contents	Description
Header	
Type;R&S FSW;	Instrument model
Version;5.00;	Firmware version
Date;01.Oct 2006;	Date of data set storage
Mode;ANALYZER; SPECTROGRAM	Operating mode
Center Freq;55000;Hz	Center frequency
Freq Offset;0;Hz	Frequency offset
Span;90000;Hz	Frequency range (0 Hz in zero span and statistics measurements)
x-Axis;LIN;	Scaling of x-axis linear (LIN) or logarithmic (LOG)
Start;10000;Hz Stop;100000;Hz	Start/stop of the display range. Unit: Hz for span > 0, s for span = 0, dBm/dB for statistics measurements
Ref Level;-30;dBm	Reference level
Level Offset;0;dB	Level offset
Ref Position;75; %	Position of reference level referred to diagram limits (0 % = lower edge)
y-Axis;LOG;	Scaling of y-axis linear (LIN) or logarithmic (LOG)
Level Range;100;dB	Display range in y direction. Unit: dB with x-axis LOG, % with x-axis LIN
Rf Att;20;dB	Input attenuation
RBW;100000;Hz	Resolution bandwidth
VBW;30000;Hz	Video bandwidth
SWT;0.005;s	Sweep time
Trace Mode;AVERAGE;	Display mode of trace: CLR/WRITE,AVERAGE,MAXHOLD,MINHOLD
Detector;AUTOPEAK;	Detector set: AUTOPEAK,MAXPEAK,MINPEAK,AVERAGE,RMS,SAMPLE,QUASPEAK

File contents	Description
Sweep Count;20;	Number of sweeps set
Data section	
Trace 1;;	Selected trace
x-Unit;Hz;	Unit of x values: Hz with span > 0; s with span = 0; dBm/dB with statistics measurements
y-Unit;dBm;	Unit of y values: dB*/V/A/W depending on the selected unit with y-axis LOG or % with y-axis LIN
Values; 1001;	Number of measurement points
Frames;2;	Number of exported frames
Frame;0;	Most recent frame number
Timestamp;17.Mar 11;11:27:05.990	Timestamp of this frame
10000;-10.3;-15.7 10130;-11.5;-16.9 10360;-12.0;-17.4 ...;...;	Measured values, identical to spectrum data: <x value>, <y1>, <y2>; <y2> being available only with detector AUTOPEAK and containing in this case the smallest of the two measured values for a measurement point.
Frame;-1;	Next frame
Timestamp;17.Mar 11;11:27:05.342	Timestamp of this frame
...	

8.5 Creating Screenshots of Current Measurement Results and Settings

In order to document the graphical results and the most important settings for the currently performed measurement, you can create a hardcopy or screenshot of the current display. Screenshots can either be printed or stored to a file.

- [Print and Screenshot Settings](#).....560
- [How to Store or Print Screenshots of the Display](#)..... 564

8.5.1 Print and Screenshot Settings



The settings for saving and printing screenshots are configured via the "Print" menu which is displayed when you select the "Print" icon in the toolbar.

For step-by-step instructions see [chapter 8.5.2, "How to Store or Print Screenshots of the Display"](#), on page 564.

Remote commands for these settings are described in [chapter 11.9.4, "Storing or Printing Screenshots"](#), on page 1005.



To print a screenshot of the current display with the current settings immediately, without switching to the "Print" menu, use the "Print immediately" icon at the right-hand side of the toolbar.

Printing or Storing a Screenshot (Print Screen).....	561
Device Setup.....	561
L Output Medium.....	562
L Print Date and Time.....	562
L Print Logo.....	562
L Suppress File Name Dialog.....	563
L Print Dialog.....	563
L Printer Name.....	563
L Print to File.....	563
L Orientation.....	563
Device.....	563
Colors.....	563
Comment.....	563
Install Printer.....	564

Printing or Storing a Screenshot (Print Screen)

Starts to print out or store all measurement results displayed on the screen: diagrams, traces, markers, marker lists, limit lines, etc., including the channel and status bars. Optionally, comments and the date and time are included at the bottom margin of the printout. All displayed items belonging to the software user interface (e.g. softkeys or dialog boxes) are not printed out.

Whether the output is sent to the printer or stored in a file or the clipboard depends on the selected device and the device settings.

If the output is stored to a file, a file selection dialog box is opened to select the file name and location. The default path is `C:\r_s\instr\user`.

The "Print" menu is displayed to configure printing.

Remote command:

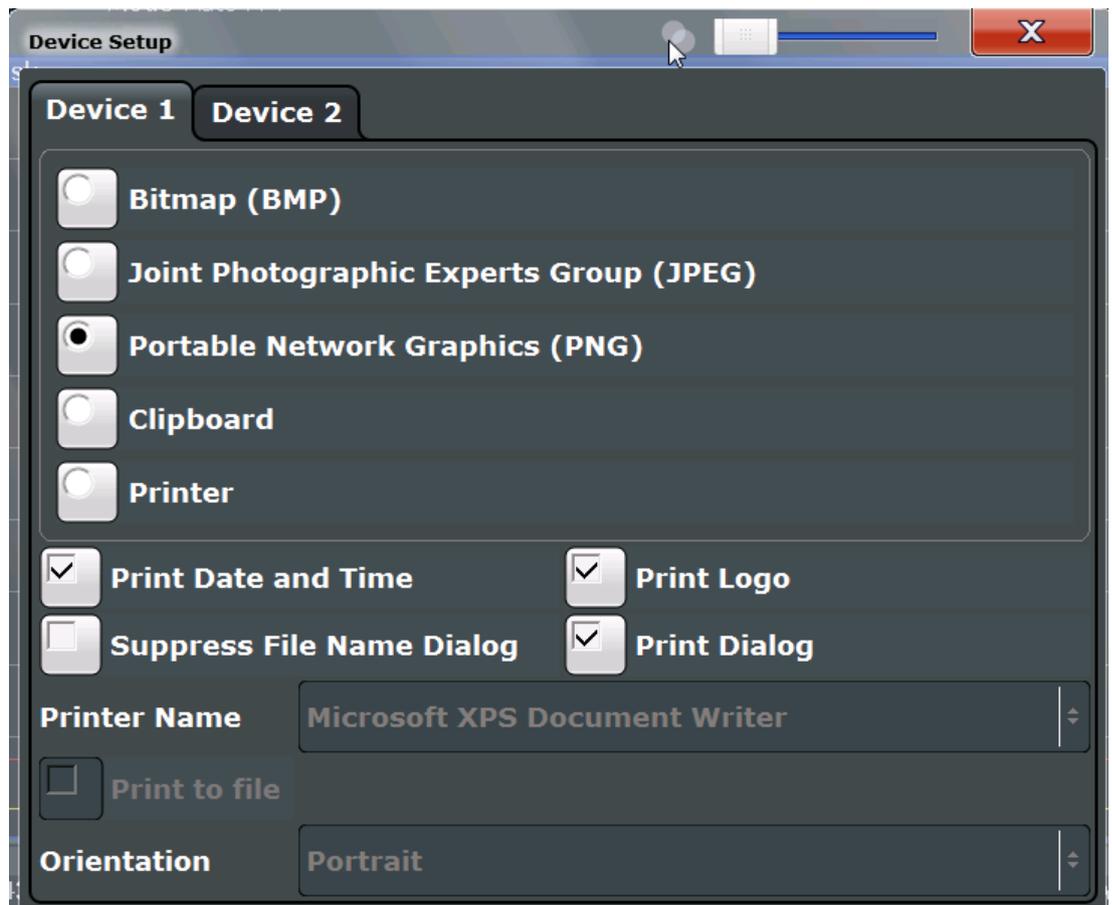
`HCOPY:ITEM:ALL` on page 1009

`HCOPY[:IMMEDIATE<device>]` on page 1009

`HCOPY[:IMMEDIATE<device>]:NEXT` on page 1009

Device Setup

Defines the behavior of the "Print Screen" function, depending on which device is selected. Two different devices can be configured, e.g. one for printing and one for storage to a file.



Output Medium ← Device Setup

Defines the medium to which the screenshot is printed or stored.

"File formats" Stores the screenshot to a file in the selected format. The file name is queried at the time of storage.

"Clipboard" Stores the screenshot to the clipboard.

"Printer" Prints the screenshot on the printer selected from the "Name" list.

Remote command:

[HCOPY:DEVIce:LANGuage<device>](#) on page 1008

Print Date and Time ← Device Setup

Activates/deactivates the printout of the current date and time at the bottom of the screenshot.

Remote command:

[HCOPY:TDSTamp:STATe<device>](#) on page 1010

Print Logo ← Device Setup

Activates/deactivates the printout of the Rohde & Schwarz company logo in the upper left corner.

Remote command:

[DISPlay:LOGO](#) on page 1005

Suppress File Name Dialog ← Device Setup

When the screenshot is stored to a file, the file selection dialog box is not displayed.

Instead, the current storage location and file name are used (default:

C:\r_s\instr\user). Each new the file name is extended by a consecutive number, e.g. File002, File003 etc.

Print Dialog ← Device Setup

Includes any currently displayed dialog in the screenshot.

Printer Name ← Device Setup

Defines the printer to print to.

Remote command:

[SYSTem:COMMunicate:PRINter:ENUMerate\[:NEXT\]? on page 1011](#)

[SYSTem:COMMunicate:PRINter:ENUMerate:FIRSt? on page 1010](#)

[SYSTem:COMMunicate:PRINter:SElect<device> on page 1011](#)

Print to File ← Device Setup

If a printer is selected as the output medium, use this option to store the data in a .prn file using the selected printer driver.

Orientation ← Device Setup

Selects the page orientation of the printout: portrait or landscape (printer only)

Remote command:

[HCOpy:PAGE:ORientation<device> on page 1010](#)

Device

Two different printout devices can be configured, e.g. one for printing and one for storage to a file. When the "Print Screen" function is executed, the selected device and its settings determine the behavior.

Remote command:

[HCOpy:DESTination<device> on page 1007](#)

Colors

Opens the "Print Color" dialog box to configure the colors for printing screenshots. For details see [chapter 9.4.3, "Display Theme and Colors"](#), on page 596.

Comment

Defines an optional comment to be printed with the screenshot of the display. Maximum 120 characters are allowed. 60 characters fit in one line. In the first line, at any point a manual line-feed can be forced by entering "@".

Date and time are inserted automatically. The comment is printed below the diagram area, but not displayed on the screen. If a comment should not be printed, it must be deleted.

Remote command:

[HCOpy:ITEM:WINDow:TEXT on page 1010](#)

Install Printer

Opens the standard Windows dialog box to install a new printer. All printers that are already installed are displayed.

Only user accounts with administrator rights can install a printer.

For further information refer to the Microsoft Windows documentation.

8.5.2 How to Store or Print Screenshots of the Display

- ▶ If the R&S FSW has already been set up according to your current requirements, simply press the "Print immediate" icon () at the far right end of the toolbar.
A screenshot of the current measurement display is printed or stored to a file, as configured.

To set up screenshot outputs

This configuration assumes a printer has already been installed. To install a new printer, use the [Install Printer](#) softkey.

1. Select the  "Printer" tool in the toolbar.
2. Select the "Device Setup" softkey.
3. Select the tab for Device 1 or Device 2 to configure a device.
4. To set up the print function to store a screenshot to a file, select the required file format as the output medium.
To set up the print function to store a screenshot to the clipboard, select "Clipboard" as the output medium.
To set up the print function to print a screenshot on a printer, select "Printer" as the output medium and an installed printer from the "Name" list.
5. For printout, select the page orientation.
6. Optionally, deactivate the date and time or the logo so they are not added to the screenshot.
7. Select "OK" to close the "Device Setup" dialog box.
8. Toggle the "Device" softkey to the device configuration you want to use.
9. Optionally, configure the colors to be used for printout, e.g. as displayed on the screen instead of inversed.
10. Optionally, add a comment to be included with the screenshot.
11. Select the "Print Screen" softkey or the "Printer" or "Screenshot" tool in the toolbar to execute the print function and check the results.
12. If you configured the print function to store the screenshot to a file, enter a file name in the file selection dialog box.

9 General Instrument Setup

Some basic instrument settings can be configured independently of the selected operating mode or application. Usually, you will configure most of these settings initially when you set up the instrument according to your personal preferences or requirements and then only adapt individual settings to special circumstances when necessary. Some special functions are provided for service and basic system configuration.

- [Basics on Alignment](#).....565
- [Basics on Transducer Factors](#)..... 566
- [General Instrument Settings](#)..... 568
- [Display Settings](#)..... 590
- [External Monitor Settings](#).....600
- [How to Configure the Basic Instrument Settings](#).....601

9.1 Basics on Alignment

When you put the instrument into operation for the first time or when strong temperature changes occur, it may be necessary to align the data to a reference source (see also "[Temperature check](#)" on page 566).



During instrument start, the installed hardware is checked against the current firmware version to ensure the hardware is supported. If not, an error message is displayed ("WRONG_FW") and you are asked to update the firmware. Until the firmware version is updated, self-alignment fails.

The correction data and characteristics required for the alignment are determined by comparison of the results at different settings with the known characteristics of the high-precision calibration signal source at 64 MHz.

Alignment results

The alignment results are displayed and contain the following information:

- date and time of last correction data record
- overall results of correction data record
- list of found correction values according to function/module

The results are classified as follows:

PASSED	Calibration successful without any restrictions
CHECK	Deviation of correction value larger than expected, correction could however be performed
FAILED	Deviations of correction value too large, no correction was possible. The found correction data is not applicable.

The results are available until the next self-alignment process is started or the instrument is switched off.

Temperature check

During self-alignment, the instrument's (frontend) temperature is also measured (as soon as the instrument has warmed up completely). This temperature is used as a reference for a continuous temperature check during operation. If the current temperature deviates from the stored self-alignment temperature by a certain degree, a warning is displayed in the status bar indicating the resulting deviation in the measured power levels. A status bit in the `STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:TEMPERATURE` register indicates a possible deviation. The current temperature of the RF Frontend can be queried using a remote command (see `SOURCE:TEMPERATURE:FRONTEND?` on page 1025).

Touchscreen alignment

When the device is delivered, the touchscreen is initially calibrated. However, to ensure that the touchscreen responds to the finger contact correctly, a touchscreen alignment is required.

Alignment of the touchscreen is useful:

- At first use
- After an image update or after exchanging a hard disk
- If you notice that touching a specific point on the screen does not achieve the correct response
- If the position of the instrument has been changed and you cannot look straight on the screen
- If another person operates the instrument

9.2 Basics on Transducer Factors

The transducer allows you to manipulate the trace at discrete trace points to correct the signal coming from an input device. Transducers are often used to correct the frequency response for antennas, for example. The transducer is configured by defining transducer factors for specific trace points. A set of transducer factors defines an interpolated transducer line and can be stored on the instrument.

In the Spectrum application, the correction factor from all active transducers is calculated for each displayed trace point once in advance and is added to the result of the level measurement during the sweep. If the sweep range changes, the correction values are calculated again. If several measured values are combined in one point, only one value is taken into consideration. If the active transducer line is not defined for the entire sweep range, the missing values are replaced by zeroes.

When a transducer is used, the trace is shifted by a calculated factor. However, an upward shift reduces the dynamic range for the displayed values. Thus, the reference level can be adapted automatically to restore the original dynamic range. The reference level is shifted by the maximum transducer factor. By default, if transducers are

active the reference level function is adapted automatically to obtain the best dynamic performance.

If a transducer factor is active, "TDF" is displayed in the channel bar.



Transducers can also be defined when an optional external mixer is used (R&S FSW-B21).

When using probes for RF input, transducers are automatically created according to the probe's detected characteristics as soon as the probe is connected (see [chapter 6.2.1.2, "RF Input from the Analog Baseband Connector"](#), on page 314).

Y-Axis Unit

The individual transducer factors can be defined as absolute values or relative (dB) values. However, all factors for one transducer line use the same unit. As soon as a transducer is activated, the unit of the transducer is automatically used for all the level settings and outputs. The unit cannot be changed in the amplitude settings since the R&S FSW and the active transducer are regarded as one measuring instrument. Only for relative transducer factors (unit dB), the unit originally set on the instrument is maintained and can be changed.

When all transducers have been switched off, the R&S FSW returns to the unit that was used before a transducer was activated.

Configuration

The R&S FSW supports transducer lines with a maximum of 1001 data points. Eight of the transducer lines stored in the instrument can be activated simultaneously. The number of transducer lines stored in the instrument is only limited by the capacity of the storage device used.

A transducer line consists of the following data:

- A maximum of 1001 data points with a position and value
- A unit for the values
- A name to distinguish the transducer lines

Validity

The transducer factors must comply with the following rules to ensure correct operation:

- The frequencies for the data points must always be defined in ascending order. Otherwise the entry will not be accepted and an error message is displayed.
- The frequencies of the data points may exceed the valid frequency range of the R&S FSW since only the set frequency range is taken into account for measurements. The minimum frequency of a data point is 0 Hz, the maximum frequency 200 GHz.
- The value range for the transducer factor is ± 200 dB.
- Gain has to be entered as a negative value, and attenuation as a positive value.

9.3 General Instrument Settings

Instrument settings can be configured via the SETUP key.



Network and Remote Settings, Display Settings

Settings for network and remote operation are described in [chapter 10, "Network and Remote Operation"](#), on page 609.

Display settings are described in [chapter 9.4, "Display Settings"](#), on page 590.

- [Reference Frequency Settings](#).....568
- [Transducer Settings](#).....571
- [Alignment Settings](#).....576
- [System Configuration Settings](#).....577
- [Service Functions](#).....583

9.3.1 Reference Frequency Settings

The reference frequency settings are defined in the "Reference" dialog box which is displayed when you press the SETUP key and then select "Reference".



- [Reference Frequency Input](#).....569
 - ↳ [Behavior in case of missing external reference](#).....570
 - ↳ [Tuning Range](#).....570

L Frequency.....	570
L Loop Bandwidth.....	570
Reference Frequency Output.....	570
Resetting the Default Values.....	571

Reference Frequency Input

The R&S FSW can use the internal reference source or an external reference source as the frequency standard for all internal oscillators. A 10 MHz crystal oscillator is used as the internal reference source. In the external reference setting, all internal oscillators of the R&S FSW are synchronized to the external reference frequency.

External references are connected to one of the REF INPUT or the SYNC TRIGGER connectors on the rear panel. For details see the "Getting Started" manual.

Note: Optionally (R&S FSW-B4), the more precise OCXO signal can replace the internal reference source.

The default setting is the internal reference. When an external reference is used, "EXT REF" is displayed in the status bar.

The following reference inputs are available:

Table 9-1: Available Reference Frequency Input

Source	Frequency	Tuning Range	Loop Bandwidth	Description
Internal	10 MHz	-	1-100 Hz	Internal reference signal or OCXO (option R&S FSW-B4)
External Reference 10 MHz	10 MHz	+/- 6 ppm	1-100 Hz	External reference from REF INPUT 1..20 MHz connector; Fixed external 10 MHz reference frequency. Good phase noise performance
External Reference 1..20 MHz	1..20 MHz in 1 Hz steps	+/- 0.5 ppm	0.1 Hz (fixed)	Variable external reference frequency in 0.1 Hz steps from REF INPUT 1..20 MHz connector; Good external phase noise suppression. Small tuning range.
		+/- 6 ppm	1-30 Hz	Variable external reference frequency in 0.1 Hz steps from REF INPUT 1..20 MHz connector; Wide tuning range.
External Reference 100 MHz	100 MHz	+/- 6 ppm	1-300 Hz	External reference from REF INPUT 100 MHz connector Good phase noise performance
Sync Trigger	100 MHz	+/- 6 ppm	1-300 Hz	External reference from SYNC TRIGGER INPUT connector

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\]ROSCillator:SOURce](#) on page 1020

[SOURce:EXTernal:ROSCillator:EXTernal:FREQuency](#) on page 1019

Behavior in case of missing external reference ← Reference Frequency Input

If an external reference is selected but none is available, there are different ways the instrument can react.

"Show Error Flag"	The message "NO REF" is displayed to indicate that no synchronization is performed.
"Switch to internal reference"	The instrument automatically switches back to the internal reference if no external reference is available. Note that you must re-activate the external reference if it becomes available again at a later time.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\]ROSCillator:SOURce](#) on page 1020

[\[SENSe:\]ROSCillator:SOURce:EAUTO?](#) on page 1021

Tuning Range ← Reference Frequency Input

The tuning range is only available for the variable external reference frequency. It determines how far the frequency may deviate from the defined level in parts per million (10^{-6}).

"± 0.5 ppm"	With this smaller deviation a very narrow fixed loop bandwidth of 0.1 Hz is realized. With this setting the instrument can synchronize to an external reference signal with a very precise frequency. Due to the very narrow loop bandwidth, unwanted noise or spurious components on the external reference input signal are strongly attenuated. Furthermore, the loop requires about 30 seconds to reach a locked state. During this locking process, "NO REF" is displayed in the status bar.
"± 6 ppm"	The larger deviation allows the instrument to synchronize to less precise external reference input signals.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\]ROSCillator:TRANge](#) on page 1021

Frequency ← Reference Frequency Input

Defines the external reference frequency to be used (for variable connectors only).

Loop Bandwidth ← Reference Frequency Input

Defines the speed of internal synchronization with the reference frequency. The setting requires a compromise between performance and increasing phase noise.

For a variable external reference frequency with a narrow tuning range (± 0.5 ppm), the loop bandwidth is fixed to 0.1 Hz and cannot be changed.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\]ROSCillator:LBWidth](#) on page 1019

Reference Frequency Output

A reference frequency can be provided by the R&S FSW to other devices that are connected to this instrument. If one of the following options is activated, the reference signal is output to the corresponding connector.

"Output 100 MHz"	Provides a 100 MHz reference signal to the REF OUTPUT 100 MHz connector.
------------------	--

"Output 640 MHz"

Provides a 640 MHz reference signal to the REF OUTPUT 640 MHz connector.

"Output Sync Trigger"

Provides a 100 MHz reference signal to the SYNC TRIGGER OUTPUT connector.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]ROSCillator:O100 on page 1019

[SENSe:]ROSCillator:O640 on page 1019

[SENSe:]ROSCillator:OSYNc on page 1020

Resetting the Default Values

The values for the "Tuning Range", "Frequency" and "Loop Bandwidth" are stored for each source of "Reference Frequency Input". Thus, when you switch the input source, the previously defined settings are restored. You can restore the default values for all input sources using the "Preset Channel" function.

9.3.2 Transducer Settings

Up to 8 transducer lines can be activated simultaneously in the R&S FSW. Many more can be stored on the instrument.

The transducer settings are defined in the "Transducer" dialog box which is displayed when you press the SETUP key and then select "Transducer".



Transducers can also be defined when an optional external mixer is used (R&S FSW-B21).

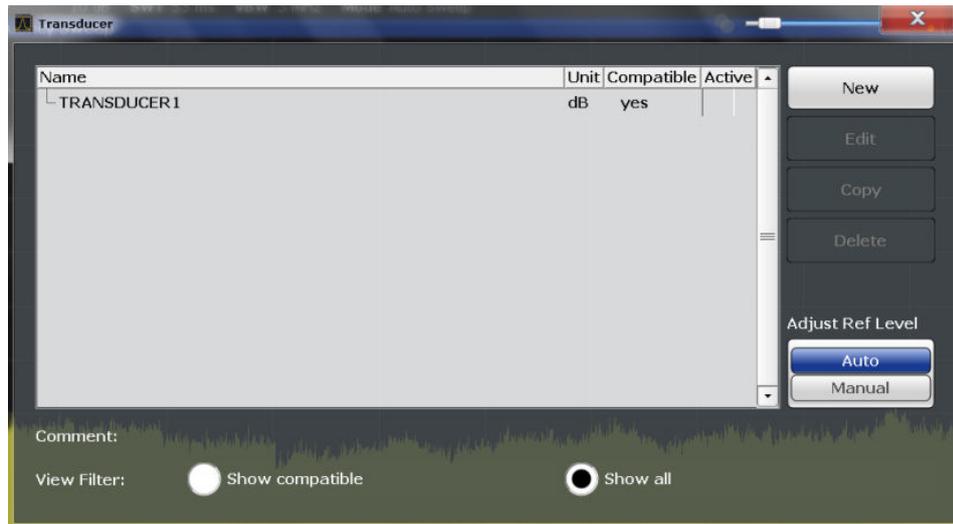
**Transducer settings in secure user mode**

Be sure to store transducer files before [Secure User Mode](#) is enabled; see [chapter 3.1.7, "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode"](#), on page 37.

- [Transducer Management](#)..... 571
- [Transducer Factors](#)..... 574

9.3.2.1 Transducer Management

The settings required to manage all transducer lines on the instrument are described here.



For the transducer line overview, the R&S FSW searches for all stored transducer lines with the file extension `.TDF` in the `trd` subfolder of the main installation folder. The overview allows you to determine which transducer lines are available and can be used for the current measurement.

For details on settings for individual lines see [chapter 9.3.2.2, "Transducer Factors"](#), on page 574.

For instructions on configuring and working with transducers see [chapter 9.6.6, "How to Configure the Transducer"](#), on page 604.

Name	572
Unit	572
Compatibility	573
Activating/Deactivating	573
Comment	573
Included Lines in Overview (View Filter)	573
Adjusting the Reference Level	573
Create New Line	573
Edit Line	573
Copy Line	573
Delete Line	574

Name

The name of the stored transducer line.

Unit

The unit in which the y-values of the data points of the transducer line are defined.

The following units are available:

- dB
- dBm
- dBmV
- dBµV
- dBµV/m
- dBµA

- dB μ A/m
- dBpW
- dBpT

Compatibility

Indicates whether the transducer factors are compatible with the current measurement settings.

For more information on which conditions a transducer line must fulfill to be compatible, see [chapter 9.2, "Basics on Transducer Factors"](#), on page 566.

Activating/Deactivating

Activates/deactivates the transducer line. Up to 8 transducer lines can be active at the same time.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\]CORRection:TRANsducer:SELeCt](#) on page 1027

[\[SENSe:\]CORRection:TRANsducer\[:STATe\]](#) on page 1027

Comment

An optional description of the transducer line.

Included Lines in Overview (View Filter)

Defines which of the stored lines are included in the overview. The view can be restricted to compatible lines only or include all lines found. Whether a line is compatible or not is indicated in the [Compatibility](#) setting.

Adjusting the Reference Level

Activates or deactivates the automatic adjustment of the reference level to the selected transducer factor.

"Auto" Activates the automatic adjustment. The original dynamic range is restored by shifting the reference level by the maximum transducer factor.

"Man" Deactivates the automatic adjustment. Adjust the reference level via the "Amplitude" menu.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\]CORRection:TRANsducer:ADJust:RLEVel\[:STATe\]](#) on page 1026

Create New Line

Create a new transducer line.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\]CORRection:TRANsducer:SELeCt](#) on page 1027

Edit Line

Edit an existing transducer line configuration.

Copy Line

Copy the selected transducer line configuration to create a new line.

Delete Line

Delete the selected transducer line.

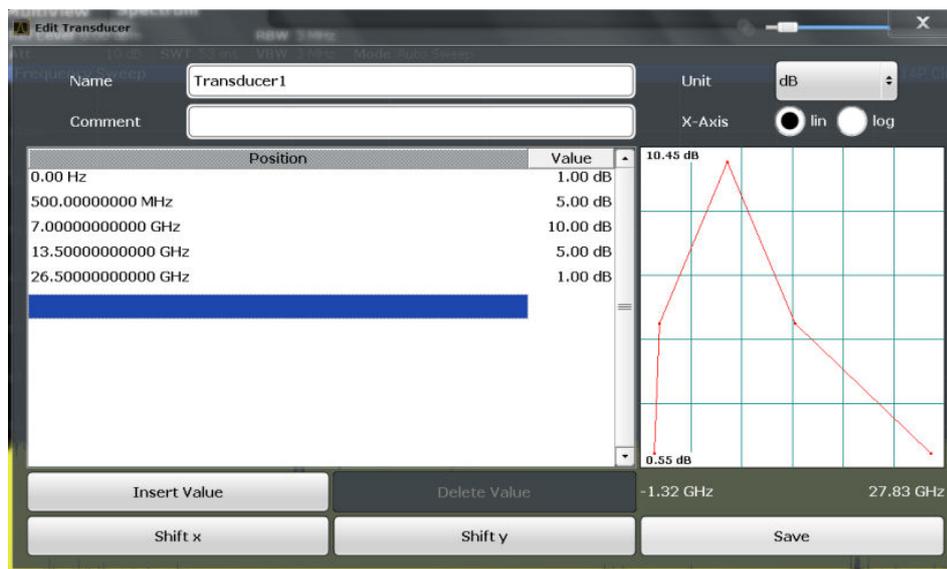
Remote command:

[SENSe:]CORRection:TRANsdUCer:DELeTe on page 1026

9.3.2.2 Transducer Factors

The settings and functions available for individual transducer lines are described here.

For instructions on creating and editing transducer lines see [chapter 9.6.6, "How to Configure the Transducer"](#), on page 604.



Name.....574

Comment.....575

Unit.....575

X-Axis Scaling.....575

Data points.....575

Insert Value.....575

Delete Value.....575

Shift x.....575

Shift y.....575

Save.....576

Name

Defines the transducer line name. All names must be compatible with the Windows 7 conventions for file names. The transducer data is stored under this name (with a .TDF extension) in the trd subfolder of the main installation folder.

Remote command:

[SENSe:]CORRection:TRANsdUCer:SELeCt on page 1027

Comment

Defines an optional comment for the transducer line. The text may contain up to 40 characters.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\]CORRection:TRANsducer:COMMeNt](#) on page 1026

Unit

The unit in which the y-values of the data points of the transducer line are defined.

As soon as a transducer is activated, the unit of the transducer is automatically used for all the level settings and outputs. The unit cannot be changed in the amplitude settings unless dB is used.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\]CORRection:TRANsducer:UNIT](#) on page 1027

X-Axis Scaling

Describes the scaling of the horizontal axis on which the data points of the transducer line are defined. Scaling can be linear or logarithmic.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\]CORRection:TRANsducer:SCALIng](#) on page 1026

Data points

Each transducer line is defined by a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 50 data points. Each data point is defined by its position (x-axis) and value (y-value).

The data points must comply with the following rules to ensure correct operation:

- The frequencies for the data points must always be defined in ascending order. Otherwise the entry will not be accepted and an error message is displayed.
- The frequencies of the data points may exceed the valid frequency range of the R&S FSW since only the set frequency range is taken into account for measurements. The minimum frequency of a data point is 0 Hz, the maximum frequency 200 GHz.
- The value range for the transducer factor is ± 200 dB.
- Gain has to be entered as a negative value, and attenuation as a positive value.

Remote command:

[\[SENSe:\]CORRection:TRANsducer:DATA](#) on page 1026

Insert Value

Inserts a data point in the transducer line above the selected one in the "Edit Transducer" dialog box.

Delete Value

Deletes the selected data point in the "Edit Transducer" dialog box.

Shift x

Shifts the x-value of each data point horizontally by the defined shift width.

Shift y

Shifts the y-value of each data point vertically by the defined shift width.

Save

Saves the currently edited transducer line under the name defined in the "Name" field.

Remote command:

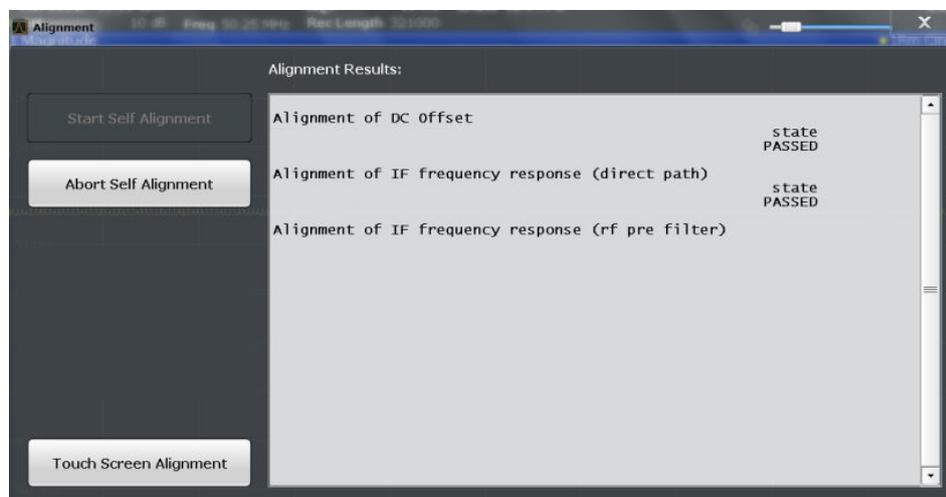
`MMEMemory:SELEct[:ITEM]:TRANsducer:ALL` on page 999

`MMEMemory:STORE:STATE` on page 1003

9.3.3 Alignment Settings

Both the instrument and the touchscreen can be aligned when necessary (see [chapter 9.1, "Basics on Alignment"](#), on page 565).

The alignment settings are defined in the "Alignment" dialog box which is displayed when you press the SETUP key and then select "Alignment".

**Self-alignment results in secure user mode**

Be sure to store self-alignment results before [Secure User Mode](#) is enabled; see [chapter 3.1.7, "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode"](#), on page 37.

If the currently stored self-alignment results are not suitable, you must perform a self-alignment each time you switch on the R&S FSW in secure user mode, as the results are not stored permanently in this case.

Starting a Self-alignment	576
Aborting the Self-alignment	577
Starting the Touchscreen Alignment	577
Alignment Results	577

Starting a Self-alignment

Starts recording correction data for the instrument. If the correction data acquisition fails or if the correction values are deactivated, a corresponding message is displayed in the status field.

For details see [chapter 9.1, "Basics on Alignment"](#), on page 565.

Note:

A running Sequencer operation is aborted when you start a self-alignment.

Remote command:

*CAL? on page 678, see also CALibration[:ALL]? on page 1022

Aborting the Self-alignment

As long as the self-alignment data is being collected the procedure can be cancelled using the "Abort Self-alignment" button.

Starting the Touchscreen Alignment

Starts the touchscreen alignment.

Tap the 4 markers on the screen as you are asked to do. The touchscreen is aligned according to the executed pointing operations.

Alignment Results

Information on whether the alignment was performed successfully and on the applied correction data is displayed. The results are available until the next self-alignment process is started or the instrument is switched off.

Remote command:

CALibration:RESult? on page 1022

9.3.4 System Configuration Settings

The system configuration information and settings are provided in the "System Configuration" dialog box which is displayed when you press the SETUP key and then select "System Configuration".

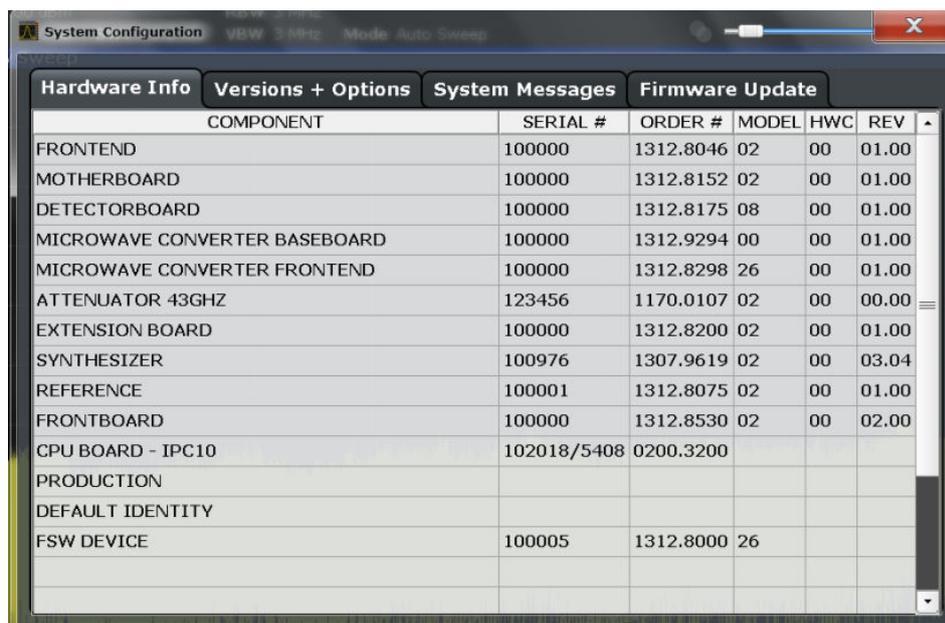
- [Hardware Information](#).....577
- [Information on Versions and Options](#).....578
- [System Messages](#).....579
- [Firmware Updates](#).....580
- [General Configuration Settings](#).....581

9.3.4.1 Hardware Information

An overview of the installed hardware in your R&S FSW is provided in the "Hardware Info" tab of the "System Configuration" dialog box.

Every listed component is described by its serial number, order number, model information, hardware code, and hardware revision.

This information can be useful when problems occur with the instrument and you require support from Rohde & Schwarz.



COMPONENT	SERIAL #	ORDER #	MODEL	HWC	REV
FRONTEND	100000	1312.8046	02	00	01.00
MOTHERBOARD	100000	1312.8152	02	00	01.00
DETECTORBOARD	100000	1312.8175	08	00	01.00
MICROWAVE CONVERTER BASEBOARD	100000	1312.9294	00	00	01.00
MICROWAVE CONVERTER FRONTEND	100000	1312.8298	26	00	01.00
ATTENUATOR 43GHZ	123456	1170.0107	02	00	00.00
EXTENSION BOARD	100000	1312.8200	02	00	01.00
SYNTHESIZER	100976	1307.9619	02	00	03.04
REFERENCE	100001	1312.8075	02	00	01.00
FRONTBOARD	100000	1312.8530	02	00	02.00
CPU BOARD - IPC10	102018/5408	0200.3200			
PRODUCTION					
DEFAULT IDENTITY					
FSW DEVICE	100005	1312.8000	26		

Remote command:

[DIAGnostic:SERVICE:HWInfo?](#) on page 1039

9.3.4.2 Information on Versions and Options

Information on the firmware version and options installed on your instrument is provided in the "Versions Options" tab of the "System Configuration" dialog box. The unique R&S device ID is also indicated here, as it is required for license and option administration.

You can also install new firmware options in this dialog box.

**Installing options in secure user mode**

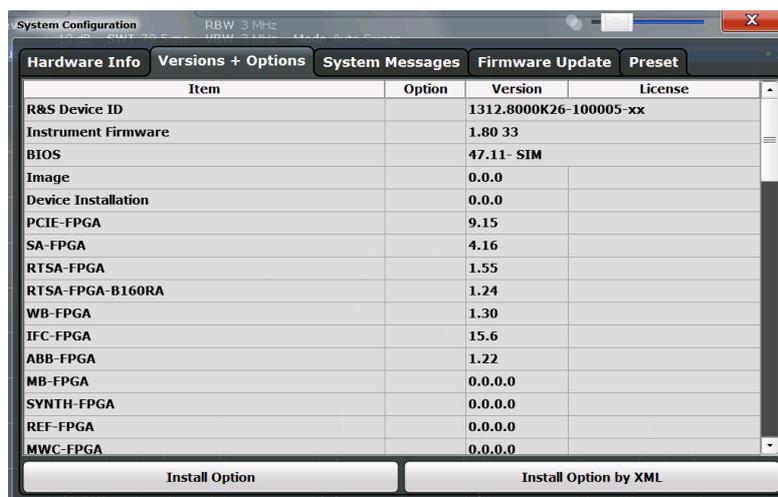
Be sure to install any new options before [Secure User Mode](#) is enabled; see [chapter 3.1.7, "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode"](#), on page 37.

For restricted users in secure user mode, this function is not available!

**Expired option licenses**

If an option is about to expire, a message box is displayed to inform you. You can then use the "Install Option" function to enter a new license key.

If an option has already expired, a message box appears for you to confirm. In this case, all instrument functions are unavailable (including remote control) until the R&S FSW is rebooted. You must then use the "Install Option" function to enter the new license key.



For details on options refer to the "Getting Started" manual, "Checking the Supplied Items".

Remote commands:

[SYSTem:FORMat:IDENT](#) on page 1041

[DIAGnostic:SERvice:BIOSinfo?](#) on page 1039

[Install Option](#)..... 579

[Install Option by XML](#)..... 579

Install Option

Opens an edit dialog box to enter the license key for the option that you want to install. Only user accounts with administrator rights are able to install options.

Install Option by XML

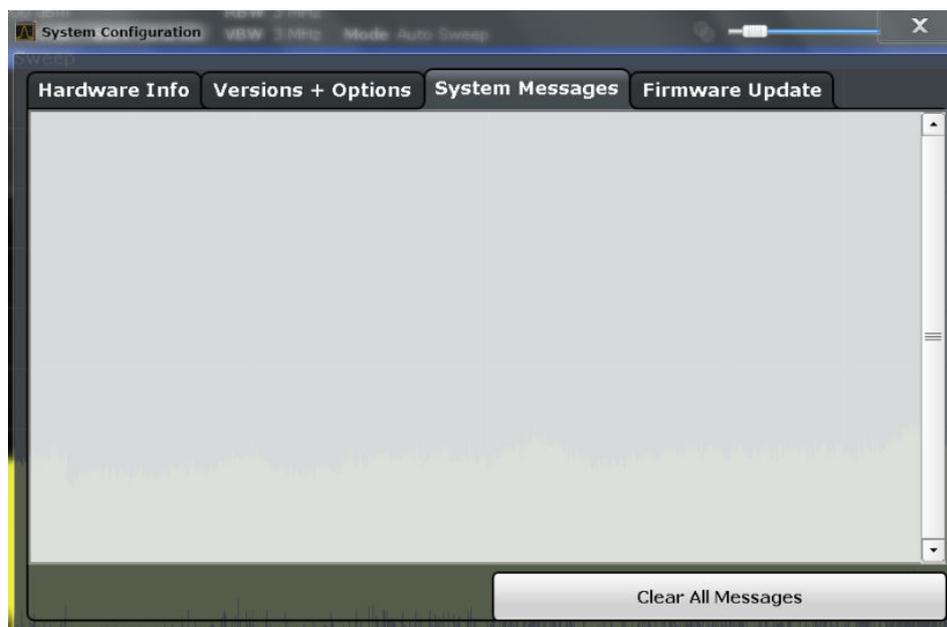
Opens a file selection dialog box to install an additional option to the R&S FSW using an XML file. Enter or browse for the name of an XML file that contains the option key and press "Select".

Only user accounts with administrator rights are able to install options.

9.3.4.3 System Messages

The system messages generated by the R&S FSW are displayed in the "System Messages" tab of the "System Configuration" dialog box.

The messages are displayed in the order of their occurrence; the most recent messages are placed at the top of the list. Messages that have occurred since you last visited the system messages tab are marked with an asterisk '*'.



If the number of error messages exceeds the capacity of the error buffer, "Message buffer overflow" is displayed. To clear the message buffer use the "Clear All Messages" button.

The following information is available:

No	device-specific error code
Message	brief description of the message
Component	hardware messages: name of the affected module
	software messages: name of the affected software
Date/Time	date and time of the occurrence of the message

Remote command:

`SYSTem:ERRor:LIST?` on page 1041

9.3.4.4 Firmware Updates

During instrument start, the installed hardware is checked against the current firmware version to ensure the hardware is supported. If not, an error message is displayed ("WRONG_FW") and you are asked to update the firmware. Until the firmware version is updated, self-alignment fails. To see which components are not supported, see the [System Messages](#).

The firmware on your R&S FSW may also need to be updated in order to enable additional new features or if reasons for improvement come up. Ask your sales representative or check the Rohde&Schwarz website for availability of firmware updates. A firmware update package includes at least a setup file and release notes.



Before updating the firmware on your instrument, read the release notes delivered with the firmware version.

As of firmware version 1.60, administrator rights are no longer required to perform a firmware update.

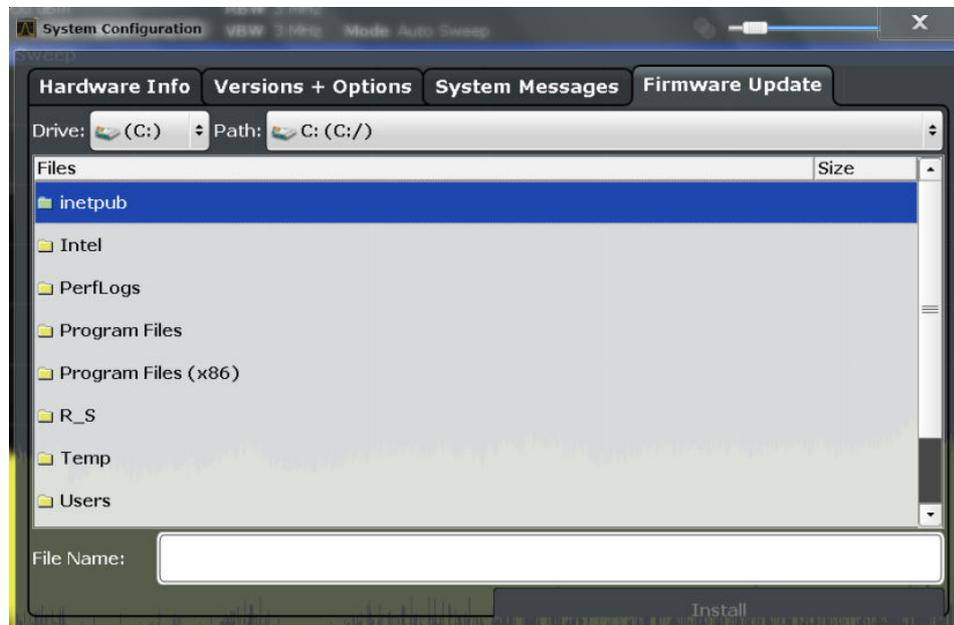


Installing options in secure user mode

Be sure to perform any firmware updates before [Secure User Mode](#) is enabled; see [chapter 3.1.7, "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode"](#), on page 37.

For restricted users in secure user mode, this function is not available!

The firmware can be updated in the "Firmware Update" tab of the "System Configuration" dialog box.



Enter the name or browse for the firmware installation file and press the "Install" button.

9.3.4.5 General Configuration Settings

General system settings, for example concerning the initial behaviour of the R&S FSW after booting, are configured in the "Config" tab of the "System Configuration" dialog box.



Preset Mode..... 582
 Out-of-range value behavior..... 582
 Secure User Mode..... 582
 L Changing the password..... 583

Preset Mode

The default operating mode is Signal and Spectrum Analyzer mode, however, the pre-setting can be changed. The defined operating mode is activated when you switch on the R&S FSW or press the PRESET key.

The presettings can be defined in the "Config" tab of the "System Configuration" dialog box.

For details on operating modes see [chapter 4, "Applications and Operating Modes"](#), on page 96.

- "SAN" Signal and Spectrum Analyzer mode
- "MSRA" Multi-Standard Radio Analysis mode
- "MSRT" Multi-Standard Realtime mode

Remote command:

[SYSTem:PRESet:COMPAtible](#) on page 1041

Out-of-range value behavior

By default, if you enter a value that is outside the valid range in an input field for a setting, a warning is displayed and the value is not accepted. Alternatively, entries below the minimum value can automatically be set to the minimum possible entry, and entries above the maximum value set to the maximum possible entry. This behavior avoids errors and facilitates setting correct values.

Secure User Mode

If activated, the R&S FSW requires a reboot and then automatically logs in using the "SecureUser" account.

Data that the R&S FSW normally stores on the solid-state drive is redirected to volatile memory instead. Data that is stored in volatile memory can be accessed by the user during the current instrument session; however, when the instrument's power is removed, all data in volatile memory is erased.

The Secure User Mode can only be activated or deactivated by a user with administrator rights.

Note: Storing instrument settings permanently. Before you activate secure user mode, store any instrument settings that are required beyond the current session, such as predefined instrument settings, transducer files, or self-alignment data.

For details on the secure user mode see [chapter 3.1.7, "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode"](#), on page 37.

Remote command:

`SYSTEM:SECURITY[:STATE]` on page 1042

Note: Initially after installation of the R&S FSW-K33 option, secure user mode must be enabled manually once before remote control is possible.

Changing the password ← Secure User Mode

When the secure user mode is activated the first time after installation, you are prompted to change the passwords for all user accounts in order to improve system security.



To save the new password, select "Save". The password dialog for the next user is displayed, until you have been prompted to change the password all user accounts.

If you cancel the dialog without changing the password, the password dialog for the next user is displayed, until you have been prompted to change the password all user accounts. Although it is possible to continue in secure user mode without changing the passwords (and you will not be prompted to do so again), it is strongly recommended that you do define a more secure password for all users.

By default, the password characters are not displayed to ensure confidentiality during input. To display the characters, select "Show password".

To display the onscreen keyboard, select "Keyboard".

9.3.5 Service Functions

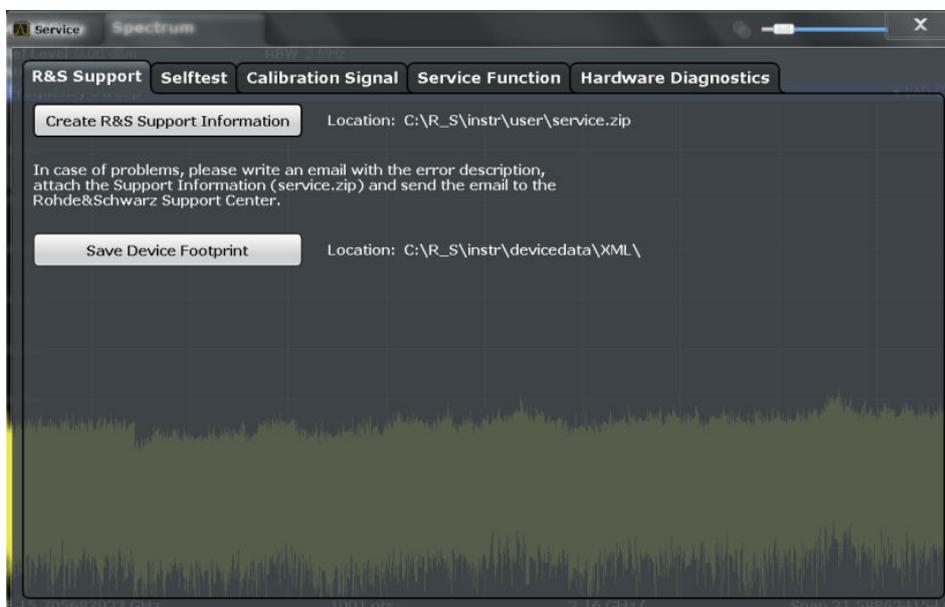
When unexpected problems arise with the R&S FSW some service functions may help you solve them.

The service functions are available in the "Service" dialog box which is displayed when you press the SETUP key and then select "Service".

- [R&S Support Information](#)..... 584
- [Selftest Settings and Results](#)..... 585
- [Calibration Signal Display](#)..... 586
- [Service Functions](#)..... 588
- [Hardware Diagnostics](#)..... 589

9.3.5.1 R&S Support Information

In case of errors you can store useful information for troubleshooting and send it to your Rohde & Schwarz support center.



- [Creating R&S Support Information](#)..... 584
- [Save Device Footprint](#)..... 585

Creating R&S Support Information

Creates a *.zip file with important support information. The *.zip file contains the system configuration information ("device footprint"), the current eeprom data and a screenshot of the screen display.

This data is stored to the C:\R_S\Instr\user\ directory on the instrument. The file name consists of the unique device ID and the current date and time of the file creation.

If you contact the Rohde&Schwarz support to get help for a certain problem, send these files to the support in order to identify and solve the problem faster.

Remote command:

`DIAGnostic:SERvice:SINFo?` on page 1044

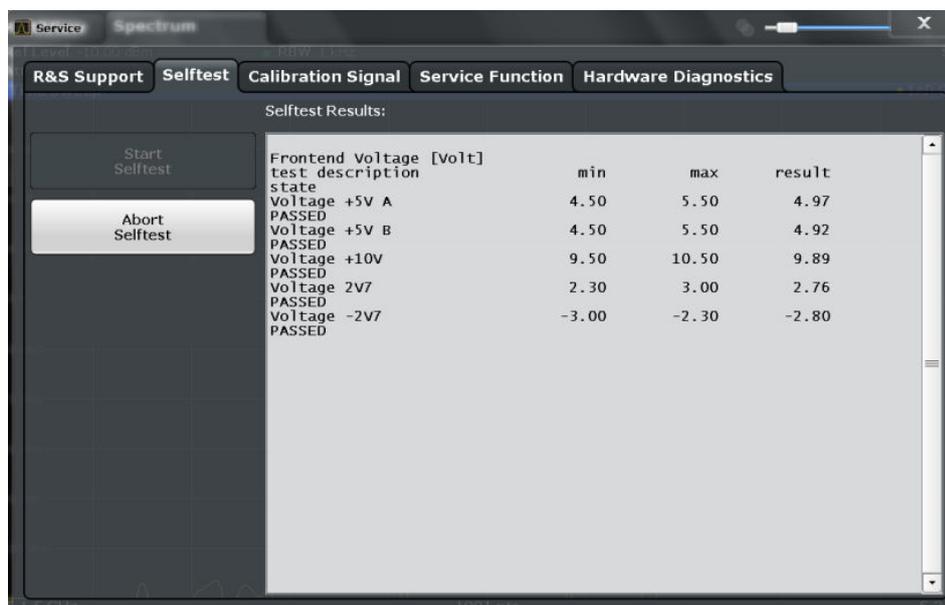
Save Device Footprint

Creates an *.xml file with information on installed hardware, software, image and FPGA versions. The *.xml file is stored under C:\R_S\Instr\devicedata\xml\ on the instrument. It is also included in the service.zip file.

9.3.5.2 Selftest Settings and Results

If the R&S FSW fails you can perform a self test of the instrument to identify any defective modules.

The selftest settings and results are available in the "Selftest" tab of the "Service" dialog box.



Once the self test is started, all modules are checked consecutively and the test result is displayed. You can abort a running test.

In case of failure a short description of the failed test, the defective module, the associated value range and the corresponding test results are indicated.



A running Sequencer process is aborted when you start a self-alignment.

Remote command:

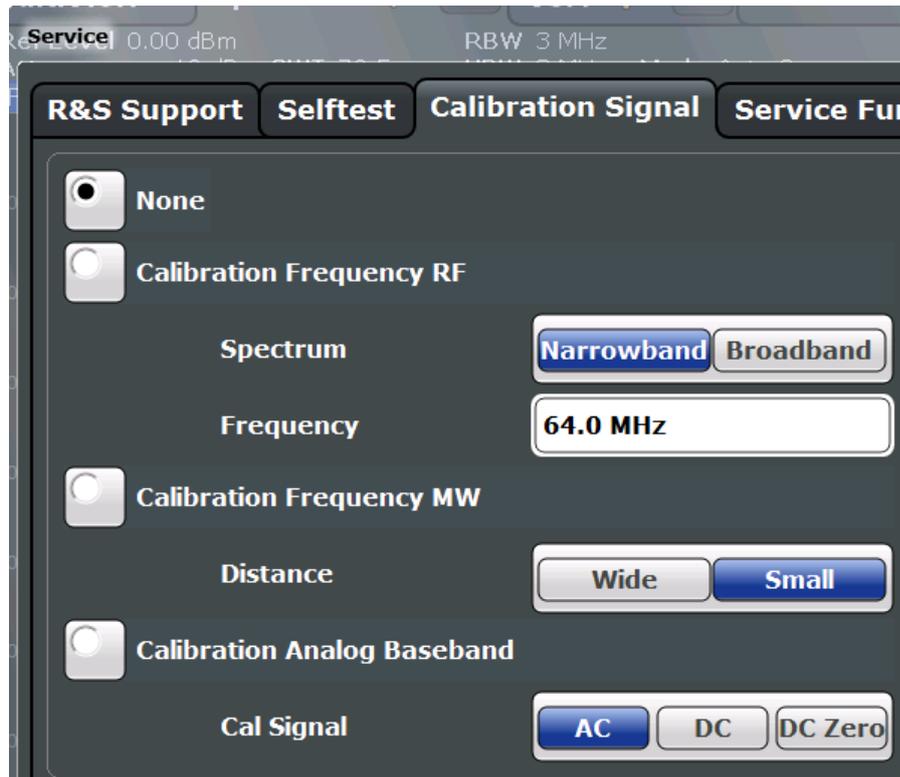
*TST? on page 681

DIAGnostic:SERVICE:STEST:RESult? on page 1024

9.3.5.3 Calibration Signal Display

Alternatively to the RF input signal from the front panel connector you can use the instrument's calibration signal as the input signal, for example to perform service functions on.

The calibration signal settings are available in the "Calibration Signal" tab of the "Service" dialog box.



None.....586

Calibration Frequency RF.....587

 L Spectrum.....587

 L Frequency.....587

Calibration Frequency MW.....587

Calibration Analog Baseband.....587

 L Calibration Signal Type.....587

None

Uses the current RF signal at the input, i.e. no calibration signal (default).

Remote command:

[DIAGnostic:SERVICE:INPut\[:SElect\]](#) on page 1024

Calibration Frequency RF

Uses the internal calibration signal as the RF input signal.

Remote command:

[DIAGnostic:SERVice:INPut\[:SElect\]](#) on page 1024

[DIAGnostic:SERVice:INPut:PULSed:CFRequency](#) on page 1023

Spectrum ← Calibration Frequency RF

Defines whether a broadband or narrowband calibration signal is sent to the RF input.

"Narrowband" Used to calibrate the absolute level of the frontend at 64 MHz.

"Broadband" Used to calibrate the IF filter.

Remote command:

[DIAGnostic:SERVice:INPut:RF:SPECTrum](#) on page 1023

Frequency ← Calibration Frequency RF

Defines the frequency of the internal broadband calibration signal to be used for IF filter calibration (max. 64 MHz). For narrowband signals, 64 MHz is sent.

Calibration Frequency MW

Uses the microwave calibration signal as the RF input (for frequencies greater than 8 GHz; for instrument models R&S FSW13/26/43/50/67 only). This function is used to calibrate the YIG-filter on the microwave converter.

The microwave calibration signal is pulsed. You can define whether the distance between input pulses is small or wide.

Remote command:

[DIAGnostic:SERVice:INPut\[:SElect\]](#) on page 1024

[DIAGnostic:SERVice:INPut:MC:DIStance](#) on page 1023

Calibration Analog Baseband

Uses an internal calibration signal as input to the optional Analog Baseband interface. This signal is only available if the R&S FSW-B71 option is installed.

For more information on the Analog Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B71) see the R&S FSW I/Q Analyzer and I/Q Input User Manual.

Remote command:

[DIAGnostic:SERVice:INPut\[:SElect\]](#) on page 1024

Calibration Signal Type ← Calibration Analog Baseband

Defines the type of calibration signal to be used for Analog Baseband.

"AC" 1.5625 MHz square wave AC signal

"DC" 1.5625 MHz square wave DC signal

"DC zero" no signal

Remote command:

[DIAGnostic:SERVice:INPut:AIQ\[:TYPE\]](#) on page 1024

9.3.5.4 Service Functions

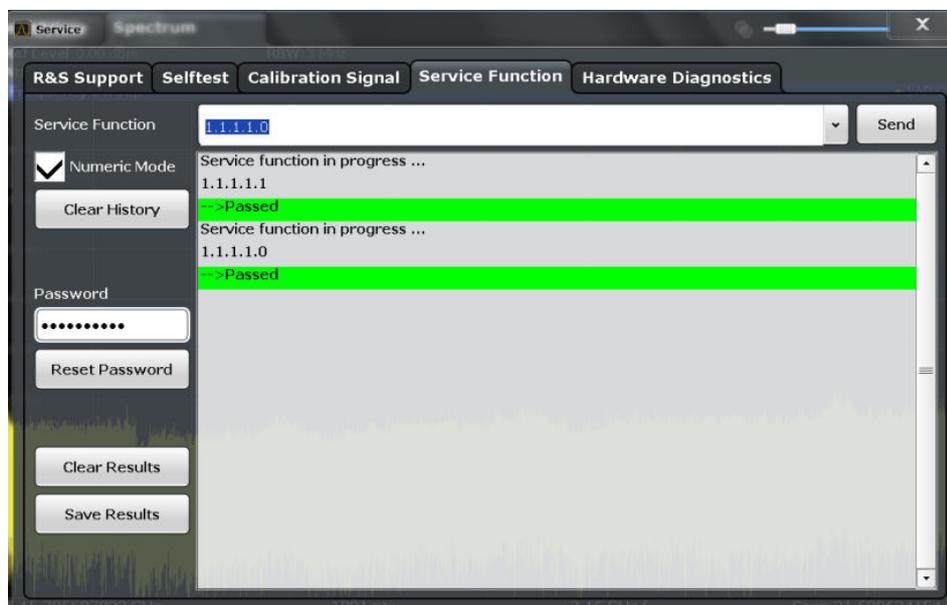
NOTICE

Using service functions

The service functions are not necessary for normal measurement operation. Incorrect use can affect correct operation and/or data integrity of the R&S FSW.

Therefore, only user accounts with administrator rights can use service functions and many of the functions can only be used after entering a password. These functions are described in the instrument service manual.

The service functions are available in the "Service Function" tab of the "Service" dialog box.



Service Function.....	588
Numeric Mode.....	589
Send.....	589
Clear History.....	589
Password.....	589
Clear Results.....	589
Save Results.....	589
Result List.....	589

Service Function

Selects the service function by its numeric code or textual name.

The selection list includes all functions previously selected (since the last "Clear History" action).

Remote command:

`DIAGnostic:SERvice:SFUNction` on page 1043

Numeric Mode

If activated, the service function is selected by its numeric code. Otherwise, the function is selected by its textual name.

Send

Starts the selected service function.

Remote command:

`DIAGnostic:SERVice:SFUNction` on page 1043

Clear History

Deletes the list of previously selected service functions.

Password

Most service functions require a special password as they may disrupt normal operation of the R&S FSW. There are different levels of service functions, depending on how restrictive their use is handled. Each service level has a different password.

"Reset Password" returns to the lowest (least restrictive) service level.

Clear Results

Clears the result display for all previously performed service functions.

Remote command:

`DIAGnostic:SERVice:SFUNction:RESults:DELeTe` on page 1043

Save Results

Opens a file selection dialog box to save the results of all previously performed service functions to a file.

Remote command:

`DIAGnostic:SERVice:SFUNction:RESults:SAVE` on page 1043

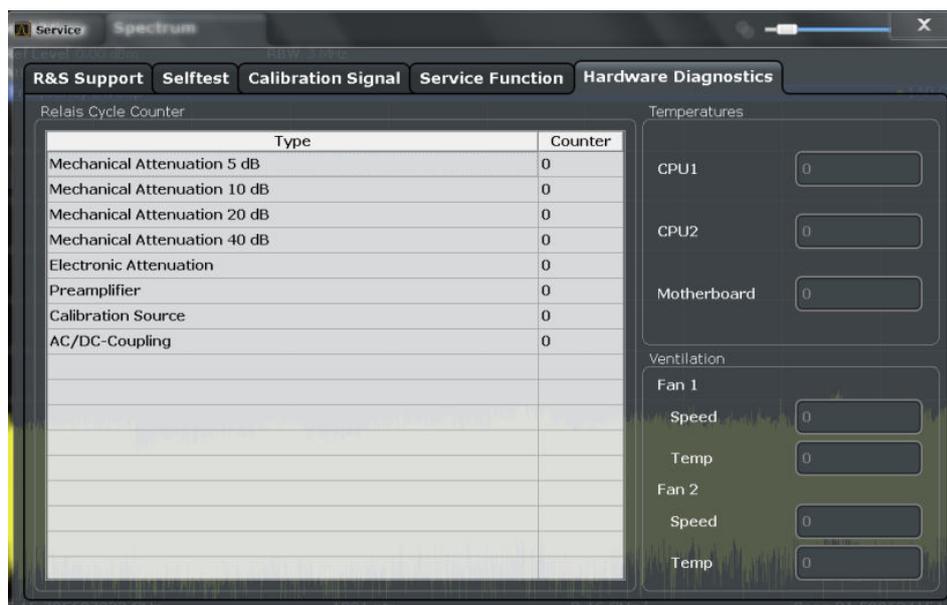
Result List

The Results List indicates the status and results of the executed service functions.

9.3.5.5 Hardware Diagnostics

In case problems occur with the instrument hardware, some diagnostic tools provide information that may support troubleshooting.

The hardware diagnostics tools are available in the "Hardware Diagnostics" tab of the "Service" dialog box.



Relay Cycle Counter..... 590
 Temperatures..... 590
 Ventilation..... 590

Relay Cycle Counter

The hardware relays built into the R&S FSW may fail after a large number of switching cycles (see data sheet). The counter indicates how many switching cycles the individual relays have performed since they were installed.

Remote command:

[DIAGnostic:INFO:CCounter?](#) on page 1038

Temperatures

Some hardware parts fail at high temperatures. Several temperature sensors in the R&S FSW provide the current temperature for the CPUs and the motherboard, which are indicated here.

Ventilation

High temperatures in the R&S FSW may occur when the fans fail. The current speed and temperatures of the built-in fans are displayed. High temperatures or very slow fan speed may indicate a hardware problem.

9.4 Display Settings

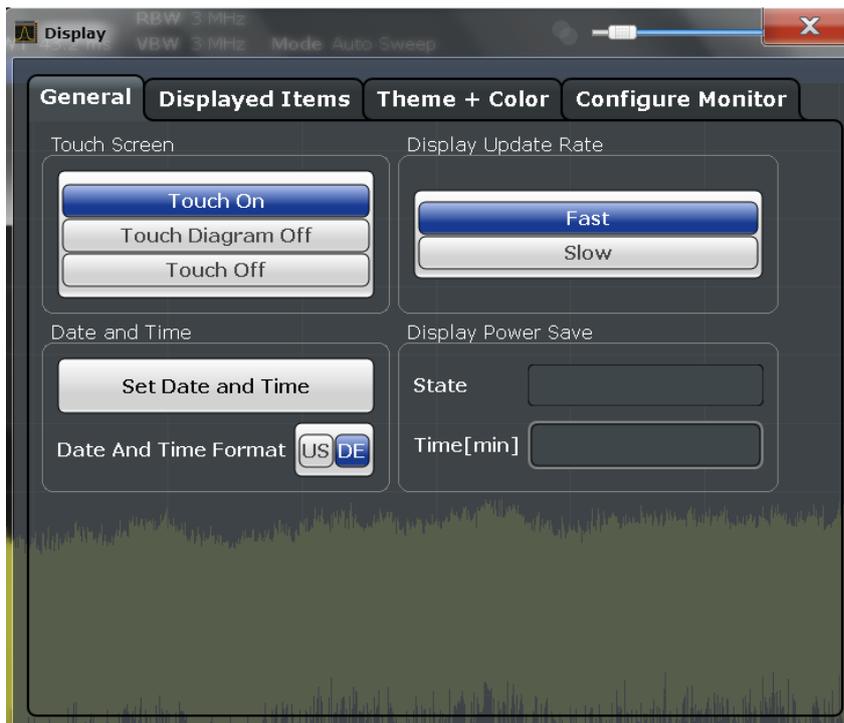
Some general display settings are available regardless of the current application or operating mode. For information on optimizing your display for measurement results see [chapter 7.1, "Result Display Configuration"](#), on page 440.

The general display settings are defined in the "Display" dialog box which is displayed when you press the SETUP key and then select "Display".

- [General Display Settings](#).....591
- [Displayed Items](#).....592
- [Display Theme and Colors](#).....596

9.4.1 General Display Settings

This section includes general screen display behavior and date and time display. These settings are available in the "General" tab of the "Display" dialog box.



- [Deactivating and Activating the Touchscreen](#)..... 591
- [Display Update Rate](#)..... 592
- [Setting the Date and Time](#)..... 592
- [Date and Time Format](#)..... 592
- [Display Power Save Function](#)..... 592

Deactivating and Activating the Touchscreen

The touchscreen function can be deactivated, e.g. when the instrument is being used for demonstration purposes and tapping the screen should not provoke an action.

To reactivate the touchscreen, simply press the SETUP key on the front panel. The "Display" dialog box is opened automatically and the "touchscreen" option is set to "ON".

- "TOUCH ON" Touchscreen function is active for the entire screen
- "TOUCH OFF" Touchscreen is deactivated for the entire screen

"TOUCH DIAGRAM OFF"

Touchscreen is deactivated for the diagram area of the screen, but active for the surrounding softkeys, toolbars and menus

Remote command:

`DISPlay:TOUChscreen:STATe` on page 1030

Display Update Rate

By default, a fast update rate ensures the most recent measurement results on the display. However, when performance is poor due to slow data transfer (for example during remote control), it may be helpful to decrease the frequency with which the screen display is updated.

Setting the Date and Time

The current date and time on the instrument is set using the standard Windows "Date and Time Properties" dialog box which is displayed when you select the "Set Date and Time" button in the "Display" dialog box, or when you select the date and time display in the status bar.

Date and Time Format

Switches the time and date display on the screen between US and German (DE) format.

Remote command:

`DISPlay[:WINDow]:TIME:FORMat` on page 1031

Display Power Save Function

The touchscreen can be set to a power-save mode in which the display is temporarily switched off, including the backlight. This is useful during remote control, for example, or when a measurement with a long duration is running that needs not be monitored. You can define a waiting time after which the power-save mode sets in automatically if no manual interaction with the instrument occurs.

To switch the display back on, tap the screen or press a key.

Remote command:

`DISPlay:PSAVe[:STATe]` on page 1029

`DISPlay:PSAVe:HOLDoff` on page 1029

9.4.2 Displayed Items

Several elements on the screen display can be hidden or shown as required, for example to enlarge the display area for the measurement results. These settings are available in the "Displayed Items" tab of the "Display" dialog box.



Toolbar.....	593
Status Bar.....	593
Softkey Bar.....	594
Channel Bar.....	594
Diagram Footer (Annotation).....	594
Date and Time.....	594
Front Panel.....	594
Mini Front Panel.....	595

Toolbar

The toolbar provides access to frequently used functions via icons at the top of the screen. Some functions, such as zooming, finding help, printing screenshots or storing and loading files are not accessible at all without the toolbar.

Remote command:

`DISPlay:TBAR[:STATe]` on page 1030

Status Bar

The status bar beneath the diagram indicates the global instrument settings, the instrument status and any irregularities during measurement or display.

Some of the information displayed in the status bar can be queried from the status registry via remote commands, see [chapter 11, "Remote Commands"](#), on page 676.

Remote command:

`DISPlay:SBAR[:STATe]` on page 1030

Softkey Bar

Softkeys are virtual keys provided by the software. Thus, more functions can be provided than those that can be accessed directly via the function keys on the device.

The functions provided by the softkeys are often also available via dialog boxes. However, some functions may not be accessible at all without the softkey bar.

Note: The softkey bar is hidden while the SmartGrid is displayed and restored automatically when the SmartGrid is closed.

Remote command:

`DISPlay:SKEYs[:STATe]` on page 1030

Channel Bar

The channel bar provides information on firmware and measurement settings for a specific measurement channel.

Remote command:

`DISPlay:ANNotation:CBAR` on page 1028

Diagram Footer (Annotation)

The diagram footer beneath the diagram contains information on the x-axis of the diagram display, such as the current center frequency and span settings, the displayed span per division and the number of sweep points.

Remote command:

`DISPlay:ANNotation:FREQuency` on page 1029

Date and Time

The date and time display can be switched off independently of the status bar.

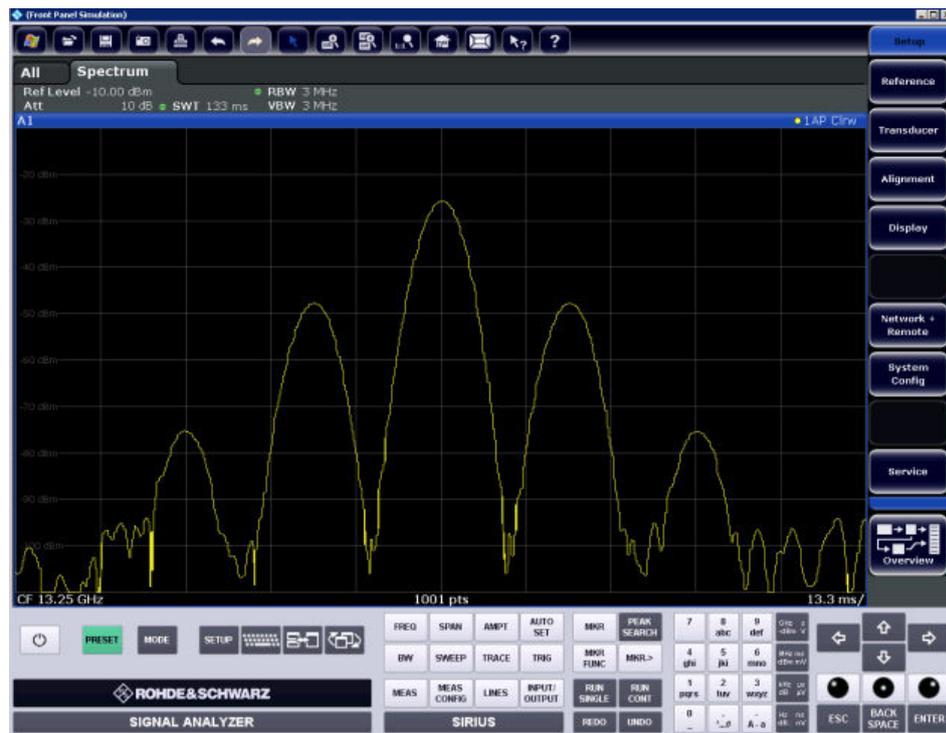
You can set the current date and time and configure the display format in the "General" tab of the "Display" dialog box.

Remote command:

`DISPlay[:WINDow]:TIME` on page 1031

Front Panel

The "Front Panel" display simulates the entire front panel of the device (except for the external connectors) on the screen. This allows you to interact with the R&S FSW without requiring the keypad and keys located on the front panel of the device. This is useful, for example, when working with an external monitor or operating via remote control from a computer.



To activate or deactivate the front panel temporarily, press the F6 key on the external keyboard (if available) or the remote computer.

For more information see [chapter 9.6.8, "How to Work with the Soft Front Panels"](#), on page 607.

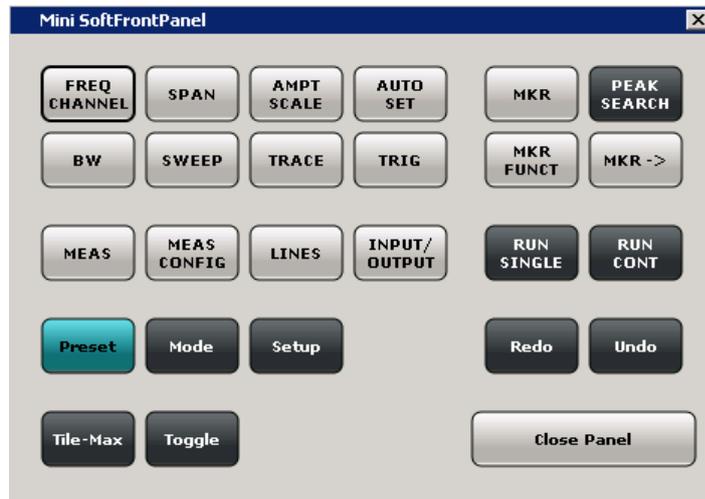
Remote command:

`SYSTem:DISPlay:FPANel[:STATE]` on page 1031

Mini Front Panel

If you require a front panel display but do not want to lose too much space for results in the display area, a mini front panel is available. The mini version displays only the main function hardkeys in a separate window in the display area.

This window can be closed automatically after pressing a key ("Auto Close" option), or remain open, as desired.

**Note:**

You can also activate the Mini Front Panel using the key combination "ALT + m" (be aware of the keyboard language defined in the operating system!). This is useful when you are working from a remote PC and the Front Panel function is not active.

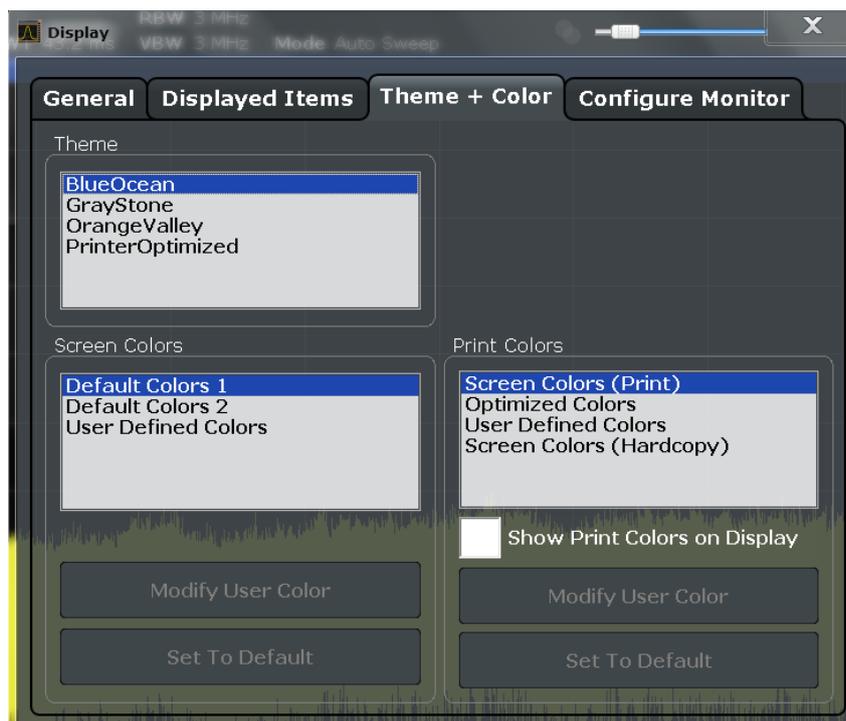
Remote command:

[SYSTem:DISPlay:FPANel\[:STATe\]](#) on page 1031

9.4.3 Display Theme and Colors

You can configure the used colors and styles of display elements on the screen. These settings are available in the "Theme + Color" tab of the "Display" dialog box.

For step-by-step instructions see [chapter 9.6.7, "How to Configure the Colors for Display and Printing"](#), on page 606.



Theme..... 597

Screen colors..... 597

Print colors..... 598

Showing Print Colors on Display..... 598

Modifying User-Defined Color Assignments..... 598

- L Selecting the Object..... 599
- L Predefined Colors..... 599
- L Preview..... 599

Defining User-specific Colors..... 599

Restoring the User Settings to Default Colors..... 600

Theme

The theme defines the colors and style used to display softkeys and other screen objects. The default theme is "BlueOcean".

Remote command:

`DISPlay:THEME:SElect` on page 1033

Screen colors

Two different color sets are provided by the instrument, a third user-defined set can be configured.

The default color schemes provide optimum visibility of all screen objects when regarding the screen from above or below. Default setting is "Default Colors 1".

If "User Defined Colors" is selected, a user-defined color set can be defined.

Remote command:

`DISPlay:CMAP<item>:DEFault<color>` on page 1032

Print colors

Defines the color settings used for printout. In addition to the predefined settings, a user-defined color set can be configured.

If "Show Print Colors on Display" is activated, the currently selected print colors are displayed as a preview for your selection.

Optimized Colors	Selects an optimized color setting for the printout to improve the visibility of the colors (default setting). Trace 1 is blue, trace 2 black, trace 3 green, and the markers are turquoise. The background is always printed in white and the grid in black.
Screen Colors (Print)	Selects the current screen colors for the printout. The background is always printed in white and the grid in black.
Screen Colors (Hardcopy)	Selects the current screen colors without any changes for a hardcopy.
User Defined Colors	Selects the user-defined color setting.

Remote command:

`HCOPY:CMAP<item>:DEFault<color>` on page 1006

Showing Print Colors on Display

Temporarily shows the currently selected print colors on the screen display. This function can be used as a preview for printing.

Modifying User-Defined Color Assignments

You can configure the colors used to display and print individual screen objects according to your specific requirements.

The colors are configured in the (identical) "Screen Color Setup"/"Printer Color Setup" dialog boxes.



Selecting the Object ← Modifying User-Defined Color Assignments

Selects the object for which the color is to be defined. Colors can be defined for the following objects:

- Background
- Grid
- Individual traces
- Display lines
- Limit lines and check results
- Markers and marker information

Remote command:

Each object is assigned to a specific suffix of the CMAP commands, see [chapter 11.10.4.3, "CMAP Suffix Assignment"](#), on page 1034.

Predefined Colors ← Modifying User-Defined Color Assignments

Displays the available colors from the predefined color set that can be used for the selected object.

Remote command:

[HCOPY:CMAP<item>:PDEFined](#) on page 1007

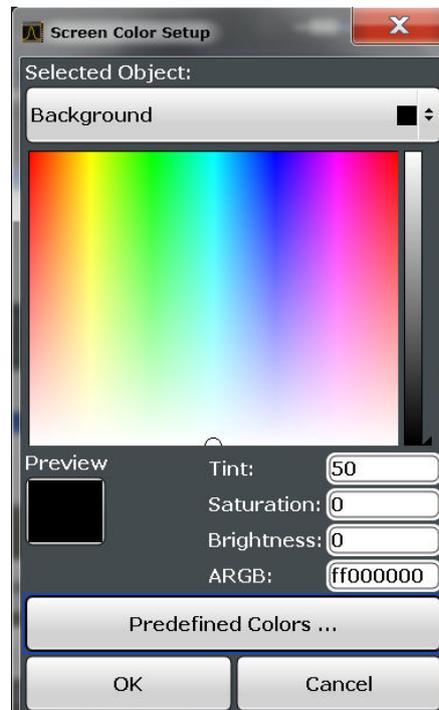
Preview ← Modifying User-Defined Color Assignments

Indicates the currently selected color that will be used for the selected object.

Defining User-specific Colors

In addition to the colors in the predefined color set you can configure a user-specific color to be used for the selected object.

When you select "Userdefined Colors", the set of predefined colors is replaced by a color palette and color configuration settings.



The color palette allows you to select the color directly. The color settings allow you to define values for tint, saturation and brightness.

Remote command:

`HCOPY:CMAP<item>:HSL` on page 1006

Restoring the User Settings to Default Colors

In addition to the predefined color settings, a user-defined setting can be configured. By default, the same settings as defined in "Default Colors 1" are used. They can then be modified according to user-specific requirements (see "[Modifying User-Defined Color Assignments](#)" on page 598).

The "Set to Default" function restores the original default settings for the user-defined color set. You can select which of the three default settings are restored.

Remote command:

`DISPlay:CMAP<item>:PDEFined` on page 1033

9.5 External Monitor Settings

You can connect an external monitor (or projector) to the DVI or DISPLAY PORT connector on the instrument's rear panel (see the R&S FSW Getting Started manual).

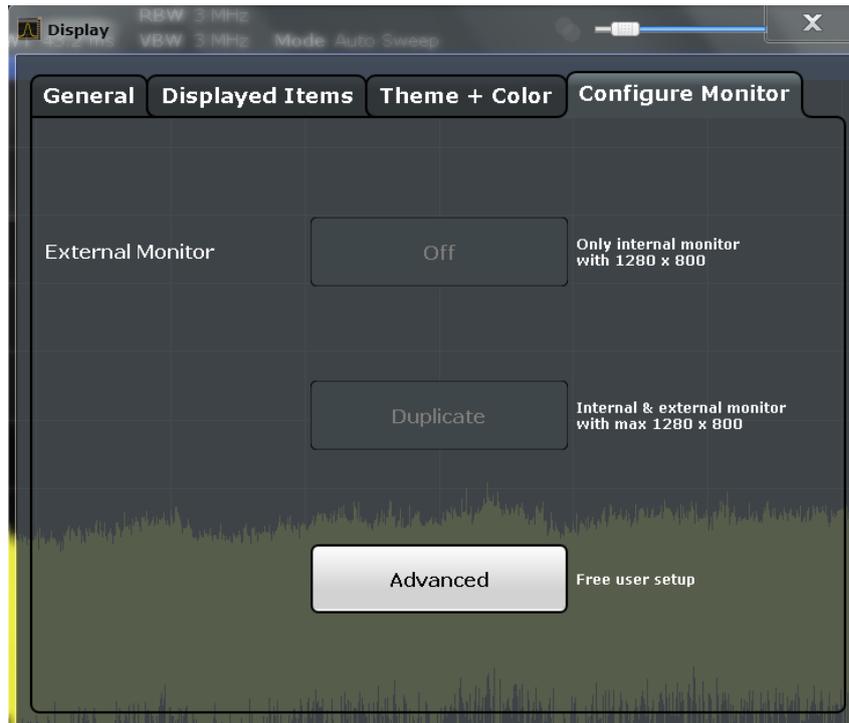
Which display device is used by the instrument is configured in the "Configure Monitor" tab of the "Display" dialog box.



Screen resolution and format

The touchscreen of the R&S FSW is calibrated for a 16:10 format. If you connect a monitor or projector using a different format (e.g. 4:3), the calibration will not be correct and the screen will not react to your touch actions properly.

The touchscreen has a screen resolution of 1280x800 pixels. Most external monitors have a higher screen resolution. If the screen resolution of the monitor is set higher than the instrument's resolution, the application window uses an area of 1280x800 pixels on the monitor display. For full screen display, adjust the monitor's screen resolution.



[External Monitor Off](#)..... 601

[Duplicate](#)..... 601

[Setup](#)..... 601

External Monitor Off

Only the internal monitor of the R&S FSW is used for display.

Duplicate

Both the internal and the external monitor are used.

Setup

User-defined configuration; opens the standard Windows configuration dialog box to configure the display devices to be used

9.6 How to Configure the Basic Instrument Settings

The following step-by-step instructions demonstrate how to configure the basic instrument settings. For details on individual functions and settings see [chapter 9.3, "General Instrument Settings"](#), on page 568.

The remote commands required to perform these tasks are described in [chapter 9.3, "General Instrument Settings"](#), on page 568.

9.6.1 How to Perform a Self Test

The self test does not need to be repeated every time the instrument is switched on. It is only necessary when instrument malfunction is suspected.



Operating temperature

Before performing this functional test, make sure that the instrument has reached its operating temperature (for details, refer to the data sheet).

1. Press the SETUP key.
2. Press the "Service" softkey.
3. Press the "Selftest" softkey.

Once the instrument modules have been checked successfully, a message is displayed.

9.6.2 How to Align the Instrument



Operating temperature

Before performing this functional test, make sure that the instrument has reached its operating temperature (for details, refer to the data sheet).

To perform a self-alignment

1. Press the SETUP key.
2. Select the "Alignment" softkey.
3. Select the "Start Self-alignment" button.
4. To abort the self-alignment process, select the "Abort Self-alignment" button.

Once the system correction values have been calculated successfully, a message is displayed.



To display the alignment results again later

- Press the SETUP key.
 - Press the "Alignment" softkey.
-

9.6.3 How to Align the Touchscreen

To align the touchscreen

1. Press the SETUP key.
2. Select the "Alignment" softkey.
3. Select "Touchscreen Alignment".
A blinking cross appears in the lower left corner of the screen.
4. Touch and hold the blinking cross until it stops blinking.
Repeat this action for the crosses in the other corners.

9.6.4 How to Install an R&S FSW Option

Additional options for the R&S FSW can be enabled using a license key. To obtain the license key, consult your sales representative. You need the device ID and serial number of your instrument to get a license key (see [chapter 9.3.4, "System Configuration Settings"](#), on page 577). No additional installation is required.

9.6.5 How to Update the Instrument Firmware

1. Download the update package from the Rohde&Schwarz website and store it on a memory stick, on the instrument, or on a server network drive that can be accessed by the instrument.
2. **NOTICE!** Stop measurement. The firmware update must not be performed during a running measurement.
If a measurement is running, stop it by pressing the highlighted RUN CONT or RUN SINGLE key.
3. Press the SETUP key.
4. Select the "Firmware Update" tab.
5. In the file selection dialog box select the FSWSetup* .exe file.
6. Select "Install" to start the update.
7. After the firmware update, the R&S FSW reboots automatically.
8. Depending on the previous firmware version, a reconfiguration of the hardware might be required during the first startup of the firmware. The reconfiguration starts automatically, and a message box informs you about the process. When the reconfiguration has finished, the instrument again reboots automatically.

Note: Do not switch off the instrument during the reconfiguration process!

Now the firmware update is complete. It is recommended that you perform a self-alignment after the update (see [chapter 9.6.2, "How to Align the Instrument"](#), on page 602).

9.6.6 How to Configure the Transducer

Configuring the transducer is very similar to configuring limit lines.

The transducer settings are defined in the "Transducer" dialog box which is displayed when you press the SETUP key and then select "Transducer".

The following tasks are described:

- ["How to find compatible transducer lines"](#) on page 604
- ["How to activate and deactivate a transducer"](#) on page 604
- ["How to edit existing transducer lines"](#) on page 604
- ["How to copy an existing transducer line"](#) on page 605
- ["How to delete an existing transducer line"](#) on page 605
- ["How to configure a new transducer line"](#) on page 605
- ["How to move the transducer line vertically or horizontally"](#) on page 606

How to find compatible transducer lines

- ▶ In the "Transducer" dialog box, select the "View filter" option: "Show compatible".

All transducer lines stored on the instrument that are compatible to the current measurement settings are displayed in the overview.

How to activate and deactivate a transducer

1. To activate a transducer select a transducer line in the overview and select the "Active" setting for it.

The trace is automatically recalculated for the next sweep after a transducer line is activated.

2. To deactivate a transducer line, deactivate the "Active" setting for it.

After the next sweep, the originally measured values are displayed.

How to edit existing transducer lines

Existing transducer line configurations can be edited.

1. In the "Transducer" dialog box, select the transducer line.
2. Select the "Edit" button.
3. Edit the line configuration as described in ["How to configure a new transducer line"](#) on page 605.

4. Save the new configuration by selecting the "Save" button.

The trace is automatically recalculated for the next sweep if the transducer line is active.

How to copy an existing transducer line

1. In the "Transducer" dialog box, select the transducer line.

2. Select the "Copy" button.

The "Edit Transducer" dialog box is opened with the configuration of the selected transducer.

3. Define a new name to create a new transducer with the same configuration as the source line.

4. Edit the line configuration as described in ["How to configure a new transducer line"](#) on page 605.

5. Save the new configuration by selecting the "Save" button.

The new transducer line is displayed in the overview and can be activated.

How to delete an existing transducer line

1. In the "Transducer" dialog box, select the transducer line.

2. Select the "Delete" button.

3. Confirm the message.

The transducer line is deleted. After the next sweep, the originally measured values are displayed.

How to configure a new transducer line

1. In the "Transducer" dialog box, select the "New" button.

The "Edit Transducer" dialog box is displayed. The current line configuration is displayed in the preview area of the dialog box. The preview is updated after each change to the configuration.

2. Define a "Name" and, optionally, a "Comment" for the new transducer line.

3. Define the scaling for the x-axis.

4. Define the data points: minimum 2, maximum 50:

- a) Select "Insert Value".

- b) Define the x-value ("Position") and y-value ("Value") of the first data point.

- c) Select "Insert Value" again and define the second data point.

- d) Repeat this to insert all other data points.
 To insert a data point before an existing one, select the data point and then "Insert Value".
 To insert a new data point at the end of the list, move the focus to the line after the last entry and then select "Insert Value".
 To delete a data point, select the entry and then "Delete Value".
- 5. Check the current line configuration in the preview area of the dialog box. If necessary, correct individual data points or add or delete some.
 If necessary, shift the entire line vertically or horizontally by selecting the "Shift x" or "Shift y" button and defining the shift width.
- 6. Save the new configuration by selecting the "Save" button.
 The new transducer line is displayed in the overview and can be activated.

How to move the transducer line vertically or horizontally

A configured transducer line can easily be moved vertically or horizontally. Thus, a new transducer line can be easily generated based upon an existing transducer line which has been shifted.

1. In the "Line Config" dialog box, select the transducer line.
2. Select the "Edit" button.
3. In the "Edit transducer Line" dialog box, select the "Shift x" or "Shift y" button and define the shift width.
4. Save the shifted data points by selecting the "Save" button.
 If activated, the trace is recalculated after the next sweep.

9.6.7 How to Configure the Colors for Display and Printing

You can configure the style and colors with which various screen objects are displayed or printed.

To select a color set

1. Press the SETUP key and select the "Display" softkey.
2. Select the "Theme + Color" tab.
3. In the "Screen Colors" area, select a predefined set of colors to be used for screen display, or select "User Defined Colors" to configure the color set yourself.
4. In the "Print Colors" area, select a predefined set of colors to be used for printing screenshots, or select "User Defined Colors" to configure the color set yourself.
 Activate the "Show Print Colors on Display" option to see a preview of the print colors.

To configure a user-defined color set

1. In the "Theme + Color" tab of the "Display" dialog box select "User Defined Colors" either for the screen or the print colors.
2. Select "Modify User Color".
The "Screen Color Setup" dialog box is opened.
3. From the "Selected Object" list, select the object to which you want to assign a color.
4. Select a color from the "Predefined Colors" or select the "Userdefined Colors..." button to define a different color.
The "Preview" area indicates the currently selected color.
5. To assign a user-specific color to the selected object, do one of the following:
 - Select the color from the palette.
 - Enter values for the "Tint", "Saturation", and "Brightness".
Note: In the continuous color spectrum ("Tint") red is represented by 0% and blue by 100%.
 - Enter an "ARGB" value in hexadecimal format.
6. Select the next object to which you want to assign a color from the "Selected Object" list and assign a color as described.
Repeat these steps until all objects you want to configure have been assigned a color.
7. Select "OK" to close the dialog box and apply the colors to the assigned objects.

9.6.8 How to Work with the Soft Front Panels

Basic operation with the soft front panels is identical to normal operation, except for the following aspects:

To activate a key, select the key on the touchscreen.

To simulate the use of the rotary knob, use the additional keys displayed between the keypad and the arrow keys:

Icon	Function
	Turn left
	Enter
	Turn right

Mini Front Panel

The Mini Front Panel provides only the hardkeys on the touchscreen, in order to operate the R&S FSW via an external monitor or remote desktop.

By default, the "Auto close" option is activated and the Mini Front Panel window closes automatically after you select a key. This is useful if you only require the Mini Front Panel display occasionally to press a single function key.

If you want the window to remain open, deactivate the "Auto close" option. You can close the window manually by selecting "Close Panel" or the key combination ALT + M (be aware of the keyboard language defined in the operating system!).

To display the soft front panel or mini front panel

1. Press the SETUP key and select the "Display" softkey.
2. Select the "Displayed Items" tab.
3. Select "Front Panel: On" or "Mini Front Panel: On".



To activate or deactivate the front panel temporarily, press the F6 key on the external keyboard (if available) or on the remote computer.

10 Network and Remote Operation

In addition to working with the R&S FSW interactively, located directly at the instrument, it is also possible to operate and control it from a remote PC. Various methods for remote control are supported:

- Connecting the instrument to a (LAN) network
- Using the LXI browser interface in a LAN network
- Using the Windows Remote Desktop application in a LAN network
- Connecting a PC via the GPIB interface

How to configure the remote control interfaces is described in [chapter 10.5, "How to Set Up a Network and Remote Control"](#), on page 657.

- [Remote Control Basics](#)..... 609
- [GPIB Languages](#)..... 645
- [The IECWIN Tool](#)..... 647
- [Network and Remote Control Settings](#)..... 648
- [How to Set Up a Network and Remote Control](#)..... 657

10.1 Remote Control Basics

Basic information on operating an instrument via remote control is provided here. this information applies to all applications and operating modes on the R&S FSW.

10.1.1 Remote Control Interfaces and Protocols

The instrument supports different interfaces for remote control. The following table gives an overview.

Table 10-1: Remote control interfaces and protocols

Interface	Protocols, VISA ^{*)} address string	Remarks
Local Area Network (LAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HiSLIP High-Speed LAN Instrument Protocol (IVI-6.1) TCP/IP::host address::hislip0[::INSTR] • VXI-11 TCP/IP::host address::inst0[::INSTR] Library: VISA • socket communication (Raw Ethernet, simple Telnet) TCP/IP::host address[::LAN device name]::<port>:: SOCKET Library: VISA or socketcontroller 	<p>A LAN connector is located on the rear panel of the instrument.</p> <p>The interface is based on TCP/IP and supports various protocols.</p> <p>For a description of the protocols refer to:</p> <p>VXI-11 Protocol</p> <p>HiSLIP Protocol</p> <p>Socket Communication</p>
GPIB (IEC/IEEE Bus Interface)	<p>VISA^{*)} address string:</p> <p>GPIB::primary address[::INSTR]</p> <p>(no secondary address)</p>	<p>A GPIB bus interface according to the IEC 625.1/IEEE 488.1 standard is located on the rear panel of the instrument.</p> <p>For a description of the interface refer to 10.1.1.2 GPIB Interface (IEC 625/IEEE 418 Bus Interface).</p>
USB	<p>VISA^{*)} address string:</p> <p>USB::<vendor ID>::<product_ID>::<serial_number>[::INSTR]</p>	<p>USB connectors are located on the front and rear panel of the instrument.</p> <p>For a description of the interface refer to 10.1.1.3 USB Interface.</p>

^{*)} VISA is a standardized software interface library providing input and output functions to communicate with instruments. A VISA installation on the controller is a prerequisite for remote control using the indicated interfaces (see also [chapter 10.1.3, "VISA Libraries"](#), on page 614).



Within this interface description, the term GPIB is used as a synonym for the IEC/IEEE bus interface.

10.1.1.1 LAN Interface

To be integrated in a LAN, the instrument is equipped with a LAN interface, consisting of a connector, a network interface card and protocols. The network card can be operated with the following interfaces:

- 10 Mbit/s Ethernet IEEE 802.3
- 100 Mbit/s Ethernet IEEE 802.3u
- 1Gbit/s Ethernet IEEE 802.3ab

For remote control via a network, the PC and the instrument must be connected via the LAN interface to a common network with TCP/IP network protocol. They are connected using a commercial RJ45 cable (shielded or unshielded twisted pair category 5). The TCP/IP network protocol and the associated network services are preconfigured on the instrument. Software for instrument control and the VISA program library must be installed on the controller.

VISA library

Instrument access is usually achieved from high level programming platforms using VISA as an intermediate abstraction layer. VISA encapsulates the low level VXI, GPIB, LAN or USB function calls and thus makes the transport interface transparent for the user. See [chapter 10.1.3, "VISA Libraries"](#), on page 614 for details.

The R&S FSW supports various LAN protocols such as LXI, RSIB, raw socket or the newer HiSLIP protocol.

IP address

Only the IP address or a valid DNS host name is required to set up the connection. The host address is part of the "VISA resource string" used by the programs to identify and control the instrument.

The VISA resource string has the form:

```
TCPIP::host address[::LAN device name][::INSTR]
```

or

```
TCPIP::host address::port::SOCKET
```

where:

- **TCPIP** designates the network protocol used
- **host address** is the IP address or host name of the device
- **LAN device name** defines the protocol and the instance number of a sub-instrument;
 - `inst0` selects the VXI-11 protocol (default)
 - `hislip0` selects the newer HiSLIP protocol
- **INSTR** indicates the instrument resource class (optional)
- **port** determines the used port number
- **SOCKET** indicates the raw network socket resource class

Example:

- Instrument has the IP address *192.1.2.3*; the valid resource string using VXI-11 protocol is:

```
TCPIP::192.1.2.3::INSTR
```
- The DNS host name name is *FSW-123456*; the valid resource string using HiSLIP is:

```
TCPIP::FSW-123456::hislip0
```
- A raw socket connection can be established using:

```
TCPIP::192.1.2.3::5025::SOCKET
```



Identifying instruments in a network

If several instruments are connected to the network, each instrument has its own IP address and associated resource string. The controller identifies these instruments by means of the resource string.

For details on configuring the LAN connection, see [chapter 10.5.1, "How to Configure a Network"](#), on page 658.

VXI-11 Protocol

The VXI-11 standard is based on the ONC RPC (Open Network Computing Remote Procedure Call) protocol which in turn relies on TCP/IP as the network/transport layer. The TCP/IP network protocol and the associated network services are preconfigured. TCP/IP ensures connection-oriented communication, where the order of the exchanged messages is adhered to and interrupted links are identified. With this protocol, messages cannot be lost.

HiSLIP Protocol

The HiSLIP (**H**igh **S**peed **L**AN **I**nstrument **P**rotocol) is the successor protocol for VXI-11 for TCP-based instruments specified by the IVI foundation. The protocol uses two TCP sockets for a single connection - one for fast data transfer, the other for non-sequential control commands (e.g. `Device Clear` or `SRQ`).

HiSLIP has the following characteristics:

- High performance as with raw socket network connections
- Compatible IEEE 488.2 support for Message Exchange Protocol, Device Clear, Serial Poll, Remote/Local, Trigger, and Service Request
- Uses a single IANA registered port (4880), which simplifies the configuration of firewalls
- Supports simultaneous access of multiple users by providing versatile locking mechanisms
- Usable for IPv6 or IPv4 networks



Note that HiSLIP data is sent to the device using the "fire and forget" method with immediate return, as opposed to VXI-11, where each operation is blocked until a VXI-11 device handshake returns. Thus, a successful return of a VISA operation such as `viWrite()` does not guarantee that the instrument has finished or started the requested command, but is delivered to the TCP/IP buffers.

For more information see also the application note at: <http://www.rohde-schwarz.com/appnote/1MA208>.

Socket Communication

An alternative way for remote control of the software is to establish a simple network communication using sockets. The socket communication, also referred to as "Raw Ethernet communication", does not necessarily require a VISA installation on the remote controller side. It is available by default on all operating systems.

The simplest way to establish socket communication is to use the built-in telnet program. The telnet program is part of every operating system and supports a communication with the software on a command-by-command basis. For more convenience and to enable automation by means of programs, user-defined sockets can be programmed.

Socket connections are established on a specially defined port. The socket address is a combination of the IP address or the host name of the instrument and the number of the port configured for remote-control. All R&S FSW use port number 5025 for this purpose. The port is configured for communication on a command-to-command basis and for remote control from a program.

10.1.1.2 GPIB Interface (IEC 625/IEEE 418 Bus Interface)

A GPIB interface is integrated on the rear panel of the instrument. By connecting a PC to the R&S FSW via the GPIB connection you can send remote commands to control and operate the instrument.

To be able to control the instrument via the GPIB bus, the instrument and the controller must be linked by a GPIB bus cable. A GPIB bus card, the card drivers and the program libraries for the programming language used must be provided in the controller. The controller must address the instrument with the GPIB bus address (see [chapter 10.5.1.5, "How to Change the GPIB Instrument Address"](#), on page 664). You can set the GPIB address and the ID response string. The GPIB language is set as SCPI by default and cannot be changed for the R&S FSW.

Notes and Conditions

In connection with the GPIB interface, note the following:

- Up to 15 instruments can be connected
- The total cable length is restricted to a maximum of 15 m or 2 m times the number of devices, whichever is less; the cable length between two instruments should not exceed 2 m.
- A wired "OR"-connection is used if several instruments are connected in parallel.
- Any connected IEC-bus cables should be terminated by an instrument or controller.

10.1.1.3 USB Interface

For remote control via the USB connection, the PC and the instrument must be connected via the USB type B interface. A USB connection requires the VISA library to be installed. VISA detects and configures the R&S instrument automatically when the USB connection is established. You do not have to enter an address string or install a separate driver.

USB address

The used USB address string is:

```
USB::<vendor ID>::<product ID>::<serial number>[::INSTR]
```

where:

- `<vendor ID>` is the vendor ID for Rohde & Schwarz (0x0AAD)
- `<product ID>` is the product ID for the Rohde & Schwarz instrument
- `<serial number>` is the individual serial number on the rear of the instrument

Table 10-2: Product IDs for R&S FSW

Instrument model	Product ID
FSW8	C6
FSW13	C7
FSW26	C8
FSW43	C9
FSW50	CB
FSW67	CC

Example:

```
USB::0x0AAD::0x00C7::100001::INSTR
```

0x0AAD is the vendor ID for Rohde&Schwarz

0x00C7 is the product ID for the R&S FSW13

100001 is the serial number of the particular instrument

10.1.2 SCPI (Standard Commands for Programmable Instruments)

SCPI commands - messages - are used for remote control. Commands that are not taken from the SCPI standard follow the SCPI syntax rules. The instrument supports the SCPI version 1999. The SCPI standard is based on standard IEEE 488.2 and aims at the standardization of device-specific commands, error handling and the status registers. The tutorial "Automatic Measurement Control - A tutorial on SCPI and IEEE 488.2" from John M. Pieper (R&S order number 0002.3536.00) offers detailed information on concepts and definitions of SCPI.

Tables provide a fast overview of the bit assignment in the status registers. The tables are supplemented by a comprehensive description of the status registers.

10.1.3 VISA Libraries

VISA is a standardized software interface library providing input and output functions to communicate with instruments. The I/O channel (LAN or TCP/IP, USB, ...) is selected at initialization time by means of the channel-specific address string ("VISA resource string") indicated in [table 10-1](#), or by an appropriately defined VISA alias (short name).

A VISA installation is a prerequisite for remote control using the following interfaces:

- [chapter 10.1.1.1, "LAN Interface"](#), on page 610
- [chapter 10.1.1.2, "GPIB Interface \(IEC 625/IEEE 418 Bus Interface\)"](#), on page 613
- [chapter 10.1.1.3, "USB Interface"](#), on page 613

For more information about VISA refer to the user documentation.

10.1.4 Messages

The messages transferred on the data lines are divided into the following categories:

- **Interface messages**
Interface messages are transmitted to the instrument on the data lines, with the attention line being active (LOW). They are used to communicate between the controller and the instrument. Interface messages can only be sent by instruments that have GPIB bus functionality. For details see the sections for the required interface.
- **Instrument messages**
Instrument messages are employed in the same way for all interfaces, if not indicated otherwise in the description. Structure and syntax of the instrument messages are described in [chapter 10.1.5, "SCPI Command Structure"](#), on page 616. A detailed description of all messages available for the instrument is provided in the chapter "Remote Control Commands".
There are different types of instrument messages, depending on the direction they are sent:
 - Commands
 - Instrument responses

Commands

Commands (program messages) are messages the controller sends to the instrument. They operate the instrument functions and request information. The commands are subdivided according to two criteria:

- According to the effect they have on the instrument:
 - **Setting commands** cause instrument settings such as a reset of the instrument or setting the frequency.
 - **Queries** cause data to be provided for remote control, e.g. for identification of the instrument or polling a parameter value. Queries are formed by directly appending a question mark to the command header.
- According to their definition in standards:
 - **Common commands**: their function and syntax are precisely defined in standard IEEE 488.2. They are employed identically on all instruments (if implemented). They refer to functions such as management of the standardized status registers, reset and self test.
 - **Instrument control commands** refer to functions depending on the features of the instrument such as frequency settings. Many of these commands have also been standardized by the SCPI committee. These commands are marked as "SCPI confirmed" in the command reference chapters. Commands without this SCPI label are device-specific; however, their syntax follows SCPI rules as permitted by the standard.

Instrument responses

Instrument responses (response messages and service requests) are messages the instrument sends to the controller after a query. They can contain measurement results, instrument settings and information on the instrument status.

10.1.5 SCPI Command Structure

SCPI commands consist of a so-called header and, in most cases, one or more parameters. The header and the parameters are separated by a "white space" (ASCII code 0 to 9, 11 to 32 decimal, e.g. blank). The headers may consist of several mnemonics (keywords). Queries are formed by appending a question mark directly to the header.

The commands can be either device-specific or device-independent (common commands). Common and device-specific commands differ in their syntax.

10.1.5.1 Syntax for Common Commands

Common (=device-independent) commands consist of a header preceded by an asterisk (*) and possibly one or more parameters.

Examples:

*RST	RESET	Resets the instrument.
*ESE	EVENT STATUS ENABLE	Sets the bits of the event status enable registers.
*ESR?	EVENT STATUS QUERY	Queries the contents of the event status register.
*IDN?	IDENTIFICATION QUERY	Queries the instrument identification string.

10.1.5.2 Syntax for Device-Specific Commands



Not all commands used in the following examples are necessarily implemented in the instrument.

For demonstration purposes only, assume the existence of the following commands for this section:

- `DISPlay[:WINDow<1...4>]:MAXimize <Boolean>`
- `FORMat:READings:DATA <type>[,<length>]`
- `HCOPy:DEVice:COLor <Boolean>`
- `HCOPy:DEVice:CMAP:COLor:RGB <red>,<green>,<blue>`
- `HCOPy[:IMMediate]`
- `HCOPy:ITEM:ALL`
- `HCOPy:ITEM:LABel <string>`
- `HCOPy:PAGE:DIMensions:QUADrant [<N>]`
- `HCOPy:PAGE:ORientation LANDscape | PORTrait`
- `HCOPy:PAGE:SCALE <numeric value>`
- `MMEMory:COPY <file_source>,<file_destination>`
- `SENSE:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution] <numeric_value>`
- `SENSe:FREQuency:STOP <numeric value>`
- `SENSe:LIST:FREQuency <numeric_value>{,<numeric_value>}`

Long and short form

The mnemonics feature a long form and a short form. The short form is marked by upper case letters, the long form corresponds to the complete word. Either the short form or the long form can be entered; other abbreviations are not permitted.

Example:

`HCOPy:DEVice:COLor ON` is equivalent to `HCOP:DEV:COL ON`.



Case-insensitivity

Upper case and lower case notation only serves to distinguish the two forms in the manual, the instrument itself is case-insensitive.

Numeric suffixes

If a command can be applied to multiple instances of an object, e.g. specific channels or sources, the required instances can be specified by a suffix added to the command. Numeric suffixes are indicated by angular brackets (<1...4>, <n>, <i>) and are replaced by a single value in the command. Entries without a suffix are interpreted as having the suffix 1.

Example:

Definition: `HCOPY:PAGE:DIMensions:QUADrant [<N>]`

Command: `HCOP:PAGE:DIM:QUAD2`

This command refers to the quadrant 2.

**Different numbering in remote control**

For remote control, the suffix may differ from the number of the corresponding selection used in manual operation. SCPI prescribes that suffix counting starts with 1. Suffix 1 is the default state and used when no specific suffix is specified.

Some standards define a fixed numbering, starting with 0. If the numbering differs in manual operation and remote control, it is indicated for the corresponding command.

Optional mnemonics

Some command systems permit certain mnemonics to be inserted into the header or omitted. These mnemonics are marked by square brackets in the description. The instrument must recognize the long command to comply with the SCPI standard. Some commands are considerably shortened by these optional mnemonics.

Example:

Definition: `HCOPY[:IMMEDIATE]`

Command: `HCOP:IMM` is equivalent to `HCOP`

**Optional mnemonics with numeric suffixes**

Do not omit an optional mnemonic if it includes a numeric suffix that is relevant for the effect of the command.

Example:

Definition: `DISPlay[:WINDow<1...4>]:MAXimize <Boolean>`

Command: `DISP:MAX ON` refers to window 1.

In order to refer to a window other than 1, you must include the optional `WINDow` parameter with the suffix for the required window.

`DISP:WIND2:MAX ON` refers to window 2.

Parameters

Parameters must be separated from the header by a "white space". If several parameters are specified in a command, they are separated by a comma (,). For a description of the parameter types, refer to [chapter 10.1.5.3, "SCPI Parameters"](#), on page 619.

Example:

Definition: `HCOPY:DEvice:CMAP:COLor:RGB <red>, <green>, <blue>`

Command: `HCOP:DEV:CMAP:COL:RGB 3, 32, 44`

Special characters

	<p>Parameters</p> <p>A vertical stroke in parameter definitions indicates alternative possibilities in the sense of "or". The effect of the command differs, depending on which parameter is used.</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>Definition:HCOPY:PAGE:ORIENTATION LANDscape PORTRait</p> <p>Command HCOP:PAGE:ORI LAND specifies landscape orientation</p> <p>Command HCOP:PAGE:ORI PORT specifies portrait orientation</p> <p>Mnemonics</p> <p>A selection of mnemonics with an identical effect exists for several commands. These mnemonics are indicated in the same line; they are separated by a vertical stroke. Only one of these mnemonics needs to be included in the header of the command. The effect of the command is independent of which of the mnemonics is used.</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>DefinitionSENSE:BANDwidth BWIDTH[:RESolution] <numeric_value></p> <p>The two following commands with identical meaning can be created:</p> <p>SENS:BAND:RES 1</p> <p>SENS:BWID:RES 1</p>
[]	<p>Mnemonics in square brackets are optional and may be inserted into the header or omitted.</p> <p>Example: HCOPY[:IMMEDIATE]</p> <p>HCOP:IMM is equivalent to HCOP</p>
{ }	<p>Parameters in curly brackets are optional and can be inserted once or several times, or omitted.</p> <p>Example: SENSE:LIST:FREQUENCY <numeric_value>{,<numeric_value>}</p> <p>The following are valid commands:</p> <p>SENS:LIST:FREQ 10</p> <p>SENS:LIST:FREQ 10,20</p> <p>SENS:LIST:FREQ 10,20,30,40</p>

10.1.5.3 SCPI Parameters

Many commands are supplemented by a parameter or a list of parameters. The parameters must be separated from the header by a "white space" (ASCII code 0 to 9, 11 to 32 decimal, e.g. blank). Allowed parameters are:

- Numeric values
- Special numeric values
- Boolean parameters
- Text
- Character strings
- Block data

The parameters required for each command and the allowed range of values are specified in the command description.

Numeric values

Numeric values can be entered in any form, i.e. with sign, decimal point and exponent. Values exceeding the resolution of the instrument are rounded up or down. The mantissa may comprise up to 255 characters, the exponent must lie inside the value range -32000 to 32000. The exponent is introduced by an "E" or "e". Entry of the exponent alone is not allowed. In the case of physical quantities, the unit can be entered. Allowed unit prefixes are G (giga), MA (mega), MOHM and MHZ (also allowed), K (kilo), M (milli), U (micro) and N (nano). If the unit is missing, the basic unit is used.

Example: `SENS:FREQ:STOP 1.5GHz = SENS:FREQ:STOP 1.5E9`

Units

For physical quantities, the unit can be entered. Allowed unit prefixes are:

- G (giga)
- MA (mega), MOHM, MHZ
- K (kilo)
- M (milli)
- U (micro)
- N (nano)

If the unit is missing, the basic unit is used.

Example:

`SENSe:FREQ:STOP 1.5GHz = SENSe:FREQ:STOP 1.5E9`

Some settings allow relative values to be stated in percent. According to SCPI, this unit is represented by the `PCT` string.

Example:

`HCOP:PAGE:SCAL 90PCT`

Special numeric values

The texts listed below are interpreted as special numeric values. In the case of a query, the numeric value is provided.

- **MIN/MAX**
MINimum and MAXimum denote the minimum and maximum value.
- **DEF**
DEFault denotes a preset value which has been stored in the EPROM. This value conforms to the default setting, as it is called by the `*RST` command.
- **UP/DOWN**
UP, DOWN increases or reduces the numeric value by one step. The step width can be specified via an allocated step command for each parameter which can be set via UP, DOWN.
- **INF/NINF**

INFinity, Negative INFinity (NINF) represent the numeric values 9.9E37 or -9.9E37, respectively. INF and NINF are only sent as instrument responses.

- **NAN**

Not A Number (NAN) represents the value 9.91E37. NAN is only sent as a instrument response. This value is not defined. Possible causes are the division of zero by zero, the subtraction of infinite from infinite and the representation of missing values.

Example:

Setting command: `SENSe:LIST:FREQ MAXimum`

Query: `SENS:LIST:FREQ?`, Response: `3.5E9`



Queries for special numeric values

The numeric values associated to `MAXimum`/`MINimum`/`DEFault` can be queried by adding the corresponding mnemonics to the command. They must be entered following the quotation mark.

Example: `SENSe:LIST:FREQ? MAXimum`

Returns the maximum numeric value as a result.

Boolean Parameters

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. The numeric values are provided as the response for a query.

Example:

Setting command: `HCOPY:DEV:COL ON`

Query: `HCOPY:DEV:COL?`

Response: `1`

Text parameters

Text parameters observe the syntactic rules for mnemonics, i.e. they can be entered using a short or long form. Like any parameter, they have to be separated from the header by a white space. In the case of a query, the short form of the text is provided.

Example:

Setting command: `HCOPY:PAGE:ORIENTATION LANDscape`

Query: `HCOP:PAGE:ORI?`

Response: `LAND`

Character strings

Strings must always be entered in quotation marks (' or ").

Example:

```
HCOP:ITEM:LABel "Test1" or HCOP:ITEM:LABel 'Test1'
```

Block data

Block data is a format which is suitable for the transmission of large amounts of data. A command using a block data parameter has the following structure:

Example:

```
FORMat:READings:DATA #45168xxxxxxxx
```

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.

10.1.5.4 Overview of Syntax Elements

The following table provides an overview of the syntax elements:

:	The colon separates the mnemonics of a command. In a command line the separating semicolon marks the uppermost command level.
;	The semicolon separates two commands of a command line. It does not alter the path.
,	The comma separates several parameters of a command.
?	The question mark forms a query.
*	The asterisk marks a common command.
'' ''	Quotation marks introduce a string and terminate it (both single and double quotation marks are possible).
#	The hash symbol introduces binary, octal, hexadecimal and block data. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Binary: #B10110 • Octal: #O7612 • Hexa: #HF3A7 • Block: #21312
	A "white space" (ASCII-Code 0 to 9, 11 to 32 decimal, e.g. blank) separates the header from the parameters.

10.1.5.5 Structure of a command line

A command line may consist of one or several commands. It is terminated by one of the following:

- a <New Line>
- a <New Line> with EOI
- an EOI together with the last data byte

Several commands in a command line must be separated by a semicolon ";". If the next command belongs to a different command system, the semicolon is followed by a colon.

Example:

```
MMEM: COPY "Test1", "MeasurementXY"; :HCOP: ITEM ALL
```

This command line contains two commands. The first command belongs to the MMEM system, the second command belongs to the HCOP system.

If the successive commands belong to the same system, having one or several levels in common, the command line can be abbreviated. To this end, the second command after the semicolon starts with the level that lies below the common levels. The colon following the semicolon must be omitted in this case.

Example:

```
HCOP: ITEM ALL; :HCOP: IMM
```

This command line contains two commands. Both commands are part of the HCOP command system, i.e. they have one level in common.

When abbreviating the command line, the second command begins with the level below HCOP. The colon after the semicolon is omitted. The abbreviated form of the command line reads as follows:

```
HCOP: ITEM ALL; IMM
```

A new command line always begins with the complete path.

Example:

```
HCOP: ITEM ALL
```

```
HCOP: IMM
```

10.1.5.6 Responses to Queries

A query is defined for each setting command unless explicitly specified otherwise. It is formed by adding a question mark to the associated setting command. According to SCPI, the responses to queries are partly subject to stricter rules than in standard IEEE 488.2.

- The requested parameter is transmitted without a header.
Example: HCOP: PAGE: ORI?, Response: LAND
- Maximum values, minimum values and all other quantities that are requested via a special text parameter are returned as numeric values.
Example: SENSE: FREQUENCY: STOP? MAX, Response: 3.5E9

- Numeric values are output without a unit. Physical quantities are referred to the basic units or to the units set using the `Unit` command. The response `3.5E9` in the previous example stands for 3.5 GHz.
- Truth values (Boolean values) are returned as `0` (for OFF) and `1` (for ON).

Example:

Setting command: `HCOPY:DEV:COL ON`

Query: `HCOPY:DEV:COL?`

Response: `1`

- Text (character data) is returned in a short form.

Example:

Setting command: `HCOPY:PAGE:ORIENTATION LANDscape`

Query: `HCOPY:PAGE:ORI?`

Response: `LAND`

10.1.6 Command Sequence and Synchronization

IEEE 488.2 defines a distinction between overlapped and sequential commands:

- A sequential command is one which finishes executing before the next command starts executing. Commands that are processed quickly are usually implemented as sequential commands.
- An overlapping command is one which does not automatically finish executing before the next command starts executing. Usually, overlapping commands take longer to process and allow the program to do other tasks while being executed. If overlapping commands do have to be executed in a defined order, e.g. in order to avoid wrong measurement results, they must be serviced sequentially. This is called synchronization between the controller and the instrument.

Setting commands within one command line, even though they may be implemented as sequential commands, are not necessarily serviced in the order in which they have been received. In order to make sure that commands are actually carried out in a certain order, each command must be sent in a separate command line.

Example: Commands and queries in one message

The response to a query combined in a program message with commands that affect the queried value is not predictable.

The following commands always return the specified result:

```
:FREQ:STAR 1GHZ;SPAN 100;:FREQ:STAR?
```

Result:

```
1000000000 (1 GHz)
```

Whereas the result for the following commands is not specified by SCPI:

```
:FREQ:STAR 1GHz;STAR?;SPAN 1000000
```

The result could be the value of `START` before the command was sent since the instrument might defer executing the individual commands until a program message terminator is received. The result could also be 1 GHz if the instrument executes commands as they are received.



As a general rule, send commands and queries in different program messages.

Example: Overlapping command with *OPC

The instrument implements `INITiate[:IMMediate]` as an overlapped command. Assuming that `INITiate[:IMMediate]` takes longer to execute than `*OPC`, sending the following command sequence results in initiating a sweep and, after some time, setting the `OPC` bit in the `ESR`:

```
INIT; *OPC.
```

Sending the following commands still initiates a sweep:

```
INIT; *OPC; *CLS
```

However, since the operation is still pending when the instrument executes `*CLS`, forcing it into the "Operation Complete Command Idle" State (OCIS), `*OPC` is effectively skipped. The `OPC` bit is not set until the instrument executes another `*OPC` command.

10.1.6.1 Preventing Overlapping Execution

To prevent an overlapping execution of commands, one of the commands `*OPC`, `*OPC?` or `*WAI` can be used. All three commands cause a certain action only to be carried out after the hardware has been set. By suitable programming, the controller can be forced to wait for the corresponding action to occur.

Table 10-3: Synchronization using *OPC, *OPC? and *WAI

Com-mand	Action	Programming the controller
*OPC	Sets the Operation Complete bit in the ESR after all previous commands have been executed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting bit 0 in the ESE Setting bit 5 in the SRE Waiting for service request (SRQ)
*OPC?	Stops command processing until 1 is returned. This is only the case after the Operation Complete bit has been set in the ESR. This bit indicates that the previous setting has been completed.	Sending *OPC? directly after the command whose processing should be terminated before other commands can be executed.
*WAI	Stops further command processing until all commands sent before *WAI have been executed.	Sending *WAI directly after the command whose processing should be terminated before other commands are executed.

Command synchronization using `*WAI` or `*OPC?` appended to an overlapped command is a good choice if the overlapped command takes only little time to process. The two synchronization techniques simply block overlapped execution of the command.

For time consuming overlapped commands it is usually desirable to allow the controller or the instrument to do other useful work while waiting for command execution. Use one of the following methods:

*OPC with a service request

1. Set the OPC mask bit (bit no. 0) in the ESE: `*ESE 1`

2. Set bit no. 5 in the SRE: *SRE 32 to enable ESB service request.
3. Send the overlapped command with *OPC
4. Wait for a service request

The service request indicates that the overlapped command has finished.

***OPC? with a service request**

1. Set bit no. 4 in the SRE: *SRE 16 to enable MAV service request.
2. Send the overlapped command with *OPC?
3. Wait for a service request

The service request indicates that the overlapped command has finished.

Event Status Register (ESE)

1. Set the OPC mask bit (bit no. 0) in the ESE: *ESE 1
2. Send the overlapped command without *OPC, *OPC? or *WAI
3. Poll the operation complete state periodically (by means of a timer) using the sequence: *OPC; *ESR?

A return value (LSB) of 1 indicates that the overlapped command has finished.

***OPC? with short timeout**

1. Send the overlapped command without *OPC, *OPC? or *WAI
2. Poll the operation complete state periodically (by means of a timer) using the sequence: <short timeout>; *OPC?
3. A return value (LSB) of 1 indicates that the overlapped command has finished. In case of a timeout, the operation is ongoing.
4. Reset timeout to former value
5. Clear the error queue with `SYStem:ERRor?` to remove the "-410, Query interrupted" entries.

Using several threads in the controller application

As an alternative, provided the programming environment of the controller application supports threads, separate threads can be used for the application GUI and for controlling the instrument(s) via SCPI.

A thread waiting for a *OPC? thus will not block the GUI or the communication with other instruments.

10.1.7 Status Reporting System

The status reporting system stores all information on the current operating state of the instrument, and on errors which have occurred. This information is stored in the status registers and in the error queue. Both can be queried via GPIB bus or LAN interface (STATus... commands, see [chapter 11.11, "Using the Status Register"](#), on page 1044).

- [Hierarchy of Status Registers](#)..... 627
- [Structure of a SCPI Status Register](#)..... 629
- [Contents of the Status Registers](#)..... 630
- [Application of the Status Reporting System](#)..... 641
- [Reset Values of the Status Reporting System](#)..... 643

10.1.7.1 Hierarchy of Status Registers

As shown in the following figure, the status information is of hierarchical structure.

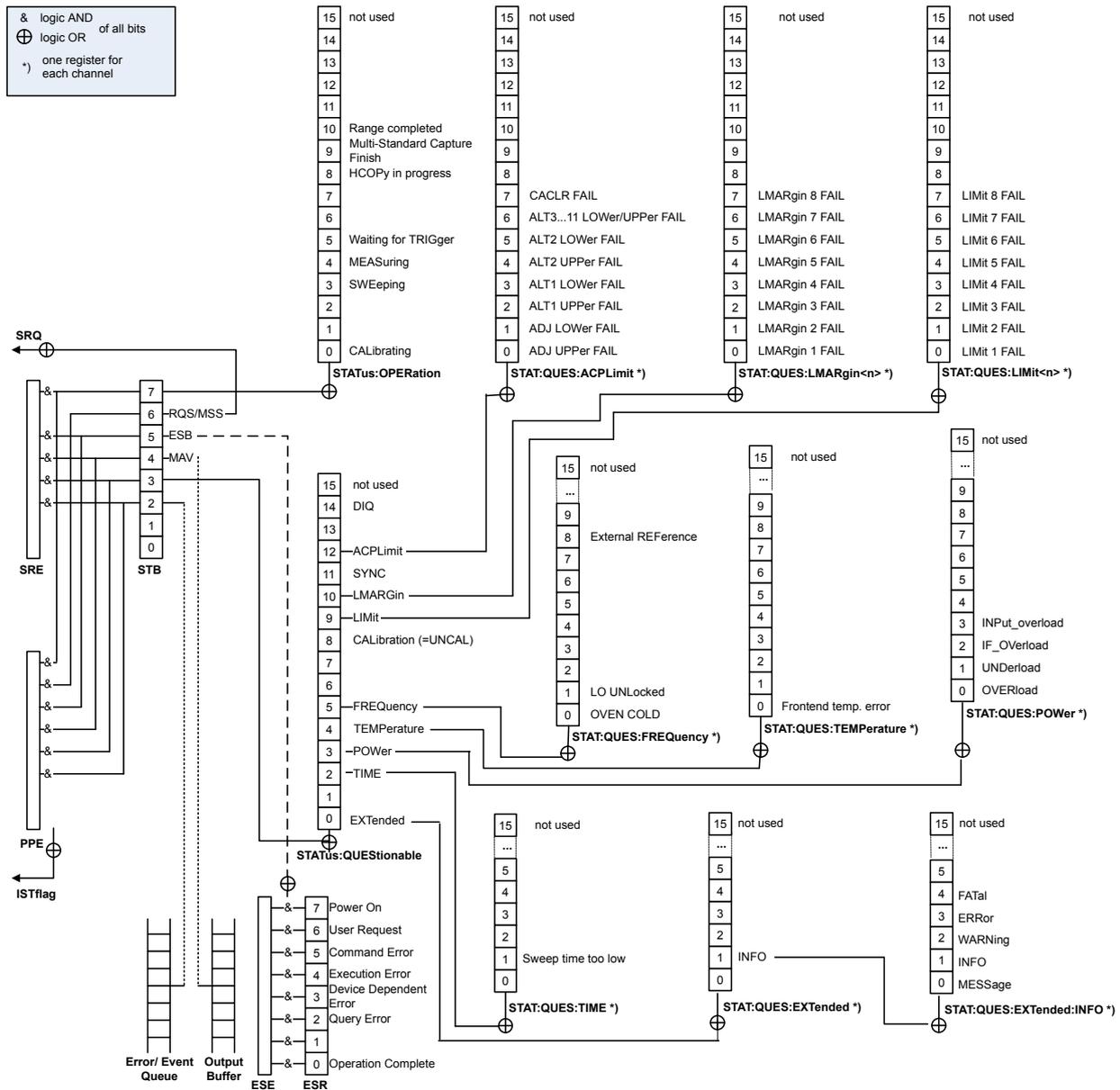


Fig. 10-1: Graphical overview of the R&S FSW status registers hierarchy

- **STB, SRE**
The STatus Byte (STB) register and its associated mask register Service Request Enable (SRE) form the highest level of the status reporting system. The STB provides a rough overview of the instrument status, collecting the information of the lower-level registers.
- **ESR, SCPI registers**
The STB receives its information from the following registers:
 - The Event Status Register (ESR) with the associated mask register standard Event Status Enable (ESE).
 - The STATus:OPERation and STATus:QUESTionable registers which are defined by SCPI and contain detailed information on the instrument.

- **IST, PPE**

The **IST** flag ("Individual Status"), like the **SRQ**, combines the entire instrument status in a single bit. The **PPE** fulfills the same function for the **IST** flag as the **SRE** for the service request.

- **Output buffer**

The output buffer contains the messages the instrument returns to the controller. It is not part of the status reporting system but determines the value of the **MAV** bit in the **STB** and thus is represented in the overview.

All status registers have the same internal structure.



SRE, ESE

The service request enable register **SRE** can be used as **ENABLE** part of the **STB** if the **STB** is structured according to **SCPI**. By analogy, the **ESE** can be used as the **ENABLE** part of the **ESR**.

10.1.7.2 Structure of a SCPI Status Register

Each standard SCPI register consists of 5 parts. Each part has a width of 16 bits and has different functions. The individual bits are independent of each other, i.e. each hardware status is assigned a bit number which is valid for all five parts. Bit 15 (the most significant bit) is set to zero for all parts. Thus the contents of the register parts can be processed by the controller as positive integers.

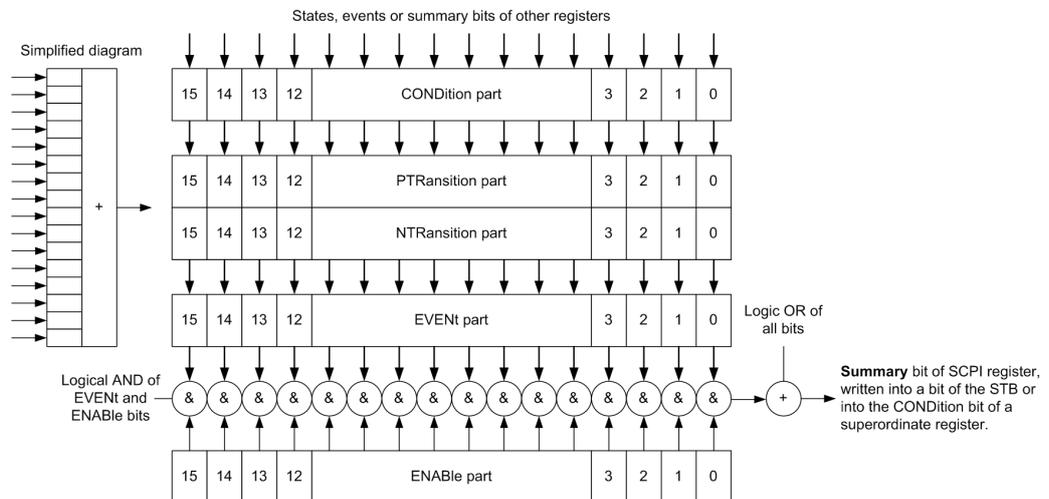


Fig. 10-2: The status-register model

Description of the five status register parts

The five parts of a SCPI register have different properties and functions:

- **CONDITION**

The **CONDition** part is written into directly by the hardware or the sum bit of the next lower register. Its contents reflect the current instrument status. This register

part can only be read, but not written into or cleared. Its contents are not affected by reading.

- **Ptransition / NTransition**

The two transition register parts define which state transition of the `CONDition` part (none, 0 to 1, 1 to 0 or both) is stored in the `EVENTt` part.

The **Positive-TRansition** part acts as a transition filter. When a bit of the `CONDition` part is changed from 0 to 1, the associated `PTR` bit decides whether the `EVENTt` bit is set to 1.

- `PTR` bit =1: the `EVENTt` bit is set.
- `PTR` bit =0: the `EVENTt` bit is not set.

This part can be written into and read as required. Its contents are not affected by reading.

The **Negative-TRansition** part also acts as a transition filter. When a bit of the `CONDition` part is changed from 1 to 0, the associated `NTR` bit decides whether the `EVENTt` bit is set to 1.

- `NTR` bit =1: the `EVENTt` bit is set.
- `NTR` bit =0: the `EVENTt` bit is not set.

This part can be written into and read as required. Its contents are not affected by reading.

- **EVENTt**

The `EVENTt` part indicates whether an event has occurred since the last reading, it is the "memory" of the condition part. It only indicates events passed on by the transition filters. It is permanently updated by the instrument. This part can only be read by the user. Reading the register clears it. This part is often equated with the entire register.

- **ENABLE**

The `ENABLE` part determines whether the associated `EVENTt` bit contributes to the sum bit (see below). Each bit of the `EVENTt` part is "ANDed" with the associated `ENABLE` bit (symbol '&'). The results of all logical operations of this part are passed on to the sum bit via an "OR" function (symbol '+').

`ENABLE` bit = 0: the associated `EVENTt` bit does not contribute to the sum bit

`ENABLE` bit = 1: if the associated `EVENTt` bit is "1", the sum bit is set to "1" as well.

This part can be written into and read by the user as required. Its contents are not affected by reading.

Sum bit

The sum bit is obtained from the `EVENTt` and `ENABLE` part for each register. The result is then entered into a bit of the `CONDition` part of the higher-order register.

The instrument automatically generates the sum bit for each register. Thus an event can lead to a service request throughout all levels of the hierarchy.

10.1.7.3 Contents of the Status Registers

In the following sections, the contents of the status registers are described in more detail.

**STATus:QUEStionable:DIQ register**

The `STATus:QUEStionable:DIQ` register is used for digital I/Q data from the optional Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B17) and is described in the R&S FSW I/Q Analyzer and I/Q Input User Manual.

**STATus:QUEStionable:SYNC register**

The `STATus:QUEStionable:SYNC` register is used by the R&S FSW applications and is described in the individual sections (manuals) for each application.

- [Status Byte \(STB\) and Service Request Enable Register \(SRE\)](#).....631
- [IST Flag and Parallel Poll Enable Register \(PPE\)](#)..... 632
- [Event Status Register \(ESR\) and Event Status Enable Register \(ESE\)](#).....632
- [STATus:OPERation Register](#).....633
- [STATus:QUEStionable Register](#).....634
- [STATus:QUEStionable:ACPLimit Register](#).....636
- [STATus:QUEStionable:EXTended Register](#).....636
- [STATus:QUEStionable:EXTended:INFO Register](#).....637
- [STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency Register](#).....637
- [STATus:QUEStionable:LIMit Register](#).....638
- [STATus:QUEStionable:LMARgin Register](#).....639
- [STATus:QUEStionable:POWer Register](#).....639
- [STATus:QUEStionable:TEMPerature Register](#).....640
- [STATus:QUEStionable:TIME Register](#).....640

Status Byte (STB) and Service Request Enable Register (SRE)

The `Status Byte` (STB) is already defined in IEEE 488.2. It provides a rough overview of the instrument status by collecting the pieces of information of the lower registers. A special feature is that bit 6 acts as the sum bit of the remaining bits of the status byte.

The STB can thus be compared with the `CONDition` part of an SCPI register and assumes the highest level within the SCPI hierarchy.

The STB is read using the command `*STB?` or a serial poll.

The `Status Byte` (STB) is linked to the `Service Request Enable` (SRE) register. Each bit of the STB is assigned a bit in the SRE. Bit 6 of the SRE is ignored. If a bit is set in the SRE and the associated bit in the STB changes from 0 to 1, a service request (SRQ) is generated. The SRE can be set using the command `*SRE` and read using the command `*SRE?`.

Table 10-4: Meaning of the bits used in the status byte

Bit No.	Meaning
0...1	Not used
2	Error Queue not empty The bit is set when an entry is made in the error queue. If this bit is enabled by the SRE, each entry of the error queue generates a service request. Thus an error can be recognized and specified in greater detail by polling the error queue. The poll provides an informative error message. This procedure is to be recommended since it considerably reduces the problems involved with remote control.
3	QUESTionable status register summary bit The bit is set if an <code>EVENT</code> bit is set in the <code>QUESTionable</code> status register and the associated <code>ENABLE</code> bit is set to 1. A set bit indicates a questionable instrument status, which can be specified in greater detail by querying the <code>STATUS:QUESTionable</code> status register.
4	MAV bit (message available) The bit is set if a message is available in the output queue which can be read. This bit can be used to enable data to be automatically read from the instrument to the controller.
5	ESB bit Sum bit of the event status register. It is set if one of the bits in the event status register is set and enabled in the event status enable register. Setting of this bit indicates a serious error which can be specified in greater detail by polling the event status register.
6	MSS bit (master status summary bit) The bit is set if the instrument triggers a service request. This is the case if one of the other bits of this registers is set together with its mask bit in the service request enable register SRE.
7	<code>STATUS:OPERation</code> status register summary bit The bit is set if an <code>EVENT</code> bit is set in the <code>OPERation</code> status register and the associated <code>ENABLE</code> bit is set to 1. A set bit indicates that the instrument is just performing an action. The type of action can be determined by querying the <code>STATUS:OPERation</code> status register.

IST Flag and Parallel Poll Enable Register (PPE)

As with the SRQ, the IST flag combines the entire status information in a single bit. It can be read by means of a parallel poll (see "Parallel Poll" on page 642) or using the command `*IST?`.

The parallel poll enable register (PPE) determines which bits of the STB contribute to the IST flag. The bits of the STB are "ANDed" with the corresponding bits of the PPE, with bit 6 being used as well in contrast to the SRE. The IST flag results from the "ORing" of all results. The PPE can be set using commands `*PRE` and read using command `*PRE?`.

Event Status Register (ESR) and Event Status Enable Register (ESE)

The ESR is defined in IEEE 488.2. It can be compared with the `EVENT` part of a SCPI register. The event status register can be read out using command `*ESR?`.

The ESE corresponds to the `ENABLE` part of a SCPI register. If a bit is set in the ESE and the associated bit in the ESR changes from 0 to 1, the ESB bit in the STB is set. The ESE register can be set using the command `*ESE` and read using the command `*ESE?`.

Table 10-5: Meaning of the bits used in the event status register

Bit No.	Meaning
0	Operation Complete This bit is set on receipt of the command *OPC exactly when all previous commands have been executed.
1	Not used
2	Query Error This bit is set if either the controller wants to read data from the instrument without having sent a query, or if it does not fetch requested data and sends new instructions to the instrument instead. The cause is often a query which is faulty and hence cannot be executed.
3	Device-dependent Error This bit is set if a device-dependent error occurs. An error message with a number between -300 and -399 or a positive error number, which denotes the error in greater detail, is entered into the error queue.
4	Execution Error This bit is set if a received command is syntactically correct but cannot be performed for other reasons. An error message with a number between -200 and -300, which denotes the error in greater detail, is entered into the error queue.
5	Command Error This bit is set if a command is received, which is undefined or syntactically incorrect. An error message with a number between -100 and -200, which denotes the error in greater detail, is entered into the error queue.
6	User Request This bit is set when the instrument is switched over to manual control.
7	Power On (supply voltage on) This bit is set on switching on the instrument.

STATus:OPERation Register

The `STATus:OPERation` register contains information on current activities of the R&S FSW. It also contains information on activities that have been executed since the last read out.

You can read out the register with `STATus:OPERation:CONDition?` or `STATus:OPERation[:EVENT]?`.

Table 10-6: Meaning of the bits used in the STATus:OPERation register

Bit No.	Meaning
0	<code>CALibrating</code> This bit is set as long as the instrument is performing a calibration.
1-2	Not used
3	<code>SWEeping</code> Sweep is being performed in base unit (applications are not considered); identical to bit 4 In applications, this bit is not used.

Bit No.	Meaning
4	MEASuring Measurement is being performed in base unit (applications are not considered); identical to bit 3 In applications, this bit is not used.
5	Waiting for TRigger Instrument is ready to trigger and waiting for trigger signal.
6-7	Not used
8	HardCOpy in progress This bit is set while the instrument is printing a hardcopy.
9	For data acquisition in MSRA/MSRT mode only: Multi-Standard capture finish This bit is set if a data acquisition measurement was completed successfully in MSRA/MSRT operating mode and data is available for evaluation. For details on the MSRA operating mode see the R&S FSW MSRA User Manual. For details on the MSRT operating mode see the R&S FSW Realtime Spectrum Application and MSRT Operating Mode User Manual.
10	Range completed This bit is set when a range in the sweep list has been completed if "Stop after Range" has been activated.
11-14	Not used
15	This bit is always 0.

STATus:QUEStionable Register

The STATus:QUEStionable register contains information on instrument states that do not meet the specifications.



The STAT:QUES:SYNC register is used by the applications and is thus described in the individual applications' User Manuals.

You can read out the register with STAT:QUES:COND or STAT:QUES:EVEN.



The STATus:QUEStionable register "sums up" the information from all subregisters (e.g. bit 2 sums up the information for all STATus:QUEStionable:TIME 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.

Table 10-7: Meaning of the bits used in the STATus:QUESTionable register

Bit No.	Meaning
0 - 1	Unused
2	<p>TIME</p> <p>This bit is set if a time error occurs in any of the active channels.</p> <p>The STATus:QUESTionable:TIME Register provides more information on the error type.</p>
3	<p>POWER</p> <p>This bit is set if the measured power level in any of the active channels is questionable.</p> <p>The STATus:QUESTionable:POWER Register provides more information on the error type.</p>
4	<p>TEMPERature</p> <p>This bit is set if the temperature is questionable.</p>
5	<p>FREQUency</p> <p>This bit is set if there is anything wrong with the frequency of the local oscillator or the reference frequency in any of the active channels.</p> <p>The STATus:QUESTionable:FREQUency Register provides more information on the error type.</p>
6 - 7	Unused
8	<p>CALibration</p> <p>This bit is set if the R&S FSW is unaligned ("UNCAL" display)</p>
9	<p>LIMit (device-specific)</p> <p>This bit is set if a limit value is violated in any of the active channels in any window.</p> <p>The STATus:QUESTionable:LIMit Register provides more information on the error type.</p>
10	<p>LMARgin (device-specific)</p> <p>This bit is set if a margin is violated in any of the active channels in any window.</p> <p>The STATus:QUESTionable:LMARgin Register provides more information on the error type.</p>
11	<p>SYNC (device-specific)</p> <p>This bit is set if the R&S FSW is not synchronized to the signal that is applied.</p> <p>The R&S FSW is not synchronized if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it cannot synchronize to midamble during a measurement or premeasurement • it cannot find a burst during a measurement or premeasurement • the results deviate too much from the expected value during premeasurements
12	<p>ACPLimit (device-specific)</p> <p>This bit is set if a limit during ACLR measurements is violated in any of the active channels.</p> <p>The STATus:QUESTionable:ACPLimit Register provides more information on the error type.</p>
13	Unused
14	<p>Digital I/Q (device-specific)</p> <p>This bit is set if a connection error occurs at the Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B17)</p> <p>For details see the R&S FSW I/Q Analyzer User Manual.</p>
15	This bit is always 0.

STATus:QUEStionable:ACPLimit Register

The STATus:QUEStionable:ACPLimit register contains information about the results of a limit check during ACLR measurements. A separate ACPLimit register exists for each active channel.

You can read out the register with `STATus:QUEStionable:ACPLimit:CONDition?` or `STATus:QUEStionable:ACPLimit[:EVENT]?`

Table 10-8: Meaning of the bits used in the STATus:QUEStionable:ACPLimit register

Bit No.	Meaning
0	ADJ UPPer FAIL This bit is set if the limit is exceeded in the upper adjacent channel
1	ADJ LOWEr FAIL This bit is set if the limit is exceeded in the lower adjacent channel.
2	ALT1 UPPer FAIL This bit is set if the limit is exceeded in the upper 1st alternate channel.
3	ALT1 LOWEr FAIL This bit is set if the limit is exceeded in the lower 1st alternate channel.
4	ALT2 UPPer FAIL This bit is set if the limit is exceeded in the upper 2nd alternate channel.
5	ALT2 LOWEr FAIL This bit is set if the limit is exceeded in the lower 2nd alternate channel.
6	ALT3 ... 11 LOWEr/UPPer FAIL This bit is set if the limit is exceeded in one of the lower or upper alternate channels 3 ... 11.
7	CACLR FAIL This bit is set if the limit is exceeded in one of the gap (CACLR) channels.
8 to 14	Unused
15	This bit is always 0.

STATus:QUEStionable:EXTended Register

The STATus:QUEStionable:EXTended register contains further status information not covered by the other status registers of the R&S FSW. A separate EXTended register exists for each active channel.

You can read out the register with `STATus:QUEStionable:EXTended:CONDition?` or `STATus:QUEStionable:EXTended[:EVENT]?`

Table 10-9: Meaning of the bits used in the `STATUS:QUESTIONable:EXTended` register

Bit No.	Meaning
0	not used
1	INFO This bit is set if a status message is available for the application. Which type of message occurred is indicated in the <code>STATUS:QUESTIONable:EXTended:INFO Register</code> .
2 to 14	Unused
15	This bit is always 0.

STATUS:QUESTIONable:EXTended:INFO Register

The `STATUS:QUESTIONable:EXTended:INFO` register contains information on the type of messages that occur during operation of the R&S FSW. A separate `INFO` register exists for each active channel.

You can read out the register with `STATUS:QUESTIONable:EXTended:INFO:CONDition?` or `STATUS:QUESTIONable:EXTended:INFO[:EVENT]?`. You can query all messages that occur for a specific channel using the command `SYSTEM:ERRor:EXTended?` on page 1040.

Table 10-10: Meaning of the bits used in the `STATUS:QUESTIONable:EXTended:INFO` register

Bit No.	Meaning
0	MESSage This bit is set if event or state has occurred that may lead to an error during further operation.
1	INFO This bit is set if an informational status message is available for the application.
2	WARNing This bit is set if an irregular situation occurs during measurement, e.g. the settings no longer match the displayed results, or the connection to an external device was interrupted temporarily.
3	ERRor This bit is set if an error occurs during a measurement, e.g. due to missing data or wrong settings, so that the measurement cannot be completed correctly.
4	FATal This bit is set if a serious error occurs in the application and regular operation is no longer possible.
5 to 14	Unused
15	This bit is always 0.

STATUS:QUESTIONable:FREQuency Register

The `STATUS:QUESTIONable:FREQuency` register contains information about the condition of the local oscillator and the reference frequency. A separate frequency register exists for each active channel.

You can read out the register with `STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency:CONDition?` or `STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency[:EVENT]?`.

Table 10-11: Meaning of the bits used in the STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency register

Bit No.	Meaning
0	OVEN COLD This bit is set if the reference oscillator has not yet attained its operating temperature. "OCXO" is displayed.
1	LO UNLocked This bit is set if the local oscillator no longer locks. "LOUNL" is displayed.
2 to 7	Not used
8	EXTErnalREFerence This bit is set if you have selected an external reference oscillator but did not connect a useable external reference source. In that case the synthesizer can not lock. The frequency in all probability is not accurate.
9 to 14	Not used
15	This bit is always 0.

STATus:QUEStionable:LIMit Register

The STATus:QUEStionable:LIMit register contains information about the results of a limit check when you are working with limit lines.

A separate LIMit register exists for each active channel and for each window.

You can read out the register with `STATus:QUEStionable:LIMit<n>:CONDition?` or `STATus:QUEStionable:LIMit<n>[:EVENT]?`.

Table 10-12: Meaning of the bits used in the STATus:QUEStionable:LIMit register

Bit No.	Meaning
0	LIMit 1 FAIL This bit is set if limit line 1 is violated.
1	LIMit 2 FAIL This bit is set if limit line 2 is violated.
2	LIMit 3 FAIL This bit is set if limit line 3 is violated.
3	LIMit 4 FAIL This bit is set if limit line 4 is violated.
4	LIMit 5 FAIL This bit is set if limit line 5 is violated.
5	LIMit 6 FAIL This bit is set if limit line 6 is violated.
6	LIMit 7 FAIL This bit is set if limit line 7 is violated.

Bit No.	Meaning
7	LIMit 8 FAIL This bit is set if limit line 8 is violated.
8 to 14	Unused
15	This bit is always 0.

STATUS:QUESTIONable:LMARgin Register

This register contains information about the observance of limit margins.

A separate LMARgin register exists for each active channel and for each window.

It can be read using the commands

STATUS:QUESTIONable:LMARgin:CONDition? and

STATUS:QUESTIONable:LMARgin[:EVENT]?

Table 10-13: Meaning of the bits used in the STATUS:QUESTIONable:LMARgin register

Bit No.	Meaning
0	LMARgin 1 FAIL This bit is set if limit margin 1 is violated.
1	LMARgin 2 FAIL This bit is set if limit margin 2 is violated.
2	LMARgin 3 FAIL This bit is set if limit margin 3 is violated.
3	LMARgin 4 FAIL This bit is set if limit margin 4 is violated.
4	LMARgin 5 FAIL This bit is set if limit margin 5 is violated.
5	LMARgin 6 FAIL This bit is set if limit margin 6 is violated.
6	LMARgin 7 FAIL This bit is set if limit margin 7 is violated.
7	LMARgin 8 FAIL This bit is set if limit margin 8 is violated.
8 to 14	Not used
15	This bit is always 0.

STATUS:QUESTIONable:POWer Register

The STATUS:QUESTIONable:POWer register contains information about possible overload situations that may occur during operation of the R&S FSW. A separate power register exists for each active channel.

You can read out the register with STATUS:QUESTIONable:POWer:CONDition? or STATUS:QUESTIONable:POWer[:EVENT]?

Table 10-14: Meaning of the bits used in the STATUS:QUESTIONable:POWER register

Bit No.	Meaning
0	<p>OVERload</p> <p>This bit is set if an overload occurs at the RF input, causing signal distortion but not yet causing damage to the device.</p> <p>The R&S FSW displays the keyword "RF OVLD".</p>
1	<p>UNDerload</p> <p>This bit is set if an underload occurs at the RF input.</p> <p>The R&S FSW displays the keyword "UNLD".</p>
2	<p>IF_OVERload</p> <p>This bit is set if an overload occurs in the IF path.</p> <p>The R&S FSW displays the keyword "IF OVLD".</p>
3	<p>Input Overload</p> <p>This bit is set if the signal level at the RF input connector exceeds the maximum.</p> <p>The RF input is disconnected from the input mixer to protect the device. In order to re-enable measurement, decrease the level at the RF input connector and reconnect the RF input to the mixer input.</p> <p>(See chapter 6.2.1.1, "RF Input Protection", on page 314 or INPut:ATTenuation:PROTection:RESet on page 864)</p> <p>The R&S FSW displays the keyword "INPUT OVLD".</p>
4 to 14	Unused
15	This bit is always 0.

STATUS:QUESTIONable:TEMPerature Register

The STATUS:QUESTIONable:TEMPerature register contains information about possible temperature deviations that may occur during operation of the R&S FSW. A separate temperature register exists for each active channel.

You can read out the register with [STATUS:QUESTIONable:TEMPerature:CONDition?](#) or [STATUS:QUESTIONable:TEMPerature\[:EVENT\]?](#)

Table 10-15: Meaning of the bits used in the STATUS:QUESTIONable:TEMPerature register

Bit No.	Meaning
0	<p>This bit is set if the frontend temperature sensor deviates by a certain degree from the self-alignment temperature.</p> <p>During warmup, this bit is always 0.</p> <p>For details see "Temperature check" on page 566.</p>
1 to 14	Unused
15	This bit is always 0.

STATUS:QUESTIONable:TIME Register

The STATUS:QUESTIONable:TIME register contains information about possible time errors that may occur during operation of the R&S FSW. A separate time register exists for each active channel.

You can read out the register with `STATus:QUEStionable:TIME:CONDition?` or `STATus:QUEStionable:TIME[:EVENT]?`

Table 10-16: Meaning of the bits used in the STATus:QUEStionable:TIME register

Bit No.	Meaning
0	not used
1	Sweep time too low This bit is set if the sweep time is too low and thus calibration fails. Note: the STATus:QUEStionable bit for CALibration is not affected by this error.
2 to 14	Unused
15	This bit is always 0.

10.1.7.4 Application of the Status Reporting System

The purpose of the status reporting system is to monitor the status of one or several devices in a measuring system. To do this and react appropriately, the controller must receive and evaluate the information of all devices. The following standard methods are used:

- **Service request** (SRQ) initiated by the instrument
- **Serial poll** of all devices in the bus system, initiated by the controller in order to find out who sent a SRQ and why
- **Parallel poll** of all devices
- Query of a **specific instrument status** by means of commands
- Query of the **error queue**

Service Request

Under certain circumstances, the instrument can send a service request (SRQ) to the controller. Usually this service request initiates an interrupt at the controller, to which the control program can react appropriately. As evident from [figure 10-1](#), an SRQ is always initiated if one or several of bits 2, 3, 4, 5 or 7 of the status byte are set and enabled in the SRE. Each of these bits combines the information of a further register, the error queue or the output buffer. The `ENABle` parts of the status registers can be set such that arbitrary bits in an arbitrary status register initiate an SRQ. In order to make use of the possibilities of the service request effectively, all bits should be set to "1" in enable registers SRE and ESE.

Use of the command *OPC to generate an SRQ at the end of a sweep

1. `CALL InstrWrite(analyzer, "*ESE 1")` 'Set bit 0 in the ESE (Operation Complete)
2. `CALL InstrWrite(analyzer, "*SRE 32")` 'Set bit 5 in the SRE (ESB)
3. `CALL InstrWrite(analyzer, "*INIT;*OPC")` 'Generate an SRQ after operation complete

After its settings have been completed, the instrument generates an SRQ.

The SRQ is the only possibility for the instrument to become active on its own. Each controller program should cause the instrument to initiate a service request if errors occur. The program should react appropriately to the service request.

A detailed example for a service request routine can be found in [chapter 11.15.2, "Service Request"](#), on page 1090.

Serial Poll

In a serial poll, just as with command `*STB`, the status byte of an instrument is queried. However, the query is realized via interface messages and is thus clearly faster.

The serial poll method is defined in IEEE 488.1 and used to be the only standard possibility for different instruments to poll the status byte. The method also works for instruments which do not adhere to SCPI or IEEE 488.2.

The serial poll is mainly used to obtain a fast overview of the state of several instruments connected to the controller.

Parallel Poll

In a parallel poll, up to eight instruments are simultaneously requested by the controller using a single command to transmit 1 bit of information each on the data lines, i.e., to set the data line allocated to each instrument to a logical "0" or "1".

In addition to the SRE register, which determines the conditions under which an SRQ is generated, there is a Parallel Poll Enable register (PPE) which is ANDed with the STB bit by bit, considering bit 6 as well. This register is ANDed with the STB bit by bit, considering bit 6 as well. The results are ORed, the result is possibly inverted and then sent as a response to the parallel poll of the controller. The result can also be queried without parallel poll using the command `*IST?`.

The instrument first has to be set for the parallel poll using the command `PPE`. This command allocates a data line to the instrument and determines whether the response is to be inverted. The parallel poll itself is executed using `PPE`.

The parallel poll method is mainly used to find out quickly which one of the instruments connected to the controller has sent a service request. To this effect, SRE and PPE must be set to the same value.

Query of an instrument status

Each part of any status register can be read using queries. There are two types of commands:

- The common commands `*ESR?`, `*IDN?`, `*IST?`, `*STB?` query the higher-level registers.
- The commands of the `STATus` system query the SCPI registers (`STATus:QUEStionable...`)

The returned value is always a decimal number that represents the bit pattern of the queried register. This number is evaluated by the controller program.

Queries are usually used after an SRQ in order to obtain more detailed information on the cause of the SRQ.

Decimal representation of a bit pattern

The STB and ESR registers contain 8 bits, the SCPI registers 16 bits. The contents of a status register are specified and transferred as a single decimal number. To make this possible, each bit is assigned a weighted value. The decimal number is calculated as the sum of the weighted values of all bits in the register that are set to 1.

Bits	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	...
Weight	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	...

Example:

The decimal value $40 = 32 + 8$ indicates that bits no. 3 and 5 in the status register (e.g. the `QUESTIONable` status summary bit and the `ESB` bit in the `STatus Byte`) are set.

Error Queue

Each error state in the instrument leads to an entry in the error queue. The entries of the error queue are detailed plain text error messages that can be looked up in the Error Log or queried via remote control using `SYSTEM:ERROR[:NEXT]?` or `SYSTEM:ERROR:ALL?`. Each call of `SYSTEM:ERROR[:NEXT]?` provides one entry from the error queue. If no error messages are stored there any more, the instrument responds with 0, "No error".

The error queue should be queried after every SRQ in the controller program as the entries describe the cause of an error more precisely than the status registers. Especially in the test phase of a controller program the error queue should be queried regularly since faulty commands from the controller to the instrument are recorded there as well.

10.1.7.5 Reset Values of the Status Reporting System

The following table contains the different commands and events causing the status reporting system to be reset. None of the commands, except `*RST` and `SYSTEM:PRESet`, influence the functional instrument settings. In particular, `DCL` does not change the instrument settings.

Table 10-17: Resetting the status reporting system

Event	Switching on supply voltage Power-On-Status-Clear		DCL, SDC (Device Clear, Selected Device Clear)	*RST or SYS- Tem:PRE- Set	STA- Tus:PRE- Set	*CLS
	0	1				
Clear STB, ESR	-	yes	-	-	-	yes
Clear SRE, ESE	-	yes	-	-	-	-

Event	Switching on supply voltage		DCL, SDC (Device Clear, Selected Device Clear)	*RST or SYS-Tem:PRE-Set	STA-Tus:PRE-Set	*CLS
	Power-On-Status-Clear					
Effect	0	1				
Clear PPE	-	yes	-	-	-	-
Clear EVENT parts of the registers	-	yes	-	-	-	yes
Clear ENABLE parts of all OPERATION and QUESTIONABLE registers; Fill ENABLE parts of all other registers with "1".	-	yes	-	-	yes	-
Fill PTRansition parts with "1"; Clear NTRansition parts	-	yes	-	-	yes	-
Clear error queue	yes	yes	-	-	-	yes
Clear output buffer	yes	yes	yes	1)	1)	1)
Clear command processing and input buffer	yes	yes	yes	-	-	-
1) The first command in a command line that immediately follows a <PROGRAM MESSAGE TERMINATOR> clears the output buffer.						

10.1.8 General Programming Recommendations

Initial instrument status before changing settings

Manual operation is designed for maximum possible operating convenience. In contrast, the priority of remote control is the "predictability" of the instrument status. Thus, when a command attempts to define incompatible settings, the command is ignored and the instrument status remains unchanged, i.e. other settings are not automatically adapted. Therefore, control programs should always define an initial instrument status (e.g. using the *RST command) and then implement the required settings.

Command sequence

As a general rule, send commands and queries in different program messages. Otherwise, the result of the query may vary depending on which operation is performed first (see also [chapter 10.1.6.1, "Preventing Overlapping Execution"](#), on page 625).

Reacting to malfunctions

The service request is the only possibility for the instrument to become active on its own. Each controller program should instruct the instrument to initiate a service request in case of malfunction. The program should react appropriately to the service request.

Error queues

The error queue should be queried after every service request in the controller program as the entries describe the cause of an error more precisely than the status registers. Especially in the test phase of a controller program the error queue should be queried regularly since faulty commands from the controller to the instrument are recorded there as well.

10.2 GPIB Languages

The R&S FSW analyzer family supports a subset of the GPIB commands used by other devices. Thus it can emulate other devices in order to use existing remote control programs.

The device model to be emulated is selected manually using "SETUP > Network + Remote > GPIB tab > Language". Via the GPIB interface using the `SYSTEM:LANGUage` on page 1050 command.

In order to emulate device models that are not part of the selection list of the GPIB "Language" setting, you can modify the identification string received in response to the ID command ("Identification String" setting). Thus, any device model whose command set is compatible with one of the supported device models can be emulated.

Supported languages

Language	Comment
SCPI	
71100C	Compatible to 8566A/B
71200C	Compatible to 8566A/B
71209A	Compatible to 8566A/B
8560E	
8561E	
8562E	
8563E	
8564E	
8565E	
8566A	Command sets A and B are available. Command sets A and B differ in the rules regarding the command structure.
8566B	
8568A	Command sets A and B are available. Command sets A and B differ in the rules regarding the command structure.
8568A_DC	Uses DC input coupling by default if supported by the instrument

Language	Comment
8568B	Command sets A and B are available. Command sets A and B differ in the rules regarding the command structure.
8568B_DC	Uses DC input coupling by default if supported by the instrument
8591E	Compatible to 8594E
8594E	Command sets A and B are available. Command sets A and B differ in the rules regarding the command structure.
FSEA	
FSEB	
FSEM	
FSEK	
PSA89600	

Notes:

- If you select a language other than "SCPI", the GPIB address is set to 18 if it was 20 before.
- The Start/stop frequency, reference level and number of sweep points are adapted to the selected instrument model.
- When you switch between remote control languages, the following settings or changes are made:
 - SCPI:**
The instrument performs a PRESET.
 - 8566A/B, 8568A/B, 8594E; FSEA, FSEB, FSEM; FSEK:**
 - The instrument performs a PRESET.
 - The following instrument settings are changed:

Table 10-18: Instrument settings for emulation of 8566A/B, 8568A/B, 8594E; FSEA, FSEB, FSEM; FSEK instruments

Model	# of Trace Points	Start Freq.	Stop Freq.	Ref Level	Input Coupling
8566A/B	1001	2 GHz	22 GHz	0 dBm	AC
8568A/B	1001	0 Hz	1.5 GHz	0 dBm	AC
8560E	601	0 Hz	2.9 GHz	0 dBm	AC
8561E	601	0 Hz	6.5 GHz	0 dBm	AC
8562E	601	0 Hz	13.2 GHz	0 dBm	AC
8563E	601	0 Hz	26.5 GHz	0 dBm	AC
8564E	601	0 Hz	40 GHz	0 dBm	AC
8565E	601	0 Hz	50 GHz	0 dBm	AC
8594E	401	0 Hz	3 GHz	0 dBm	AC
FSEA	500	0 Hz	3.5 GHz	-20 dBm	AC

Model	# of Trace Points	Start Freq.	Stop Freq.	Ref Level	Input Coupling
FSEB	500	0 Hz	7 GHz	-20 dBm	AC
FSEM	500	0 Hz	26.5 GHz	-20 dBm	AC
FSEK	500	0 Hz	40 GHz	-20 dBm	AC

Note: The stop frequency indicated in the table may be limited to the corresponding frequency of the R&S FSW, if required.

10.3 The IECWIN Tool

The R&S FSW is delivered with *IECWIN* installed, an auxiliary tool provided free of charge by R&S. IECWIN is a program to send SCPI commands to a measuring instrument either interactively or from a command script.



The R&S IECWIN32 tool is provided free of charge. The functionality may change in a future version without notice.

IECWIN offers the following features:

- Connection to instrument via several interfaces/protocols (GPIB, VISA, named pipe (if IECWIN is run on the instrument itself), RSIB)
- Interactive command entry
- Browsing available commands on the instrument
- Error checking following every command
- Execution of command scripts
- Storing binary data to a file
- Reading binary data from a file
- Generation of a log file

For command scripts, IECWIN offers the following features:

- Synchronization with the instrument on every command
- Checking expected result for query commands (as string or numeric value)
- Checking for expected errors codes
- Optional pause on error
- Nested command scripts
- Single step mode
- Conditional execution, based on the *IDN and *OPT strings



You can use the IECWIN to try out the programming examples provided in the R&S FSW User Manuals.

Starting IECWIN

IECWIN is available from the Windows task bar on the R&S FSW, or by executing the following file:

```
C:\Program Files (x86)\Rohde-Schwarz\FSW\<1.10 or higher>\
iecwin32.exe
```

You can also copy the program to any Windows PC or laptop. Simply copy the `iecwin32.exe`, `iecwin.chm` and `rsib32.dll` files from the location above to the same folder on the target computer.

When the tool is started, a "Connection settings" dialog box is displayed. Define the connection from the computer the IECWIN tool is installed on to the R&S FSW you want to control. If you are using the tool directly on the R&S FSW, you can use an NT Pipe (COM Parser) connection, which requires no further configuration. For help on setting up other connection types, check the tool's online help (by clicking the "Help" button in the dialog box).



The IECWIN offers an online help with extensive information on how to work with the tool.

10.4 Network and Remote Control Settings

The network and remote control settings are defined in the "Network + Remote" dialog box which is displayed when you press the SETUP key and then select "Network + Remote".



Network settings in secure user mode

Be sure to store all network settings before [Secure User Mode](#) is enabled; see [chapter 3.1.7, "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode"](#), on page 37.

If the currently stored network settings are not suitable, you must correct them each time you switch on the R&S FSW in secure user mode, as the settings are not stored permanently in this case.

The remote commands required to define these settings are described in [chapter 11.10.5, "Configuring the Network and Remote Control"](#), on page 1035.

Step-by-step instructions are provided in [chapter 10.5, "How to Set Up a Network and Remote Control"](#), on page 657.

- [General Network Settings](#)..... 649
- [GPIB Settings](#).....650
- [Compatibility Settings](#).....652
- [LXI Settings](#).....655

10.4.1 General Network Settings

The R&S FSW can be operated in a local area network (LAN), for example to control the instrument from a remote PC or use a network printer.

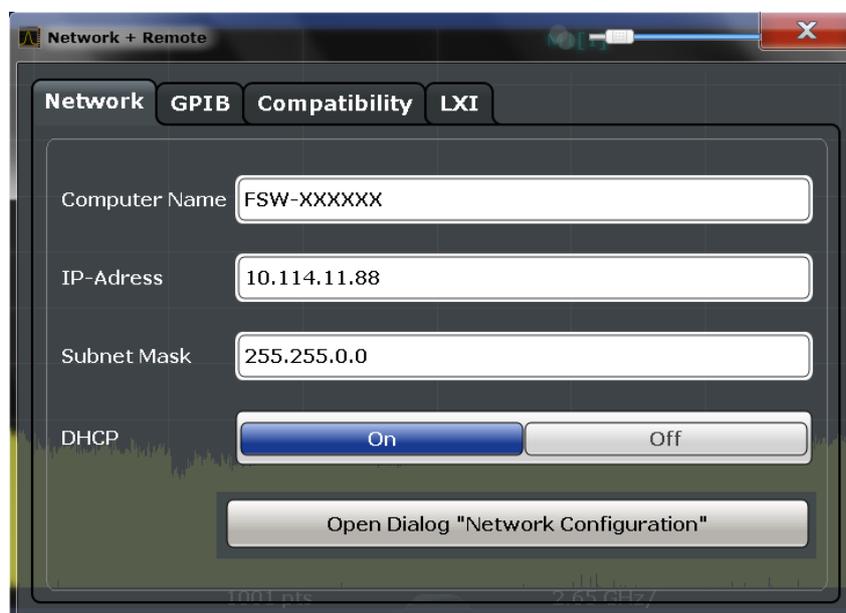
The general network settings are defined in the "Network" tab of the "Network + Remote" dialog box.

NOTICE

Risk of network problems

All parameters can be edited here; however, beware that changing the computer name has major effects in a network.

For details, see [chapter 10.5, "How to Set Up a Network and Remote Control"](#), on page 657.



Computer Name.....	649
IP Address.....	649
Subnet Mask.....	650
DHCP.....	650
Network Configuration.....	650

Computer Name

Each instrument is delivered with an assigned computer name, but this name can be changed. The naming conventions of Windows apply. If too many characters and/or numbers are entered, an error message is displayed in the status line.

IP Address

Defines the IP address. The TCP/IP protocol is preinstalled with the IP address 10.0.0.10. If the DHCP server is available ("DHCP On"), the setting is read-only.

The IP address consists of four number blocks separated by dots. Each block contains 3 numbers in maximum (e.g. 100.100.100.100), but also one or two numbers are allowed in a block (as an example see the preinstalled address).

Subnet Mask

Defines the subnet mask. The TCP/IP protocol is preinstalled with the subnet mask 255.255.255.0. If the DHCP server is available ("DHCP On"), this setting is read-only.

The subnet mask consists of four number blocks separated by dots. Each block contains 3 numbers in maximum (e.g. 100.100.100.100), but also one or two numbers are allowed in a block (as an example see the preinstalled address).

DHCP

Switches between DHCP server available (On) or not available (Off). If a DHCP server is available in the network, the IP address and subnet mask of the instrument are obtained automatically from the DHCP server.

Network Configuration

Opens the standard Windows "Network Configuration" dialog box for further configuration.

10.4.2 GPIB Settings

Alternatively to connecting the R&S FSW to a LAN, the GPIB interface can be used to connect a remote PC. For details see [chapter 10.1.1.2, "GPIB Interface \(IEC 625/IEEE 418 Bus Interface\)"](#), on page 613).

The GPIB settings are defined in the "GPIB" tab of the "Network + Remote" dialog box.



GPIB Address..... 651
 Identification String.....651
 Reset to Factory String..... 651

Remote Display Update.....	651
GPIB Terminator.....	651
*IDN Format.....	651
I/O Logging.....	652

GPIB Address

Defines the GPIB address. Values from 0 to 30 are allowed. The default address is 20.

Remote command:

`SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB[:SELF]:ADDRess` on page 1035

Identification String

Defines the identification string for the device which is provided as a response to the *IDN? query. Maximum 36 characters are allowed.

Remote command:

`SYSTem:IDENtify[:STRing]` on page 1037

Reset to Factory String

Restores the default identification string. Each instrument has a unique ID according to the following syntax:

Rohde&Schwarz,FSW,<Unique number>

Remote command:

`SYSTem:IDENtify:FACTory` on page 1036

Remote Display Update

Defines whether the instrument display is updated or switched off when changing from manual operation to remote control.

Remote command:

`SYSTem:DISPlay:UPDate` on page 1036

GPIB Terminator

Changes the GPIB receive terminator.

According to the standard, the terminator in ASCII is <LF> and/or <EOI>. For binary data transfers (e.g. trace data) from the control computer to the instrument, the binary code used for <LF> might be included in the binary data block, and therefore should not be interpreted as a terminator in this particular case. This can be avoided by changing the receive terminator to EOI.

Remote command:

`SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB[:SELF]:RTERminator` on page 1036

*IDN Format

Defines the response format to the remote command *IDN? (see *IDN? on page 679). This function is intended for re-use of existing control programs together with the R&S FSW.

"Leg" Legacy format, compatible to the R&S FSP/FSU/FSQ family

"New" R&S FSW format

Remote command:

[SYSTem:FORMat:IDENT](#) on page 1041

I/O Logging

Activates or deactivates the SCPI error log function. All remote control commands received by the R&S FSW are recorded in the following log file:

C:\R_S\instr\ScpiLogging\ScpiLog.txt

Logging the commands may be extremely useful for debug purposes, e.g. in order to find misspelled keywords in control programs.

Remote command:

[SYSTem:CLOGging](#) on page 1049

10.4.3 Compatibility Settings

The R&S FSW can emulate the GPIB interface of other signal and spectrum analyzers, e.g. in order to use existing control applications.



Compatibility with former R&S signal and spectrum analyzers

As a rule, the R&S FSW supports most commands from previous R&S signal and spectrum analyzers such as the FSQ, FSP, FSU, or FSV. However, the default values, in particular the number of sweep points or particular bandwidths, may vary. Therefore, the R&S FSW can emulate these other devices, including their default values, in order to repeat previous measurements or support existing control applications as in legacy systems.

The required settings are configured in the "Compatibility" tab of the "Network +Remote" dialog box.



Language..... 653
 IF Gain..... 654
 Sweep Repeat..... 654
 Coupling..... 654
 Wideband..... 654
 FSU/FSQ Preamplifier..... 655
 Revision String..... 655
 Resetting the Factory Revision..... 655

Language

Defines the system language used to control the instrument.

For details on the available GPIB languages, see [chapter 11.13.2, "Reference: GPIB Commands of Emulated HP Models"](#), on page 1053.

Note: Emulating previous R&S signal and spectrum analyzers. As of firmware version 1.60, this function is also used to emulate previous R&S signal and spectrum analyzers.

As a rule, the R&S FSW supports most commands from previous R&S signal and spectrum analyzers such as the FSQ, FSP, FSU, or FSV. However, the default values, in particular the number of sweep points or particular bandwidths, may vary. Therefore, the R&S FSW can emulate these other devices, including their default values, in order to repeat previous measurements or support existing control applications as in legacy systems.

Note: For PSA89600 emulation, the option is indicated as "B7J" for the *OPT? query ("B7J, 140" or "B7J, 122" if [Wideband](#) is activated, see [SYSTem:PSA:WIDeband](#) on page 1051).

Remote command:

[SYSTem:LANGuage](#) on page 1050

IF Gain

Configures the internal IF gain settings in HP emulation mode due to the application needs. This setting is only taken into account for resolution bandwidth < 300 kHz.

NORM	Optimized for high dynamic range, overload limit is close to reference level.
PULS	Optimized for pulsed signals, overload limit up to 10 dB above reference level.

This setting is only available if an HP language is selected (see ["Language"](#) on page 653).

Remote command:

[SYSTem:IFGain:MODE](#) on page 1050

Sweep Repeat

Controls a repeated sweep of the E1 and MKPK HI HP model commands (for details on the commands refer to [chapter 11.13.2, "Reference: GPIB Commands of Emulated HP Models"](#), on page 1053). If the repeated sweep is OFF, the marker is set without sweeping before.

Note: In single sweep mode, switch off this setting before you set the marker via the E1 and MKPK HI commands in order to avoid sweeping again.

This setting is only available if a HP language is selected (see ["Language"](#) on page 653).

Remote command:

[SYSTem:RSW](#) on page 1052

Coupling

Controls the default coupling ratios in the HP emulation mode for:

- span and resolution bandwidth (Span/RBW)
- resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth (RBW/VBW)

For FSx, the standard parameter coupling of the instrument is used. As a result, in most cases a shorter sweep time is used than in case of HP.

This setting is only available if a HP language is selected (see ["Language"](#) on page 653).

Remote command:

[SYSTem:HPCoupling](#) on page 1050

Wideband

This setting defines which option is returned when the *OPT? query is executed, depending on the state of the wideband option.

It is only available for PSA89600 emulation.

"Off"	No wideband is used. The option is indicated as "B7J".
"40 MHz"	The 40 MHz wideband is used. The option is indicated as "B7J, 140".
"80 MHz"	The 80 MHz wideband is used. The option is indicated as "B7J, 122".

Remote command:

[SYSTem:PSA:WIDeband](#) on page 1051

FSU/FSQ Preampfier

This setting defines which option is returned when the *OPT? query is executed, depending on the used preampfier.

It is only available for FSU/FSQ emulation, and only if a preampfier is used by the R&S FSW (-B24/-B25 option).

Remote command:

[SYSTem:PREampfier](#) on page 1051

Revision String

Defines the response to the REV? query for the revision number (HP emulation only, see "[GPIB Address](#)" on page 651). Max. 36 characters are allowed.

Remote command:

[SYSTem:REVision\[:STRing\]](#) on page 1052

Resetting the Factory Revision

Resets the response to the REV? query for the revision number to the factory default (HP emulation only, see "[Language](#)" on page 653).

Remote command:

[SYSTem:REVision:FACTory](#) on page 1052

10.4.4 LXI Settings

On the R&S FSW the LXI Class C functionality is already installed and enabled; thus, the instrument can be accessed via any web browser (e.g. the Microsoft Internet Explorer) to perform the following tasks:

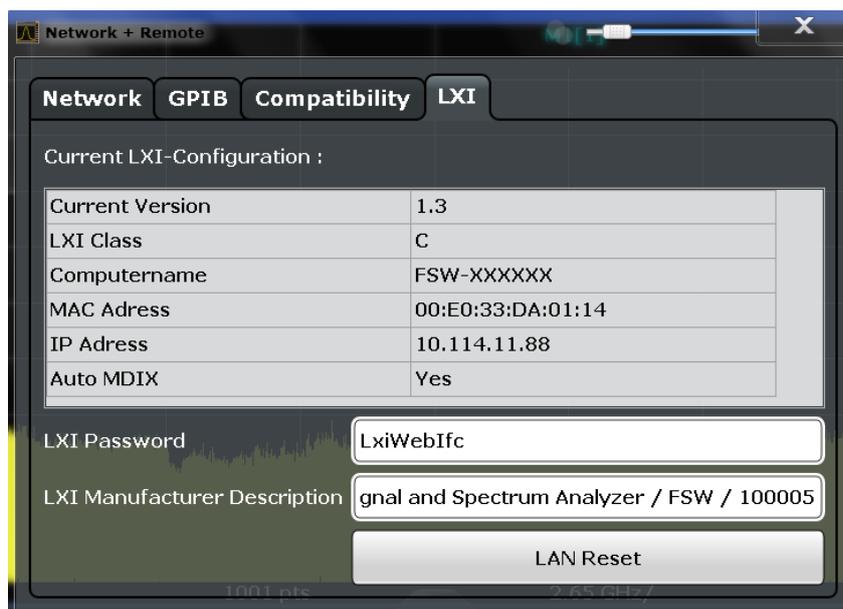
- modifying network configurations
- modifying device configurations
- monitoring connections from the device to other devices

The "LXI" tab of the "Network + Remote" dialog box provides basic LXI functions and information for the R&S FSW.

Alternatively, you can change the LAN settings using the LXI Web browser interface.

For details see [chapter 10.5.1.4, "How to Configure the LAN Using the LXI Browser Interface"](#), on page 661.

Only user accounts with administrator rights are able to use LXI functionality.



[Current LXI Configuration](#)..... 656
[LXI Password](#)..... 656
[LXI Manufacturer Description](#)..... 657
[LAN Reset](#)..... 657

Current LXI Configuration

Displays the current LXI information from the R&S FSW (read-only).

- "Current ver-
sion" Current LXI version
- "LXI Extended
Features" Detected LXI features, such as HiSlip (see "[HiSLIP Protocol](#)" on page 612)
- "Computer
name" Name of the R&S FSW as defined in the operating system (see also "[Computer Name](#)" on page 649)
- "MAC address" Media Access Control address (MAC address), a unique identifier for the network card in the R&S FSW
- "IP address" IP address of the R&S FSW as defined in the operating system (see also "[IP Address](#)" on page 649).
- "ICMP" Indicates whether the ping responder is active or not
- "VXI-11 Dis-
covery" If enabled, connected devices are detected automatically using the VXI-11 protocol (see "[VXI-11 Protocol](#)" on page 612)

Remote command:
[SYSTem:LXI:INFo?](#) on page 1037

LXI Password

Password for LAN configuration. The default password is *LxiWebIfc*.

Remote command:
[SYSTem:LXI:PASSword](#) on page 1037

LXI Manufacturer Description

Instrument description of the R&S FSW

Remote command:

[SYSTem:LXI:MDEscription](#) on page 1037

LAN Reset

Resets the LAN configuration to its default settings (LCI function).

According to the LXI standard, an LCI must set the following parameters to a default state.

Parameter	Value
TCP/IP Mode	DHCP + Auto IP Address
Dynamic DNS	Enabled
ICMP Ping	Enabled
Password for LAN configuration	LxiWebIfc

The LAN settings are configured in the "Network" tab of the "Network + Remote" dialog box or using the instrument's LXI Browser interface.

Remote command:

[SYSTem:LXI:LANReset](#) on page 1037

10.5 How to Set Up a Network and Remote Control

NOTICE

Risk of network failure

Before connecting the instrument to the network or configuring the network, consult your network administrator. Errors may affect the entire network.

Remote operation

Remote operation of the instrument from a connected computer is possible using SCPI commands (see [chapter 10.1.2, "SCPI \(Standard Commands for Programmable Instruments\)"](#), on page 614). Sending remote commands requires the instrument to be configured in a LAN network or connected to a PC via the GPIB interface as described in [chapter 10.5.1, "How to Configure a Network"](#), on page 658.

Remote Desktop

In production test and measurement, a common requirement is central monitoring of the T&M instruments for remote maintenance and remote diagnostics. Equipped with the Remote Desktop software of Windows, the R&S FSW ideally meets requirements

for use in production. The computer that is used for remote operation is called "controller" here. The following tasks can be performed using Remote Desktop:

- Access to the control functions via a virtual front panel (soft front panel)
- Printout of measurement results directly from the controller
- Storage of measured data on the controller's hard disk

This documentation provides basic instructions on setting up the Remote Desktop for the R&S FSW. For details refer to the Windows 7 operating system documentation.

10.5.1 How to Configure a Network

A precondition for operating or monitoring the R&S FSW remotely is that it is connected to a LAN network or a PC connected to the GPIB interface. This is described here.



Windows Firewall Settings

A firewall protects an instrument by preventing unauthorized users from gaining access to it through a network. Rohde & Schwarz highly recommends the use of the firewall on your instrument. R&S instruments are shipped with the Windows firewall enabled and preconfigured in such a way that all ports and connections for remote control are enabled. For more details on firewall configuration see the R&S White Paper "Malware Protection" (available at <http://www.rohde-schwarz.com/appnote/1EF73>) and the Windows 7 help system.

10.5.1.1 How to Connect the Instrument to the Network

There are two methods to establish a LAN connection to the instrument:

- A non-dedicated network (Ethernet) connection from the instrument to an existing network made with an ordinary RJ-45 network cable. The instrument is assigned an IP address and can coexist with a computer and with other hosts on the same network.
- A dedicated network connection (Point-to-point connection) between the instrument and a single computer made with a (crossover) RJ-45 network cable. The computer must be equipped with a network adapter and is directly connected to the instrument. The use of hubs, switches, or gateways is not required, however, data transfer is still performed using the TCP/IP protocol. An IP address has to be assigned to the instrument and the computer, see [chapter 10.5.1.2, "How to Assign the IP Address"](#), on page 659.

Note: As the R&S FSW uses a 1 GBit LAN, a crossover cable is not necessary (due to Auto-MDI(X) functionality).

- ▶ To establish a non-dedicated network connection, connect a commercial RJ-45 cable to one of the LAN ports.
To establish a dedicated connection, connect a (crossover) RJ-45 cable between the instrument and a single PC.

If the instrument is connected to the LAN, Windows automatically detects the network connection and activates the required drivers.

The network card can be operated with a 1 GBit Ethernet IEEE 802.3u interface.

10.5.1.2 How to Assign the IP Address

Depending on the network capacities, the TCP/IP address information for the instrument can be obtained in different ways.

- If the network supports dynamic TCP/IP configuration using the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP), all address information can be assigned automatically.
- If the network does not support DHCP, or if the instrument is set to use alternate TCP/IP configuration, the addresses must be set manually.

By default, the instrument is configured to use dynamic TCP/IP configuration and obtain all address information automatically. This means that it is safe to establish a physical connection to the LAN without any previous instrument configuration.

NOTICE

Risk of network errors

Connection errors can affect the entire network. If your network does not support DHCP, or if you choose to disable dynamic TCP/IP configuration, you must assign valid address information before connecting the instrument to the LAN. Contact your network administrator to obtain a valid IP address.

Assigning the IP address on the R&S FSW

1. Press the SETUP key.
2. Press the "Network + Remote" softkey.
3. Select the "Network" tab.
4. In the "Network + Remote" dialog, toggle the "DHCP On/Off" setting to the required mode.

If DHCP is "Off", you must enter the IP address manually, as described in the following steps.

Note: When DHCP is changed from "On" to "Off", the previously set IP address and subnet mask are retrieved.

If DHCP is "On", the IP address of the DHCP server is obtained automatically. The configuration is saved, and you are prompted to restart the instrument. You can skip the remaining steps.

Note: When a DHCP server is used, a new IP address may be assigned each time the instrument is restarted. This address must first be determined on the instrument itself. Thus, when using a DHCP server, it is recommended that you use the permanent computer name, which determines the address via the DNS server.

5. Enter the "IP Address", for example *10.0.0.10*. The IP address consists of four number blocks separated by dots. Every block contains 3 numbers in maximum.
6. Enter the "Subnet Mask", for example *255.255.255.0*. The subnet mask consists of four number blocks separated by dots. Every block contains 3 numbers in maximum.
7. Close the dialog box.

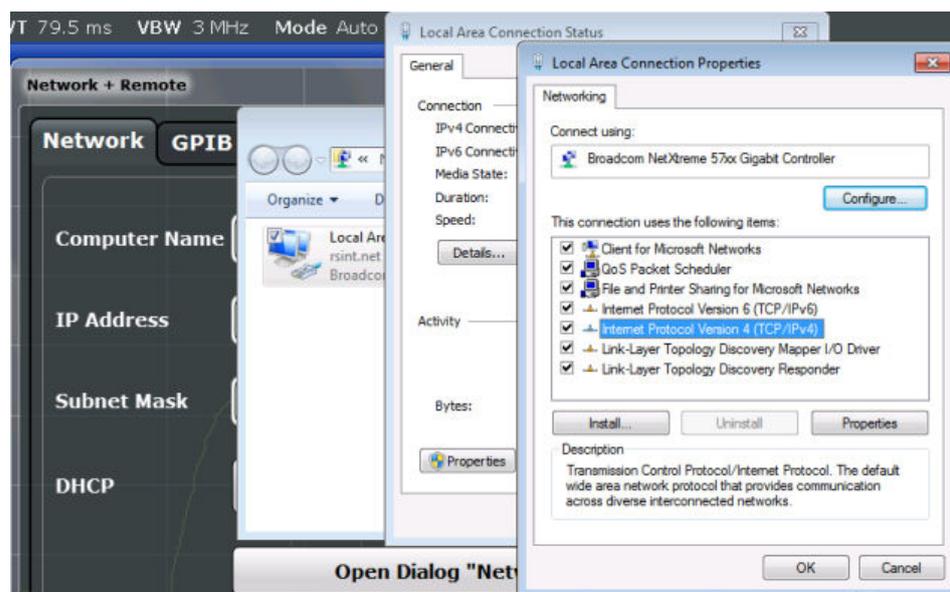
If you have entered an invalid IP address or subnet mask, the message "out of range" is displayed in the status line. If the settings are correct, the configuration is saved, and you are prompted to restart the instrument.

8. Confirm the displayed message ("Yes" button) to restart the instrument.

Using a DNS server to determine the IP address

If a DNS server is configured on the R&S FSW, the server can determine the current IP address for the connection using the permanent computer name.

1. Obtain the name of your DNS domain and the IP addresses of the DNS and WINS servers on your network (see [chapter 10.5.1.3, "How to Change the Instrument Name"](#), on page 661).
2. Press the SETUP key and then the "Network + Remote" softkey.
3. In the "Network" tab, select the "Open Dialog 'Network Connections'" button.
4. Double-tap the "Local Area Network" icon.
5. In the "Local Area Connection Status" dialog box, select the "Properties" button. The items used by the LAN connection are displayed.
6. Tap the entry named "Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)" to highlight it.



7. Select the "Properties" button.

8. On the "General" tab, select "Use the following DNS server addresses" and enter your own DNS addresses.

For more information refer to the Windows 7 operating system Help.

10.5.1.3 How to Change the Instrument Name

In a LAN that uses a DNS server (Domain Name System server), each PC or instrument connected in the LAN can be accessed via an unambiguous computer name instead of the IP address. The DNS server translates the host name to the IP address. This is especially useful when a DHCP server is used, as a new IP address may be assigned each time the instrument is restarted.

Each instrument is delivered with an assigned computer name, but this name can be changed.

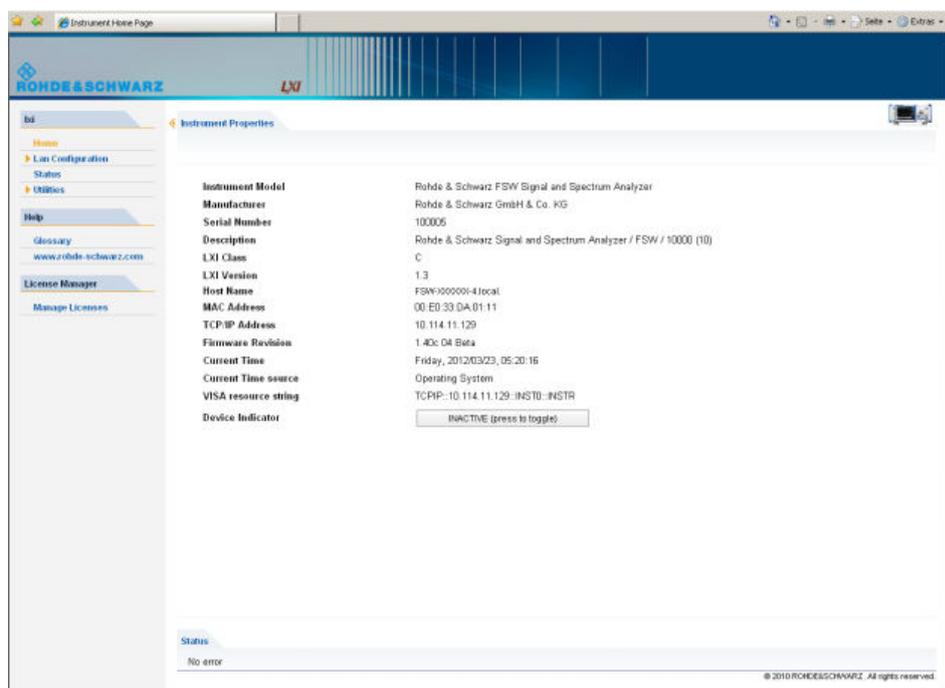
To change the computer name

1. Press the SETUP key and then the "Network + Remote" softkey.
The current "Computer Name" is displayed in the "Network" tab.
2. Enter the new computer name and close the dialog box.
The configuration is saved, and you are prompted to restart the instrument.
3. Confirm the displayed message ("Yes" button) to restart the instrument.

10.5.1.4 How to Configure the LAN Using the LXI Browser Interface

The instrument's LXI browser interface works correctly with all W3C compliant browsers.

- ▶ In the web browser, open the `http://<instrument-hostname>` or `http://<instrument-ip-address>` page, e.g. `http://10.113.10.203`.
The default password to change LAN configurations is *LxiWebIfc*.
The "Instrument Home Page" (welcome page) opens.



The instrument home page displays the device information required by the LXI standard including the VISA resource string in read-only format.



- ▶ Press the "Device Indicator" button on the "Instrument Home Page" to activate or deactivate the LXI status icon on the status bar of the R&S FSW. A green LXI status symbol indicates that a LAN connection has been established; a red symbol indicates an error, for example, that no LAN cable is connected. When a device is connecting to the instrument, the LXI logo blinks. The "Device Indicator" setting is not password-protected.

The most important control elements in the navigation pane of the browser interface are the following:

- "LAN Configuration" opens the menu with configuration pages.
- "Status" displays information about the LXI status of the instrument.
- "Help > Glossary" opens a document with a glossary of terms related to the LXI standard.

LAN Configuration

The LAN configuration consists of three parts:

- "IP configuration" provides all mandatory LAN parameters.
- "Advanced LAN Configuration" provides LAN settings that are not declared mandatory by the LXI standard.
- "Ping Client" provides the ping utility to verify the connection between the instrument and other devices.

IP Configuration

The "LAN Configuration > IP configuration" web page displays all mandatory LAN parameters and allows their modification.

The "TCP/IP Mode" configuration field controls how the IP address for the instrument gets assigned (see also [chapter 10.5.1.2, "How to Assign the IP Address"](#), on page 659). For the manual configuration mode, the static IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway are used to configure the LAN. The automatic configuration mode uses DHCP server or Dynamic Link Local Addressing (Automatic IP) to obtain the instrument IP address.



Changing the LAN configuration is password-protected. The default password is *Lxi-WebIfc* (notice upper and lower case characters).

You can change the LXI password in the "Network + Remote" dialog box, see [chapter 10.4.4, "LXI Settings"](#), on page 655.

Advanced LAN Configuration

The "LAN Configuration > Advanced LAN Configuration" parameters are used as follows:

- The "Negotiation" configuration field provides different Ethernet speed and duplex mode settings. In general, the "Auto Detect" mode is sufficient.
- "ICMP Ping" must be enabled to use the ping utility.
- "VXI-11" is the protocol that is used to detect the instrument in the LAN. According to the standard, LXI devices must use VXI-11 to provide a detection mechanism; other additional detection mechanisms are permitted.
- mDNS and DNS-SD are two additional protocols: Multicast DNS and DNS Service Discovery. They are used for device communication in zero configuration networks working without DNS and DHCP

Ping Client

Ping is a utility that verifies the connection between the LXI-compliant instrument and another device. The ping command uses the ICMP echo request and echo reply packets to determine whether the LAN connection is functional. Ping is useful for diagnosing IP network or router failures. The ping utility is not password-protected.

To initiate a ping between the LXI-compliant instrument and a second connected device:

1. Enable "ICMP Ping" on the "Advanced LAN Configuration" page (enabled after an LCI).
2. Enter the IP address of the second device **without the ping command and without any further parameters** into the "Destination Address" field (e.g. *10.113.10.203*).
3. Select "Submit".

10.5.1.5 How to Change the GPIB Instrument Address

In order to operate the instrument via remote control, it must be addressed using the GPIB address. The remote control address is factory-set to 20, but it can be changed if it does not fit in the network environment. For remote control, addresses 0 through 30 are allowed. The GPIB address is maintained after a reset of the instrument settings.

Setting the GPIB address

1. On the R&S FSW, press the SETUP key.
2. Press the "Network + Remote" softkey.
3. In the "Network + Remote" dialog box, select the "GPIB" tab.
4. In the "GPIB Address" field, enter a value between 0 and 30.

Remote command:

```
SYST:COMM:GPIB:ADDR 18
```

10.5.2 How to Operate the Instrument Without a Network

To operate the instrument without a network connection either temporarily or permanently, no special measures are necessary. Windows 7 automatically detects the interruption of the network connection and does not set up the connection when the instrument is switched on.

If you are not prompted to enter the user name and password, proceed as described in [chapter 10.5.3.3, "How to Activate or Deactivate the Automatic Login Mechanism"](#), on page 666.

10.5.3 How to Log on to the Network

Windows 7 requires that users identify themselves by entering a user name and password in a login window. You can set up two types of user accounts, either an administrator account with unrestricted access to the computer/domain or a standard user account with limited access. The instrument provides an auto-login function for the administrator account, i.e. login with unrestricted access is carried out automatically in the background. By default, the user name for the administrator account is "Instrument", and the user name for the standard user account is "NormalUser". In both cases the initial password is "894129". You can change the password in Windows 7 for any user at any time. Some administrative tasks require administrator rights (e.g. firmware updates or the configuration of a LAN network). Refer to [chapter 9, "General Instrument Setup"](#), on page 565 to find out which functions are affected.

At the same time you log on to the operating system, you are automatically logged on to the network. As a prerequisite, the user name and the password must be identical on the instrument and on the network.

10.5.3.1 How to Create Users

After the software for the network has been installed, the instrument issues an error message the next time it is switched on because there is no user named "instrument" (= default user ID for Windows automatic login) in the network. Thus, a matching user must be created in the R&S FSW and in the network, the password must be adapted to the network password, and the automatic login mechanism must then be deactivated.

The network administrator is responsible for creating new users in the network. A new user can be created on the instrument using the "User Account" dialog box:

1. 
Select the "Windows" icon in the toolbar to access the operating system.
2. In the "Start" menu, select "Control Panel" and then select "User Accounts."
3. Select "Give other users access to this computer" and then "Add".
The "Add New User" dialog box is displayed.
4. Enter the name of the new user in the text field and select "Next".
5. Define the level of access you want to allow the new user:
 - Select "Standard" to create an account with limited rights.
 - Select "Administrator" to create an account with administrator rights.**Note:** Full firmware functionality requires administrator rights.
6. Select the "Finish" button.
The new user is created.

10.5.3.2 How to Change the User Password

After the new user has been created on the instrument, the password must be adapted to the network password. This is also done using the "User Accounts" dialog box.

1. 
Select the "Windows" icon in the toolbar to access the operating system.
2. Press CTRL + ALT + DELETE, then select "Change a password".
3. Enter the user account name.
4. Enter the old password.
5. Enter the new password in the upper text line and repeat it in the following line.
6. Press ENTER.
The new password is now active.

10.5.3.3 How to Activate or Deactivate the Automatic Login Mechanism

Deactivating the automatic login mechanism

When shipped, the instrument is already configured to automatically log on under Windows 7. To deactivate the automatic login mechanism, perform the following steps:

1. In the "Start" menu, select "Run".
The "Run" dialog box is displayed.
2. Enter the command `C:\R_S\INSTR\USER\NO_AUTOLOGIN.REG`.
3. Press the ENTER key to confirm.
The automatic login mechanism is deactivated. The next time you switch on the instrument, you are prompted to enter your user name and password before the firmware is started.

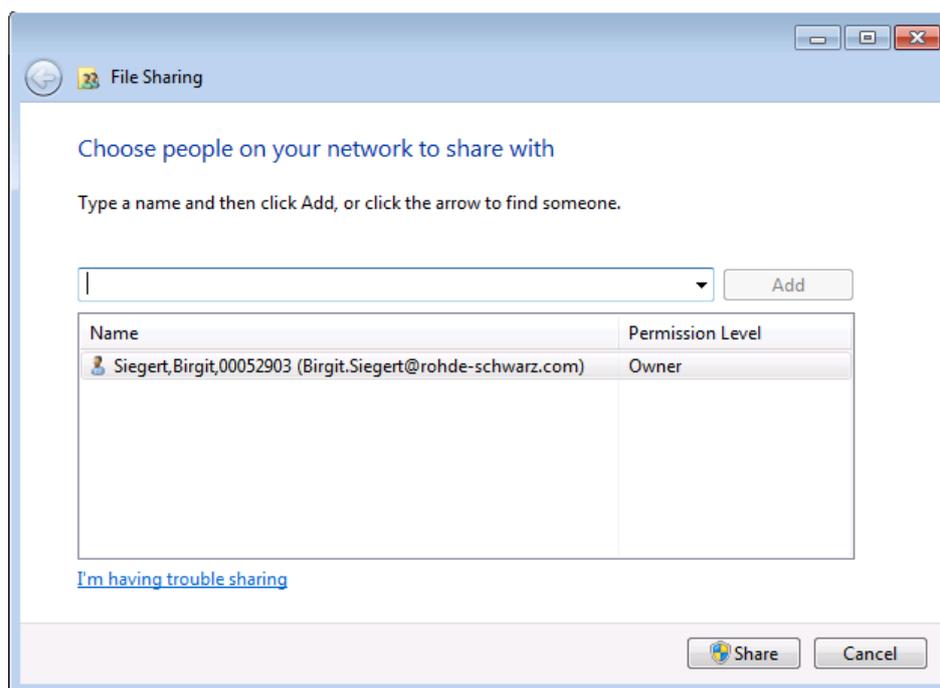
Reactivating the automatic login mechanism

1. In the "Start" menu, select "Run".
The "Run" dialog box is displayed.
2. Enter the command `C:\R_S\INSTR\USER\AUTOLOGIN.REG`.
3. Press the ENTER key to confirm.
The automatic login mechanism is reactivated. It will be applied the next time the instrument is switched on.

10.5.4 How to Share Directories (only with Microsoft Networks)

Sharing directories makes data available for other users. This is only possible in Microsoft networks. Sharing is a property of a file or directory.

1. In the "Start" menu, select "Programs", "Accessories" and then select "Windows Explorer".
2. Select the desired folder with the right mouse button.
3. In the context menu, select "Sharing with > Specific people".
The dialog box for sharing a directory is displayed.



4. Select a user from the list or add a new name and select the "Add" button.
5. Select the "Share" button.
6. Select "Done" to close the dialog box.
The drive is shared and can be accessed by the selected users.

10.5.5 How to Set Up Remote Desktop

Remote Desktop is a Windows application which can be used to access and control the instrument from a remote computer through a LAN connection. While the instrument is in operation, the instrument screen contents are displayed on the remote computer, and Remote Desktop provides access to all of the applications, files, and network resources of the instrument. Thus, remote operation of the R&S FSW is possible.

With Windows 7, Remote Desktop Client is part of the operating system. For other versions of Windows, Microsoft offers the Remote Desktop Client as an add-on.

This section provides basic instructions on setting up the Remote Desktop for the R&S FSW. For details refer to the Windows 7 operating system documentation.

10.5.5.1 How to Configure the R&S FSW for Remote Operation via Remote Desktop

1. Create a fixed IP address for the TCP/IP protocol as described in [chapter 10.5.1.2, "How to Assign the IP Address"](#), on page 659.

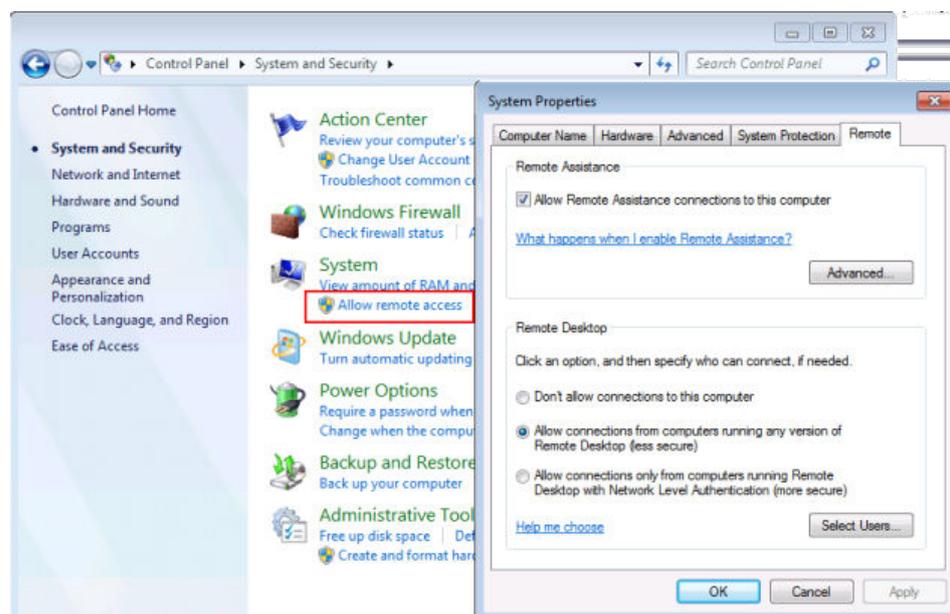
Note: To avoid problems, use a fixed IP address.

When a DHCP server is used, a new IP address is assigned each time the instrument is restarted. This address must first be determined on the instrument itself. Thus, using a DHCP server is not suitable for remote operation of the R&S FSW via Remote Desktop.



Select the "Windows" icon in the toolbar to access the operating system.

3. In the "Start" menu, select the "Control Panel" and then "System and Security".
4. In the "System" area, select "Allow remote access".



5. In the "Remote" tab, in the "Remote Desktop" area, activate the "Allow connections from computers running Remote Desktop" option.
6. Define which users are to be given access to the R&S FSW via Remote Desktop.

Note: The user account under which configuration is carried out is automatically enabled for Remote Desktop.

 - a) Select the "Select Users" button.
 - b) Select the users or create new user accounts as described in [chapter 10.5.3.1, "How to Create Users"](#), on page 665.
 - c) Select "OK" to confirm the settings.
7. The R&S FSW is now ready for connection setup with the Remote Desktop program of the controller.

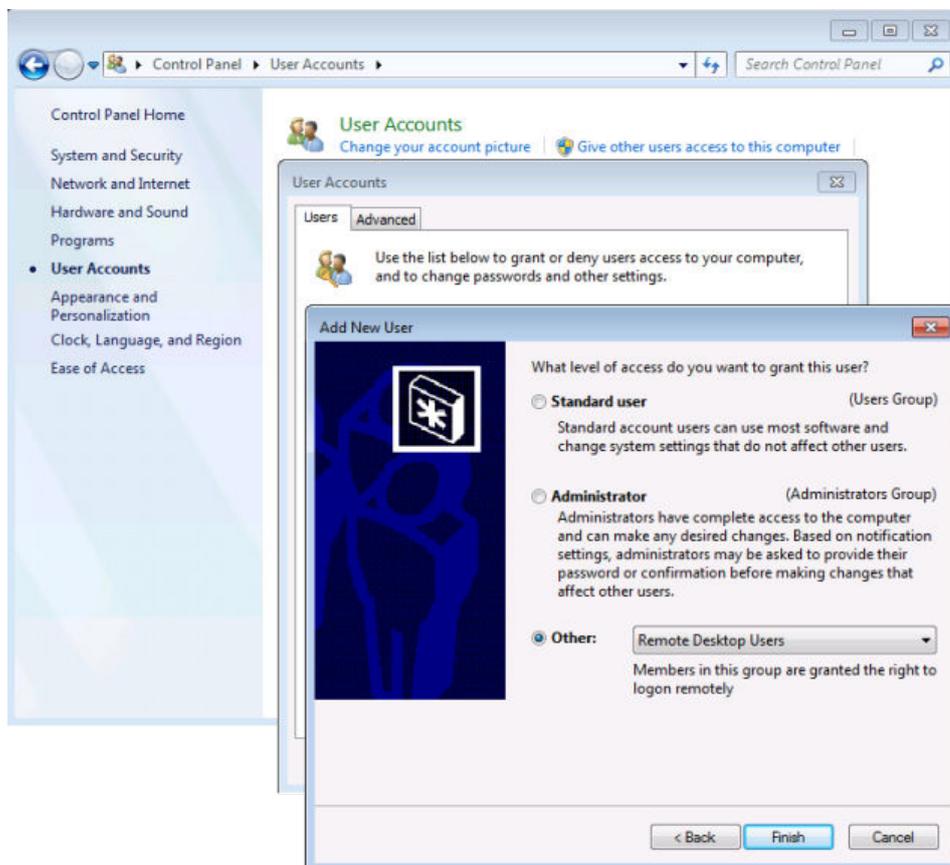
10.5.5.2 How to Add or Remove Users to the Remote Desktop Users Group

Only users in the Remote Desktop Users Group are allowed to connect to the R&S FSW via Remote Desktop. You can add the users to this group directly when you allow remote access on the R&S FSW, as described in [chapter 10.5.5, "How to Set Up](#)

[Remote Desktop](#)", on page 667. Furthermore, you can add or remove users to this group at any time.

1.  Select the "Windows" icon in the toolbar to access the operating system.
2. In the "Start" menu, select "Control Panel" and then select "User Accounts."
3. Select "Give other users access to this computer".
The "User Accounts" dialog box is displayed with a list of users and the user group they are assigned to.
4. Give existing users the right to access the R&S FSW via Remote Desktop:
 - a) Select the user from the list and then select the "Properties" button.
 - b) As the level of access you want to allow the user, select "Other", then select "Remote Desktop Users" from the dropdown list.
 - c) Select the "Finish" button.
The user is added to the Remote Desktop Users Group.
5. Create new users who may access the R&S FSW via Remote Desktop:
 - a) Select "Add".
 - b) Enter the name of the new remote user in the text field and select "Next".

- c) As the level of access you want to allow the new user, select "Other", then select "Remote Desktop Users" from the dropdown list.



- d) Select the "Finish" button.
The user is created.
6. Remove users from the Remote Desktop Users Group:
- Select the user from the list and then select the "Remove" button.
 - Select "OK" to confirm the action.
- Note:** Users with administrator rights retain their access rights via Remote Desktop even when they have been removed from the Remote Desktop Users Group.
7. Select "OK" to close the dialog box.

10.5.5.3 How to Configure the Controller

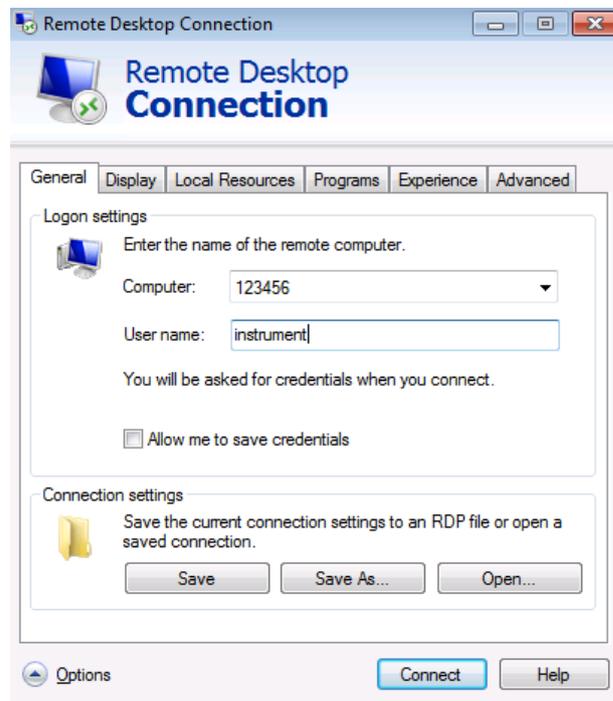


Remote Desktop Client

With Windows 7, Remote Desktop Client is part of the operating system and can be accessed via "Start > Programs > Accessories > Remote Desktop Connection".

For other versions of Windows, Microsoft offers the Remote Desktop Client as an add-on.

1. In the "Start" menu of the controller, select "All Programs > Accessories > Remote Desktop Connection".
The "Remote Desktop Connection" dialog box is displayed.
2. Select the "Options >>" button.
The dialog box is expanded to display the configuration data.



3. Open the "Experience" tab.
The settings on this tab are used to select and optimize the connection speed.
4. In the list, select the appropriate connection (for example: LAN (10 Mbps or higher)).
Depending on your selection (and how powerful the connection is), the options are activated or deactivated.
5. To improve the performance, you can deactivate the "Desktop background", "Show window contents while dragging" and "Menu and window animation" options.
6. Open the "Local Resources" tab to enable printers, local drives and serial interfaces.
7. If you will need to access drives of the controller from the R&S FSW (e.g. in order to store settings or to copy files from the controller to the R&S FSW), activate the "Disk drives" option.
Windows will then map drives of the controller to the corresponding network drives.
8. To use printers connected to the controller while accessing them from the R&S FSW, activate the "Printers" options. Do not change the remaining settings.
9. Open the "Display" tab.
The options to configure the R&S FSW screen display are displayed.

10. Under "Remote desktop size", you can set the size of the R&S FSW window on the desktop of the controller.
11. Under "Colors", do not change the settings.
12. Set the "Display the connection bar when I use the full screen" option:
If activated, a bar showing the network address of the R&S FSW will appear at the top edge of the screen. You can use this bar to reduce, minimize or close the window.
If deactivated, the only way you can return to the controller desktop from the R&S FSW screen in full screen mode is to select "Disconnect" from the "Start" menu.

10.5.5.4 How to Start and Close the Remote Desktop

To set up a connection to the R&S FSW

1. In the "Remote Desktop Connection" dialog box (see [chapter 10.5.5.3, "How to Configure the Controller"](#), on page 670), open the "General" tab.
2. In the "Computer" field, enter the IP address of the R&S FSW.
In the "User name" field, enter *instrument* to log in as an administrator, or *Normal User* to log in as a standard user.
In the "Password" field, enter *894129*.
3. To save the connection configuration for later use:
 - a) Select the "Save As" button.
The "Save As" dialog box is displayed.
 - b) Enter the name for the connection information (*.RDP).
4. To load an existing connection configuration:
 - a) Select the "Open" button.
The "Open" dialog box is displayed.
 - b) Select the *.RDP file.
5. Select the "Connect" button.
The connection is set up.
6. If the "Disk drives" option is activated on the "Local Resources" tab, a warning is displayed indicating that the drives are enabled for access from the R&S FSW. Select "OK" to confirm the warning.
7. After a few moments, the R&S FSW screen is displayed.
If a dark screen appears or a dark square appears in the upper left-hand corner of the screen, you must restart the R&S FSW in order to see the modified screen resolution.

The connection to the controller is terminated as a result. A message is displayed on the controller display indicating that another user has assumed control of the instrument.

Restoring the connection to the R&S FSW

Follow the instructions above for setting up a connection to the R&S FSW. If the connection is terminated and then restored, the R&S FSW remains in the same state.

10.5.5.5 How to Shut Down the R&S FSW via Remote Operation

1. Select the R&S FSW softfrontpanel and close the application with the key combination ALT + F4.
2. Select the desktop and press the key combination ALT + F4.
A safety query is displayed to warn you that the instrument cannot be reactivated via remote operation and asks you whether you want to continue the shutdown process.
3. Respond to the safety query with "Yes".
The connection with the controller is terminated and the R&S FSW is shut down.

10.5.6 How to Start a Remote Control Session from a PC

When you switch on the instrument, it is always in manual operation state ("local" state) and can be operated via the front panel.

To start remote control

1. Send an addressed command (`GTR` - Go to Remote) from a controller to the instrument.
The instrument is switched to remote control ("remote" state). Operation via the front panel is disabled. Only the "Local" softkey is displayed to return to manual operation. The instrument remains in the remote state until it is reset to the manual state via the instrument or via remote control interfaces. Switching from manual operation to remote control and vice versa does not affect the other instrument settings.
2. During program execution, send the `SYSTem:DISPlay:UPDate ON` command to activate the display of results (see `SYSTem:DISPlay:UPDate` on page 1036).
The changes in the device settings and the recorded measurement values are displayed on the instrument screen.
3. To obtain optimum performance during remote control, send the `SYSTem:DISPlay:UPDate OFF` command to hide the display of results and diagrams again (default setting in remote control).

4. To prevent unintentional return to manual operation, disable the keys of the instrument using the universal command `LLO`.

Switching to manual mode is only possible via remote control then. This function is only available for the GPIB interface.

5. To enable the keys of the R&S FSW again, switch the instrument to local mode (`GTL` - Go to Local), i.e. deactivate the `REN` line of the remote control interface.



If the instrument is operated exclusively in remote control, it is recommended that you switch on the power-save mode for the display. For more details on this mode refer to the "Overview".

10.5.7 How to Return to Manual Operation

Before you switch back to manual operation, all remote command processing must be completed. Otherwise, the instrument will switch back to remote control immediately.

- ▶ Select the "Local" softkey or the PRESET key, or use the following GPIB command:

```
status = viGpibControlREN(vi, VI_GPIB_REN_ADDRESS_GTL)
```

11 Remote Commands

The commands required to perform measurements in the Spectrum application in a remote environment are described here.

It is assumed that the R&S FSW has already been set up for remote operation in a network as described in [chapter 10.5, "How to Set Up a Network and Remote Control"](#), on page 657.



Compatibility with former R&S signal and spectrum analyzers

As a rule, the R&S FSW supports most commands from previous R&S signal and spectrum analyzers such as the FSQ, FSP, FSU, or FSV. However, the default values, in particular the number of sweep points or particular bandwidths, may vary. Therefore, the R&S FSW can emulate these other devices, including their default values, in order to repeat previous measurements or support existing control applications as in legacy systems.

• Conventions used in SCPI Command Descriptions	676
• Common Suffixes	677
• Common Commands	677
• Selecting the Operating Mode and Application	682
• Configuring and Performing Measurements	692
• Configuring the Result Display	821
• Setting Basic Measurement Parameters	830
• Analyzing Measurements (Basics)	907
• Managing Settings and Results	990
• Configuring the R&S FSW	1018
• Using the Status Register	1044
• Commands for Remote Instrument Operation	1048
• Emulating Other Instruments' Commands	1049
• Commands for Compatibility	1085
• Programming Examples	1087

11.1 Conventions used in SCPI Command 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 explicitly.
- **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 FSW 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.

11.2 Common Suffixes

In the Spectrum application, the following common suffixes are used in remote commands:

Suffix	Value range	Description
<ch>	1..18 (TX channel) 1..11 (ALT channel)	Channel
<k>	1..8 (Limit line) 1 2 (Display line)	Line
<m>	1..16	Marker
<n>	1..16	Window
<t>	1..6	Trace

11.3 Common Commands

Common commands are described in the IEEE 488.2 (IEC 625-2) standard. These commands have the same effect and are employed in the same way on different devices. The headers of these commands consist of "*" followed by three letters. Many common commands are related to the Status Reporting System.

Available common commands:

*CAL?	678
*CLS	678
*ESE	678
*ESR?	678
*IDN?	679
*IST?	679
*OPC	679
*OPT?	679
*PCB	680
*PRE	680
*PSC	680
*RST	681
*SRE	681
*STB?	681
*TRG	681
*TST?	681
*WAI	682

***CAL?**

Calibration query

Initiates a calibration of the instrument and subsequently queries the calibration status. Responses > 0 indicate errors.

Usage: Query only**Manual operation:** See "[Starting a Self-alignment](#)" on page 576

***CLS**

Clear status

Sets the status byte (STB), the standard event register (ESR) and the `EVENT` part of the `QUESTIONABLE` and the `OPERATION` registers to zero. The command does not alter the mask and transition parts of the registers. It clears the output buffer.

Usage: Setting only

***ESE <Value>**

Event status enable

Sets the event status enable register to the specified value. The query returns the contents of the event status enable register in decimal form.

Parameters:`<Value>` Range: 0 to 255

***ESR?**

Event status read

Returns the contents of the event status register in decimal form and subsequently sets the register to zero.

Return values:

<Contents> Range: 0 to 255

Usage: Query only

***IDN?**

Identification

Returns the instrument identification.

Return values:

<ID> "Rohde&Schwarz,<device type>,<part number>/serial number,<firmware version>"

Example: Rohde&Schwarz,FSW-26,1312.8000K26/100005,1.30

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See ["*IDN Format"](#) on page 651

***IST?**

Individual status query

Returns the contents of the IST flag in decimal form. The IST flag is the status bit which is sent during a parallel poll.

Return values:

<ISTflag> 0 | 1

Usage: Query only

***OPC**

Operation complete

Sets bit 0 in the event status register when all preceding commands have been executed. This bit can be used to initiate a service request. The query form writes a "1" into the output buffer as soon as all preceding commands have been executed. This is used for command synchronization.

***OPT?**

Option identification query

Queries the options included in the instrument. For a list of all available options and their description refer to the data sheet.

Return values:

<Options>

The query returns a list of all installed and activated options, separated by commas, where:

B<number> describes hardware options

K<number> describes software options

For PSA89600 emulation, the option is indicated as "B7J" for the *OPT? query ("B7J, 140" if SYST:PSA:WID is activated).

(See [SYSTEM:PSA:WIDeband](#) on page 1051.)

Note that K9 (Power Meter) and K14 (Spectrograms) are displayed for compatibility reasons only; in fact they are standard functionality of the R&S FSW base unit.

Usage:

Query only

***PCB <Address>**

Pass control back

Indicates the controller address to which remote control is returned after termination of the triggered action.

Setting parameters:

<Address> Range: 0 to 30

Usage:

Setting only

***PRE <Value>**

Parallel poll register enable

Sets parallel poll enable register to the indicated value. The query returns the contents of the parallel poll enable register in decimal form.

Parameters:

<Value> Range: 0 to 255

***PSC <Action>**

Power on status clear

Determines whether the contents of the `ENABLE` registers are preserved or reset when the instrument is switched on. Thus a service request can be triggered when the instrument is switched on, if the status registers ESE and SRE are suitably configured. The query reads out the contents of the "power-on-status-clear" flag.

Parameters:

<Action> 0 | 1

0

The contents of the status registers are preserved.

1

Resets the status registers.

***RST**

Reset

Sets the instrument to a defined default status. The default settings are indicated in the description of commands.

The command is equivalent to `SYSTem:PRESet`.

Note that the factory set default values can be modified to user-defined settings (see `MMEMory:LOAD:STATe` on page 1001). For more details on default values see [chapter 8.1, "Restoring the Default Instrument Configuration \(Preset\)"](#), on page 538.

Usage: Setting only

***SRE <Contents>**

Service request enable

Sets the service request enable register to the indicated value. This command determines under which conditions a service request is triggered.

Parameters:

<Contents> Contents of the service request enable register in decimal form.
Bit 6 (MSS mask bit) is always 0.
Range: 0 to 255

***STB?**

Status byte query

Reads the contents of the status byte in decimal form.

Usage: Query only

***TRG**

Trigger

Triggers all actions waiting for a trigger event. In particular, *TRG generates a manual trigger signal. This common command complements the commands of the `TRIGger` subsystem.

*TRG corresponds to the `INITiate:IMMEDIATE` command (see `INITiate[:IMMEDIATE]` on page 694).

Usage: Event

***TST?**

Self test query

Triggers selftests of the instrument and returns an error code in decimal form (see Service Manual supplied with the instrument). "0" indicates no errors occurred.

Usage: Query only

*WAI

Wait to continue

Prevents servicing of the subsequent commands until all preceding commands have been executed and all signals have settled (see also command synchronization and *OPC).

Usage: Event

11.4 Selecting the Operating Mode and Application

The following commands are required to select the operating mode or the application and to configure a Sequencer in a remote environment. The tasks for manual operation are described in [chapter 4, "Applications and Operating Modes"](#), on page 96.

- [Selecting the Mode and Applications](#)..... 682
- [Performing a Sequence of Measurements](#)..... 687
- [Programming Example: Performing a Sequence of Measurements](#)..... 690

11.4.1 Selecting the Mode and Applications

DISPlay:ATAB	682
INSTrument:CREate:DUPLicate	683
INSTrument:CREate[NEW]	683
INSTrument:CREate:REPLace	684
INSTrument:DELeTe	684
INSTrument:LIST?	684
INSTrument:MODE	686
INSTrument:REName	686
INSTrument[SELect]	686

DISPlay:ATAB <State>

This command switches between the MultiView tab and the most recently displayed measurement channel.

Parameters:

<State>	ON OFF
	ON
	The MultiView tab is displayed.
	OFF
	The most recently displayed measurement channel is displayed.
*RST:	OFF

INSTrument:CREate:DUPLICATE

This command duplicates the currently selected measurement channel, i.e. starts 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. "Spectrum" -> "Spectrum 2").

The channel to be duplicated must be selected first using the `INST:SEL` command.

This command is not available if the MSRA/MSRT Master channel is selected.

This command is not available if the MSRA Master channel is selected.

Example:

```
INST:SEL 'Spectrum'
```

```
INST:CRE:DUPL
```

Duplicates the channel named 'Spectrum' and creates a new measurement channel named 'Spectrum 2'.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Duplicate Current Channel](#)" on page 105

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.

See also

- [INSTrument\[:SElect\]](#) on page 686
- [INSTrument:DELeTe](#) on page 684

Parameters:

<ChannelType>	Channel type of the new channel. For a list of available channel types see INSTrument:LIST? on page 684.
<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 684).

Example:

```
INST:CRE SAN, 'Spectrum 2'
```

Adds an additional spectrum display named "Spectrum 2".

Manual operation: See "New Channel" on page 105

INSTRument:CREate:REPLace <ChannelName1>,<ChannelType>,<ChannelName2>

This command replaces a measurement channel with another one.

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 684.
- <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 684).

Example: `INST:CRE:REPL 'Spectrum2',IQ,'IQAnalyzer'`
Replaces the channel named 'Spectrum2' by a new measurement channel of type 'IQ Analyzer' named 'IQAnalyzer'.

Manual operation: See "Replace Current Channel" on page 105

INSTRument:DELeTe <ChannelName>

This command deletes a measurement channel. If you delete the last measurement channel, the default "Spectrum" 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 'Spectrum4'`
Deletes the spectrum channel with the name 'Spectrum4'.

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 3 measurement channels:
'ADEM','Analog Demod','IQ','IQ Analyzer',
'SANALYZER','Spectrum'

Usage: Query only

Table 11-1: Available measurement channel types and default channel names in Signal and Spectrum Analyzer mode

Application	<ChannelType> Parameter	Default Channel Name*)
Spectrum	SANALYZER	Spectrum
I/Q Analyzer	IQ	IQ Analyzer
Pulse (R&S FSW-K6)	PULSE	Pulse
Analog Demodulation (R&S FSW-K7)	ADEM	Analog Demod
GSM (R&S FSW-K10)	GSM	GSM
Multi-Carrier Group Delay (R&S FSW-K17)	MCGD	MC Group Delay
Noise (R&S FSW-K30)	NOISE	Noise
Phase Noise (R&S FSW-K40)	PNOISE	Phase Noise
Transient Analysis (R&S FSW-K60)	TA	Transient Analysis
VSA (R&S FSW-K70)	DDEM	VSA
3GPP FDD BTS (R&S FSW-K72)	BWCD	3G FDD BTS
3GPP FDD UE (R&S FSW-K73)	MWCD	3G FDD UE
TD-SCDMA BTS (R&S FSW-K76)	BTDS	TD-SCDMA BTS
TD-SCDMA UE (R&S FSW-K77)	MTDS	TD-SCDMA UE
cdma2000 BTS (R&S FSW-K82)	BC2K	CDMA2000 BTS
cdma2000 MS (R&S FSW-K83)	MC2K	CDMA2000 MS
1xEV-DO BTS (R&S FSW-K84)	BDO	1xEV-DO BTS
1xEV-DO MS (R&S FSW-K85)	MDO	1xEV-DO MS
WLAN (R&S FSW-K91)	WLAN	WLAN
LTE (R&S FSW-K10x)	LTE	LTE
Realtime Spectrum (R&S FSW-K160R)	RTIM	Realtime 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.		

INSTrument:MODE <OpMode>

The operating mode of the R&S FSW determines which applications are available and active. Whenever you change the operating mode, the currently active measurement channels are stored. The default operating mode is Signal and Spectrum Analyzer mode, however, the presetting can be changed.

For details on operating modes and applications see [chapter 4, "Applications and Operating Modes"](#), on page 96.

Parameters:

<OpMode>	SANalyzer Signal and Spectrum Analyzer mode
	MSRanalyzer Multi-Standard Radio Analysis (MSRA) mode
	RTMStandard Multi-Standard Realtime (MSRT) mode Only available if the realtime option (R&S FSW-K160R) is installed.
	*RST: SAN

Example: INST:MODE MSR
Switches to MSRA mode.

Usage: SCPI confirmed

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 'Spectrum2', 'Spectrum3'
Renames the channel with the name 'Spectrum2' to 'Spectrum3'.

INSTrument[:SElect] <ChannelType> | <ChannelName>

This command activates a new measurement channel with the defined channel type, or selects an existing measurement channel with the specified name.

Also see

- [INSTrument:CREate\[:NEW\]](#) on page 683
- [chapter 11.4.3, "Programming Example: Performing a Sequence of Measurements"](#), on page 690

Parameters:

<ChannelType> Channel type of the new channel.
For a list of available channel types see [INSTrument:LIST?](#) on page 684.

<ChannelName> String containing the name of the channel.

Example:

```
INST SAN
Activates a measurement channel for the Spectrum application.
INST 'MySpectrum'
Selects the measurement channel named 'MySpectrum' (for
example before executing further commands for that channel).
```

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See ["Spectrum"](#) on page 99
See ["1xEV-DO BTS"](#) on page 99
See ["1xEV-DO MS"](#) on page 99
See ["3G FDD BTS"](#) on page 99
See ["3G FDD UE"](#) on page 100
See ["Analog Demodulation"](#) on page 100
See ["cdma2000 BTS"](#) on page 100
See ["cdma2000 MS"](#) on page 100
See ["\(Multi-Carrier\) Group Delay"](#) on page 100
See ["GSM"](#) on page 100
See ["I/Q Analyzer"](#) on page 101
See ["LTE"](#) on page 101
See ["Noise Figure"](#) on page 101
See ["Phase Noise"](#) on page 101
See ["Pulse Measurements"](#) on page 101
See ["Realtime Spectrum"](#) on page 101
See ["TD-SCDMA BTS"](#) on page 102
See ["TD-SCDMA UE"](#) on page 102
See ["Transient Analysis"](#) on page 102
See ["Vector Signal Analysis \(VSA\)"](#) on page 102
See ["WLAN"](#) on page 102
See ["New Channel"](#) on page 105

11.4.2 Performing a Sequence of Measurements

The following commands control the sequencer.

For details on the Sequencer see [chapter 4.5.1, "The Sequencer Concept"](#), on page 105.

INITiate:SEQuencer:ABORT	688
INITiate:SEQuencer:IMMediate	688
INITiate:SEQuencer:MODE	688
SYSTem:SEQuencer	689

INITiate: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:SEQuencer:IMMediate](#) on page 688.

To deactivate the Sequencer use [SYSTem:SEQuencer](#) on page 689.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Sequencer State](#)" on page 108

INITiate:SEQuencer:IMMediate

This command starts a new sequence of measurements by the Sequencer. Its effect is similar to the [INITiate\[:IMMediate\]](#) command used for a single measurement.

Before this command can be executed, the Sequencer must be activated (see [SYSTem:SEQuencer](#) on page 689).

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

Manual operation: See "[Sequencer State](#)" on page 108

INITiate:SEQuencer:MODE <Mode>

This command selects the way the R&S FSW application performs measurements sequentially.

Before this command can be executed, the Sequencer must be activated (see [SYSTem:SEQuencer](#) on page 689).

A detailed programming example is provided in [chapter 11.4.3, "Programming Example: Performing a Sequence of Measurements"](#), on page 690.

A detailed programming example is provided in the "Operating Modes" chapter in the R&S FSW 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 [chapter 10.1.6, "Command Sequence and Synchronization"](#), on page 624

For details on synchronization see the "Remote Basics" chapter in the R&S FSW User Manual.

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.

Manual operation: See "[Sequencer Mode](#)" on page 108

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 [chapter 11.4.3, "Programming Example: Performing a Sequence of Measurements"](#), on page 690.

A detailed programming example is provided in the "Operating Modes" chapter in the R&S FSW 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

```

Manual operation: See "[Sequencer State](#)" on page 108

11.4.3 Programming Example: Performing a Sequence of Measurements

This example demonstrates how to perform several measurements in a sequence in a remote environment.

```

//2xSpectrumAnalyzer + 2xIQ, start Sequencer at the end, test OPC?
// -----

//-----Preparing the instrument and first channel -----
*RST
//Activate new IQ channel
INSTrument:CREate:NEW IQ,'IQ 1'
//Set sweep count for new IQ channel
SENS:SWEEP:COUNT 6
//Change trace modes for IQ channel
DISP:TRAC1:MODE BLANK
DISP:TRAC2:MODE MAXH
DISP:TRAC3:MODE MINH
//Switch to single sweep mode
INIT:CONT OFF
//switch back to first (default) analyzer channel
INST:SEL 'Spectrum';*WAI
//Switch into SEM
SENSe:SWEEp:MODE ESpectrum
//Load Sem standard file for W-CDMA
SENSe:ESpectrum:PRESet:STANdard 'WCDMA\3GPP\DL\3GPP_DL.xml'
//Set sweep count in Spectrum channel
SENS:SWEEP:COUNT 5

//-----Creating a second measurement channel -----

//Create second IQ channel
INSTrument:CREate:NEW IQ,'IQ 2'
//Set sweep count
SENS:SWEEP:COUNT 2
//Change trace modes
DISP:TRAC1:MODE MAXH

```

Selecting the Operating Mode and Application

```

DISP:TRAC2:MODE MINH
//Create new analyzer channel
INSTRUMENT:CREATE:NEW SANalyzer,'Spectrum 2'
//Activate ACLR measurement in channel 'Spectrum 2'
CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTION:POWER:SElect ACPower
//Load W-CDMA Standard
CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTION:POWER:PRESet FW3Gppcdma
//Change trace modes
DISP:TRAC2:MODE MAXH
DISP:TRAC1:MODE MINH

//-----Performing a sweep and retrieving results-----

//Change sweep count
SENS:SWEep:COUNT 7
//Single Sweep mode
INIT:CONT OFF
//Switch back to first IQ channel
INST:SEL 'IQ 1';*WAI
//Perform a measurement
INIT:IMM;*OPC?
//Retrieve results
CALC:MARK:Y?
//Activate Multiview
DISPlay:ATAB ON

//-----Performing a sequence of measurements with the Sequencer-----
//Activate Sequencer
SYSTEM:SEQuencer ON
//Start sweep in Sequencer
INITiate:SEQuencer:IMMediate;*OPC?
//Switch into first IQ channel to get results
INST:SEL 'IQ 1';*WAI
CALCulate:MARKer:MAXimum
CALC:MARK:Y?
//Change sweep time in IQ
SENS:SWE:TIME 300us
//Switch to single Sequencer mode
INITiate:SEQuencer:MODE SINGLE
//Sweep all channels once, taking the sweep count in each channel into account
INITiate:SEQuencer:IMMediate;*OPC?
//Set marker to maximum in IQ1 and query result
CALCulate:MARKer:MAXimum
CALC:MARK:Y?
//Switch to second IQ channel and retrieve results
INST:SEL 'IQ 2';*WAI
CALCulate:MARKer:MIN
CALC:MARK:Y?
//Switch to first Spectrum channel
INST:SEL 'Spectrum';*WAI

```

```
//Query one of the SEM results
CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTion:POWer:RESult? CPOWer
//Switch to second Spectrum channel
INST:SEL 'Spectrum 2';*WAI
//Query channel power result
CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTion:POWer:RESult? ACPower
```

11.5 Configuring and Performing Measurements

The following commands are required to configure measurements in a remote environment. The tasks for manual operation are described in [chapter 5, "Measurements"](#), on page 110.

• Performing Measurements	692
• Configuring Power Measurements	695
• Measuring the Channel Power and ACLR	700
• Measuring the Carrier-to-Noise Ratio	726
• Measuring the Occupied Bandwidth	727
• Measuring the Spectrum Emission Mask	729
• Measuring Spurious Emissions	765
• Analyzing Statistics (APD, CCDF)	778
• Measuring the Time Domain Power	787
• Measuring the Harmonic Distortion	795
• Measuring the Third Order Intercept Point	799
• Measuring the AM Modulation Depth	801
• Remote Commands for EMI Measurements	803
• List Evaluations	811
• Measuring the Pulse Power	816

11.5.1 Performing Measurements

Useful commands for performing measurements described elsewhere

- [INITiate:ESpectrum](#) on page 731
- [INITiate:SPURious](#) on page 765

Remote commands exclusive for performing measurements:

ABORT	692
INITiate:CONMeas	693
INITiate:CONTinuous	694
INITiate[:IMMediate]	694
[SENSe:]SWEep:COUNT:CURRent?	695

ABORT

This command aborts a current measurement 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 [chapter 10.1.6.1, "Preventing Overlapping Execution"](#), on page 625.

For details see the "Remote Basics" chapter in the R&S FSW User Manual.

To abort a sequence of measurements by the Sequencer, use the `INITiate:SEQuencer:ABORt` on page 688 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 FSW 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 FSW 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: SCPI confirmed

INITiate:CONMeas

This command restarts a (single) measurement that has been stopped (using `INIT:CONT OFF`) or finished in single sweep mode.

The measurement is restarted at the beginning, not where the previous measurement was stopped.

As opposed to `INITiate[: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.

Example:

```
INIT:CONT OFF
Switches to single sweep mode.
DISP:WIND:TRAC:MODE AVER
Switches on trace averaging.
SWE:COUN 20
Setting the sweep counter to 20 sweeps.
INIT;*WAI
Starts the measurement and waits for the end of the 20 sweeps.
INIT:CONM;*WAI
Continues the measurement (next 20 sweeps) and waits for the end.
Result: Averaging is performed over 40 sweeps.
```

Manual operation: See ["Continue Single Sweep"](#) on page 415

INITiate:CONTinuous <State>

This command controls the sweep mode.

Note that in single sweep mode, you can synchronize to the end of the measurement with *OPC, *OPC? or *WAI. In continuous sweep mode, synchronization to the end of the measurement is not possible. Thus, it is not recommended that you use continuous sweep mode in remote control, as results like trace data or markers are only valid after a single sweep end synchronization.

For details on synchronization see [chapter 10.1.6, "Command Sequence and Synchronization"](#), on page 624

If the sweep mode is changed for a measurement channel while the Sequencer is active (see [INITiate:SEQuencer:IMMediate](#) on page 688) the mode is only considered the next time the measurement in that channel is activated by the Sequencer.

Parameters:

```
<State>          ON | OFF | 0 | 1
                  ON | 1
                  Continuous sweep
                  OFF | 0
                  Single sweep
                  *RST:      1
```

Example:

```
INIT:CONT OFF
Switches the sweep mode to single sweep .
INIT:CONT ON
Switches the sweep mode to continuous sweep .
```

Manual operation: See ["Frequency Sweep"](#) on page 111
 See ["Zero Span"](#) on page 112
 See ["Continuous Sweep/RUN CONT"](#) on page 415

INITiate[:IMMediate]

This command starts a (single) new measurement.

With sweep count or average 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.

For details on synchronization see [chapter 10.1.6, "Command Sequence and Synchronization"](#), on page 624

For details on synchronization see the "Remote Basics" chapter in the R&S FSW User Manual.

Example:

```
INIT:CONT OFF
Switches to single sweep mode.
DISP:WIND:TRAC:MODE AVER
Switches on trace averaging.
SWE:COUN 20
Sets the sweep counter to 20 sweeps.
INIT;*WAI
Starts the measurement and waits for the end of the 20 sweeps.
```

Manual operation: See ["Frequency Sweep"](#) on page 111
 See ["Zero Span"](#) on page 112
 See ["Single Sweep/ RUN SINGLE"](#) on page 414

[SENSe:]SWEep:COUNT:CURRent?

This query returns the current number of started sweeps or measurements. This command is only available if a sweep count value is defined and the instrument is in single sweep mode.

Example:

```
SWE:COUNt 64
Sets sweep count to 64
INIT:CONT OFF
Switches to single sweep mode
INIT
Starts a sweep (without waiting for the sweep end!)
SWE:COUN:CURR?
Queries the number of started sweeps
```

Usage: Query only

11.5.2 Configuring Power Measurements

The following commands work for several power measurements.

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:POWer:MODE	696
CALCulate:MARKer:FUNction:POWer<sb>:RESult?	696
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:POWer:SElect	698
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:POWer[:STATe]	698

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:PRESet.....	699
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:PRESet:RLEVel.....	699
[SENSe:]POWer:TRACe.....	699

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:POWer:MODE <Mode>

This command selects the trace display mode for power measurements.

Parameters:

<Mode>

WRITE

The power is calculated from the current trace.

MAXHold

The power is calculated from the current trace and compared with the previous power value using a maximum algorithm.

Manual operation: See "[Power Mode](#)" on page 154

CALCulate:MARKer:FUNction:POWer<sb>:RESult? <Measurement>

This command queries the results of power measurements.

To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete measurement with synchronization to the end of the measurement before reading out the result. This is only possible for single sweeps. See also [INITiate:CONTinuous](#) on page 694.

Suffix:

<sb>

1 | 2 | 3

Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement; for all other measurements: irrelevant

Query parameters:

<Measurement>

ACPower | MCACpower

ACLR measurements (also known as adjacent channel power or multicarrier adjacent channel measurements).

Returns the power for every active transmission and adjacent channel. The order is:

- power of the transmission channels
- power of adjacent channel (lower, upper)
- power of alternate channels (lower, upper)

MSR ACLR results:

For MSR ACLR measurements, the order of the returned results is slightly different:

- power of the transmission channels
- total power of the transmission channels for each sub block
- power of adjacent channels (lower, upper)
- power of alternate channels (lower, upper)
- power of gap channels (lower1, upper1, lower2, upper2)

The unit of the return values depends on the scaling of the y-axis:

- logarithmic scaling returns the power in the current unit
- linear scaling returns the power in W

CN

Carrier-to-noise measurements.

Returns the C/N ratio in dB.

CNO

Carrier-to-noise measurements.

Returns the C/N ratio referenced to a 1 Hz bandwidth in dBm/Hz.

CPOWer

Channel power measurements.

Returns the channel power. The unit of the return values depends on the scaling of the y-axis:

- logarithmic scaling returns the power in the current unit
- linear scaling returns the power in W

For SEM measurements, the return value is the channel power of the reference range (in the specified sub block).

PPOWer

Peak power measurements.

Returns the peak power. The unit of the return values depends on the scaling of the y-axis:

- logarithmic scaling returns the power in the current unit
- linear scaling returns the power in W

For SEM measurements, the return value is the peak power of the reference range (in the specified sub block).

OBANdwidth | OBWidth

Occupied bandwidth.

Returns the occupied bandwidth in Hz.

Usage:

Query only

Manual operation: See "Ch Power ACLR" on page 112
 See "C/N, C/No" on page 112
 See "OBW" on page 113
 See "Spectrum Emission Mask" on page 113
 See "C/N" on page 186
 See "C/No" on page 186

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWER:SElect <MeasType>

This command selects a power measurement and turns the measurement on.

Parameters:

<MeasType>

ACPower | MCACpower

Adjacent channel leakage ratio (ACLR) aka adjacent channel power or multicarrier adjacent channel.

The R&S FSW performs the measurement on the trace selected with [SENSe:]POWER:TRACe.

CPOWER

Channel power measurement with a single carrier.

The R&S FSW performs the measurement on the trace selected with [SENSe:]POWER:TRACe.

OBANdwidth | OBWidth

Occupied bandwidth measurement.

The R&S FSW performs the measurement on the trace that marker 1 is positioned on.

CN

Carrier-to-noise ratio measurement.

CNO

Carrier-to-noise ratio measurement referenced to 1 Hz bandwidth

Manual operation: See "Ch Power ACLR" on page 112
 See "C/N, C/No" on page 112
 See "OBW" on page 113
 See "C/N" on page 186
 See "C/No" on page 186

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWER[:STATe] <State>

This command turns a power measurement on and off.

You can select a particular power measurement with CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWER:SElect.

Parameters:

<State>

ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Manual operation: See "C/N" on page 186
 See "C/No" on page 186

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:PRESet <Measurement>

This command determines the ideal span, bandwidths and detector for the current power measurement.

To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete measurement with synchronization to the end of the measurement before reading out the result. This is only possible for single sweeps. See also [INITiate:CONTinuous](#) on page 694.

Parameters:

<Measurement>	ACPower MCACpower ACLR measurement
	CPOWer channel power measurement
	OBANdwidth OBWidth Occupied bandwidth measurement
	CN Carrier to noise ratio
	CNO Carrier to noise ration referenced to a 1 Hz bandwidth

Manual operation: See ["Optimized Settings \(Adjust Settings\)"](#) on page 154
See ["Adjust Settings"](#) on page 187
See ["Adjust Settings"](#) on page 192

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:PRESet:RLEVel

This command determines the ideal reference level for the current measurement.

This automatic routine makes sure that the that the signal power level does not overload the R&S FSW or limit the dynamic range by too small a S/N ratio.

To determine the best reference level, the R&S FSW aborts current measurements and performs a series of test sweeps. After it has finished the test, it continues with the actual measurement.

To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete sweep with synchronization to the sweep end. This is only possible in single sweep mode.

Usage: Event

[SENSe:]POWer:TRACe <TraceNumber>

This command selects the trace channel power measurements are performed on.

For the measurement to work, the corresponding trace has to be active.

Parameters:

<TraceNumber>	Range: 1 to 6
	*RST: 1

Example: POW:TRAC 2
Assigns the measurement to trace 2.

Manual operation: See ["Selected Trace"](#) on page 153

11.5.3 Measuring the Channel Power and ACLR

All remote control commands specific to channel power or ACLR measurements are described here.



See also [chapter 11.5.2, "Configuring Power Measurements"](#), on page 695.

• Managing Measurement Configurations	700
• Configuring the Channels	701
• Defining Weighting Filters	705
• Selecting the Reference Channel	707
• Checking Limits	708
• General ACLR Measurement Settings	712
• Configuring MSR ACLR Measurements	713
• Performing an ACLR Measurement	721
• Analyzing Measurement Results	721
• Programming Examples for Channel Power Measurements	722

11.5.3.1 Managing Measurement Configurations

The following commands control measurement configurations for ACLR measurements.

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWER:PRESet	700
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWER:STANdard:CATalog?	701
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWER:STANdard:DELeTe	701
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWER:STANdard:SAVE	701

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWER:PRESet <Standard>

This command loads a measurement configuration.

The measurement configuration for power measurements consists of weighting filter, channel bandwidth and spacing, resolution and video bandwidth, detector and sweep time.

If the "Multi-Standard Radio" standard is selected (see ["Standard"](#) on page 150), different commands are required to configure ACLR measurements (see [chapter 11.5.3.7, "Configuring MSR ACLR Measurements"](#), on page 713).

Parameters:

<Standard>

For more information see [chapter 5.3.9, "Reference: Predefined CP/ACLR Standards"](#), on page 183.

If you want to load a customized configuration, the parameter is a string containing the file name.

Manual operation: See "Predefined Standards" on page 150
See "User-Defined Standards" on page 150

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWer:STANdard:CATalog?

This command queries all files containing ACLR standards.

Return values:

<Standards> List of standard files.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "User-Defined Standards" on page 150

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWer:STANdard:DELEte <Standard>

This command deletes a file containing an ACLR standard.

Parameters:

<Standard> String containing the file name of the standard.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "User-Defined Standards" on page 150

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWer:STANdard:SAVE <Standard>

This command saves the current ACLR measurement configuration as a new ACLR standard.

The measurement configuration for power measurements consists of weighting filter, channel bandwidth and spacing, resolution and video bandwidth, detector and sweep time.

Parameters:

<Standard> String containing the file name. The file format is xml.

Manual operation: See "User-Defined Standards" on page 150

11.5.3.2 Configuring the Channels

The following commands configure channels for channel power and ACLR measurements.

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:ACPairs.....	702
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:BANDwidth BWIDth:ACHannel.....	702
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:BANDwidth BWIDth:ALTErnate<ch>.....	702
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:BANDwidth BWIDth[:CHANnel<ch>].....	702
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:NAME:ACHannel.....	703
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:NAME:ALTErnate<ch>.....	703
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:NAME:CHANnel<ch>.....	703
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SPACing[:ACHannel].....	703

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SPACing:ALTErnate<ch>.....	704
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SPACing:CHANnel<ch>.....	704
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:TXCHannel:COUNT.....	704

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:ACPairs <ChannelPairs>

This command defines the number of pairs of adjacent and alternate channels.

Parameters:

<ChannelPairs> Range: 0 to 12
 *RST: 1

Manual operation: See "[Number of Channels \(Tx, ADJ\)](#)" on page 152
 See "[Number of Adjacent Channels \(ADJ Count\)](#)" on page 168

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:BANDwidth|BWIDth:ACHannel <Bandwidth>

This command defines the channel bandwidth of the adjacent channel.

The adjacent channel is the first pair of channels next to the transmission channels. If you set the channel bandwidth for these channels, the R&S FSW sets the bandwidth of the alternate channels to the same value.

Steep-edged channel filters are available for fast ACLR measurements.

Parameters:

<Bandwidth> Range: 100 Hz to 1000 MHz
 *RST: 14 kHz

Manual operation: See "[Channel Bandwidths](#)" on page 156
 See "[Adjacent Channel Bandwidths](#)" on page 169

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:BANDwidth|BWIDth:ALTErnate<ch> <Bandwidth>

This command defines the channel bandwidth of the alternate channels.

If you set the channel bandwidth for the first alternate channel, the R&S FSW sets the bandwidth of the other alternate channels to the same value, but not the other way round. The command works hierarchically: to set a bandwidth of the 3rd and 4th channel, you have to set the bandwidth of the 3rd channel first.

Steep-edged channel filters are available for fast ACLR measurements.

Parameters:

<Bandwidth> Range: 100 Hz to 1000 MHz
 *RST: 14 kHz

Manual operation: See "[Channel Bandwidths](#)" on page 156
 See "[Adjacent Channel Bandwidths](#)" on page 169

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:CHANnel<ch>] <Bandwidth>

This command defines the channel bandwidth of the transmission channels.

Steep-edged channel filters are available for fast ACLR measurements.

Parameters:

<Bandwidth> Range: 100 Hz to 1000 MHz
 *RST: 14 kHz

Manual operation: See "[Channel Bandwidths](#)" on page 156
 See "[Channel Bandwidth](#)" on page 187
 See "[Channel Bandwidth](#)" on page 192

[SENSe:]POWER:ACHannel:NAME:ACHannel <Name>

This command defines a name for the adjacent channel.

For MSR ACLR measurements, the channel names cannot be defined manually. In this case, this command is for query only.

Parameters:

<Name> String containing the name of the channel
 *RST: ADJ

Manual operation: See "[Channel Names](#)" on page 158

[SENSe:]POWER:ACHannel:NAME:ALternate<ch> <Name>

This command defines a name for an alternate channel.

For MSR ACLR measurements, the channel names cannot be defined manually. In this case, this command is for query only.

Parameters:

<Name> String containing the name of the channel
 *RST: ALT<1...11>

Manual operation: See "[Channel Names](#)" on page 158

[SENSe:]POWER:ACHannel:NAME:CHANnel<ch> <Name>

This command defines a name for a transmission channel.

Parameters:

<Name> String containing the name of the channel
 *RST: TX<1...12>

Manual operation: See "[Channel Names](#)" on page 158

[SENSe:]POWER:ACHannel:SPACing[:ACHannel] <Spacing>

This command defines the distance from transmission channel to adjacent channel.

For MSR signals, this command defines the distance from the CF of the first Tx channel in the first sub block to the lower adjacent channel, and the distance from the CF of the last Tx channel in the last sub block to the upper adjacent channel.

A change of the adjacent channel spacing causes a change in the spacing of all alternate channels below the adjacent channel.

Parameters:

<Spacing> Range: 100 Hz to 2000 MHz
 *RST: 14 kHz

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See ["Channel Spacings"](#) on page 156
 See ["Adjacent Channel Spacings"](#) on page 169

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SPACing:ALTErnate<ch> <Spacing>

This command defines the distance from transmission channel to alternate channels.

For MSR signals, this command defines the distance from the CF of the first Tx channel in the first sub block to the lower alternate channel, and the distance from the CF of the last Tx channel in the last sub block to the upper alternate channel.

If you set the channel spacing for the first alternate channel, the R&S FSW adjusts the spacing of alternate channels of a lower order, but not the other way round. The command works hierarchically: to set a distance from the transmission channel to the 2nd and 3rd alternate channel, you have to define a spacing for the 2nd alternate channel first.

Parameters:

<Spacing> Range: 100 Hz to 2000 MHz
 *RST: 40 kHz (ALT1), 60 kHz (ALT2), 80 kHz (ALT3), ...

Manual operation: See ["Channel Spacings"](#) on page 156
 See ["Adjacent Channel Spacings"](#) on page 169

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SPACing:CHANnel<ch> <Spacing>

This command defines the distance between transmission channels.

If you set the channel spacing for a transmission channel, the R&S FSW sets the spacing of the lower transmission channels to the same value, but not the other way round. The command works hierarchically: to set a distance between the 2nd and 3rd and 3rd and 4th channel, you have to set the spacing between the 2nd and 3rd channel first.

Parameters:

<Spacing> Range: 14 kHz to 2000 MHz
 *RST: 20 kHz

Manual operation: See ["Channel Spacings"](#) on page 156

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:TXChannel:COUnT <Number>

This command defines the number of transmission channels.

The command works for measurements in the frequency domain.

Parameters:

<Number> Range: 1 to 18
 *RST: 1

Manual operation: See "Number of Channels (Tx, ADJ)" on page 152

11.5.3.3 Defining Weighting Filters

The following commands define weighting filters for ACLR measurements.

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer:ALPHa:ACHannel.....	705
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer:ALPHa[:ALL].....	705
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer:ALPHa:ALTErnate<ch>.....	705
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer:ALPHa:CHANnel<ch>.....	706
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer[:STATe]:ACHannel.....	706
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer[:STATe]:ALL.....	706
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer[:STATe]:ALTErnate<ch>.....	706
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer[:STATe]:CHANnel<ch>.....	706

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer:ALPHa:ACHannel <Alpha>

This command defines the roll-off factor for the adjacent channel weighting filter.

Parameters:

<Alpha> Roll-off factor
 Range: 0 to 1
 *RST: 0.22

Manual operation: See "Weighting Filters" on page 158
 See "Weighting Filters" on page 170

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer:ALPHa[:ALL] <Value>

This command defines the alpha value for the weighting filter for all channels.

Parameters:

<Value> <numeric value>
 *RST: 0.22

Example: POW:ACH:FILT:ALPH:ALL 0.35

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer:ALPHa:ALTErnate<ch> <Alpha>

This command defines the roll-off factor for the alternate channel weighting filter.

Parameters:

<Alpha> Roll-off factor
 Range: 0 to 1
 *RST: 0.22

Manual operation: See "Weighting Filters" on page 158
 See "Weighting Filters" on page 170

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FiLTer:ALPHA:CHANnel<ch> <Alpha>

This command defines the roll-off factor for the transmission channel weighting filter.

Parameters:

<Alpha> Roll-off factor
 Range: 0 to 1
 *RST: 0.22

Manual operation: See "[Weighting Filters](#)" on page 158

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FiLTer[:STATe]:ACHannel <State>

This command turns the weighting filter for the adjacent channel on and off.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Manual operation: See "[Weighting Filters](#)" on page 158
 See "[Weighting Filters](#)" on page 170

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FiLTer[:STATe]:ALL <State>

This command turns the weighting filters for all channels on and off.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FiLTer[:STATe]:ALTErnate<ch> <State>

This command turns the weighting filter for an alternate channel on and off.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Manual operation: See "[Weighting Filters](#)" on page 158
 See "[Weighting Filters](#)" on page 170

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FiLTer[:STATe]:CHANnel<ch> <State>

This command turns the weighting filter for a transmission channel on and off.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Manual operation: See "[Weighting Filters](#)" on page 158

11.5.3.4 Selecting the Reference Channel

The following commands define the reference channel for relative ACLR measurements.

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:REFerence:AUTO ONCE.....	707
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:REFerence:TXCHannel:AUTO.....	707
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:REFerence:TXCHannel:MANual.....	707

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:REFerence:AUTO ONCE

This command sets the channel power as the reference for relative ACLR measurements.

Example: POW:ACH:REF:AUTO ONCE

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Setting a Fixed Reference for Channel Power Measurements \(Set CP Reference\)](#)" on page 154

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:REFerence:TXCHannel:AUTO <RefChannel>

This command selects the reference channel for relative measurements.

You need at least one channel for the command to work.

Parameters:

<RefChannel>

MINimum

Transmission channel with the lowest power

MAXimum

Transmission channel with the highest power

LHIGhest

Lowest transmission channel for lower adjacent channels and highest transmission channel for upper adjacent channels

Example:

POW:ACH:REF:TXCH:AUTO MAX

Selects the channel with the peak power as reference channel.

Manual operation: See "[Reference Channel](#)" on page 152

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:REFerence:TXCHannel:MANual <ChannelNumber>

This command defines a reference channel for relative ACLR measurements.

You need at least one channel for the command to work.

Note that this command is not available for MSR ACLR measurements (see [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWer:PRESet](#) on page 700).

Parameters:

<ChannelNumber>

Range: 1 to 18

*RST: 1

Manual operation: See "Reference Channel" on page 152

11.5.3.5 Checking Limits

The following commands configure and query limit checks for channel power and ACLR measurements.



The results of the power limit checks are also indicated in the `STAT:QUES:ACPL` status registry (see "STATus:QUESTionable:ACPLimit Register" on page 636).

<code>CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ACHannel:ABSolute</code>	708
<code>CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ACHannel:ABSolute:STATe</code>	708
<code>CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ACHannel[:RELative]</code>	709
<code>CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ACHannel:RESult?</code>	709
<code>CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ACHannel[:RELative]:STATe</code>	709
<code>CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ALTernate<ch>:ABSolute</code>	710
<code>CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ALTernate<ch>:ABSolute:STATe</code>	710
<code>CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ALTernate<ch>[:RELative]</code>	710
<code>CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ALTernate<ch>:RESult?</code>	711
<code>CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ALTernate<ch>[:RELative]:STATe</code>	711
<code>CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower[:STATe]</code>	711

CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ACHannel:ABSolute <LowerLimit>, <UpperLimit>

This command defines the absolute limit of the adjacent channels.

If you have defined an absolute limit as well as a relative limit, the R&S FSW uses the lower value for the limit check.

Parameters:

<LowerLimit>, <UpperLimit>	The first value defines the limit of the lower adjacent channel, the second value the limit of the upper adjacent channel.
Range:	-200 dBm to 200 dBm
*RST:	-200 dBm

Manual operation: See "Limit Checking" on page 157
See "Limit Checking" on page 170

CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ACHannel:ABSolute:STATe <State>

This command turns the absolute limit check for the adjacent channels on and off.

You have to activate the general ACLR limit check before using this command with `CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower[:STATe]`.

Parameters:

<State>	ON OFF
*RST:	OFF

Manual operation: See "[Limit Checking](#)" on page 157
See "[Limit Checking](#)" on page 170

CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ACHannel[:RELative] <LowerLimit>, <UpperLimit>

This command defines the relative limit of the adjacent channels. The reference value for the relative limit is the measured channel power.

If you have defined an absolute limit as well as a relative limit, the R&S FSW uses the lower value for the limit check.

Parameters:

<LowerLimit>, The first value defines the limit of the lower adjacent channel,
<UpperLimit> the second value the limit of the upper adjacent channel.

Range: 0 dB to 100 dB

*RST: 0 dB

Default unit: dB

Manual operation: See "[Limit Checking](#)" on page 157
See "[Limit Checking](#)" on page 170

CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ACHannel:RESult?

This command queries the state of the limit check for the adjacent channels in an ACLR measurement.

To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete measurement with synchronization to the end of the measurement before reading out the result. This is only possible for single sweeps. See also [INITiate:CONTinuous](#) on page 694.

Return values:

<LowerACH>, text value

<UpperACH> The command returns two results. The first is the result for the lower, the second for the upper adjacent channel.

PASSED

Limit check has passed.

FAIL

Limit check has failed.

Example:

```
INIT:IMM;*WAI;
CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH:RES?
PASSED,PASSED
```

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "[Limit Checking](#)" on page 157
See "[Limit Checking](#)" on page 170

CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ACHannel[:RELative]:STATe <State>

This command turns the relative limit check for the adjacent channels on and off.

You have to activate the general ACLR limit check before using this command with `CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower[:STATe]`.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Manual operation: See "Limit Checking" on page 157
See "Limit Checking" on page 170

CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ALTErnate<ch>:ABSolute <LowerLimit>, <UpperLimit>

This command defines the absolute limit of the alternate channels.

If you have defined an absolute limit as well as a relative limit, the R&S FSW uses the lower value for the limit check.

Parameters:

<LowerLimit>, The first value defines the limit of the lower alternate channel,
<UpperLimit> the second value the limit of the upper alternate channel.
Range: -200 dBm to 200 dBm
*RST: -200 dBm

Manual operation: See "Limit Checking" on page 157
See "Limit Checking" on page 170

CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ALTErnate<ch>:ABSolute:STATe <State>

This command turns the absolute limit check for the alternate channels on and off.

You have to activate the general ACLR limit check before using this command with `CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower[:STATe]`.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Manual operation: See "Limit Checking" on page 157
See "Limit Checking" on page 170

CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ALTErnate<ch>[:RELative] <LowerLimit>, <UpperLimit>

This command defines the relative limit of the alternate channels. The reference value for the relative limit is the measured channel power.

If you have defined an absolute limit as well as a relative limit, the R&S FSW uses the lower value for the limit check.

Parameters:

<LowerLimit>, The first value defines the limit of the lower alternate channel,
<UpperLimit> the second value the limit of the upper alternate channel.

Range: 0 dB to 100 dB

*RST: 0 DB

Default unit: dB

Manual operation: See "[Limit Checking](#)" on page 157

See "[Limit Checking](#)" on page 170

CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ALternate<ch>:RESult?

This command queries the state of the limit check for the adjacent or alternate channels in an ACLR measurement.

To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete measurement with synchronization to the end of the measurement before reading out the result. This is only possible for single sweeps. See also [INITiate:CONTinuous](#) on page 694.

Return values:

<LowerChan>, text value

<UpperChan> The command returns two results. The first is the result for the lower, the second for the upper adjacent or alternate channel.

PASSED

Limit check has passed.

FAIL

Limit check has failed.

Example:

```
INIT:IMM;*WAI;
CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH:RES?
PASSED,PASSED
```

Usage: Query only

CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ALternate<ch>[:RELative]:STATe <State>

This command turns the relative limit check for the alternate channels on and off.

You have to activate the general ACLR limit check before using this command with [CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower\[:STATe\]](#).

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Manual operation: See "[Limit Checking](#)" on page 157

See "[Limit Checking](#)" on page 170

CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower[:STATe] <State>

This command turns the limit check for ACLR measurements on and off.

In addition, limits must be defined and activated individually for each channel (see `CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ACHannel[:RELative]:STATe`, `CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:ALternate<ch>[:RELative]:STATe`, `CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:GAP<gap>:ABSolute:STATe` and `CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:GAP<gap>[:RELative:]STATe`).

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Manual operation: See "Limit Checking" on page 157
See "Limit Checking" on page 168
See "Limit Checking" on page 170
See "Limit Checking" on page 172

11.5.3.6 General ACLR Measurement Settings

The following commands control the measurement algorithm.

Useful commands for the ACLR measurement described elsewhere:

- `[SENSe:]POWer:NCORrection` on page 845
- `[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:PRESet` on page 699
- `[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:PRESet:RLEVEL` on page 699
- `[SENSe:]POWer:TRACe` on page 699
- `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:POWer:MODE` on page 696

Remote commands exclusive to ACLR measurement

`[SENSe:]POWer:HSPeed`..... 712

[SENSe:]POWer:HSPeed <State>

This command turns high speed ACLR and channel power measurements on and off.

If on, the R&S FSW performs a measurement on each channel in the time domain. It returns to the frequency domain when the measurement is done.

In some telecommunications standards, high speed measurements use weighting filters with characteristic or steep-edged channel filters for band limitation.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example: POW:HSP ON

Manual operation: See "Fast ACLR" on page 153

11.5.3.7 Configuring MSR ACLR Measurements

If the "Multi-Standard Radio" standard is selected (see `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:POWer:PRESet` on page 700), the channels for the ACLR measurement are configured differently. (For more information see [chapter 5.3.3.4, "Measurement on Multi-Standard Radio \(MSR\) Signals"](#), on page 145.)

In this case, use the following commands.

Useful commands for configuring MSR ACLR measurements described elsewhere:

- `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:POWer:PRESet` on page 700
- `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:POWer:PRESet` on page 700
- `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:POWer:RESult:PHZ` on page 721
- `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:POWer:MODE` on page 696
- `CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower[:STATe]` on page 711
- `[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:REFerence:TXCHannel:AUTO` on page 707
- `[SENSe:]POWer:NCORrection` on page 845
- `[SENSe:]POWer:TRACe` on page 699
- `[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:MODE` on page 722
- `[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:PRESet` on page 699

Remote commands exclusive to configuring MSR ACLR measurements

<code>CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:GAP<gap>:ABSolute</code>	713
<code>CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:GAP<gap>:ABSolute:STATe</code>	714
<code>CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:GAP<gap>[:RELative]</code>	714
<code>CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:GAP<gap>[:RELative]:STATe</code>	715
<code>CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:GAP<gap>:RESult?</code>	715
<code>[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:BANDwidth BWIDth:GAP<gap></code>	716
<code>[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer:ALPHa:GAP<gap></code>	716
<code>[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer:ALPHa:SBLOCK<sb>:CHANnel<ch></code>	716
<code>[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer:STATe:GAP<gap></code>	716
<code>[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer:STATe:SBLOCK<sb>:CHANnel<ch></code>	717
<code>[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SBCount</code>	717
<code>[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SBLOCK<sb>:BANDwidth BWIDth[:CHANnel<ch>]</code>	717
<code>[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SBLOCK<sb>:CENTer[:CHANnel<ch>]</code>	718
<code>[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SBLOCK<sb>:FREQuency:CENTer</code>	718
<code>[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SBLOCK<sb>:NAME[:CHANnel<ch>]?</code>	718
<code>[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SBLOCK<sb>:RFBWidth</code>	719
<code>[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SBLOCK<sb>:TECHnology[:CHANnel<ch>]</code>	719
<code>[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SBLOCK<sb>:TXCHannel:COUNT</code>	720
<code>[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SPACing:GAP<gap></code>	720

`CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:GAP<gap>:ABSolute` <Limit>, <Reserved>

This command defines the absolute limit of the specified gap (CACLR) channel.

If you have defined an absolute limit as well as a relative limit, the R&S FSW uses the lower value for the limit check.

Suffix:

<gap> 1 | 2
Gap (CACLR) channel number

Parameters:

<Limit> Defines the absolute limit of the specified gap channel in dBm.
<Reserved> Ignored.

Example:

CALC:LIM:ACP:GAP2:ABS 44.2dBm,0

Manual operation: See "[Limit Checking](#)" on page 172

CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:GAP<gap>:ABSolute:STATe <State>

This command turns the absolute limit check for the specified gap (CACLR) channel on and off.

You have to activate the general ACLR limit check before using this command with [CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower\[:STATe\]](#).

Suffix:

<gap> 1 | 2
Gap (CACLR) channel number

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Manual operation: See "[Limit Checking](#)" on page 172

CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:GAP<gap>[:RELative] <Limit>, <Reserved>

This command defines the relative limit of the specified gap (CACLR) channel. The reference value for the relative limit is the measured channel power.

If you have defined an absolute limit as well as a relative limit, the R&S FSW uses the lower value for the limit check.

Suffix:

<gap> 1 | 2
Gap (CACLR) channel number

Parameters:

<Limit> Defines the relative limit of the specified gap channel in dB.
<Reserved> Ignored.

Example:

CALC:LIM:ACP:GAP1:REL 3dB,0

Manual operation: See "[Limit Checking](#)" on page 172

CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:GAP<gap>[:RELative:]STATe <State>

This command turns the relative limit check for the specified gap (CACLR) channel on and off.

You have to activate the general ACLR limit check before using this command with [CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower\[:STATe\]](#).

Suffix:

<gap> 1 | 2
Gap (CACLR) channel number

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example: CALC:LIM:ACP:GAP1:REL:STAT ON

Manual operation: See "[Limit Checking](#)" on page 172

CALCulate:LIMit:ACPower:GAP<gap>:RESult?

This command queries the state of the limit check for *all* gap (CACLR) channels in an MSR ACLR measurement.

To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete measurement with synchronization to the end of the measurement before reading out the result. This is only possible for single sweeps. See also [INITiate:CONTinuous](#) on page 694.

The results of the power limit checks are also indicated in the `STAT:QUES:ACPL` status registry (see "[STATus:QUESTionable:ACPLimit Register](#)" on page 636).

Suffix:

<gap> 1 | 2
irrelevant

Return values:

<LowerGap1>, <UpperGap1>, <LowerGap2>, <UpperGap2>
The command returns the results for the four gap channels for each gap (max. 4).
PASSED
Limit check has passed.

FAIL
Limit check has failed.

NONE
No results available, e.g. because limit checking was deactivated

Example: INIT:IMM;*WAI;
CALC:LIM:ACP:GAP2:RES?
PASSED,PASSED,

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "[Limit Checking](#)" on page 172

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:Bandwidth|BWidth:GAP<gap> <Bandwidth>

This command defines the bandwidth of the specified MSR gap (CACLR) channel.

This command is for MSR signals only (see [CALCulate<n>;MARKer<m>;FUNction:POWer:PRESet](#) on page 700).

Suffix:

<gap> 1 | 2
Gap (CACLR) channel number

Parameters:

<Bandwidth> numeric value in Hz
*RST: 3.84 MHz

Manual operation: See "[Gap \(CACLR\) Channel Bandwidths](#)" on page 171

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTER:ALPHA:GAP<gap> <Alpha>

This command defines the roll-off factor for the specified gap (CACLR) channel's weighting filter.

Suffix:

<gap> 1 | 2
Gap (CACLR) channel number

Parameters:

<Alpha> Roll-off factor
Range: 0 to 1
*RST: 0.22

Manual operation: See "[Weighting Filters](#)" on page 171

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTER:ALPHA:SBLOCK<sb>;CHANnel<ch> <Alpha>

This command defines the roll-off factor for the specified transmission channel's weighting filter.

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5
sub block number

Parameters:

<Alpha> Roll-off factor
Range: 0 to 1
*RST: 0.22

Manual operation: See "[Weighting Filters](#)" on page 167

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTER:STATE:GAP<gap> <State>

This command turns the weighting filter for the specified gap (CACLR) channel on and off.

Suffix:

<gap> 1 | 2
Gap (CA CLR) channel number

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Manual operation: See "[Weighting Filters](#)" on page 171

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTER:STATE:SBLock<sb>:CHANnel<ch> <State>

This command turns the weighting filter for the specified transmission channel on and off.

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5
sub block number

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: W-CDMA: ON, other technologies: OFF

Manual operation: See "[Weighting Filters](#)" on page 167

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SBCount <Number>

This command defines the number of sub blocks, i.e. groups of transmission channels in an MSR signal.

For more information see [chapter 5.3.3.4, "Measurement on Multi-Standard Radio \(MSR\) Signals"](#), on page 145.

Parameters:

<Number> Range: 1 to 5
*RST: 1

Manual operation: See "[Number of Sub blocks](#)" on page 162

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SBLock<sb>:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:CHANnel<ch>] <Bandwidth>

This command defines the bandwidth of the specified MSR Tx channel.

This command is for MSR signals only (see [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWer:PRESet](#) on page 700).

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5
sub block number

Parameters:

<Bandwidth> Bandwidth in Hz

Manual operation: See ["Tx Channel Bandwidth"](#) on page 167

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SBLock<sb>:CENTer[:CHANnel<ch>] <Frequency>

This command defines the (absolute) center frequency of the specified MSR Tx channel.

Note that the position of the first Tx channel in the first sub block and the last Tx channel in the last sub block also affect the position of the adjacent channels.

This command is for MSR signals only (see [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:POWer:PRESet](#) on page 700).

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5
 sub block number

Parameters:

<Frequency> absolute frequency in Hz

Manual operation: See ["Tx Center Frequency"](#) on page 166

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SBLock<sb>:FREQuency:CENTer <Frequency>

This command defines the center of the specified MSR sub block. Note that the position of the sub block also affects the position of the adjacent gap (CACLR) channels.

This command is for MSR signals only (see [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:POWer:PRESet](#) on page 700).

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5
 sub block number

Parameters:

<Frequency> absolute frequency in Hz

Manual operation: See ["Sub block Center Frequency"](#) on page 166

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SBLock<sb>:NAME[:CHANnel<ch>]? <Name>

This command queries the name of the specified MSR Tx channel.

In MSR ACLR measurements, TX channel names correspond to the specified technology, followed by a consecutive number. The assigned sub block (A,B,C,D,E) is indicated as a prefix (e.g. A: WCDMA1). Channel names cannot be defined manually.

This command is for MSR signals only (see [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:POWer:PRESet](#) on page 700).

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5
 sub block number

Parameters:

<Name> String containing the name of the channel

Example:

POW:ACH:SBL2:NAME:CHAN2?

Result:

'B:WCDMA'

Usage:

Query only

Manual operation: See ["Tx Channel Definition"](#) on page 166

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SBLock<sb>:RFBWidth <Bandwidth>

This command defines the bandwidth of the individual MSR sub block. Note that sub block ranges also affect the position of the adjacent gap channels (CACLR).

This command is for MSR signals only (see [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWer:PRESet](#) on page 700).

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5
sub block number

Parameters:

<Bandwidth> Bandwidth in Hz

Manual operation: See ["RF Bandwidth"](#) on page 166

**[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SBLock<sb>:TECHnology[:CHANnel<ch>]
<Standard>**

This command defines the technology used for transmission by the specified MSR Tx channel.

This command is for MSR signals only (see [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWer:PRESet](#) on page 700).

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5
sub block number

Parameters:

<Standard> GSM | WCDMA | LTE_1_40 | LTE_3_00 | LTE_5_00 |
 LTE_10_00 | LTE_15_00 | LTE_20_00 | USER
 Technology used for transmission

GSM
 Transmission according to GSM standard

WCDMA
 Transmission according to W-CDMA standard

**LTE_1_40 | LTE_3_00 | LTE_5_00 | LTE_10_00 | LTE_15_00 |
 LTE_20_00**
 Transmission according to LTE standard for different channel
 bandwidths

USER
 User-defined transmission; no automatic preconfiguration possi-
 ble

Manual operation: See ["Technology Used for Transmission"](#) on page 167

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SBLOCK<sb>:TXCHannel:COUNT <Number>

This command defines the number of transmission channels the specific sub block contains.

This command is for MSR signals only (see [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:POWer:PRESet](#) on page 700).

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5
 sub block number

Parameters:

<Number> Range: 1 to 18
 *RST: 1

Manual operation: See ["Number of Tx Channels \(Tx Count\)"](#) on page 166

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SPACing:GAP<gap> <Spacing>

This command defines the distance from sub block to the specified gap channel.

The channels in the upper gap are identical to those in the lower gap. Thus, in the R&S FSW MSR ACLR measurement, only 2 gap channels are configured.

The spacing for gap channels is defined in relation to the outer edges of the surrounding sub blocks, i.e.

Spacing = [CF of the gap channel] - [left sub block center] + ([RF bandwidth of left sub block] / 2)

(See also [figure 5-24](#) and [figure 5-25](#).)

Suffix:	
<gap>	1 2 Gap channel number
Parameters:	
<Spacing>	numeric value in Hz *RST: 2.5 MHz
Usage:	SCPI confirmed
Manual operation:	See "Gap (CACLR) Channel Spacings" on page 171

11.5.3.8 Performing an ACLR Measurement

The following commands are required to perform an ACLR measurement:

`CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:SEL ACP`, see `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWer:SElect` on page 698

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWer[:STATe]` on page 698

`INITiate[:IMMediate]` on page 694, see chapter 11.5.1, "Performing Measurements", on page 692

11.5.3.9 Analyzing Measurement Results

The following commands analyze and retrieve measurement results for ACLR measurements.

Useful commands for channel power measurements described elsewhere

- `CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTION:POWer<sb>:RESult?` on page 696
- `TRACe<n>[:DATA]` on page 922

Remote commands exclusive to channel power measurements

<code>CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWer:RESult:PHZ</code>	721
<code>[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:MODE</code>	722

`CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWer:RESult:PHZ <State>`

This command selects the way the R&S FSW returns results for power measurements.

You can query results with `CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTION:POWer<sb>:RESult?`.

Parameters:

<State>	ON OFF
	ON
	Channel power density in dBm/Hz
	OFF
	Channel power in dBm
	*RST: OFF

Example: `CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:RES:PHZ ON`
Output of results referred to the channel bandwidth.

Manual operation: See ["Channel Power Levels and Density \(Power Unit\)"](#) on page 154

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:MODE <Mode>

This command selects the way the R&S FSW displays the power of adjacent channels. You need at least one adjacent channel for the command to work.

Parameters:

<Mode>	ABSolute Shows the absolute power of all channels
	RELative Shows the power of adjacent and alternate channels in relation to the transmission channel
	*RST: RELative

Manual operation: See ["Absolute and Relative Values \(ACLR Mode\)"](#) on page 153

11.5.3.10 Programming Examples for Channel Power Measurements

The following programming examples are meant to demonstrate the most important commands to perform channel power measurements in a remote environment.

- [Example: Configuring and Performing an ACLR Measurement](#).....722
- [Example: Configuring and Performing an MSR ACLR Measurement](#).....724

Example: Configuring and Performing an ACLR Measurement

In this example we will configure and perform an adjacent-channel power measurement. Note that this example is primarily meant to demonstrate the remote control commands, it does not necessarily reflect a useful measurement task. For most common measurement standards, the R&S FSW performs the measurement optimally with the predefined settings, without further configuration.

```
//-----Preparing the measurement-----
*RST
//Resets the instrument
INIT:CONT OFF
//Selects single sweep mode.

CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:SEL ACP
//Activates adjacent-channel power measurement.
CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:PRES GSM
//Selects the user standard "GSM"

//-----Setting Up Channels-----
POW:ACH:TXCH:COUN 1
//Creates one transmission channel.
```

Configuring and Performing Measurements

```

POW:ACH:NAME:CHAN1 'TX Channel'
//Names the first transmission channel 'TX Channel'.
POW:ACH:ACP 2
//Creates two adjacent channels - one adjacent channel and one alternate channel.
POW:ACH:NAME:ACH 'ABC'
//Names the adjacent channel 'ABC'
POW:ACH:NAME:ALT1 'XYZ'
//Names the first alternate channel 'XYZ'.
POW:ACH:BWID:CHAN1 30kHz
//Defines a bandwidth of 30 kHz for the transmission channel.
POW:ACH:BWID:ACH 30kHz
//Defines a bandwidth of 30 kHz for the adjacent channel.
POW:ACH:BWID:ALT1 30kHz
//Defines a bandwidth of 30 kHz for the first alternate channel.
POW:ACH:SPAC 33kHz
//Defines a distance of 33 kHz from the center of the transmission channel to the
//center of the adjacent channel.
//Also adjusts the distance to the alternate channels (66 kHz).
POW:ACH:SPAC:ALT1 100kHz
//Defines a distance of 100 kHz from the center of the transmission channel to the
//center of the first alternate channel.

//-----Selecting a Reference Channel--
POW:ACH:MODE REL
//Selects relative display of the channel power.
POW:ACH:REF:TXCH:MAN 1
//Defines transmission channel 1 as the reference channel.

//-----Saving the settings as a user standard-----
CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:STAN:SAVE 'my_aclr_standard'
//Saves the user standard with the name "my_aclr_standard".
//Weighting filters can only be defined for user-defined standards.

//-----Defining Weighting Filters-----
POW:ACH:FILT:ALPH:CHAN1 0.35
//Defines a roll-off factor of 0.35 for the weighting filter of the first
//transmission channel.
POW:ACH:FILT:CHAN1 ON
//Turns the weighting filter for the first transmission channel on.
POW:ACH:FILT:ALPH:ACH 0.35
//Defines a roll-off factor of 0.35 for the weighting filter of the adjacent
//channel.
POW:ACH:FILT:ACH ON
//Turns the weighting filter for the adjacent channel on.
POW:ACH:FILT:ALPH:ALT1 0.35
//Defines a roll-off factor of 0.35 for the weighting filter of the first
//alternate channel.
POW:ACH:FILT:ALT1 ON
//Turns the weighting filter for the first alternate channel on.

```

```

//-----Working with Limits-----
CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH 30DB,30DB
//Defines a relative limit of 30 dB below the power of the reference channel
//for both adjacent channels.
CALC:LIM:ACP:ALT1 25DB,25DB
//Defines a relative limit of 25 dB below the power of the reference channel
//for the first alternate channels.
CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH:ABS -35DBM,-35DBM
//Defines an absolute limit of -35 dBm for both adjacent channels.
CALC:LIM:ACP ON
//Turns the ACLR limit check on.
CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH:STAT ON
//Turns the relative limit check for adjacent channels on.
CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH:ABS:STAT ON
//Turns the absolute limit check for adjacent channels on.
CALC:LIM:ACP:ALT1:ABS:STAT ON
//Turns the absolute limit check for the first alternate channel on.

//-----Performing the Measurement-----
POW:ACH:PRES ACP;*WAI
//Determines the ideal ACLR measurement configuration.
POW:ACH:PRES:RLEV;*WAI
//Determines the ideal reference level for the measurement.
INIT;*WAI
//Initiates a new measurement and waits until the sweep has finished.

//-----Limit Check-----
CALC:LIM:ACP:ACH:RES?
//Queries the results of the limit check for the adjacent channels.
CALC:LIM:ACP:ALT1:RES?
//Queries the results of the limit check for the first alternate channels.

//-----Retrieving Results-----
CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:RES? ACP
//Returns the results for the ACLR measurement.

```

Example: Configuring and Performing an MSR ACLR Measurement

This example demonstrates how to configure and perform an ACLR measurement on a multi-standard radio signal in a remote environment.

```

//-----Preparing the instrument -----
//Reset the instrument
*RST

// Select ACLR measurement
:CALCulate:MARKer:FUNction:POWer:SElect ACPower

// Select MSR Standard :CALCulate:MARKer:FUNction:POWer:PRESet MSR

//Configure general measurement settings

```

Configuring and Performing Measurements

```
:SENSe:FREQuency:CENTer 1.25GHz
:SENSe:FREQuency:SPAN 62.0MHz
:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:SBCount 3

//----- Configuring Sub block A

:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:SBLock1:TXChannel:COUNT 3
:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:SBLock1:FREQuency:CENTer 1.230GHZ
:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:SBLock1:RFBWidth 12MHZ

:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:SBLock1:CENTer:CHANnel1 1.226GHZ
:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:SBLock1:CENTer:CHANnel2 1.230GHZ
:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:SBLock1:CENTer:CHANnel3 1.234GHZ

:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:SBLock1:TECHnology:CHANnel1 WCDMA
:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:SBLock1:TECHnology:CHANnel2 WCDMA
:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:SBLock1:TECHnology:CHANnel3 GSM

:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:SBLock1:BANDwidth:CHANnel1 2.5MHZ
:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:SBLock1:BANDwidth:CHANnel2 2.5MHZ
:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:SBLock1:BANDwidth:CHANnel3 2.5MHZ

//----- Configuring Sub block B

:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:SBLock2:TXChannel:COUNT 1
:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:SBLock2:FREQuency:CENTer 1.255GHZ
:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:SBLock2:RFBWidth 4MHZ

:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:SBLock2:CENTer:CHANnel1 1.255GHZ

:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:SBLock2:TECHnology:CHANnel1 LTE_1_40

:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:SBLock2:BANDwidth:CHANnel1 3.25MHZ

//----- Configuring Sub block C

:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:SBLock3:TXChannel:COUNT 2
:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:SBLock3:FREQuency:CENTer 1.268GHZ
:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:SBLock3:RFBWidth 8MHZ

:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:SBLock3:CENTer:CHANnel1 1.266GHZ
:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:SBLock3:CENTer:CHANnel2 1.270GHZ

:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:SBLock3:BANDwidth:CHANnel1 2.75MHZ
:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:SBLock3:BANDwidth:CHANnel2 2.75MHZ

//----- Configuring ADJ channels
```

```

:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:BANDwidth:ACHannel 1.60MHZ
:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:BANDwidth:ALternate1 1.60MHZ

:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:SPACing:ACHannel 3MHZ
:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:SPACing:ALternate1 5MHZ

//----- Configuring gap (CACLR) channels

:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:SPACing:GAP1 2.0MHZ
:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:SPACing:GAP2 5.0MHZ

:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:BANDwidth:GAP1 2.0MHZ
:SENSe:POWer:ACHannel:BANDwidth:GAP2 2.0MHZ

//-----Performing the Measurement-----

//Select single sweep mode.
INIT:CONT OFF
//Initiate a new measurement and wait until the sweep has finished.
INIT;*WAI

//-----Retrieving Results-----

//Return the results for the ACLR measurement.
CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:RES? MCAC
//Results:
//Transmission channels in sub block A
//-13.2346727385,-13.2346723793,-13.2390131759,
//Transmission channels in sub block B
//-17.0863336597,
//Transmission channels in sub block C
//-13.2390127767,-13.2390134744,
//Totals for each sub block
//-8.4649064021,-17.0863336597,-10.2287131689,
//Adjacent channels
//-67.9740721019,-67.9740728014,-0.00434041734,-0.00434041734,
//CACLR channels
//-0.52933512766,-64.9990115835,-64.5012521492,-0.33507330922,
//-64.4924159646,-0.52932552499,-0.52932552495,-64.4934163414

```

11.5.4 Measuring the Carrier-to-Noise Ratio

The following commands are necessary to perform carrier-to-noise measurements.

- `CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:SEL CN | CN0`, see `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWER:SElect`
- `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:POWER[:STATE]`
- `CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTION:POWER<sb>:RESult?`

- [\[SENSe:\]POWer:ACHannel:BANDwidth|BWIDth\[:CHANnel<ch>\]](#)
- [\[SENSe:\]POWer:ACHannel:PRESet](#)

Programming example: Measuring the carrier-to-noise ratio

This programming example demonstrates how to perform a Carrier-to-noise measurement in a remote environment.

```
//-----Preparing the measurement-----
*RST
//Reset the instrument
FREQ:CENT 800MHz
//Sets the center frequency to the carrier frequency of 800 MHz.
CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:SEL CN
//Activates carrier-to-noise ratio measurement.
POW:ACH:PRES CN
//Optimizes the instrument settings according to the channel bandwidth.
POW:ACH:PRES:RLEV
//Determines the ideal reference level for the measurement.

//-----Performing the Measurement-----
INIT:CONT OFF
//Selects single sweep mode.
INIT;*WAI
//Initiates a new measurement and waits until the sweep has finished.

// Now turn off the carrier signal and repeat the measurement:
INIT;*WAI
//Initiates a new measurement and waits until the sweep has finished.

//-----Retrieving Results-----
CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:RES? CN
//Returns the carrier-to-noise ratio.
```

11.5.5 Measuring the Occupied Bandwidth

All remote control commands specific to occupied bandwidth measurements are described here.

- [Configuring the Measurement.....727](#)
- [Programming Example: OBW Measurement.....728](#)

11.5.5.1 Configuring the Measurement

The following commands configure measurements of the occupied bandwidth.

Useful commands for occupied bandwidth measurements described elsewhere

Configuring the channel:

- [SENSe:]POWER:ACHannel:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:CHANnel<ch>]
- [SENSe:]POWER:ACHannel:PRESet
- [SENSe:]POWER:ACHannel:PRESet:RLEVel

Defining search limits:

- CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits[:STATe] on page 935
- CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits:LEFT on page 935
- CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits:RIGHT on page 935

Performing the measurement:

- CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:POWER:SElect on page 698
- CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:POWER[:STATe] on page 698

Retrieving results:

- CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTion:POWER<sb>:RESult? on page 696
- CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:POWER:SElect on page 698
- CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:POWER[:STATe] on page 698

Remote commands exclusive to occupied bandwidth measurements

[SENSe:]POWER:BANDwidth|BWIDth.....728

[SENSe:]POWER:BANDwidth|BWIDth <Percentage>

This command selects the percentage of the total power that defines the occupied bandwidth.

Parameters:

<Percentage>	Range:	10 PCT to 99.9 PCT
	*RST:	99 PCT

Example: POW:BWID 95PCT

Manual operation: See "% Power Bandwidth" on page 191

11.5.5.2 Programming Example: OBW Measurement

This programming example demonstrates the measurement example described in [chapter 5.5.5, "Measurement Example"](#), on page 193 in a remote environment.

```
//-----Configuring the Measurement-----
*RST
//Resets the instrument
FREQ:CEN 800MHz
//Sets the center frequency to 800 MHz.
DISP:TRAC:Y:RLEV -10dBm
//Sets the reference level to -10 dBm.
```

```

CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:SEL OBW
//Activates occupied bandwidth measurement.
POW:BWID 99PCT
//Sets the percentage of power to 99%.
POW:ACH:BAND 21kHz
//Sets the channel bandwidth to 21 kHz.
POW:ACH:PRES OBW
//Optimizes the instrument settings according to the channel bandwidth.
POW:ACH:PRES:RLEV
//Determines the ideal reference level for the measurement.
DET APE
//Sets the trace detector to positive peak.

//-----Performing the Measurement-----
INIT:CONT OFF
//Selects single sweep mode.
INIT;*WAI
//Initiates a new measurement and waits until the sweep has finished.

//-----Retrieving Results-----
CALC:MARK:FUNC:POW:RES? OBW
//Returns the occupied bandwidth.

```

11.5.6 Measuring the Spectrum Emission Mask

All remote control commands specific to spectrum emission mask measurements are described here.



See also [chapter 11.5.2, "Configuring Power Measurements"](#), on page 695.

• Managing Measurement Configurations	729
• Controlling the Measurement	731
• Configuring a Multi-SEM Measurement	732
• Configuring a Sweep List	732
• Configuring the Reference Range	747
• Configuring the Power Classes	749
• Configuring MSR SEM Measurements	754
• Configuring the List Evaluation	760
• Performing an SEM Measurement	761
• Retrieving Results	761
• Example: SEM Measurement	762

11.5.6.1 Managing Measurement Configurations

The following commands control measurement configurations for SEM measurements.

CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum:RESTore.....	730
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:PRESet[:STANdard].....	730
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:PRESet:RESTore.....	730
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:PRESet:STORe.....	731

CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum:RESTore

This command restores the predefined limit lines for the selected Spectrum Emission Mask standard.

All modifications made to the predefined limit lines are lost and the factory-set values are restored.

Example: `CALC:LIM:ESP:REST`
 Resets the limit lines for the current Spectrum Emission Mask standard to the default setting.

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:PRESet[:STANdard] <Standard>

This command loads a measurement configuration.

Standard definitions are stored in an xml file. The default directory for SEM standards is `C:\r_s\instr\sem_std`.

Suffix:
 <sb> 1 | 2 | 3
 Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

Parameters:
 <Standard> String containing the file name.
 If you have stored the file in a subdirectory of the directory mentioned above, you have to include the relative path to the file.

Return values:
 <Standard> The query returns the name of the currently loaded standard.

Manual operation: See "[Standard / MSR Settings](#)" on page 216
 See "[Load Standard](#)" on page 223

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:PRESet:RESTore

This command restores the default configurations of predefined SEM standards.

Note that the command will overwrite customized standards that have the same name as predefined standards.

Suffix:
 <sb> 1 | 2 | 3
 Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Restore Standard Files](#)" on page 224

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:PRESet:STORE <Standard>

This command saves the current SEM measurement configuration.

Standard definitions are stored in an xml file. The default directory for SEM standards is C:\r_s\instr\sem_std.

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

Parameters:

<Standard> String containing the file name.
You can save the file in a subdirectory of the directory mentioned above. In that case, you have to include the relative path to the file.

Manual operation: See "Save Standard" on page 223

11.5.6.2 Controlling the Measurement

The following commands control the measurement itself.

INITiate:ESpectrum	731
[SENSe:]SWEep:MODE	731

INITiate:ESpectrum

This command initiates a Spectrum Emission Mask measurement.

Usage: Event

[SENSe:]SWEep:MODE <Mode>

This command selects the spurious emission and spectrum emission mask measurements.

You can select other measurements with

- [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:POWer\[:STATe\]](#)

Parameters:

<Mode> **AUTO**
Turns on basic spectrum measurements.
ESpectrum
Turns on spectrum emission mask measurements.
LIST
Turns on spurious emission measurements.
*RST: AUTO

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "Spectrum Emission Mask" on page 113
See "Spurious Emissions" on page 113

11.5.6.3 Configuring a Multi-SEM Measurement

As of firmware version 1.91, and in the Spectrum application only, spectrum emissions can be measured for multiple sub blocks of channels (see [chapter 5.6.4.5, "SEM with Multiple Sub Blocks \("Multi-SEM"\)](#)", on page 205). Up to three sub blocks (with two gaps) can be defined. For each sub block, the familiar configuration settings concerning ranges, limit lines and MSR can be defined in individual tabs (select the sub block using the <sb> suffix in the corresponding commands). In addition, settings on the sub blocks themselves must be configured.

Useful commands for multi-SEM measurements described elsewhere:

- [\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum<sb>:RANge<range>:MLCalc](#) on page 745

Remote commands exclusive to multi-SEM measurements

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:SBCenter	732
[SENSe:]ESpectrum:SBCount	732

[\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum<sb>:SBCenter](#) <Frequency>

This command defines the center frequency of the selected sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement.

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

Return values:

<Frequency> Frequency within the currently defined global span (see [\[SENSe:\]FREquency:SPAN](#) on page 833 and [\[SENSe:\]FREquency:CENTer](#) on page 831).

Range: 1 to 3

*RST: 1

Manual operation: See "[Sub Block Center Frequency](#)" on page 216

[\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum:SBCount](#) <Sub blocks>

This command defines the number of sub blocks in the SEM measurement.

Return values:

<Sub blocks> Number of sub blocks in the SEM measurement.

Range: 1 to 3

*RST: 1

Manual operation: See "[Sub Block Count](#)" on page 216

11.5.6.4 Configuring a Sweep List

The following commands define a sweep list for SEM measurements.



The sweep list cannot be configured using remote commands during an on-going sweep operation.

See also:

- `CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum<sb>:PCLass<class>:LIMit[:STATe]`
on page 752

<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:HighSPeed</code>	733
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:BANDwidth[:RESolution]</code>	734
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:BANDwidth:VIDeo</code>	734
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe:COUNT?</code>	734
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:DELete</code>	735
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:FILTer:TYPE</code>	735
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>[:FREquency]:START</code>	736
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>[:FREquency]:STOP</code>	737
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:INPut:ATTenuation</code>	737
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:INPut:ATTenuation:AUTO</code>	738
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:INPut:GAIN</code>	738
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:INPut:GAIN:STATe</code>	738
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:INsert</code>	739
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:LIMit<PClass>:ABSolute:START</code>	739
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:LIMit<PClass>:ABSolute:STOP</code>	740
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:START</code>	740
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:START:ABS</code>	741
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:START:FUNcTion</code>	742
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:STOP</code>	742
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:STOP:ABSolute</code>	743
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:STOP:FUNcTion</code>	744
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe:LIMit<PClass>:STATe</code>	744
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:POINts:MIN[:VALue]</code>	745
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:MLCalc</code>	745
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:RLEVel</code>	746
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:SWEep:TIME</code>	746
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:SWEep:TIME:AUTO</code>	747
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:TRANsducer</code>	747

`[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:HighSPeed <State>`

This command turns high speed mode for SEM measurements on and off.

For more information including restrictions see [chapter 5.6.4.3, "Fast SEM Measurements"](#), on page 203.

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example: ESP:HSP ON

Manual operation: See "Fast SEM" on page 211

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:BANDwidth[:RESolution] <RBW>

This command defines the resolution bandwidth for a SEM range.

In case of high speed measurements, the resolution bandwidth has to be identical for all ranges.

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

<range> 1...30
Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<RBW> Resolution bandwidth.
Refer to the data sheet for available resolution bandwidths.
*RST: 30.0 kHz
Default unit: Hz

Manual operation: See "RBW" on page 211

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:BANDwidth:VIDeo <VBW>

This command defines the video bandwidth for a SEM range.

In case of high speed measurements, the video bandwidth has to be identical for all ranges.

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

<range> 1...30
Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<VBW> Video bandwidth.
Refer to the data sheet for available video bandwidths.
*RST: 10.0 MHz
Default unit: Hz

Manual operation: See "VBW" on page 211

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe:COUNT? <Ranges>

This command queries the number of ranges in the sweep list.

Suffix:	
<sb>	1 2 3 Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement
Return values:	
<Ranges>	Number of ranges in the sweep list.
Usage:	Query only

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:DELEte

This command removes a range from the sweep list.

Note that

- you cannot delete the reference range
- a minimum of three ranges is mandatory.

Suffix:	
<sb>	1 2 3 Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement
<range>	1...30 Selects the measurement range.
Usage:	Event
Manual operation:	See " Delete Range " on page 215

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:FILTer:TYPE <FilterType>

This command selects the filter type for an SEM range.

In case of high speed measurements, the filter has to be identical for all ranges.

The EMI-specific filter types are available if the EMI (R&S FSW-K54) measurement option is installed, even if EMI measurement is not active. For details see [chapter 5.13.3.1, "Resolution Bandwidth and Filter Types"](#), on page 290.

Suffix:	
<sb>	1 2 3 Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement
<range>	1...30 Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<FilterType>	NORMAL Gaussian filters
	CFILter channel filters
	RRC RRC filters
	CISPr PULSe CISPR (6 dB) - requires EMI (R&S FSW-K54) option Return value for query is always <code>PULS</code> .
	MIL MIL Std (6 dB) - requires EMI (R&S FSW-K54) option
	P5 5 Pole filters
	*RST: <code>NORM</code> Refer to the datasheet for available filter bandwidths.

Manual operation: See "[Filter Type](#)" on page 211

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>[:FREQUENCY]:START <Frequency>

This command defines the start frequency of a SEM range.

Make sure to set an appropriate span. If you set a span that is

- smaller than the span the SEM sweep list covers, the R&S FSW will not measure the ranges that are outside the span - results may be invalid.
- greater than the span the SEM sweep list covers, the R&S FSW will adjust the start frequency of the first SEM range and the stop frequency of the last SEM range to the span

For more information see [chapter 5.6.4.1, "Ranges and Range Settings"](#), on page 199.

Suffix:

<sb>	1 2 3 Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement
<range>	1...30 Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<Frequency>	Numeric value. Note that the minimum frequency range of a SEM range is 20 Hz.
	*RST: -12.75 MHz (range 1), -2.515 MHz (range 2), 2.515 MHz (range 3)
	Default unit: Hz

Manual operation: See "[Range Start / Range Stop](#)" on page 210

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>[:FREQUENCY]:STOP <Frequency>

This command defines the stop frequency of a SEM range.

Make sure to set an appropriate span. If you set a span that is

- smaller than the span the SEM sweep list covers, the R&S FSW will not measure the ranges that are outside the span - results may be invalid.
- greater than the span the SEM sweep list covers, the R&S FSW will adjust the start frequency of the first SEM range and the stop frequency of the last SEM range to the span

For more information see [chapter 5.6.4.1, "Ranges and Range Settings"](#), on page 199.

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

<range> 1...30
Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<Frequency> Numeric value.
*RST: -2.52 MHz (range 1), 2.52 MHz (range 2), 250.0 MHz (range 3)
Default unit: Hz

Manual operation: See "[Range Start / Range Stop](#)" on page 210

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:INPut:ATTenuation <Attenuation>

This command defines the input attenuation for a SEM range.

In case of high speed measurements, the input attenuation has to be identical for all ranges.

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

<range> 1...20
Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<Attenuation> Numeric value.
Refer to the data sheet for the attenuation range.
*RST: 10 dB
Default unit: dB

Manual operation: See "[RF Attenuator](#)" on page 212

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:INPut:ATTenuation:AUTO <State>

This command turns automatic selection of the input attenuation for a SEM range on and off.

In case of high speed measurements, the input attenuation has to be identical for all ranges.

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

<range> 1..30
Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF | 0 | 1
*RST: 1

Example: ESP:RANG2:INP:ATT:AUTO OFF
Deactivates the RF attenuation auto mode for range 2.

Manual operation: See "[RF Att. Mode](#)" on page 212

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:INPut:GAIN <Gain>

This command selects the level of preamplification for a SEM range.

In case of high speed measurements, the level of the preamplifier has to be identical for all ranges.

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

<range> 1..30
Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<Gain> 15 dB | 30 dB
The availability of preamplification levels depends on the R&S FSW model.

- R&S FSW8/13: 15dB and 30 dB
- R&S FSW26 or higher: 30 dB

All other values are rounded to the nearest of these two.

*RST: OFF

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:INPut:GAIN:STATe <State>

This command turns the preamplifier for a SEM range on and off.

In case of high speed measurements, the state of the preamplifier has to be identical for all ranges.

Suffix:	
<sb>	1 2 3 Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement
<range>	1..30 Selects the measurement range.
Parameters:	
<State>	ON OFF
*RST:	OFF
Manual operation:	See " Preamp " on page 212

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:INSert <Mode>

This command inserts a new SEM range and updates the range numbers accordingly.

Suffix:	
<sb>	1 2 3 Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement
<range>	1..30 Selects the SEM range.
Parameters:	
<Mode>	AFTer Inserts a range after the selected range.
	BEFore Inserts a range before the selected range.
Manual operation:	See " Insert before/after Range " on page 214

**[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:LIMit<PClass>:ABSolute:START
<Level>**

This command defines an absolute limit for a SEM range.

Unlike manual operation, you can define an absolute limit anytime and regardless of the limit check mode.

Suffix:	
<sb>	1 2 3 Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement
<range>	1..30 Selects the measurement range.
<PClass>	1..4 Power class for which the limit is defined.

Parameters:

<Level> Absolute limit at the start frequency of a SEM range.
 Range: -400 to 400
 *RST: -13
 Default unit: dBm

Example:

SENSE:ESpectrum:RANGE:LIMit:ABSolute:START -10
 For a detailed example see [chapter 11.5.6.11, "Example: SEM Measurement"](#), on page 762.

Manual operation: See "[Abs Limit Start/Stop <n>](#)" on page 213

[SENSE:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGE<range>:LIMit<PClass>:ABSolute:STOP
 <Level>

This command defines an absolute limit for a SEM range.

Unlike manual operation, you can define an absolute limit anytime and regardless of the limit check mode.

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
 Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

<range> 1..30
 Selects the measurement range.

<PClass> 1..4
 Power class for which the limit is defined.

Parameters:

<Level> Absolute limit at the stop frequency of a SEM range.
 Range: -400 to 400
 *RST: -13
 Default unit: dBm

Example:

SENSE:ESpectrum:RANGE:LIMit:ABSolute:STOP -15
 For a detailed example see [chapter 11.5.6.11, "Example: SEM Measurement"](#), on page 762.

Manual operation: See "[Abs Limit Start/Stop <n>](#)" on page 213

[SENSE:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGE<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:START <Limit>

This command defines a relative limit for a SEM range.

Unlike manual operation, you can define a relative limit regardless of the limit check mode.

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
 Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

<range> 1..30
Selects the SEM range.

<PClass> 1..4
Power class for which the limit is defined.

Parameters:

<Level> Relative limit at the start frequency of a SEM range.
Range: -400 to 400
*RST: -50
Default unit: dBc

Example: SENSE:ESPectrum:RANGe:LIMit:REL:STAR -10

Manual operation: See "Rel Limit Start/Stop <n>" on page 213

**[SENSe:]ESPectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:STARt:ABS
<Limit>**

This command defines an absolute limit for the MAX function of the relative limit for a SEM range.

For more information see "Relative limit line functions" on page 202.

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

<range> 1..30
Selects the SEM range.

<PClass> 1..4
Power class for which the limit is defined.

Parameters:

<Level> Absolute limit at the start frequency of a SEM range to be used in addition to the relative limit if the MAX function is enabled (see [SENSe:]ESPectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:STARt:FUNCTion on page 742).
Range: -400 to 400
*RST: -13
Default unit: dBm

Example: SENSE:ESPectrum:RANGe:LIMit:RELative:STARt:ABSolute -10

For a detailed example see [chapter 11.5.6.11, "Example: SEM Measurement"](#), on page 762.

Manual operation: See "Rel Limit Start/Stop <n>" on page 213

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:START:FUNCTION <Function>

This command enables the use of a function when defining the relative limit for a SEM range.

Suffix:

<sb>	1 2 3 Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement
<range>	1..30 Selects the SEM range.
<PClass>	1..4 Power class for which the limit is defined.

Parameters:

<Function> Defines the function to be used to determine the relative limit line start value

MAX

The maximum of the relative *and* the absolute level is used as the limit start value. Use the `[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:START` and `[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:START:ABS` commands to define these values.

OFF

No function is used, the relative limit line is defined by a fixed relative start value. Use the `[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:START` command to define this value.

*RST: OFF

Example: `SENSe:ESpectrum:RANGe:LIMit:RELative:START:FUNCTION MAX`

For a detailed example see [chapter 11.5.6.11, "Example: SEM Measurement"](#), on page 762.

Manual operation: See "[Rel Limit Start/Stop <n>](#)" on page 213

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:STOP <Limit>

This command defines a relative limit for a SEM range.

Unlike manual operation, you can define a relative limit anytime and regardless of the limit check mode.

Suffix:

<sb>	1 2 3 Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement
<range>	1..30 Selects the SEM range.

<PClass> 1..4
Power class for which the limit is defined.

Parameters:

<Level> Relative limit at the stop frequency of a SEM range.
Range: -400 to 400
*RST: -50
Default unit: dBc

Example:

SENSe:ESpectrum:RANge:LIMit:RELative:STOP -15
For a detailed example see [chapter 11.5.6.11, "Example: SEM Measurement"](#), on page 762.

Manual operation: See ["Rel Limit Start/Stop <n>"](#) on page 213

**[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANge<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:STOP:
ABSolute <Limit>**

This command defines an absolute limit for the MAX function of the relative limit for a SEM range.

For more information see ["Relative limit line functions"](#) on page 202.

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

<range> 1..30
Selects the SEM range.

<PClass> 1..4
Power class for which the limit is defined.

Parameters:

<Level> Absolute limit at the stop frequency of a SEM range to be used in addition to the relative limit if the MAX function is enabled (see [\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum<sb>:RANge<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:STOP:FUNCTION](#) on page 744).
Range: -400 to 400
*RST: -13
Default unit: dBm

Example:

SENSe:ESpectrum:RANge:LIMit:RELative:STOP:
ABSolute -15
For a detailed example see [chapter 11.5.6.11, "Example: SEM Measurement"](#), on page 762.

Manual operation: See ["Rel Limit Start/Stop <n>"](#) on page 213

**[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:STOP:
FUNction <Function>**

This command enables the use of a function when defining the relative limit for a SEM range.

Suffix:

<sb>	1 2 3 Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement
<range>	1..30 Selects the SEM range.
<PClass>	1..4 Power class for which the limit is defined.

Parameters:

<Function> Defines the function to be used to determine the relative limit line stop value

MAX

The maximum of the relative *and* the absolute level is used as the limit stop value. Use the `[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:STOP` and `[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:STOP:ABSolute` commands to define these values.

OFF

No function is used, the relative limit line is defined by a fixed relative stop value. Use the `[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:STOP` command to define this value.

*RST: OFF

Example: `SENSe:ESpectrum:RANGe:LIMit:RELative:STOP:
FUNction MAX`
For a detailed example see [chapter 11.5.6.11, "Example: SEM Measurement"](#), on page 762.

Manual operation: See "[Rel Limit Start/Stop <n>](#)" on page 213

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe:LIMit<PClass>:STATe <State>

This command selects the limit check mode for all SEM ranges.

Suffix:

<sb>	1 2 3 Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement
<PClass>	1..4 Power class for which the limit is defined.

Parameters:

<State>

ABSolute | RELative | AND | OR

ABSolute

Checks only the absolute limits defined.

RELative

Checks only the relative limits. Relative limits are defined as relative to the measured power in the reference range.

AND

Combines the absolute and relative limit. The limit check fails when both limits are violated.

OR

Combines the absolute and relative limit. The limit check fails when one of the limits is violated.

*RST: RELative

Manual operation: See "[Limit Check <n>](#)" on page 213**[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:POINTs:MIN[:VALue]** <SweepPoint>

Defines the minimum number of sweep points for the range.

Suffix:

<sb>

1 | 2 | 3

Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

<range>

1..30

Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<SweepPoints>

Minimum number of sweep points per range

Range: 1 to 32001

*RST: 1

Example:

SENSe1:ESpectrum:RANGe3:POINTs:MIN:VALue 400

Manual operation: See "[Minimum Sweep Points](#)" on page 214**[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:MLCalc** <Function>Defines the function used to calculate the limit line for the n-th power class for overlapping ranges in Multi-SEM measurements. For details see "[Limit calculation for individual ranges](#)" on page 206.**Suffix:**

<sb>

1 | 2 | 3

Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

<range>

1..30

Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<Function>	NONE (reference ranges only:) the limit of the reference range is used; Reference ranges always use the function "NONE".
	SUM sum of the two limit lines (calculated for linear powers) is used
	MAX maximum of the two limit lines is used
	*RST: SUM (reference range: NONE)

Manual operation: See "[Multi-Limit Calc <n>](#)" on page 214

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:RLEVel <RefLevel>

This command defines the reference level for a SEM range.

In case of high speed measurements, the reference level has to be identical for all ranges.

Suffix:

<sb>	1 2 3 Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement
<range>	1..30 Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<RefLevel>	Reference level. Refer to the data sheet for the reference level range.
	*RST: 0 dBm

Manual operation: See "[Ref. Level](#)" on page 212

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:SWEep:TIME <SweepTime>

This command defines the sweep time for a SEM range.

In case of high speed measurements, the sweep time has to be identical for all ranges.

Suffix:

<sb>	1 2 3 Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement
<range>	1..30 Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<SweepTime>	Sweep time. The range depends on the ratios of the span to the RBW and the RBW to the VBW. Refer to the data sheet for more information.
-------------	---

Manual operation: See "[Sweep Time](#)" on page 212

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:SWEp:TIME:AUTO <State>

This command turns automatic selection of the sweep time for a SEM range on and off.

In case of high speed measurements, the sweep time has to be identical for all ranges.

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

<range> 1..30
Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF | 0 | 1
*RST: 1

Example: ESP:RANG3:SWE:TIME:AUTO OFF
Deactivates the sweep time auto mode for range 3.

Manual operation: See "[Sweep Time Mode](#)" on page 211

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANGe<range>:TRANsducer <Transducer>

This command selects a transducer factor for a SEM range.

Note that

- the transducer must cover at least the span of the range
- the x-axis has to be linear
- the unit has to be dB

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

<range> 1..30
Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<Transducer> String containing the transducer file name, including the path information.

Manual operation: See "[Transd. Factor](#)" on page 212

11.5.6.5 Configuring the Reference Range

The following commands define the reference range for the SEM sweep list.

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:BWID.....	748
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:FILTer[:RRC]:ALPHA.....	748
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:FILTer[:RRC][:STATe].....	748
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RRANGe?.....	748
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RTYPE.....	749

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:BWID <Bandwidth>

This command defines the channel bandwidth of the reference range.

The bandwidth is available if the power reference is the channel power.

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

Parameters:

<Bandwidth> minimum span ≤ value ≤ span of reference range
*RST: 3.84 MHz

Manual operation: See ["Tx Bandwidth"](#) on page 217

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:FILTer[:RRC]:ALPHA <Alpha>

This command defines the roll-off factor for the RRC filter.

The RRC filter is available if the power reference is the channel power.

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

Parameters:

<Alpha> Range: 0 to 1
*RST: 0.22

Manual operation: See ["Alpha"](#) on page 218

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:FILTer[:RRC][:STATe] <State>

This command turns the RRC filter in the reference range on and off.

The RRC filter is available if the power reference is the channel power.

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF | 0 | 1
*RST: 1

Manual operation: See ["RRC Filter State"](#) on page 217

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RRANge? <RefRange>

This command queries the reference range.

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

Return values:

<RefRange> Number of the current reference range.
 Range: 1 to 30

Usage: Query only

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RTYPE <Type>

This command defines the type of the power reference.

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
 Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

Parameters:

<Type> **PEAK**
 Measures the highest peak within the reference range.

CPOWer
 Measures the channel power within the reference range (integral bandwidth method).

*RST: CPOWer

Manual operation: See "Power Reference Type" on page 217

11.5.6.6 Configuring the Power Classes

The following commands define the power classes for SEM measurements.

CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum<sb>:LIMits.....	749
CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum<sb>:MODE.....	750
CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum<sb>:VALue.....	751
CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum<sb>:PCLass:COUNT.....	751
CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum<sb>:PCLass<class>[:EXCLusive].....	752
CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum<sb>:PCLass<class>:LIMit[:STATe].....	752
CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum<sb>:PCLass<class>:MAXimum.....	753
CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum<sb>:PCLass<class>:MINimum.....	753

CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum<sb>:LIMits <Max1>,<Max2>,<Max3>

This command sets or queries up to 4 power classes in one step. You can only define values for the number of power classes defined by `CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum<sb>:PCLass:COUNT` on page 751.

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
 Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

Setting parameters:

- <Max1>** Defines the value range for power class 1 as -200 to <Max1>.
 Only available for `CALC:LIM:ESP:PCL:COUNT >=2`
 If only 2 power classes are defined, the value range for power class 2 is defined as <Max1> to 200.
 Range: -199 to + 199
- <Max2>** Defines the value range for power class 2 as <Max1> to <Max2>.
 Only available for `CALC:LIM:ESP:PCL:COUNT >=3`
 If only 3 power classes are defined, the value range for power class 3 is defined as <Max2> to 200.
 Range: -199 to + 199, <Max2> must be higher than <Max1>
- <Max3>** Defines the value range for power class 3 as <Max2> to <Max3>.
 The value range for power class 4 is defined as <Max3> to 200.
 Only available for `CALC:LIM:ESP:PCL:COUNT = 4`
 Range: -199 to + 199, <Max3> must be higher than <Max2>

Return values:

- <RangeLimits>** As a result of the query, the range limits including the beginning of the first power class (-200) and the end of the last power class (+200) are indicated.

Example:

```
CALC:LIM:ESP:LIM -50,50,70
Defines the following power classes:
<-200, -50>
<-50, 50>
<50, 70>
<70, 200>
Query:
CALC:LIM:ESP:LIM?
Response:
-200,-50,50,70,200
```

CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum<sb>:MODE <Mode>

Which limit line is to be used for an SEM measurement depends on the power class the input signal power belongs to. This command defines whether the power class is determined automatically or manually.

Suffix:

- <sb>** 1 | 2 | 3
 Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

Parameters:

<Mode>

AUTO

The power class (and thus the limit line) is assigned dynamically according to the currently measured channel power.

MANUAL

One of the specified power classes is selected manually for the entire measurement. The selection is made with the

`CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum<sb>:PCLass<class>[:EXCLusive]` command.

*RST: AUTO

Example:

`CALC:LIM:ESP:MODE AUTO`

Activates automatic selection of the limit line.

CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum<sb>:VALue <Power>

This command activates the manual limit line selection as and specifies the expected power as a value. Depending on the entered value, the associated predefined limit lines is selected.

This command has the same effect as a combination of the `CALC:LIM:ESP:MODE MAN` and the `CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum<sb>:PCLass<class>[:EXCLusive]` commands; however, the power class to be used is not defined directly, but via the expected power. As opposed to `CALC:LIM:ESP:MODE AUTO`, the power class is not re-assigned to the input signal power dynamically, but only once when the command is executed.

Suffix:

<sb>

1 | 2 | 3

Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

Parameters:

<Power>

integer

Range: -200 to 199

*RST: 0

Example:

`CALC:LIM:ESP:VAL 33`

Activates manual selection of the limit line and selects the limit line for P = 33.

CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum<sb>:PCLass:COUNT <NoPowerClasses>

This command sets the number of power classes to be defined. This command must be executed before any new power class values can be defined using `CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum<sb>:PCLass<class>:MAXimum` and `CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum<sb>:PCLass<class>:MINimum`.

Suffix:

<sb>

1 | 2 | 3

Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

Parameters:

<NoPowerClasses> 1 to 4
 *RST: 1

Example:

CALC:LIM:ESP:PCL:COUN 2
 Two power classes can be defined.

Manual operation: See ["Adding or Removing a Power Class"](#) on page 219

CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum<sb>:PCLass<class>[:EXCLusive] <State>

This command selects the power class used by the measurement if [CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum<sb>:MODE](#) is set to manual.

Note that:

- You can only use power classes for which limits are defined.

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
 Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

<class> 1...4
 power class

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example:

CALC:LIM:ESP:PCL1 ON
 Activates the first defined power class.

Manual operation: See ["Used Power Classes"](#) on page 218

CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum<sb>:PCLass<class>:LIMit[:STATe] <State>

This command selects the limit check mode for each power class.

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
 Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

<class> 1...4
 power class

Parameters:

<State>

ABSolute

Evaluates only limit lines with absolute power values

RELative

Evaluates only limit lines with relative power values

AND

Evaluates limit lines with relative and absolute power values. A negative result is returned if both limits fail.

OR

Evaluates limit lines with relative and absolute power values. A negative result is returned if at least one limit failed.

*RST: REL

Example:

CALC:LIM:ESP:PCL:LIM ABS

Manual operation: See "Used Power Classes" on page 218**CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum<sb>:PCLass<class>:MAXimum <Level>**

This command defines the upper limit of a particular power class.

Note:

- The last power class always has an upper limit of 200 dBm.
- The upper limit of a power class must always be the same as the lower limit of the subsequent power class.
- The power class must already exist (see [CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum<sb>:PCLass:COUNT](#) on page 751).

Suffix:

<sb>

1 | 2 | 3

Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

<class>

1...4

power class

Parameters:

<Level>

Range: -199.9 dBm to 200 dBm

Example:

CALC:LIM:ESP:PCL1:MAX -40 dBm

Sets the maximum power value of the first power class to -40 dBm.

Manual operation: See "PMin/PMax" on page 219**CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum<sb>:PCLass<class>:MINimum <Level>**

This command defines the lower limit of a particular power class.

Note:

- The first power class always has a lower limit of -200 dBm.

- The lower limit of a power class must always be the same as the upper limit of the previous power class.
- The power class must already exist (see `CALCulate:LIMit:ESpectrum<sb>:PCLass:COUNT` on page 751).

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

<class> 1...4
power class

Parameters:

<Level> Range: -200 dBm to 199.9 dBm

Example:

`CALC:LIM:ESP:PCL2:MIN -40 dBm`

Sets the minimum power value of the second power class to -40 dBm.

Manual operation: See "PMin/PMax" on page 219

11.5.6.7 Configuring MSR SEM Measurements

The following commands configure MSR SEM measurements. For details see [chapter 5.6.4.4, "Multi-Standard Radio \(MSR\) SEM Measurements"](#), on page 205.

For manual operation see [chapter 5.6.5.5, "MSR Settings"](#), on page 219.

<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:APPLY</code>	754
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:BAND</code>	755
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:BCATegory</code>	755
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:CLAS</code>	756
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:GSM:CARR</code>	757
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:GSM:CPResent</code>	758
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:LTE:CPResent</code>	758
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:MPOWER</code>	759
<code>[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:RFBWidth</code>	759

`[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:APPLY`

This command configures the SEM sweep list according to the MSR settings defined by previous commands.

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

Example:

```
//Select the band category 1
ESP2:MSR:BCAT BC1
//Set the base station class to medium range
ESP2:MSR:CLAS MED
//Set the maximum output power to 10 dBm.
ESP2:MSR:MPOW 10
//Set the frequency range of the base station to > 3 GHz
ESP2:MSR:BAND:HIGH
//Set the base station RF bandwidth to 20 MHz
ESP2:MSR:RFBW 20MHZ
//Calculate limits for MSR SEM
ESP2:MSR:APPL
```

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Apply to SEM](#)" on page 222

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:BAND <Range>

Defines the frequency range of the bands used by the base station.

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

Parameters:

<Range> **LOW**
≤ 3 GHz
HIGH
> 3 GHz
***RST:** LOW

Example:

```
//Select the band category 1
ESP2:MSR:BCAT BC1
//Set the base station class to medium range
ESP2:MSR:CLAS MED
//Set the maximum output power to 10 dBm.
ESP2:MSR:MPOW 10
//Set the frequency range of the base station to > 3 GHz
ESP2:MSR:BAND:HIGH
//Set the base station RF bandwidth to 20 MHz
ESP2:MSR:RFBW 20MHZ
//Calculate limits for MSR SEM
ESP2:MSR:APPL
```

Manual operation: See "[Bands](#)" on page 221

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:BCATegory <Category>

This command defines the band category for MSR measurements, i.e. the combination of available carriers to measure.

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

Parameters:

<Category> 1 | 2 | 3
1
 2 carriers: LTE FDD and W-CDMA
2
 3 carriers: LTE FDD, W-CDMA and GSM/EDGE
3
 2 carriers: LTE TDD and TD-SCDMA
 *RST: 1

Example:

```
//Select the band category 1
ESP2:MSR:BCAT BC1
//Set the base station class to medium range
ESP2:MSR:CLAS MED
//Set the maximum output power to 10 dBm.
ESP2:MSR:MPOW 10
//Set the frequency range of the base station to > 3 GHz
ESP2:MSR:BAND:HIGH
//Set the base station RF bandwidth to 20 MHz
ESP2:MSR:RFBW 20MHZ
//Calculate limits for MSR SEM
ESP2:MSR:APPL
```

Manual operation: See "[Band Category](#)" on page 220

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:CLAS <Class>

Defines the class of the base station according to its sending range.

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

Parameters:

<Class> **WIDE**
Wide Area
MEDium
Medium Range
LOCal
Local Area
 *RST: WIDE

Example:

```
//Select the band category 1
ESP2:MSR:BCAT BC1
//Set the base station class to medium range
ESP2:MSR:CLAS MED
//Set the maximum output power to 10 dBm.
ESP2:MSR:MPOW 10
//Set the frequency range of the base station to > 3 GHz
ESP2:MSR:BAND:HIGH
//Set the base station RF bandwidth to 20 MHz
ESP2:MSR:RFBW 20MHZ
//Calculate limits for MSR SEM
ESP2:MSR:APPL
```

Manual operation: See "[Base Station Class](#)" on page 220

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:GSM:CARR <Power>

Defines the power of the GSM carrier (if available, see [\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:GSM:CARR](#) on page 757).

This command is only available for band category 2 (see [\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:BCATegory](#) on page 755).

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

Parameters:

<Power> numeric value
Range: 0 dBm to 100 dBm
*RST: 39.0 dBm

Example:

```
//Select the band category 2
ESP2:MSR:BCAT BC2
//Set the base station class to medium range
ESP2:MSR:CLAS MED
//Set the maximum output power to 10 dBm.
ESP2:MSR:MPOW 10
//Set the base station RF bandwidth to 20 MHz
ESP2:MSR:RFBW 20MHZ
//GSM/Edge present
ESP2:MSR:GSM:CPR
//Power of the GSM carrier is 20dBm
ESP2:MSR:GSM:CARR 20
//Calculate limits for MSR SEM
ESP2:MSR:APPL
```

Manual operation: See "[Power GSM Carrier](#)" on page 221

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:GSM:CPResent <State>

This command defines whether a GSM/Edge carrier is located at the edge of the specified RF bandwidth. In this case, the specification demands specific limits for the SEM ranges.

This command is only available for band category 2 (see [\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:BCATegory](#) on page 755).

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example:

```
//Select the band category 2
ESP2:MSR:BCAT BC2
//Set the base station class to medium range
ESP2:MSR:CLAS MED
//Set the maximum output power to 10 dBm.
ESP2:MSR:MPOW 10
//Set the base station RF bandwidth to 20 MHz
ESP2:MSR:RFBW 20MHZ
//GSM/Edge present
ESP2:MSR:GSM:CPR
//Power of the GSM carrier is 20dBm
ESP2:MSR:GSM:CARR 20
```

Manual operation: See "[Carrier Adjacent to RF Bandwidth Edge](#)" on page 221

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:LTE:CPResent <State>

This command defines whether an LTE FDD 1.4 MHz or 3 MHz carrier is located at the edge of the specified RF bandwidth. In this case, the specification demands specific limits for the SEM ranges.

This command is only available for band category 2 (see [\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:BCATegory](#) on page 755).

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example:

```
//Select the band category 2
ESP2:MSR:BCAT BC2
//Set the base station class to medium range
ESP2:MSR:CLAS MED
//Set the maximum output power to 10 dBm.
ESP2:MSR:MPOW 10
//Set the base station RF bandwidth to 20 MHz
ESP2:MSR:RFBW 20MHZ
//LTE present
ESP2:MSR:LTE:CPR
//Calculate limits for MSR SEM
ESP2:MSR:APPL
```

Manual operation: See "[Carrier Adjacent to RF Bandwidth Edge](#)" on page 221

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:MPOWER <Power>

Defines the maximum output power of the base station.

This setting is only available for base stations with a medium range base station class (see [\[SENSe:\]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:CLAS](#) on page 756).

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

Parameters:

<Power> Range: 0 dBm to 100 dBm
Increment: 1 dB

Example:

```
//Select the band category 1
ESP2:MSR:BCAT BC1
//Set the base station class to medium range
ESP2:MSR:CLAS MED
//Set the maximum output power to 10 dBm.
ESP2:MSR:MPOW 10
//Set the frequency range of the base station to > 3 GHz
ESP2:MSR:BAND:HIGH
//Set the base station RF bandwidth to 20 MHz
ESP2:MSR:RFBW 20MHZ
```

Manual operation: See "[Base Station Maximum Output Power](#)" on page 221

[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:RFBWidth <Bandwidth>

This command defines the RF bandwidth of the base station for MSR measurements.

Suffix:

<sb> 1 | 2 | 3
Sub block in a Multi-SEM measurement

Parameters:

<Bandwidth> Bandwidth in Hz
 *RST: 10.0 MHz

Example:

```
//Select the band category 1
ESP2:MSR:BCAT BC1
//Set the base station class to medium range
ESP2:MSR:CLAS MED
//Set the maximum output power to 10 dBm.
ESP2:MSR:MPOW 10
//Set the frequency range of the base station to > 3 GHz
ESP2:MSR:BAND:HIGH
//Set the base station RF bandwidth to 20 MHz
ESP2:MSR:RFBW 20MHZ
//Calculate limits for MSR SEM
ESP2:MSR:APPL
```

Manual operation: See "[Base Station RF Bandwidth](#)" on page 221

11.5.6.8 Configuring the List Evaluation

The following commands configure the list evaluation.

Useful commands for SEM measurements described elsewhere

- [MMEMory:STORe:LIST](#) on page 1013

Remote commands exclusive to SEM measurements

CALCulate<n>:ESPectrum:PSEarch PEAKsearch:AUTO	760
CALCulate<n>:ESPectrum:PSEarch PEAKsearch[:IMMEDIATE]	760
CALCulate<n>:ESPectrum:PSEarch PEAKsearch:MARGIN	761
CALCulate<n>:ESPectrum:PSEarch PEAKsearch:PSHOW	761

CALCulate<n>:ESPectrum:PSEarch|PEAKsearch:AUTO <State>

This command turns the list evaluation on and off.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF | 0 | 1
 *RST: 1

Example:

```
CALC:ESP:PSE:AUTO OFF
Deactivates the list evaluation.
```

Manual operation: See "[List Evaluation \(Result Summary\) State](#)" on page 225
 See "[List Evaluation State](#)" on page 247

CALCulate<n>:ESPectrum:PSEarch|PEAKsearch[:IMMEDIATE]

This command initiates a list evaluation.

Usage: Event

CALCulate<n>:ESPectrum:PSEarch|PEAKsearch:MARGin <Threshold>

This command defines the threshold of the list evaluation.

Parameters:

<Margin> Range: -200 to 200
 *RST: 200
 Default unit: dB

Example: CALC:ESP:PSE:MARG 100
 Sets the margin to 100 dB.

Manual operation: See "Margin" on page 225
 See "Margin" on page 247

CALCulate<n>:ESPectrum:PSEarch|PEAKsearch:PSHow

This command turns the peak labels in the diagram on and off.

Peak labels are blue squares.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example: CALC:ESP:PSE:PSH ON
 Marks all peaks with blue squares.

Manual operation: See "Show Peaks" on page 225
 See "Show Peaks" on page 247

11.5.6.9 Performing an SEM Measurement

The following commands are required to perform an SEM measurement:

SENS:SWE:MODE ESP, see [SENSe:]SWEep:MODE on page 731

INITiate[:IMMediate] on page 694, see chapter 11.5.1, "Performing Measurements", on page 692

11.5.6.10 Retrieving Results

The following commands analyze and retrieve measurement results for SEM measurements.

- CALCulate:LIMit<k>:FAIL? on page 987
- CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTion:POWer<sb>:RESult? on page 696
- TRACe<n>[:DATA] on page 922
- TRACe<n>[:DATA]:MEMory? on page 924

- [TRACe<n>\[:DATA\]:X?](#) on page 924

11.5.6.11 Example: SEM Measurement

In this example we will configure and perform an SEM measurement. Note that this example is primarily meant to demonstrate the remote control commands, it does not necessarily reflect a useful measurement task. For most common measurement standards, the R&S FSW performs the measurement optimally with the predefined settings, without further configuration.

```
//----- Preparing the measurement-----
*RST
//Resets the instrument
SWE:MODE ESP
//Activates SEM Measurement

INIT:CONT OFF
//Selects single sweep mode.

//SEM has to be in single sweep mode to be configured and no sweep operation
//may be running!
// If required, a sweep stop can be ensured by INIT:IMM;*WAI

//----- Managing Measurement Configurations-----
ESP:PRES 'WCDMA\3GPP\UL\3GPP_UL.xml'
//Loads the 3GPP configuration stored in the file '3GPP_UL.xml'

//----- Defining the Reference Range-----
ESP:RRAN?
//Queries the current reference range.
ESP:RTYP CPOW
//Selects the channel power as the power reference.
ESP:BWID 4 MHZ
//Defines a channel bandwidth of 4 MHz for the power reference.
ESP:FILT:RRC ON
ESP:FILT:ALPH 0.5
//Uses an RRC filter with a roll-off factor of 0.5 when measuring
//the reference power.

//----- Configuring Power Classes-----
CALC:LIM:ESP:PCL:COUN 3
//Defines 3 power classes.
CALC:LIM:ESP:LIM -100,0
//Defines the value ranges of the three power classes as [dBm]:
//power class 1: -200 to -100
//power class 2: -100 to 0
//power class 3: 0 to 200
CALC:LIM:ESP:PCL1:LIM ABS
//Defines an absolute limit check for class 1.
```

```

CALC:LIM:ESP:PCL2:LIM REL
//Defines a relative limit check for class 2.
CALC:LIM:ESP:MODE MAN
//Defines a manual selection of the power class.
CALC:LIM:ESP:PCL2 ON
//Activates the use of the second power class for the entire measurement.

//----- Configuring a Sweep List-----
ESP:RANG2:INS AFT
//Inserts a range after range 2.
ESP:RANG1:INS BEF
//Inserts a range before range 1.
ESP:RANG:COUNT?
//Returns the number of measurement ranges in the sweep list (currently 11).
ESP:RANG5:DEL

//Deletes the 11th range.
ESP:RANG1:STOP -10000000

//Defines a stop frequency of -9 MHz for range 1.
ESP:RANG2:STAR -9000000
//Defines a start frequency of -10 MHz for range 2.

ESP:HSP OFF
//Switches off Fast SEM mode so the ranges can be configured individually.

ESP:RANG2:BAND:RES 1000000
//Defines a resolution bandwidth of 1 MHz for range 2.

ESP:RANG2:FILT:TYPE RRC
//Selects an RRC filter for range 2.
ESP:RANG2:BAND:VID 5000000
//Defines a video bandwidth of 5 MHz for range 2.
ESP:RANG2:SWE:TIME 1
//Defines a sweep time of 1 second for range 2.
ESP:RANG2:RLEV 0
//Defines a reference level of 0 dBm for range 2.
ESP:RANG2:INP:ATT 10
//Defines an input attenuation of 10 dB for range 2.

// Create a transducer that can be used.
// It has to cover the corresponding frequency range

SENSE1:CORREction:TRANSDUCER:SElect 'Transducer'
SENSE1:CORREction:TRANSDUCER:UNIT 'DB'
SENSE1:CORREction:TRANSDUCER:COMment 'Test Transducer'
// Frequency Span 0 MHz bis 20 Ghz
SENSE1:CORREction:TRANSDUCER:DATA 0e6,5, 20e9,3

```

```

ESP:RANG2:TRAN 'Transducer'
//Includes a transducer called 'transducer' for range 2.

//----- Configuring the limit check-----

ESP:RANG:LIM1:STAT AND
//Checks the absolute and relative limits for all ranges in power class 1 and
//fails if both limits are violated. Since power class 2 is set to be used for
//the entire measurement, values for Limit Check 1 are irrelevant. They are
//defined here to demonstrate the use of the MAX function for relative limits.
ESP:RANG2:LIM1:REL:STAR:FUNC MAX
//Enables the use of maximum function for relative limit start. If the value
//exceeds the larger of the absolute (-13 dBm) and relative (-10 dBc) start
//values, the check fails.
ESP:RANG2:LIM1:REL:STAR -10
ESP:RANG2:LIM1:REL:STAR:ABS -13
ESP:RANG2:LIM1:REL:STOP:FUNC MAX
ESP:RANG2:LIM1:REL:STOP -10
ESP:RANG2:LIM1:REL:STOP:ABS -13

ESP:RANG:LIM2:STAT OR
//Checks the absolute and relative limits for all ranges in power class 2 and
//fails if either limit is violated. Since power class 2 is set to be used for
//the entire measurement, values for Limit Check 1 are irrelevant.
ESP:RANG2:LIM2:ABS:STAR 10
ESP:RANG2:LIM2:ABS:STOP 10
//Defines an absolute limit of 10 dBm for the entire range 2 for power class 2.
ESP:RANG2:LIM2:REL:STAR -20
ESP:RANG2:LIM2:REL:STOP -20
//Defines a relative limit of -20 dBc for the entire range 2 for power class 2.

//----- Configuring List Evaluation-----
CALC:ESP:PSE:AUTO ON
//Activates list evaluation, i.e. the peak is determined for each range
//after each sweep.
CALC:ESP:PSE:MARG 10dB
//Defines a peak threshold of 10 dB.

//----- Managing Measurement Configurations-----

ESP:PRES:STOR 'WCDMA\3GPP\UL\3GPP_UL_User.xml'
//Saves the current configuration in a new file named '3GPP_UL_User'
//in the same directory so the standard is not overwritten.

//----- Performing the measurement-----
INIT:ESP
//One sweep

//----- Checking the Results-----

```

```

CALC:LIM:FAIL?
//Queries the result of the limit check for all ranges.
TRAC:DATA? LIST
//Returns the peak for each range of the SEM measurement as a list.

```

11.5.7 Measuring Spurious Emissions

All remote control commands specific to spurious emissions measurements are described here.

- [Initializing the Measurement](#)..... 765
- [Configuring a Sweep List](#)..... 765
- [Configuring the List Evaluation](#)..... 773
- [Performing a Spurious Measurement](#)..... 775
- [Retrieving and Saving Settings and Results](#)..... 775
- [Programming Example: Spurious Emissions Measurement](#)..... 775

11.5.7.1 Initializing the Measurement

Note that with the R&S FSW, the spurious measurement must be initialized before you can start configuring the sweep list or list evaluation.

[INITiate:SPURious](#)..... 765

INITiate:SPURious

This command initiates a Spurious Emission measurement.

Usage: Event

11.5.7.2 Configuring a Sweep List

The following commands configure the sweep list for spurious emission measurements.



The sweep list cannot be configured using remote commands during an on-going sweep operation.

Useful commands for configuring the sweep described elsewhere:

- [\[SENSe:\]SWEep:MODE](#) on page 731

Remote commands exclusive to spurious measurements:

[\[SENSe:\]LIST:RANGe<range>:BANDwidth\[:RESolution\]](#)..... 766

[\[SENSe:\]LIST:RANGe<range>:BANDwidth:VIDeo](#)..... 766

[\[SENSe:\]LIST:RANGe:BRPeak](#)..... 767

[\[SENSe:\]LIST:RANGe:COUNt?](#)..... 767

[\[SENSe:\]LIST:RANGe<range>:DELete](#)..... 767

[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:DETEctor.....	767
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:FILTer:TYPE.....	768
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>[:FREQuency]:STARt.....	769
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>[:FREQuency]:STOP.....	769
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:INPut:ATTenuation.....	770
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:INPut:ATTenuation:AUTO.....	770
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:INPut:GAIN:STATe.....	770
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:INPut:GAIN[:VALue].....	770
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:LIMit:STARt.....	771
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:LIMit:STATe.....	771
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:LIMit:STOP.....	771
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:POINts[:VALue].....	772
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:RLEVel.....	772
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:SWEep:TIME.....	772
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:SWEep:TIME:AUTO.....	773
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:TRANsducer.....	773

[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:BANDwidth[:RESolution] <RBW>

This command defines the resolution bandwidth for a spurious emission measurement range.

Suffix:

<range> 1..30
Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<RBW> Resolution bandwidth.
Refer to the data sheet for available resolution bandwidths.
Default unit: Hz

Manual operation: See "RBW" on page 244

[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:BANDwidth:VIDeo <VBW>

This command defines the video bandwidth for a spurious emission measurement range.

Suffix:

<range> 1..30
Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<VBW> Video bandwidth.
Refer to the data sheet for available video bandwidths.
Default unit: Hz

Manual operation: See "VBW" on page 244

[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe:BReak <State>

This command controls the sweep.

Parameters:

<State>

ON
The R&S FSW stops after measuring one range.
To continue with the next range, you have to use [INITiate:CONMeas](#).

OFF
The R&S FSW sweeps all ranges in one go.
*RST: OFF

Manual operation: See "[Stop After Sweep](#)" on page 245

[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe:COUnT?

This command queries the number of ranges in the sweep list.

Return values:

<Ranges> Number of ranges in the sweep list.

Usage: Query only

[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:DELeTe

This command removes a range from the sweep list.

Note that

- you cannot delete the reference range
- a minimum of three ranges is mandatory.

Suffix:

<range> 1..30
Selects the measurement range.

Usage: Event

[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:DETector <Detector>

This command selects the detector for a spurious emission measurement range.

Suffix:

<range> 1..30
Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<Detector>

NEGative
minimum peak detector

POSitive
peak detector

SAMPlE
sample detector

RMS
RMS detector

AVERage
average detector

*RST: RMS

Manual operation: See "[Detector](#)" on page 244

[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:FILTer:TYPE <FilterType>

This command selects the filter type for a spurious emission measurement range.

The EMI-specific filter types are available if the EMI (R&S FSW-K54) measurement option is installed, even if EMI measurement is not active. For details see [chapter 5.13.3.1, "Resolution Bandwidth and Filter Types"](#), on page 290.

Suffix:

<range> 1..30
Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<FilterType>

NORMal
Gaussian filters

CFILter
channel filters

RRC
RRC filters

CISPr | PULSe
CISPR (6 dB) - requires EMI (R&S FSW-K54) option
Return value for query is always *PULS*.

MIL
MIL Std (6 dB) - requires EMI (R&S FSW-K54) option

P5
5 Pole filters

*RST: NORM
The available bandwidths of the filters are specified in the data sheet.

Manual operation: See "[Filter Type](#)" on page 243

[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>[:FREQuency]:STARt <Frequency>

This command defines the start frequency of a spurious emission measurement range.

Make sure to set an appropriate span. If you set a span that is

- smaller than the span the sweep list covers, the R&S FSW will not measure the ranges that are outside the span - results may be invalid.
- greater than the span the sweep list covers, the R&S FSW will adjust the start frequency of the first range and the stop frequency of the last range to the span

For more information see [chapter 5.7, "Spurious Emissions Measurement"](#), on page 238.

Suffix:

<range> 1..30
Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<Frequency> Numeric value.
*RST: -12.75 MHz (range 1), -2.515 MHz (range 2), 2.515 MHz (range 3)
Default unit: Hz

Manual operation: See "[Range Start / Range Stop](#)" on page 243

[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>[:FREQuency]:STOP <Frequency>

This command defines the stop frequency of a spurious emission measurement range.

Make sure to set an appropriate span. If you set a span that is

- smaller than the span the sweep list covers, the R&S FSW will not measure the ranges that are outside the span - results may be invalid.
- greater than the span the sweep list covers, the R&S FSW will adjust the start frequency of the first range and the stop frequency of the last range to the span

For more information see [chapter 5.7, "Spurious Emissions Measurement"](#), on page 238 .

Suffix:

<range> 1..30
Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<Frequency> Numeric value.
*RST: -2.52 MHz (range 1), 2.52 MHz (range 2), 250.0 MHz (range 3)
Default unit: Hz

Manual operation: See "[Range Start / Range Stop](#)" on page 243

[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:INPut:ATTenuation <Attenuation>

This command defines the input attenuation for a spurious emission measurement range.

Suffix:

<range> 1..30
Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<Attenuation> Numeric value.
Refer to the data sheet for the attenuation range.
*RST: 10 dB
Default unit: dB

Manual operation: See "[RF Attenuator](#)" on page 245

[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:INPut:ATTenuation:AUTO <State>

This command turns automatic selection of the input attenuation for a spurious emission measurement range on and off.

Suffix:

<range> 1..30
Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF | 0 | 1
*RST: 1

Manual operation: See "[RF Att. Mode](#)" on page 245

[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:INPut:GAIN:STATe <State>

This command turns the preamplifier for a spurious emission measurement range on and off.

The preamplification is defined by [\[SENSe:\]LIST:RANGe<range>:INPut:GAIN\[:VALue\]](#) on page 770.

Suffix:

<range> 1..30
Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Manual operation: See "[Preamp](#)" on page 245

[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:INPut:GAIN[:VALue] <Gain>

This command selects the preamplification level for the range.

The command requires option R&S FSW-B24.

Suffix:

<range> 1..30
Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<Gain> 15 dB | 30 dB
The availability of preamplification levels depends on the R&S FSW model.

- R&S FSW8/13: 15dB and 30 dB
- R&S FSW26 or higher: 30 dB

All other values are rounded to the nearest of these two.

*RST: OFF

[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:LIMit:STARt <Level>

This command defines an absolute limit for a spurious emission measurement range.

Suffix:

<range> 1..30
Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<Level> Absolute limit at the start frequency of a SEM range.
Range: -400 to 400
*RST: 13
Default unit: dBm

Manual operation: See "[Abs Limit Start/Stop](#)" on page 246

[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe:LIMit:STATe

This command turns the limit check for all spurious emission measurement ranges on and off.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Manual operation: See "[Limit Check](#)" on page 246

[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:LIMit:STOP <Level>

This command defines an absolute limit for a spurious emission measurement range.

Suffix:

<range> 1..30
Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<Level> Absolute limit at the stop frequency of a SEM range.
 Range: -400 to 400
 *RST: 13
 Default unit: dBm

Manual operation: See "[Abs Limit Start/Stop](#)" on page 246

[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:POINTs[:VALue] <Points>

This command defines the number of sweep points in a spurious emission measurement range.

Suffix:

<range> 1..30
 Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<Points> For more information on sweep points see [chapter 6.5.1.8, "How Much Data is Measured: Sweep Points and Sweep Count"](#), on page 407.
 *RST: 1001

Manual operation: See "[Sweep Points](#)" on page 245

[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:RLEVel <RefLevel>

This command defines the reference level for a spurious emission measurement range.

Suffix:

<range> 1..30
 Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<RefLevel> Reference level.
 Refer to the data sheet for the reference level range.
 *RST: 0 dBm

Manual operation: See "[Ref. Level](#)" on page 244

[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:SWEep:TIME <SweepTime>

This command defines the sweep time for a spurious emission measurement range.

Suffix:

<range> 1..30
 Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<SweepTime> Sweep time.
The range depends on the ratios of the span to the RBW and the RBW to the VBW. Refer to the data sheet for more information.

Manual operation: See ["Sweep Time"](#) on page 244

[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:SWEep:TIME:AUTO <State>

This command turns automatic selection of the sweep time for a spurious emission measurement range on and off.

Suffix:

<range> 1..30
Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF | 0 | 1
*RST: 1

Manual operation: See ["Sweep Time Mode"](#) on page 244

[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:TRANsdUCer <Transducer>

This command selects a transducer factor for a spurious emission measurement range.

Note that

- the transducer must cover at least the span of the range
- the x-axis has to be linear
- the unit has to be dB

Suffix:

<range> 1..30
Selects the measurement range.

Parameters:

<Transducer> String containing the transducer file name, including the path information.

Manual operation: See ["Transducer"](#) on page 245

11.5.7.3 Configuring the List Evaluation

The following commands configure the list evaluation.

Useful commands for spurious emission measurements described elsewhere

- [MMEMory:STORe:LIST](#) on page 1013

Remote commands exclusive to spurious emission measurements

CALCulate<n>:PSEarch PEAKsearch:AUTO.....	774
CALCulate<n>:PSEarch PEAKsearch:MARGIN.....	774
CALCulate<n>:PSEarch PEAKsearch:PSHOW.....	774
CALCulate<n>:PSEarch PEAKsearch:SUBRanges.....	774

CALCulate<n>:PSEarch|PEAKsearch:AUTO <State>

This command turns the list evaluation on and off.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF | 0 | 1
 *RST: 1

Example: CALC:PSE:AUTO OFF
 Deactivates the list evaluation.

CALCulate<n>:PSEarch|PEAKsearch:MARGIN <Threshold>

This command defines the threshold of the list evaluation.

Parameters:

<Margin> Range: -200 to 200
 *RST: 200
 Default unit: dB

Example: CALC:PSE:MARG 100
 Sets the threshold to 100 dB.

CALCulate<n>:PSEarch|PEAKsearch:PSHOW

This command turns the peak labels in the diagram on and off.

Peak labels are blue squares.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example: CALC:PSE:PSH ON
 Marks all peaks with blue squares.

CALCulate<n>:PSEarch|PEAKsearch:SUBRanges <NumberPeaks>

This command defines the number of peaks included in the peak list.

After this number of peaks has been found, the R&S FSW stops the peak search and continues the search in the next measurement range.

Parameters:

<NumberPeaks> Range: 1 to 50
 *RST: 25

Example: `CALC:PSE:SUBR 10`
Sets 10 peaks per range to be stored in the list.

Manual operation: See "Peaks per Range" on page 248

11.5.7.4 Performing a Spurious Measurement

The following commands are required to perform a Spurious measurement:

`SENS:SWE:MODE LIST`, see `[SENSe:]SWEep:MODE` on page 731

`INITiate[:IMMediate]` on page 694, see chapter 11.5.1, "Performing Measurements", on page 692

11.5.7.5 Retrieving and Saving Settings and Results

The following commands analyze and retrieve measurement results for Spurious measurements.

Useful commands for spurious emission measurements described elsewhere

- `CALCulate:LIMit<k>:FAIL?` on page 987
- `TRACe<n>[:DATA]` on page 922
- `TRACe<n>[:DATA]:MEMory?` on page 924
- `TRACe<n>[:DATA]:X?` on page 924

11.5.7.6 Programming Example: Spurious Emissions Measurement

In the following example, the Spurious Emissions measurement is configured by defining ranges and parameters to create the following sweep list.

Spurious Emissions			
	Range 1	Range 2	Range 3
Range Start	10 MHz	100 MHz	100.0000...
Range Stop	100 MHz	100.0000...	1 GHz
Filter Type	RRC	Normal(3...	Normal(3...
Res BW	24.3 kHz	10 kHz	100 kHz
Video BW	5 MHz	30 kHz	300 kHz
Sweep Time Mode	Manual	Auto	Auto
Sweep Time	1 s	4.01 ms	32.1 ms
Detector	Sample	RMS	RMS
Ref. Level	-20 dBm	0 dBm	0 dBm
RF Att. Mode	Manual	Auto	Auto
RF Attenuator	10 dB	10 dB	10 dB
Preamp	On	Off	Off
Sweep Points	601	4001	32001
Stop After Sweep	Off	Off	Off
Transducer	None	None	None
Limit Check	Absolute	Absolute	Absolute
Abs Limit Start	10 dBm	-13 dBm	-13 dBm
Abs Limit Stop	10 dBm	-13 dBm	-13 dBm

Note that this example is primarily meant to demonstrate the remote control commands, it does not necessarily reflect a useful measurement task.

```
//-----Preparing the measurement-----
*RST
//Resets the instrument

SWE:MODE LIST
//Activates spurious emissions measurement

INIT:CONT OFF
//Selects single sweep mode.

//Spurious measurement has to be in single sweep mode to be configured
//and no sweep operation may be running!

// If required, a sweep stop can be ensured by INIT:IMM;*WAI

//-----Configuring a Sweep List-----

LIST:RANG:COUNT?
//Returns the number of measurement ranges in the sweep list.
LIST:RANG4:DEL
```

```

//Deletes the fourth range.
LIST:RANG1:STAR 10000000
//Defines a start frequency of 10 MHz for range 1.
LIST:RANG1:STOP 100000000
//Defines a stop frequency of 100 MHz for range 1.
LIST:RANG1:BAND 500000
//Defines a resolution bandwidth of 500 kHz in range 1.
LIST:RANG1:BAND:VID 5000000
//Defines a video bandwidth of 5 MHz for range 1.
LIST:RANG1:INP:ATT:AUTO OFF
//Turns automatic selection of the input attenuation in range 1 off.

LIST:RANG1:INP:ATT 10
//Defines a input attenuation of 10 dBm for range 1.

LIST:RANG1:FILT:TYPE CFILter
//Selects an Channel filter for range 1.
LIST:RANG1:DET SAMP
//Selects a sample detector for range 1.
LIST:RANG1:POIN 601
//Defines 601 sweep points for range 1.
LIST:RANG1:RLEV -20
//Defines a reference level of -20 dBm for range 1.
LIST:RANG1:SWE:TIME 5
//Defines a manual sweep time of 5 second for range 1.

// Create a transducer that can be used.
// It has to cover the corresponding frequency range
//
SENSE1:CORRection:TRANsdUcer:SElect 'Test'
SENSE1:CORRection:TRANsdUcer:UNIT 'DB'
SENSE1:CORRection:TRANsdUcer:COMMeNt 'Test Transducer'
// Frequency Span 0 MHz to 20 Ghz
SENSE1:CORRection:TRANsdUcer:DATA 0e6,5, 20e9,3

SENS:LIST:RANG1:TRAN 'Test'
//Includes a transducer called 'Test' for range 1.

LIST:RANG1:LIM:STAR 10
LIST:RANG1:LIM:STOP 10
//Defines an absolute limit of 10 dBm at the start and stop frequencies of range 1.
LIST:RANG:LIM:STAT ON
//Turns the limit check for all ranges on.

//-----Configuring the List Evaluation-----
CALC:PSE:MARG 100
//Sets the threshold to 100 dB.
CALC:PSE:PSH ON
//Marks all peaks in the diagram with blue squares.

```

```

CALC:PSE:SUBR 10
//Sets 10 peaks per range to be stored in the list.

//-----Performing the Measurement-----

INIT:SPUR; *WAI
//Performs a spurious emission measurement and waits until the sweep has finished.

//-----Retrieving Results-----
CALC:LIM1:FAIL?
//Queries the result of the check for limit line 1.
TRAC? SPUR
//Queries the peak list of the spurious emission measurement.

```

11.5.8 Analyzing Statistics (APD, CCDF)

All remote control commands specific to statistical measurements are described here.

- [Activating Statistical Measurements](#)..... 778
- [Configuring Statistical Measurements](#)..... 779
- [Using Gate Ranges for Statistical Measurements](#)..... 780
- [Scaling the Diagram](#)..... 782
- [Performing a Statistical Measurement](#)..... 784
- [Retrieving Results](#)..... 784
- [Programming Example: Measuring Statistics](#)..... 786

11.5.8.1 Activating Statistical Measurements

The following commands activate statistical measurements.

```

CALCulate<n>:STATistics:APD[:STATe]..... 778
CALCulate<n>:STATistics:CCDF[:STATe]..... 778

```

CALCulate<n>:STATistics:APD[:STATe] <State>

This command turns the APD measurement on and off.

Parameters:

```

<State>          ON | OFF
                 *RST:    OFF

```

Example:

```

CALC:STAT:APD ON
Switches on the APD measurement.

```

Manual operation: See "[APD](#)" on page 113

CALCulate<n>:STATistics:CCDF[:STATe] <State>

This command turns the CCDF on and off.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example:

CALC:STAT:CCDF ON
 Switches on the CCDF measurement.

Manual operation: See "CCDF" on page 114

11.5.8.2 Configuring Statistical Measurements

The following commands configure the measurement.

Useful commands for configuring statistical measurements described elsewhere:

- [SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution] on page 836

Remote commands exclusive to statistical measurements:

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:Y:PERCent..... 779
 CALCulate<n>:STATistics:NSAMples..... 779

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:Y:PERCent <Probability>

This command sets a marker to a particular probability value. You can query the corresponding level with `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X`.

Using the command turns delta markers into normal markers.

This command is available for CCDF measurements.

Parameters:

<Probability> Range: 0 % to 100 %

Example:

CALC1:MARK:Y:PERC 95PCT
 Positions marker 1 to a probability of 95 %.

Manual operation: See "Percent Marker (CCDF only)" on page 256

CALCulate<n>:STATistics:NSAMples <Samples>

This command defines the number of samples included in the analysis of statistical measurement functions.

Parameters:

<Samples> Range: Min: 100, Max: depends on the RBW filter
 *RST: 100000

Example:

CALC:STAT:NSAM 500
 Sets the number of measurement points to be acquired to 500.

Manual operation: See "Number of Samples" on page 257

11.5.8.3 Using Gate Ranges for Statistical Measurements

The following commands control gated statistical measurements.

[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:TRACe<k>:COMMENT.....	780
[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:TRACe:PERiod.....	780
[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:TRACe<k>:START<range>.....	780
[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:TRACe<k>[:STATe<range>].....	781
[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:TRACe<k>:STOP<range>.....	781

[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:TRACe<k>:COMMENT <Comment>

This command defines a comment for the gate of a particular trace.

Parameters:

<Comment> String containing the comment.

Example:

```
SWE:EGAT:TRAC1:COMM 'MyComment'
```

Defines a comment for the gate in trace 1.

Manual operation: See "[Comment](#)" on page 258

[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:TRACe:PERiod <Length>

This command defines the length of the gate for all traces.

The gate length applies to all traces.

Parameters:

<Length> Range: 100 ns to 1000 s
 *RST: 2 ms

Example:

```
SWE:EGAT:TRAC1:PER 5ms
```

Defines the period for gated triggering to 5 ms.

Manual operation: See "[Period](#)" on page 258

[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:TRACe<k>:START<range> <Time>

This command defines the start time for a gate range.

Suffix:

<range> 1...3
 gate range

Parameters:

<Time>

The value range depends on the gate period you have set for the selected trace with `[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:TRACe:PERiod`. The following rules apply:

- the start time may not be higher than the length of the gate
- the start time may not be lower than the stop time of the gate range of a lower order

The reset values depend on the gate range.

- for gate range 1, the start time is 0 ms
- for gate range 3, the start time is 2 ms
- for gate range 5, the start time is 4 ms

Example:

```
SWE:EGAT:TRAC1:STAR1 3ms
```

Sets the Starting point for range 1 on trace 1 at 3 ms.

Manual operation: See "[Range <x> Start/Stop](#)" on page 258

[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:TRACe<k>[:STATe<range>] <State>

This command includes or excludes a gate range for a particular trace.

Suffix:

<range> 1...3
 gate range

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example:

```
SWE:EGAT:TRAC1:STAT1 ON
```

Activates gate range 1 for trace 1.

Manual operation: See "[Gated Trigger](#)" on page 257
See "[Range <x> Use](#)" on page 258

[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:TRACe<k>:STOP<range> <Time>

This command defines the stop time for a gate range.

Suffix:

<range> 1...3
 gate range

Parameters:

<Time>

The value range depends on the gate period you have set for the selected trace with `[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:TRACe:PERiod`. The following rules apply:

- the stop time may not be higher than the length of the gate
- the stop time may not be lower than the start time

The reset values depend on the gate range.

- for gate range 1, the stop time is 1 ms
- for gate range 3, the stop time is 3 ms
- for gate range 5, the stop time is 5 ms

Example:

```
SWE:EGAT:TRAC1:STOP1 5ms
```

Sets the stopping point for range 1 on trace 1 at 5 ms.

Manual operation: See "[Range <x> Start/Stop](#)" on page 258

11.5.8.4 Scaling the Diagram

The following commands set up the diagram for statistical measurements.

<code>CALCulate<n>:STATistics:PRESet</code>	782
<code>CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:AUTO ONCE</code>	783
<code>CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:X:RANGE</code>	783
<code>CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:X:RLEVEL</code>	783
<code>CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:Y:LOWer</code>	784
<code>CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:Y:UNIT</code>	784
<code>CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:Y:UPPER</code>	784

CALCulate<n>:STATistics:PRESet

This command resets the scale of the diagram (x- and y-axis).

- Reference level (x-axis)
0.0 dBm
- Display range (x-axis) for APD measurements
100 dB
- Display range (x-axis) for CCDF measurements
20 dB
- Upper limit of the y-axis
1.0
- Lower limit of the y-axis
1E-6

Example:

```
CALC:STAT:PRES
```

Resets the scaling for statistical functions

Usage:

Event

Manual operation: See "[Default Settings](#)" on page 260

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 "[Adjust Settings](#)" on page 257

CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:X:RANGe <Range>

This command defines the display range of the x-axis for statistical measurements.

The effects are identical to `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]`.

Parameters:

<Range> Range: 1 dB to 200 dB
 *RST: 100 dB

Example: `CALC:STAT:SCAL:X:RANG 20dB`

Manual operation: See "[Range](#)" on page 260

CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:X:RLEVel <RefLevel>

This command sets the reference level for statistical measurements. The effects are identical to `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:RLEVel`.

Note that in case of statistical measurements the reference level applies to the x-axis.

Parameters:

<RefLevel> The unit is variable.
 If a reference level offset is included, the range is adjusted by that offset.

Range: -130 dBm to 30 dBm
*RST: 0 dBm

Example: `CALC:STAT:SCAL:X:RLEV -60dBm`

Manual operation: See "[Ref Level](#)" on page 260

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 "Y-Max / Y-Min" on page 260

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-Unit" on page 260

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 "Y-Max / Y-Min" on page 260

11.5.8.5 Performing a Statistical Measurement

The following commands are required to perform a statistical measurement:

`INITiate[:IMMediate]` on page 694, see [chapter 11.5.1, "Performing Measurements"](#), on page 692

11.5.8.6 Retrieving Results

The following commands are required to retrieve the measurement results.

Useful commands for retrieving results described elsewhere:

- `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X` on page 932

Remote commands exclusive to statistical results

<code>CALCulate<n>:STATistics:CCDF:X<t>?</code>	785
<code>CALCulate:STATistics:RESult<t>?</code>	785

CALCulate<n>:STATistics:CCDF:X<t>? <Probability>

This command queries the results of the CCDF.

Query parameters:

<Probability>	P0_01 Level value for 0.01 % probability
	P0_1 Level value for 0.1 % probability
	P1 P1: Level value for 1 % probability
	P10 Level value for 10 % probability

Example: `CALC:STAT:CCDF:X1? P10`
Returns the level values that are over 10 % above the mean value.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "CCDF" on page 114

CALCulate:STATistics:RESult<t>? <ResultType>

This command queries the results of a CCDF or ADP measurement for a specific trace.

Parameters:

<ResultType>	MEAN Average (=RMS) power in dBm measured during the measurement time.
	PEAK Peak power in dBm measured during the measurement time.
	CFACTOR Determined crest factor (= ratio of peak power to average power) in dB.
	ALL Results of all three measurements mentioned before, separated by commas: <mean power>,<peak power>,<crest factor>

Example: `CALC:STAT:RES2? ALL`
Reads out the three measurement results of trace 2. Example of answer string: 5.56,19.25,13.69 i.e. mean power: 5.56 dBm, peak power 19.25 dBm, crest factor 13.69 dB

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "APD" on page 113
See "CCDF" on page 114

11.5.8.7 Programming Example: Measuring Statistics

This example demonstrates how to determine statistical values for a measurement in a remote environment using the gated statistics example described in [chapter 5.8.4](#), "APD and CCDF Basics - Gated Triggering", on page 254.

Gate Ranges	
Trace 1	
Comment	GSM - useful part
Period	4.615 ms
Range 1 Use	On
Range 1 Start	15 μ s
Range 1 Stop	557.8 μ s
Range 2 Use	Off
Range 2 Start	2 ms
Range 2 Stop	3 ms
Range 3 Use	Off
Range 3 Start	4 ms

```
//-----Configuring the measurement -----
*RST
//Reset the instrument
TRIG:SOUR EXT
//Defines the use of an external trigger.
TRIG:HOLD 25us
//Defines a trigger offset of 25  $\mu$ s.
CALC:STAT:APD ON
//Activates APD measurement.
CALC:STAT:NSAM 1000
//Sets the number of samples to be included in the statistical evaluation to 1000.

//-----Defining Gate ranges -----

SWE:EGAT:TRAC1:COMM 'GSM - useful part'
//Defines a comment for the gate
SWE:EGAT:TRAC1:PER 4.61536ms
//Sets the gate period to 4.61536ms.
SWE:EGAT:TRAC1:STAR1 15us
//Sets the start of range 1 to 15  $\mu$ s.
SWE:EGAT:TRAC1:STOP1 557.8us
//Sets the end of range 1 to 15  $\mu$ s (start time) + 542.77  $\mu$ s (useful part) = 557.8  $\mu$ s.
SWE:EGAT:TRAC1:STAT1 ON
```

```

//Activates the use of range 1.

//-----Performing the Measurement-----
INIT:CONT OFF
//Selects single sweep mode.
INIT;*WAI
//Initiates a new measurement and waits until the sweep has finished.

//-----Retrieving Results-----
CALC:STAT:RES1? MEAN
//Returns the mean average power for the useful part of the GSM signal.

//----- Determining the CCDF values-----

CALC:STAT:CCDF ON
//Activates CCDF measurement.
CALC:MARK2:Y:PERC 95PCT
//Sets marker 2 to the 95% probability value.
INIT;*WAI
//Initiates a new measurement and waits until the sweep has finished.
CALC:STAT:CCDF:X? P1
//Returns the level value for 10% probability for the CCDF.
CALC:MARK2:X?
//Returns the level for a probability of 95%.

//----- Scaling the diagram -----
CALC:STAT:SCAL:X:RLEV -70dBm
//Sets the reference level to -70 dBm (x-axis!)
CALC:STAT:SCAL:X:RANG 20dB
//Defines a power level range of 20 dB for the x-axis
CALC:STAT:SCAL:Y:LOW 0.0001
//Sets the minimum of the y-axis to 0.01% probability
CALC:STAT:SCAL:Y:UPP 1.0
//Sets the maximum of the y-axis to 100% probability
CALC:STAT:SCAL:Y:UNIT PCT
//Displays percentage values on y-axis scale

```

11.5.9 Measuring the Time Domain Power

All remote control commands specific to time domain power measurements are described here.

- [Configuring the Measurement](#).....788
- [Performing a Time Domain Power Measurement](#).....790
- [Retrieving Measurement Results](#).....790
- [Programming Example: Time Domain Power](#).....794

11.5.9.1 Configuring the Measurement

The following remote commands measure the time domain power.

Useful commands for time domain power measurements described elsewhere

- `CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits:LEFT`
- `CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits:RIGHT`
- `CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits[:STATe]`

Remote commands exclusive to time domain power measurements

<code>CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:AOff</code>	788
<code>CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:AVERage</code>	788
<code>CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:PHOLd</code>	789
<code>CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary[:STATe]</code>	789
<code>CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:MEAN[:STATe]</code>	789
<code>CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:PPEak[:STATe]</code>	790
<code>CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:RMS[:STATe]</code>	790
<code>CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:SDEVIation[:STATe]</code>	790

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:AOff

This command turns all time domain power evaluation modes off.

Usage: Event

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:AVERage <State>

This command switches on or off averaging for the active power measurement in zero span in the window specified by the suffix <n>. If activated, a time domain value is calculated from the trace after each sweep; in the end, all values are averaged to calculate the final result.

The number of results required for the calculation of average is defined with `[SENSe:]AVERage:COUNT`.

Averaging is reset by switching it off and on again.

Synchronization to the end of averaging is only possible in single sweep mode.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example:

```
INIT:CONT OFF
Switches to single sweep mode.
CALC:MARK:FUNC:SUMM:AVER ON
Switches on the calculation of average.
AVER:COUN 200
Sets the measurement counter to 200.
INIT;*WAI
Starts a sweep and waits for the end.
```

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNctioN:SUMMery:PHOLd <State>

This command switches on or off the peak-hold function for the active power measurement in zero span in the window specified by the suffix <n>. If activated, the peak for each sweep is compared to the previously stored peak; the maximum of the two is stored as the current peak.

The peak-hold function is reset by switching it off and on again.

Parameters:

```
<State>          ON | OFF
*RST:            OFF
```

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNctioN:SUMMery[:STATe] <State>

This command turns time domain power measurements on and off. This measurement is only available in zero span.

When you turn the measurement on, the R&S FSW activates a marker and positions it on the peak power level in the marker search range.

Parameters:

```
<State>          ON | OFF
*RST:            OFF
```

Manual operation: See "[Time Domain Power](#)" on page 114

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNctioN:SUMMery:MEAN[:STATe] <State>

This command turns the evaluation to determine the mean time domain power on and off.

The R&S FSW performs the measurement on the trace marker 1 is positioned on.

Parameters:

```
<State>          ON | OFF
*RST:            OFF
```

Manual operation: See "[Results](#)" on page 267

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:PPEak[:STATe] <State>

This command turns the evaluation to determine the positive peak time domain power on and off.

The R&S FSW performs the measurement on the trace marker 1 is positioned on.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Manual operation: See ["Results"](#) on page 267

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:RMS[:STATe] <State>

This command turns the evaluation to determine the RMS time domain power on and off.

The R&S FSW performs the measurement on the trace marker 1 is positioned on.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Manual operation: See ["Results"](#) on page 267

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:SDEVIation[:STATe] <State>

This command turns the evaluation to determine the standard deviation of the time domain power on and off.

The R&S FSW performs the measurement on the trace marker 1 is positioned on.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

11.5.9.2 Performing a Time Domain Power Measurement

The following commands are required to perform a Time Domain Power measurement:

[INITiate\[:IMMediate\]](#) on page 694, see [chapter 11.5.1, "Performing Measurements"](#), on page 692

11.5.9.3 Retrieving Measurement Results

The following commands query the results for time domain measurements.

Measuring the Mean Power

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:SUMMary:MEAN:AVERage:RESult?	791
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:SUMMary:MEAN:PHOLd:RESult?	791
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:SUMMary:MEAN:RESult?	791

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:SUMMary:MEAN:AVERage:RESult?

This command queries the average mean time domain power. The query is only possible if averaging has been activated previously using [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:SUMMary:AVERage](#) on page 788.

To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete measurement with synchronization to the end of the measurement before reading out the result. This is only possible for single sweeps. See also [INITiate:CONTinuous](#) on page 694.

Return values:

<MeanPower> Mean power of the signal during the measurement time.

Usage: Query only

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:SUMMary:MEAN:PHOLd:RESult?

This command queries the maximum mean time domain power. The query is only possible if the peak hold function has been activated previously using [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:SUMMary:PHOLd](#).

To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete measurement with synchronization to the end of the measurement before reading out the result. This is only possible for single sweeps. See also [INITiate:CONTinuous](#) on page 694.

Return values:

<MeanPower> Mean power of the signal during the measurement time.

Usage: Query only

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:SUMMary:MEAN:RESult?

This command queries the mean time domain power.

To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete measurement with synchronization to the end of the measurement before reading out the result. This is only possible for single sweeps. See also [INITiate:CONTinuous](#) on page 694.

Return values:

<MeanPower> Mean power of the signal during the measurement time.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "[Results](#)" on page 267

Measuring the Peak Power

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:SUMMARY:PPEak:AVERage:RESult?

This command queries the average positive peak time domain power. The query is only possible if averaging has been activated previously using [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:SUMMARY:AVERage](#) on page 788.

To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete measurement with synchronization to the end of the measurement before reading out the result. This is only possible for single sweeps. See also [INITiate:CONTinuous](#) on page 694.

Parameters:

<PeakPower> Peak power of the signal during the measurement time.

Usage: Query only

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:SUMMARY:PPEak:PHOLd:RESult?

This command queries the maximum positive peak time domain power. The query is only possible if the peak hold function has been activated previously using [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:SUMMARY:PHOLd](#).

To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete measurement with synchronization to the end of the measurement before reading out the result. This is only possible for single sweeps. See also [INITiate:CONTinuous](#) on page 694.

Parameters:

<PeakPower> Peak power of the signal during the measurement time.

Usage: Query only

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:SUMMARY:PPEak:RESult?

This command queries the positive peak time domain power.

To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete measurement with synchronization to the end of the measurement before reading out the result. This is only possible for single sweeps. See also [INITiate:CONTinuous](#) on page 694.

Parameters:

<PeakPower> Peak power of the signal during the measurement time.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See ["Results"](#) on page 267

Measuring the RMS Power

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:SUMMARY:RMS:AVERage:RESult?

This command queries the average RMS of the time domain power. The query is only possible if averaging has been activated previously using [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:SUMMARY:AVERage](#) on page 788.

To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete measurement with synchronization to the end of the measurement before reading out the result. This is only possible for single sweeps. See also [INITiate:CONTinuous](#) on page 694.

Return values:

<RMSPower> RMS power of the signal during the measurement time.

Usage: Query only

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:RMS:PHOLd:RESult?

This command queries the maximum RMS of the time domain power. The query is only possible if the peak hold function has been activated previously using [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:PHOLd](#).

To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete measurement with synchronization to the end of the measurement before reading out the result. This is only possible for single sweeps. See also [INITiate:CONTinuous](#) on page 694.

Return values:

<RMSPower> RMS power of the signal during the measurement time.

Usage: Query only

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:RMS:RESult?

This command queries the RMS of the time domain power.

To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete measurement with synchronization to the end of the measurement before reading out the result. This is only possible for single sweeps. See also [INITiate:CONTinuous](#) on page 694.

Return values:

<RMSPower> RMS power of the signal during the measurement time.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See ["Results"](#) on page 267

Measuring the Standard Deviation**CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:SDEViation:AVERage:RESult?**

This command queries the average standard deviation of the time domain power. The query is only possible if averaging has been activated previously using [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:AVERage](#) on page 788.

To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete measurement with synchronization to the end of the measurement before reading out the result. This is only possible for single sweeps. See also [INITiate:CONTinuous](#) on page 694.

Return values:

<StandardDeviation> Standard deviation of the signal during the measurement time.

Usage: Query only

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:SDEVIation:PHOLd:RESult?

This command queries the maximum standard deviation of the time domain power. The query is only possible if the peak hold function has been activated previously using `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:PHOLd`.

To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete measurement with synchronization to the end of the measurement before reading out the result. This is only possible for single sweeps. See also `INITiate:CONTinuous` on page 694.

Return values:

<StandardDeviation> Standard deviation of the signal during the measurement time.

Usage: Query only

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:SDEVIation:RESult?

This command queries the standard deviation of the time domain power.

To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete measurement with synchronization to the end of the measurement before reading out the result. This is only possible for single sweeps. See also `INITiate:CONTinuous` on page 694.

Return values:

<StandardDeviation> Standard deviation of the signal during the measurement time.

Usage: Query only

11.5.9.4 Programming Example: Time Domain Power

This programming example demonstrates the measurement example described in [chapter 5.9.6, "Measurement Example"](#), on page 268 in a remote environment.

```
//-----Configuring the Measurement-----
*RST
//Resets the instrument

INIT:CONT OFF
//Turns on single sweep mode.

FREQ:CEN 1.8GHz
//Sets the center frequency to 1.8 GHz.

BAND:RES 100kHz
//Sets the bandwidth to 100 kHz.

SWE:TIME 10ms
//Sets the sweep time to 640 μs.

FREQ:SPAN 0
```

```

//Sets the instrument to zero span.

CALC:MARK:FUNC:SUMM:STAT ON
//Turns on time domain power measurements.

CALC:MARK:FUNC:SUMM:MEAN ON
CALC:MARK:FUNC:SUMM:PPE ON
CALC:MARK:FUNC:SUMM:RMS ON
//Turns the evaluation of the mean, peak and RMS time domain power.

CALC:MARK:X:SLIM ON
//Activates limit lines for evaluation.

CALC:MARK:X:SLIM:LEFT 1ms
//Sets the left limit line to 326 µs.

CALC:MARK:X:SLIM:RIGH 6ms
//Sets the right limit line to 538 µs.

//-----Performing the Measurement-----

INIT;*WAI
//Initiates the measurement and waits until the measurement is finished.

//-----Retrieving the Results-----
CALC:MARK:FUNC:SUMM:MEAN:RES?
CALC:MARK:FUNC:SUMM:PPE:RES?
CALC:MARK:FUNC:SUMM:RMS:RES?
//Queries the mean, peak and RMS time domain power.

```

11.5.10 Measuring the Harmonic Distortion

All remote control commands specific to harmonic distortion measurements are described here.

- [Activating the Measurement](#).....795
- [Configuring the Measurement](#).....796
- [Performing the Measurement](#).....797
- [Retrieving Results](#).....797
- [Example: Measuring the Harmonic Distortion](#).....798

11.5.10.1 Activating the Measurement

The following command activates harmonic distortion measurement.

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:HARMonics\[:STATe\]](#)..... 796

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:HARMonics[:STATe] <State>

This command turns the harmonic distortion measurement on and off.

Note the following:

- If you perform the measurement in the frequency domain, the search range for the frequency of the first harmonic, whose power is determined, is defined by the last span.
- If you perform the measurement in the time domain, the current center frequency is used as the frequency of the first harmonic. Thus, the frequency search is bypassed. The first harmonic frequency is set by a specific center frequency in zero span before the harmonic measurement is started.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example:

CALC:MARK:FUNC:HARM ON
 Activates the harmonic distortion measurement.

Manual operation: See "[Harmonic Distortion](#)" on page 114

11.5.10.2 Configuring the Measurement

The following commands control the harmonic distortion measurement.

Useful commands for harmonic distortion measurements described elsewhere

- [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:CENTer](#) on page 830
- [\[SENSe:\]SWEep:TIME:AUTO](#) on page 842

Remote commands exclusive to harmonic distortion measurements

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:HARMonics:BANDwidth:AUTO	796
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:HARMonics:NHARmonics	797
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:HARMonics:PRESet	797

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:HARMonics:BANDwidth:AUTO <State>

This command selects the resolution bandwidth of the harmonic in respect to the bandwidth of the first harmonic.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF | 0 | 1
 OFF | 0
 identical
 ON | 1
 a multiple
 *RST: 1

Manual operation: See "[Harmonic RBW Auto](#)" on page 274

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:HARMonics:NHARmonics <NoHarmonics>

This command selects the number of harmonics that the R&S FSW looks for.

Parameters:

<NoHarmonics> Range: 1 to 26
 *RST: 10

Manual operation: See ["No. of Harmonics"](#) on page 274

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:HARMonics:PRESet

This command initiates a measurement to determine the ideal configuration for the harmonic distortion measurement.

The method depends on the span.

- Frequency domain (span > 0)
 Frequency and level of the first harmonic are determined and used for the measurement list.
- Time domain (span = 0)
 The level of the first harmonic is determined. The frequency remains unchanged.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See ["Adjust Settings"](#) on page 275

11.5.10.3 Performing the Measurement

The following commands are required to perform a harmonic distortion measurement:

[INITiate\[:IMMediate\]](#) on page 694, see [chapter 11.5.1, "Performing Measurements"](#), on page 692

11.5.10.4 Retrieving Results

The following commands retrieve the results of the harmonic distortion measurement.

[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:HARMonics:DISTortion?](#)..... 797
[CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:HARMonics:LIST?](#)..... 798

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:HARMonics:DISTortion? TOTal

This command queries the total harmonic distortion of the signal.

To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete measurement with synchronization to the end of the measurement before reading out the result. This is only possible for single sweeps. See also [INITiate:CONTinuous](#) on page 694.

Return values:

<Result> <Distortion_%>,<Distortion_dB>
 Pair of values, one showing the THD in %, one in dB.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "[Harmonic Distortion](#)" on page 114

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:HARMonics:LIST?

This command queries the position of the harmonics.

To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete measurement with synchronization to the end of the measurement before reading out the result. This is only possible for single sweeps. See also [INITiate:CONTinuous](#) on page 694.

Return values:

<Harmonics> Returns one value for every harmonic.
 The first value is the absolute power of the first harmonic. The unit is variable.
 The other values are power levels relative to the first harmonic. The unit for these is dB.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "[Harmonic Distortion](#)" on page 114

11.5.10.5 Example: Measuring the Harmonic Distortion

```
//-----Configuring the Measurement-----
*RST
//Resets the instrument.

INIT:CONT OFF
//Turns on single sweep mode.

CALC:MARK:FUNC:HARM ON
//Turns on the harmonic distortion measurement.
CALC:MARK:FUNC:HARM:NHAR 3
//Defines three harmonics to be found.

CALC:MARK:FUNC:HARM:BAND:AUTO OFF
//Turns off automatic bandwidth selection.
CALC:MARK:FUNC:HARM:PRES
//Determines the ideal configuration.

//-----Performing the Measurement-----

INIT;*WAI
//Initiates the measurement and finishes the sweep.

//-----Retrieving the Results-----
CALC:MARK:FUNC:HARM:LIST?
//Queries the position of the harmonics.
```

```
CALC:MARK:FUNC:HARM:DIST? TOT
//Queries the total harmonic distortion.
```

11.5.11 Measuring the Third Order Intercept Point

- [Determining the TOI](#).....799
- [Programming Example: Measuring the TOI](#).....800

11.5.11.1 Determining the TOI

All remote control commands specific to TOI measurements are described here.

Useful commands for TOI measurements described elsewhere

- [CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:X](#) on page 931
- [CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:X:RELative?](#) on page 942
- [CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:Y?](#) on page 943
- [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X](#) on page 932
- [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:Y?](#) on page 943

Remote commands exclusive to TOI measurements

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:TOI[:STATe]	799
CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTION:TOI:SEARChsignal ONCE	800
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:TOI:RESult?	800

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:TOI[:STATe] <State>

This command initiates a measurement to determine the third intercept point.

A two-tone signal with equal carrier levels is expected at the RF input of the instrument. Marker 1 and marker 2 (both normal markers) are set to the maximum of the two signals. Delta marker 3 and delta marker 4 are positioned to the intermodulation products. The delta markers can be modified separately afterwards with the [CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:X](#) command.

The third-order intercept is calculated from the level spacing between the normal markers and the delta markers.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example:

```
CALC:MARK:FUNC:TOI ON
Switches on the measurement of the third-order intercept.
```

Manual operation: See "TOI" on page 114

CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCtion:TOI:SEARChsignal ONCE

This command initiates a search for signals in the current trace to determine the third intercept point.

Parameters:

ONCE

Example:

```
CALC:MARK:FUNC:TOI:SEAR ONCE
```

Executes the search for 2 signals and their intermodulation product at the currently available trace.

Usage:

Event

Manual operation: See ["Search Signals"](#) on page 282

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:TOI:RESult?

This command queries the results for the third order intercept point measurement.

To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete measurement with synchronization to the end of the measurement before reading out the result. This is only possible for single sweeps. See also [INITiate:CONTinuous](#) on page 694.

Parameters:

<TOI> Third order intercept point.

Example:

```
INIT:CONT OFF
```

Switches to single sweep mode.

```
CALC:MARK:FUNC:TOI ON
```

Switches the intercept measurement.

```
INIT;*WAI
```

Starts a sweep and waits for the end.

```
CALC:MARK:FUNC:TOI:RES?
```

Outputs the measured value.

Usage:

Query only

Manual operation: See ["TOI"](#) on page 114

11.5.11.2 Programming Example: Measuring the TOI

This example demonstrates how to determine the TOI in a remote environment.

```
//-----Configuring the measurement -----
*RST
//Reset the instrument
CALC:MARK:FUNC:TOI ON
//Activate TOI measurement.

//-----Performing the Measurement-----
INIT:CONT OFF
//Selects single sweep mode.
```

```

CALC:MARK:FUNC:TOI:SEAR ONCE
//Initiates a search for signals in the current trace.

//-----Retrieving Results-----
CALC:MARK:FUNC:TOI:RES?
//Returns the TOI.

```

11.5.12 Measuring the AM Modulation Depth

All remote control commands specific to AM modulation depth measurements are described here.

- [Configuring and Performing the Measurement](#).....801
- [Example: Measuring the AM Modulation Depth](#).....802

11.5.12.1 Configuring and Performing the Measurement

The following commands control the measurement.

Useful commands for AM modulation depth described elsewhere

- [CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:X](#) on page 931
- [CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:X:RELative?](#) on page 942
- [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X](#) on page 932

Remote commands exclusive to AM modulation depth measurements

```

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:MDEPth[:STATe].....801
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:MDEPth:SEARChsignal ONCE..... 801
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:MDEPth:RESult?.....802

```

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:MDEPth[:STATe] <State>

This command turns the AM Modulation Depth measurement on and off.

To work correctly, the measurement requires an AM modulated signal.

Parameters:

```

<State>          ON | OFF
                 *RST:    OFF

```

Manual operation: See "[AM Mod Depth](#)" on page 114

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:MDEPth:SEARChsignal ONCE

This command initiates a search for the signals required for the AM depth measurement.

Note that the command does not perform a new measurement, but looks for the signals on the current trace.

Parameters:

ONCE

Example:

CALC:MARK:FUNC:MDEP:SEAR ONCE

Executes the search of an AM modulated signal at the currently available trace.

Usage:

Event

Manual operation: See "Search Signals" on page 287

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:MDEPth:RESult?

This command queries the results of the AM modulation depth measurement..

To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete measurement with synchronization to the end of the measurement before reading out the result. This is only possible for single sweeps. See also `INITiate:CONTinuous` on page 694.

Return values:

<ModulationDepth> Modulation depth in %.

Usage:

Query only

Manual operation: See "AM Mod Depth" on page 114

11.5.12.2 Example: Measuring the AM Modulation Depth

This example demonstrates how to determine the AM modulation depth in a remote environment. Note that without a real input signal this measurement will not return useful results.

```
//-----Configuring the measurement -----
*RST
//Reset the instrument
FREQ:CENT 100MHz
//Set center frequency
FREQ:SPAN 10KHz
// Set span
CALC:MARK:FUNC:MDEP ON
//Activate AM modulation depth measurement.

//-----Performing the Measurement-----
INIT:CONT OFF
//Selects single sweep mode.
INIT:IMM
// Perform a single measurement
CALC:MARK:FUNC:MDEP:SEAR ONCE
//Initiates a search for signals in the current trace.

//-----Retrieving Results-----
CALC:MARK:FUNC:MDEP:RES?
//Queries the measurement results.
```

```
//If the results are not accurate, change the position of the
//the temporary markers manually.

//----Changing the position of the temp markers-----
CALC:MARK:X 100MHZ
//Positions the reference marker on 100 MHz.
CALC:DELT2:X 5KHZ
//Positions delta marker 2 and 3 at a distance of 5 kHz to the reference marker.
CALC:DELT3:X 1KHZ
//Corrects the position of delta marker 3 by 1 kHz.

CALC:MARK:FUNC:MDEP:RES?
//Queries the measurement results for the repositioned markers.
```

11.5.13 Remote Commands for EMI Measurements

The following commands are required to perform EMI measurements in a remote environment. This measurement requires the R&S FSW-K54 option.

The following tasks specific to the EMI application are described here:

- [Activating EMI Measurement](#)..... 803
- [Configuring EMI Markers](#)..... 803
- [Configuring the EMI Final Test](#).....805
- [Configuring EMI Limit Lines](#)..... 806
- [Controlling LISN](#).....806
- [Retrieving EMI Results](#).....807
- [Evaluating the Results](#)..... 809
- [Programming Example: EMI Measurement](#)..... 809

11.5.13.1 Activating EMI Measurement

EMI measurement must be activated explicitly.

[CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTION:FMEasurement:STATE](#)..... 803

CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTION:FMEasurement:STATE <State>

This command turns the EMI measurement marker functionality on and off.

Parameters:

<State> **ON | OFF**

Manual operation: See "EMI" on page 115

11.5.13.2 Configuring EMI Markers

The commands required to configure EMI markers are described here.

Useful commands for configuring EMI markers described elsewhere:

- `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>[:STATe]` on page 932
`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>[:STATe]` on page 930
- `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>[:STATe]` on page 932
`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>[:STATe]` on page 930
- `CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MREF` on page 930
- `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m1>:LINK:TO:MARKer<m2>` on page 931
`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m1>:LINK:TO:MARKer<m2>` on page 929
`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:LINK` on page 929
- `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:TRACe` on page 932

Remote commands exclusive to configuring EMI markers

<code>CALCulate:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCTION:FMEasurement:DETECTOR</code>	804
<code>CALCulate:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:FMEasurement:DETECTOR</code>	804

`CALCulate:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCTION:FMEasurement:DETECTOR` <Detector>

This command selects the detector for a specific deltamarker during the final evaluation.

If the deltamarker is not yet active, the command also turns the deltamarker on.

Parameters:

<Detector>	OFF no final measurement is performed
	AVER average detector
	CAV CISPR Average detector
	CRMS RMS Average detector
	POS maximum peak detector
	QPE quasipeak detector
	*RST: OFF

Manual operation: See "[Final Test Detector](#)" on page 301

`CALCulate:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:FMEasurement:DETECTOR` <Detector>

This command selects the detector for a specific marker during the final measurement.

If the marker is not yet active, the command also turns the marker on.

Parameters:

<Detector>	OFF no final measurement is performed
	AVER average detector
	CAV CISPR Average detector
	CRMS RMS Average detector
	POS maximum peak detector
	QPE quasi-peak detector
	*RST: OFF

Manual operation: See "Final Test Detector" on page 301

11.5.13.3 Configuring the EMI Final Test

The commands required to configure the EMI final test are described here.

Useful commands for configuring EMI final tests described elsewhere:

- [SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:TYPE on page 837
- [SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution] on page 836
- DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:X:SPACing on page 831

Remote commands exclusive to configuring EMI final tests

CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTion:FMEasurement:PSEarch PEAKsearch:AUTO.....	805
CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTion:FMEasurement:DWELI.....	805

CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTion:FMEasurement:PSEarch|PEAKsearch:AUTO <State>

This command turns an automatic peak search on and off. If enabled, the search is performed automatically after each sweep.

Parameters:

<State>	ON OFF 0 1
	*RST: 0

Example:

CALC:MARK:FUNC:FME:PEAK:AUTO ON
Activates automatic marker peak search after each sweep.

Manual operation: See "Automatic Peak Search" on page 303

CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTion:FMEasurement:DWELI <Time>

This command defines the dwell time during the final measurement.

Parameters:

<Time> Range: min value to max value
 *RST: 1 s
 Default unit: seconds

Manual operation: See "[Dwell Time](#)" on page 303

11.5.13.4 Configuring EMI Limit Lines

The commands required to define limit lines for EMI measurements are described in [chapter 11.8.4, "Configuring Display and Limit Lines"](#), on page 975.

11.5.13.5 Controlling LISN

The commands required to control a LISN are described here.

INPut:LISN:PHASe	806
INPut:LISN:FILTer:HPASs[:STATe]	806
INPut:LISN:TYPE	807

INPut:LISN:PHASe <Phase>

This command selects the phase of the LISN you want to measure.

Parameters:

<Phase> **L1**
 L2
 L3
 N
 *RST: L1

Example: INP:LISN:PHAS N
 Selects the N phase.

Manual operation: See "[Phase](#)" on page 305

INPut:LISN:FILTer:HPASs[:STATe] <State>

This command turns the 150 kHz highpass filter for the ENV216 network on and off.

Parameters:

<State> **ON | OFF**
 *RST: OFF

Example: INP:LISN:HPAS ON
 Turns the filter on.

Manual operation: See "[150 kHz Highpass Filter](#)" on page 305

INPut:LISN:TYPE <LISNType>

This command selects the type of network.

Parameters:

<LISNType>	TWOPhase 2-Phase networks
	FOURphase 4-Phase networks
	ESH3z5
	ESH2z5
	ENV4200
	ENV216
	*RST: ---

Example: INP:LISN:TYPE ESH3z5
Selects the ESH3z5 network.

Manual operation: See "LISN Type" on page 305

11.5.13.6 Retrieving EMI Results

The commands required to retrieve EMI measurement results are described here.

Useful commands for retrieving EMI measurement results described elsewhere:

- [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X](#) on page 932
[CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:X](#) on page 931
- [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:Y?](#) on page 943
[CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:Y?](#) on page 943

Remote commands exclusive to retrieving EMI measurement results

CALCulate:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCTION:FMEasurement:RESult?	807
CALCulate:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:FMEasurement:RESult?	808
CALCulate:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCTION:FMEasurement:LIMit<k>:CONDition ?	808
CALCulate:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:FMEasurement:LIMit<k>:CONDition ?	808
CALCulate:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCTION:FMEasurement:LIMit<k>:DELTa?	809
CALCulate:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:FMEasurement:LIMit<k>:DELTa?	809

CALCulate:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCTION:FMEasurement:RESult? <Result>

This command queries the result of the EMI measurement at the deltamarker position.

Return values:

<Result> Absolute power level measured during final EMI measurement.

Example: CALC:DELT3:FUNC:FME:RES?
Queries the result of delta marker 3.

Usage: Query only

CALCulate:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:FMEasurement:RESult? <Result>

This command queries the result of the EMI measurement at the marker position.

Return values:

<Result> Power level. The unit depends on the one you have currently set.

Example:

`CALC:MARK1:FUNC:FME:RES?`
Queries the result of marker 1.

Usage:

Query only

CALCulate:DELTaMarker<m>:FUNCtion:FMEasurement:LIMit<k>:CONDition ? <Condition>

This command queries the condition of a deltamarker position in relation to a certain limit line.

Return values:

<Condition> **0**
The deltamarker has passed the limit check.
1
The deltamarker is inside the margins of a limit line.
2
The deltamarker has failed the limit check.

Example:

`CALC:DELT2:FUNC:FME:LIM2:COND?`
Queries the condition of deltamarker 2 in relation to limit line 2.

Usage:

Query only

CALCulate:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:FMEasurement:LIMit<k>:CONDition ? <Condition>

This command queries the condition of a marker position in relation to a certain limit line.

Return values:

<Condition> **0**
The marker has passed the limit check.
1
The marker is inside the margins of a limit line.
2
The marker has failed the limit check.

Example:

`CALC:MARK1:FUNC:FME:LIM2:COND?`
Queries the condition of marker 1 in relation to limit line 2.

Usage:

Query only

CALCulate:DELTaMarker<m>:FUNCtion:FMEasurement:LIMit<k>:DELTA?

This command queries the vertical distance from the deltamarker position to the limit line. The unit is dB.

If the deltamarker has been assigned to a different trace than the limit line, or if no limit line is defined for the marker position, the command returns -200.

Return values:

<Amplitude> Vertical distance to the limit line in dB.

Example:

CALC:DELT3:FUNC:FME:LIM2:DELTA?

Queries the distance of deltamarker 3 to the second limit line.

Usage:

Query only

CALCulate:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:FMEasurement:LIMit<k>:DELTA? <Amplitude>

This command queries the vertical distance from the marker position to the limit line. The unit is dB.

If the marker has been assigned to a different trace than the limit line, or if no limit line is defined for the marker position, the command returns -200.

Return values:

<Amplitude> Vertical distance to the limit line in dB.

Example:

CALC:MARK3:FUNC:FME:LIM2:DELTA?

Queries the distance of marker 3 to the second limit line.

Usage:

Query only

11.5.13.7 Evaluating the Results

The commands required to control the demodulation of signals at the marker position are described in [chapter 11.8.3.14, "Marker Demodulation"](#), on page 965.

11.5.13.8 Programming Example: EMI Measurement

This example demonstrates how to detect electromagnetic interferences (EMI) in a remote environment.

```
//----- Preparing the measurement -----
//Reset the instrument
*RST
//Define the span to be analyzed
FREQ:STAR 150kHz
FREQ:STOP 1GHz
//Configure two traces, one with peak detector, one with average detector
DISP:TRAC1 ON
DISP:TRAC2 ON
DET1 POS
DET2 AVER
```

```
//----- Configuring the measurement -----  
//Select EMI measurement  
CALC:MARK:FUNC:FME:STAT ON  
//Configure CISPR filter and RBW  
BAND:TYPE CISP  
BAND:RES 1MHz  
//Define the dwell time  
CALC:MARK:FUNC:FME:DWEL 1ms  
//Configure an auto peak search  
CALC:MARK:FUNC:FME:PEAK:AUTO ON  
//Configure a logarithmic frequency scaling  
DISP:TRAC:X:SPAC LOG  
//Configure marker demodulation for marker 1  
CALC:MARK:FUNC:DEM ON  
//Increase the number of sweep points  
SWE:POIN 200000  
//Set the unit to V  
CALC:UNIT:POW V  
  
//----- Configuring EMI markers -----  
//Activate 6 normal EMI markers  
CALC:MARK1 ON  
CALC:MARK2 ON  
CALC:MARK3 ON  
CALC:MARK4 ON  
CALC:MARK5 ON  
CALC:MARK6 ON  
//Set markers 1 to 3 on trace 1. Set markers 4 to 6 on trace 2.  
CALC:MARK1:TRAC 1  
CALC:MARK2:TRAC 1  
CALC:MARK3:TRAC 1  
CALC:MARK4:TRAC 2  
CALC:MARK5:TRAC 2  
CALC:MARK6:TRAC 2  
//Use CISPR average detector for all markers during final test  
CALC:MARK1:FUNC:FME:DET CAV  
CALC:MARK2:FUNC:FME:DET CAV  
CALC:MARK3:FUNC:FME:DET CAV  
CALC:MARK4:FUNC:FME:DET CAV  
CALC:MARK5:FUNC:FME:DET CAV  
CALC:MARK6:FUNC:FME:DET CAV  
  
//----- Configuring a limit check -----  
//Select EN55011A.LIN as limit line 1  
CALC:LIM1:NAME "EN55011A.LIN"  
//Configure trace 1 to be checked against limit line 1  
CALC:LIM1:TRAC1:CHEC ON  
//Clear the results of all previous limit checks
```

```

CALC:LIM:CLE

//----- Performing the Measurement -----
//Select single sweep mode.
INIT:CONT OFF
//Initiate a new measurement and wait until the sweep has finished.
INIT;*WAI

//----- Retrieving Results -----
//Query the results for the EMI measurement
//First marker frequency, then final test level
CALC:MARK1:X?
CALC:MARK1:FUNC:FME:RES?
CALC:MARK2:X?
CALC:MARK2:FUNC:FME:RES?
CALC:MARK3:X?
CALC:MARK3:FUNC:FME:RES?
CALC:MARK4:X?
CALC:MARK4:FUNC:FME:RES?
CALC:MARK5:X?
CALC:MARK5:FUNC:FME:RES?
CALC:MARK6:X?
CALC:MARK6:FUNC:FME:RES?

//Query the result of the limit check for trace 1
CALC:LIM1:FAIL?
//Query the result of the limit check and the distance from the limit line
//for each marker
CALC:MARK1:FUNC:FME:LIM1:COND?
CALC:MARK1:FUNC:FME:LIM1:DELT?
CALC:MARK2:FUNC:FME:LIM1:COND?
CALC:MARK2:FUNC:FME:LIM1:DELT?
CALC:MARK3:FUNC:FME:LIM1:COND?
CALC:MARK3:FUNC:FME:LIM1:DELT?
CALC:MARK4:FUNC:FME:LIM1:COND?
CALC:MARK4:FUNC:FME:LIM1:DELT?
CALC:MARK5:FUNC:FME:LIM1:COND?
CALC:MARK5:FUNC:FME:LIM1:DELT?
CALC:MARK6:FUNC:FME:LIM1:COND?
CALC:MARK6:FUNC:FME:LIM1:DELT?

```

11.5.14 List Evaluations

A list evaluation is a multiple power measurement that measures the power at up to 200 frequencies. The measurement itself is a time domain measurement. Note that if you set a span greater than 0, the R&S FSW aborts the list evaluation.

**Noise cancellation in list evaluations**

Noise cancellation is also available in zero span and thus also for list evaluations. See ["Noise cancellation"](#) on page 153 for details.

List evaluations allow for a different instrument setup for each frequency you want to measure. You can define most of the settings with the commands described here. Settings not covered by the commands listed below can be controlled with the common commands (see [chapter 11.7, "Setting Basic Measurement Parameters"](#), on page 830. Note that these commands have to be sent prior to the commands that control the list evaluation.

In case of a triggered measurement, a separate trigger event is required for each frequency to initiate that measurement. Note that you have to make changes to the trigger level in the time domain in order for it to take effect for the List Evaluation commands.



The list evaluation is incompatible to other measurement functions (e.g. marker functionality or statistics). If you use a command that controls those functions, the R&S FSW aborts the list evaluation.

The R&S FSW also aborts the list evaluation if you end the remote session.

The commands can be used in two different ways.

- Instrument setup, measurement and querying of the results in a single command line. This method causes the least delay between the measurement and the result output. However, it requires the control computer to wait for the response from the instrument.
- Instrument setup and querying of the result list at the end of the measurement: With this method, the control computer may be used for other activities while the measurement is being performed. However, more time is needed for synchronization via service request.

11.5.14.1 Performing List Evaluations

All remote control commands specific to list evaluations (which are available via remote control only) are described here.

Useful commands for list evaluation described elsewhere:

- [\[SENSe:\]POWer:NCORrection](#) on page 845

Remote commands exclusive to list evaluation

[SENSe:]LIST:POWer:RESult?	813
[SENSe:]LIST:POWer[:SEquence]	813
[SENSe:]LIST:POWer:SET	814
[SENSe:]LIST:POWer:STATe	815

[SENSe:]LIST:POWer:RESult?

This command queries the results of the list evaluation.

This command may be used to obtain measurement results in an asynchronous way, using the service request mechanism for synchronization to the end of the measurement.

If there are no results, the command returns an error.

Return values:

<PowerLevel> Power level for each frequency included in the measurement. The command returns up to 3 power levels for each frequency, depending on the number of evaluation modes you have turned on with [\[SENSe:\]LIST:POWer:SET](#). The result is a list of floating point values separated by commas. The unit depends on [CALCulate<n>:UNIT:POWer](#).

Usage: Query only

[SENSe:]LIST:POWer[:SEQuence] <Frequency>, <RefLevel>, <RFAttenuation>, <EIAttenuation>, <FilterType>, <RBW>, <VBW>, <MeasTime>, <TriggerLevel>

This command configures and initiates the List Evaluation measurement.

The list can contain up to 200 entries (frequencies). You can define a different instrument setup for each frequency that is in the list.

If you synchronize the measurement with *OPC, the R&S FSW produces a service request when all frequencies have been measured and the number of individual measurements has been performed.

Note that using the command as a query initiates the measurement and returns the results if all frequencies have been measured. For more information on querying the results see [\[SENSe:\]LIST:POWer:RESult?](#).

Parameters:

<Frequency> Defines the receive frequency. Each frequency corresponds to one list entry.
Range: 0 to Fmax
Default unit: Hz

<RefLevel> Defines the reference level for a list entry.
Range: -130 to 30
Increment: 0.01
Default unit: dBm

<RFAttenuation> Defines the RF attenuation for a list entry.
Range: 0 to 70
Increment: 1
Default unit: dB

<EIAttenuation>	Defines the electronic attenuation for a list entry. Range: 0 to 30 Increment: 1 Default unit: dB
<FilterType>	Selects the filter type for a list entry. For more information see [SENSe:]BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]:TYPE .
<RBW>	Defines the resolution bandwidth for a list entry.
<VBW>	Defines the video bandwidth for a list entry.
<MeasTime>	Defines the measurement time for a list entry. Range: 1 μ s to 16000 s
<TriggerLevel>	The trigger level must be 0.
Return values:	
<PowerLevel>	Power level for each frequency included in the measurement. The command returns up to 3 power levels for each frequency, depending on the number of evaluation modes you have turned on with [SENSe:]LIST:POWer:SET . The result is a list of floating point values separated by commas. The unit depends on CALCulate<n>:UNIT:POWer .

[SENSe:]LIST:POWer:SET <PeakPower>, <RMSPower>, <AVGPower>, <TriggerSource>, <TriggerSlope>, <TriggerOffset>, <GateLength>

This command defines global List Evaluation parameters.

These parameters are valid for every frequency you want to measure.

The state of the first three parameters (<PeakPower>, <RMSPower> and <AVGPower>) define the number of results for each frequency in the list.

Note that you have to set the trigger level *after* sending this command.

Parameters:

<PeakPower>	ON OFF 0 1 Turns peak power evaluation on and off. *RST: 1
<RMSPower>	ON OFF 0 1 Turns RMS power evaluation on and off. *RST: 0
<AVGPower>	ON OFF 0 1 Turns average power evaluation on and off. *RST: 0

<TriggerSource>	EXTernal EXT2 EXT3 IMMEDIATE IFPower RFPower VIDEO Selects a trigger source. For more information see Configuring Triggered and Gated Measurements .
<TriggerSlope>	NEGative POSitive Selects the trigger slop.
<TriggerOffset>	Defines the trigger delay. Range: negative measurement time to 30 *RST: 0 Default unit: s
<GateLength>	Defines the gate length for gated measurements. Setting 0 seconds turns gated measurements off. To perform gated measurements, the trigger source must be different from IMMEDIATE. Range: 31.25 ns to 30 s *RST: 0 s

[SENSe:]LIST:POWer:STATe <State>

This command turns the List Evaluation off.

Parameters:

<State>	OFF
*RST:	OFF

11.5.14.2 Example: Performing List Evaluation

The following example shows a list evaluation with the following configuration.

No	Freq [MHz]	Ref Level [dBm]	RF Attenuation [dB]	EI Attenuation [dB]	Filter	RBW	VBW	Meas Time	Trigger Level
1	935.2	0	10	---	Normal	1 MHz	3 MHz	440 µs	0
2	935.4	0	10	10	Channel	30 kHz	100 kHz	440 µs	0
3	935.6	0	10	20	Channel	30 kHz	100 kHz	440 µs	0

```
-----Measurement with synchronization via service request-----
```

```
*ESE 1
*SRE 32
// Configures the status reporting system to produce a service request.
LIST:POW:SET ON,ON,OFF,EXT,POS,10us,434us
//Turns on the list evaluation, configures the global list evaluation settings and
//evaluates the peak and RMS power.
```

```

LIST:POW
935.2MHZ,0,10,OFF,NORM,1MHZ,3MHZ,440us,0,
935.4MHZ,0,10,10,CFIL,30KHZ,100KHZ,440us,0,
935.6MHZ,0,10,20,CFIL,30KHZ,100KHZ,440us,0;
*OPC
//Defines a list with 3 entries and initiates the measurement with synchronization to the end
//Analyzer produces a service request
//On service request:
SENS:LIST:POW:RES?
//Returns the results of the measurements, two for each frequency (peak and RMS power).

-----Initiliazing the measurement and querying results simultaneously-----
LIST:POW?
935.2MHZ,0,10,OFF,NORM,1MHZ,3MHZ,440us,0,
935.4MHZ,0,10,10,CFIL,30KHZ,100KHZ,440us,0,
935.6MHZ,0,10,20,CFIL,30KHZ,100KHZ,440us,0
//Defines a list with 3 entries, initiates the measurement and queries the results.
//Result example:
-28.3,-30.6,-38.1

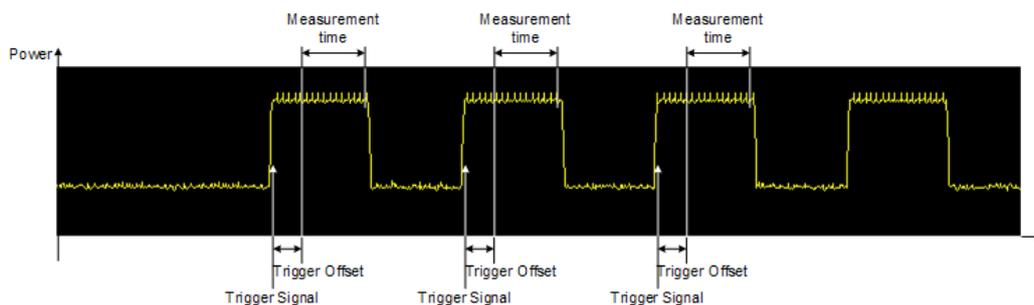
```

11.5.15 Measuring the Pulse Power

All remote control commands specific to measuring the mean or peak pulse power (e.g. bursts in various telecommunications standards) are described here. This measurement is available via remote control only.

The Pulse Power measurement is a gated measurement that determines the power over a particular number of pulses. The measurement is controlled by an external trigger or the video signal. A separate trigger event is required for each burst included in the measurement. In case of an external trigger source, the trigger level corresponds to the TTL level. In case of a video signal, you can define any threshold.

The figure below shows the relations between the available trigger settings.



The measurement is always on trace 1, either with the peak detector to determine the peak power or the RMS detector to determine the RMS power. Overall, you can configure the measurement independent of the instrument setup with the commands listed below only, which results in faster measurements.



The Pulse Power measurement is incompatible to other measurement functions (e.g. marker functionality or statistics). If you use a command that controls those functions, the R&S FSW aborts the Pulse Power measurement.

The R&S FSW also aborts the Pulse Power measurement if you end the remote session.

The commands can be used in two different ways.

- Instrument setup, measurement and querying of the results in a single command line. With this method, there is the least delay between the measurement and the result output. However, it requires the control computer to wait for the response from the instrument.
- Instrument setup and querying of the result list at the end of the measurement: With this method, the control computer may be used for other activities while the measurement is being performed. However, more time is needed for synchronization via service request.

11.5.15.1 Performing Pulse Power Measurements

The following commands control pulse power measurements.

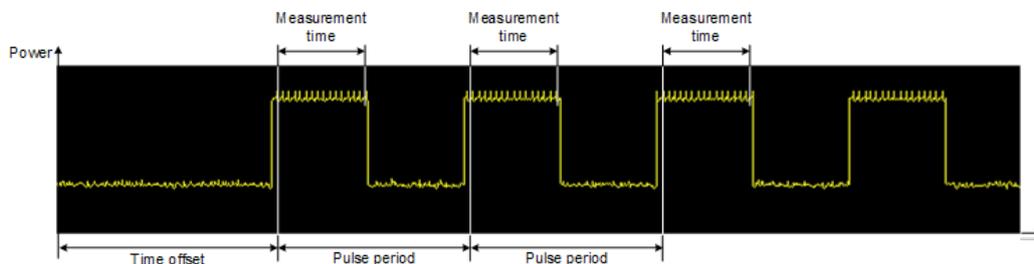
<code>CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:MSUMmary</code>	817
<code>[SENSe:]MPOWER:FTYPE</code>	818
<code>[SENSe:]MPOWER:RESult[:LIST]?</code>	818
<code>[SENSe:]MPOWER[:SEQUence]</code>	819
<code>[SENSe:]MPOWER:RESult:MIN?</code>	820

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:MSUMmary

`<TimeOffset>,<MeasTime>,<PulsePeriod>,<#OfPulses>`

This command configures power measurements on pulses in the time domain.

To evaluate the pulse power, the R&S FSW uses the data captured during a previous measurement. The data recorded during the set measurement time is combined to a measured value for each pulse according to the detector specified and the indicated number of results is output as a list.



To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete measurement with synchronization to the end of the measurement before reading out the result. This is only possible for single sweeps. See also `INITiate:CONTinuous` on page 694.

Parameters:

<TimeOffset>	Defines a time offset to start the measurement at the first pulse of a trace. *RST: 0 Default unit: s
<MeasTime>	Defines the measurement time. Default unit: s
<PulsePeriod>	Defines the pulse period
<#OfPulses>	Defines the number of pulses to measure.

Example:

`CALC:MARK:FUNC:MSUM 50US,450US,576.9US,8`
Evaluates data that contains 8 pulses during a measurement time of 450 μ s and a pulse period of 576.9 μ s. The evaluation starts with an offset of 50 μ s.

[SENSe:]MPOWer:FTYPE <FilterType>

This command selects the filter type for pulse power measurements.

The EMI-specific filter types are available if the EMI (R&S FSW-K54) measurement option is installed, even if EMI measurement is not active. For details see [chapter 5.13.3.1, "Resolution Bandwidth and Filter Types"](#), on page 290.

Parameters:

<FilterType>	CFILter NORMAL P5 RRC CISPr PULSe CISPR (6 dB) - requires EMI (R&S FSW-K54) option Return value for query is always <code>PULS</code> . MIL MIL Std (6 dB) - requires EMI (R&S FSW-K54) option
--------------	--

[SENSe:]MPOWer:RESult[:LIST]?

This command queries the results of the pulse power measurement.

This command may be used to obtain measurement results in an asynchronous way, using the service request mechanism for synchronization to the end of the measurement.

If there are no results, the command returns an error.

Return values:

<PulsePower> List of pulse powers.
The number of values depends on the number of pulses you have been measuring.
The unit is dBm.

Usage: Query only

[SENSe:]MPOWER[:SEQUENCE] <Frequency>, <RBW>, <MeasTime>, <TriggerSource>, <TriggerLevel>, <TriggerOffset>, <Detector>, <#OfPulses>

This command configures and initiates the pulse power measurement.

The R&S FSW caches all measurement parameters that you can set with this command. If you use the command repeatedly, the R&S FSW only changes those settings that you have actually changed before initiating the measurement. Thus, measurement times are kept as low as possible.

If you synchronize the measurement with *OPC, the R&S FSW produces a service request when all frequencies have been measured and the number of individual measurements has been performed.

Note that using the command as a query initiates the measurement and returns the results if all frequencies have been measured. For more information on querying the results see [\[SENSe:\]LIST:POWER:RESult?](#).

Parameters:

<Frequency> Defines the pulse frequency.
Range: 0 to Fmax
Default unit: Hz

<RBW> Defines the resolution bandwidth.

<MeasTime> Defines the measurement time.
Range: 1 μ s to 30 s

<TriggerSource> EXTernal | EXT2 | EXT3 | VIDEo
Selects a trigger source.
For more information see [Configuring Triggered and Gated Measurements](#).

<TriggerLevel> Defines a trigger level.
The trigger level is available for the video trigger. In that case, the level is a percentage of the diagram height.
In case of an external trigger, the R&S FSW uses a fix TTL level.
Range: 0 to 100
Default unit: PCT

<TriggerOffset> Defines the trigger delay.
Range: 0 s to 30 s
*RST: 0 s
Default unit: s

<Detector>	Selects the detector and therefore the way the measurement is evaluated. MEAN Calculates the RMS pulse power. PEAK Calculates the peak pulse power.
<#OfPulses>	Defines the number of pulses included in the measurement. Range: 1 to 32001
Return values:	
<PowerLevel>	Pulse power level. The result is a list of floating point values separated by commas. The unit is dBm.

[SENSe:]MPOWer:RESult:MIN?

This command queries the lowest pulse power that has been measured during a pulse power measurement.

If there are no results, the command returns an error.

Return values:

<PulsePower>	Lowest power level of the pulse power measurement. The unit is dBm.
--------------	--

Usage: Query only

11.5.15.2 Example: Performing a Pulse Power Measurement

The following example shows a pulse power measurement.

```

-----Measurement with synchronization via service request-----
*ESE 1
*SRE 32
// Configures the status reporting system to produce a service request.
MPOW:FTYP NORM
//Selects a Gaussian filter for the measurement.
MPOW 935.2MHZ,1MHZ,434us,VID,50,5us,MEAN,20;
*OPC
//Configures and initiates a measurement on 20 pulses with synchronization to the end.
//Analyzer produces a service request
//On service request:
MPOW:RES?
//Returns the results of the measurements (20 power levels).
MPOW:RES:MIN?
//Returns the lowest of the 20 power level that have been measured.

-----Initiliazing the measurement and querying results simultaneously-----
MPOW? 935.2MHZ,1MHZ,434us,VID,50,5us,MEAN,20
//Configures, initiates and queries the results of the measurement.

```

```
//Result example:
-105.225059509,-105.656074524,-105.423065186,-104.374649048,-103.059822083,-101.29511261,
-99.96534729,-99.7452468872,-99.6610794067,-100.327224731,-100.96686554,-101.450386047,
-102.150642395,-103.240142822,-105.95476532,-110.583129883,-115.7760849,-126.279388428,
-124.620399475,-116.97366333
```

11.6 Configuring the Result Display

The commands required to configure the screen display in a remote environment are described here.

The tasks for manual operation are described in [chapter 7.1, "Result Display Configuration"](#), on page 440.

- [General Window Commands](#)..... 821
- [Working with Windows in the Display](#)..... 822
- [Examples: Configuring the Result Display](#)..... 827

11.6.1 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 686).

DISPlay:FORMat	821
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:SIZE	821

DISPlay:FORMat <Format>

This command determines which tab is displayed.

Parameters:

<Format>

SPLit

Displays the MultiView tab with an overview of all active channels

(See [chapter 4.1, "R&S MultiView"](#), on page 97).

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:SPLe](#) command (see [LAYout:SPLe](#) on page 825).

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

11.6.2 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 686).

LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?	822
LAYout:CATalog[:WINDow]?	823
LAYout:IDENtify[:WINDow]?	824
LAYout:REMOve[:WINDow]	824
LAYout:REPLace[:WINDow]	824
LAYout:SPLitter	825
LAYout:WINDow<n>:ADD?	826
LAYout:WINDow<n>:IDENtify?	826
LAYout:WINDow<n>:REMOve	827
LAYout:WINDow<n>:REPLace	827

LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]? <WindowName>,<Direction>,<WindowType>

This command adds a window to the display.

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? '1', LEFT, MTAB
```

Result:

```
'2'
```

Adds a new window named '2' with a marker table to the left of window 1.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See ["Diagram"](#) on page 441
See ["Marker Table"](#) on page 441
See ["Marker Peak List"](#) on page 441
See ["Result Summary"](#) on page 442
See ["Spectrogram"](#) on page 442

Table 11-2: <WindowType> parameter values for the Spectrum application

Parameter value	Window type
DIAGram	Diagram
MTABle	Marker table
PEAKlist	Marker peak list
RSUMmary	Result summary
SGRam	Spectrogram

LAYout:CATalog[:WINDow]?

This command queries the name and index of all active windows 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.

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.

Usage: Query only

LAYout:REMOve[:WINDow] <WindowName>

This command removes a window from the display.

Parameters:

<WindowName> String containing the name of the window.
 In the default state, the name of the window is its index.

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 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, 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 822 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.

As opposed to the `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:SIZE` on page 821 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.

y=100

x=100, y=100



x=0, y=0

x=100

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 822 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).

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.

Usage: Query only

LAYout:WINDow<n>:REMOve

This command removes the window specified by the suffix <n> from the display.

The result of this command is identical to the [LAYout:REMOve\[:WINDow\]](#) command.

Usage: Event

LAYout:WINDow<n>:REPLace <WindowType>

This command changes the window type of an existing window (specified by the suffix <n>).

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 822 for a list of available window types.

11.6.3 Examples: Configuring the Result Display

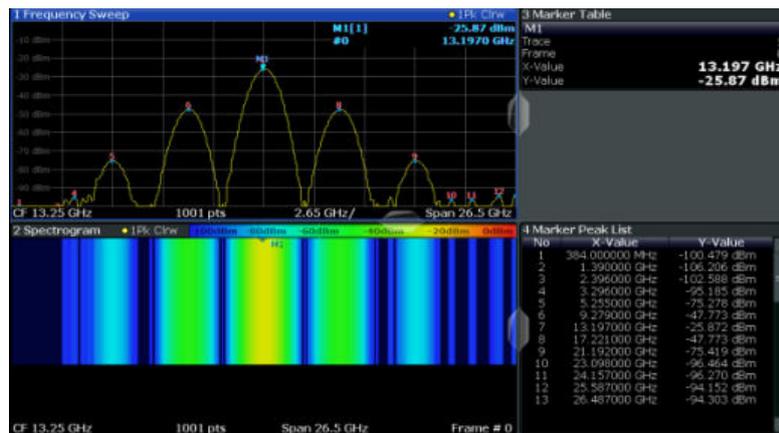
The following example demonstrates how to configure result displays in a remote environment.

11.6.3.1 Example 1: Adding and Arranging Windows

Starting from the default initial display in the Spectrum application (Frequency Sweep), we will configure the following result displays:

1 Frequency Sweep	3 Marker Table
2 Spectrogram	4 Marker Peak List

Configuring the Result Display



```
//-----Resetting the instrument -----
*RST
//----- Adding new windows -----
//Add a Spectrogram window beneath the Frequency Sweep window
LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,SGR
//Result: window number: '2'
//Add a Marker Table window to the right of the Frequency Sweep window
LAY:ADD? '1',RIGH,MTAB
//Result: window number: '3'
//Add a Marker Peak List window to the right of the Spectrogram window
LAY:WIND2:ADD? RIGH,PEAK
//Result: window number: '4'

//----- Changing the size of individual windows -----
//Move the splitter between the Frequency Sweep window and the Marker Table
//window to enlarge the spectrum display to 60% of the entire width.
LAY:SPL 1,3,60
//Move the splitter between the Spectrogram window and the Marker Peak List
//window to enlarge the Spectrogram display to 60% of the entire width.
LAY:SPL 2,4,60

//----- Querying all displayed windows -----
//Query the name and number of all displayed windows
//(from top left to bottom right)
LAY:CAT?
//Result : '1',1,'2',2,'3',3,'4',4

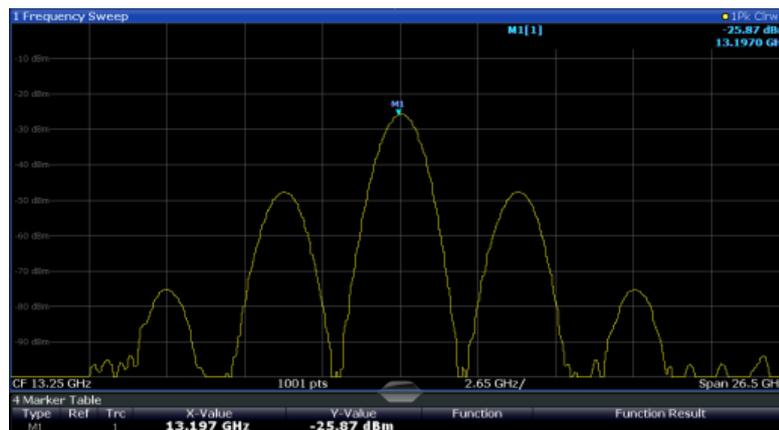
//----- Maximizing a Window -----
//Maximize the window "2 Spectrogram"
DISP:WIND2:SIZE LARG

//-----Restore multiple window display -----
DISP:WIND2:SIZE SMAL
```

11.6.3.2 Example 2: Replacing and Removing Windows

Starting from the display configured in [Example 1: Adding and Arranging Windows](#), we will remove and replace result displays to obtain the following configuration:

1 Frequency Sweep
4 Marker Table



```
//----- Preparing the configuration from example 1 -----
*RST
LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,SGR
LAY:ADD? '1',RIGH,MTAB
LAY:WIND2:ADD? RIGH,PEAK
LAY:CAT?
//Result : '1',1,'2',2,'3',3,'4',4

//Remove Spectrogram
LAY:WIND2:REM

//Remove Marker Table window
LAY:REM '3'
//Replace Marker Peak List window by Marker Table
LAY:REPL '4',MTAB

//----- Querying all displayed windows -----
//Query the name and number of all displayed windows (from top left to bottom right)
LAY:CAT?
//Result : '1',1,'4',4

//----- Changing the size of individual windows -----
//Move the splitter between the Frequency Sweep window and the Marker Table window
//to enlarge the spectrum display to 80% of the entire height.
LAY:SPL 1,4,80
```

11.7 Setting Basic Measurement Parameters

All commands that set measurement-independent parameters are described here.

- [Defining the Frequency and Span](#).....830
- [Configuring Bandwidth and Sweep Settings](#).....836
- [Configuring the Vertical Axis \(Amplitude, Scaling\)](#).....844
- [Configuring Triggered and Gated Measurements](#).....850
- [Adjusting Settings Automatically](#).....860
- [Configuring the Data Input and Output](#).....864

11.7.1 Defining the Frequency and Span

The commands required to configure the frequency and span settings in a remote environment are described here. The tasks for manual operation are described in [chapter 6.3, "Frequency and Span Configuration"](#), on page 384.

- [Defining the Frequency Range](#).....830
- [Configuring Signal Tracking](#).....834

11.7.1.1 Defining the Frequency Range

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:CENTer	830
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:CSTep	831
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:X:SPACing	831
[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer	831
[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP	832
[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:AUTO	832
[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:LINK	832
[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:LINK:FACTor	833
[SENSe:]FREQuency:OFFSet	833
[SENSe:]FREQuency:SPAN	833
[SENSe:]FREQuency:SPAN:FULL	834
[SENSe:]FREQuency:START	834
[SENSe:]FREQuency:STOP	834

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:CENTer

This command matches the center frequency to the frequency of a marker.

If you use the command in combination with a delta marker, that delta marker is turned into a normal marker.

Example: `CALC:MARK2:FUNC:CENT`
Sets the center frequency to the frequency of marker 2.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Harmonic Distortion](#)" on page 114
See "[Center Frequency = Marker Frequency](#)" on page 507

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:CSTep

This command matches the center frequency step size to the current marker frequency.

The command turns delta markers into normal markers.

Usage: Event

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:X:SPACing <ScalingType>

This command selects the scaling of the x-axis.

Parameters:

<ScalingType> **LOGarithmic**
Logarithmic scaling.

LINear
Linear scaling.

*RST: LINear

Example: DISP:TRAC:X:SPAC LOG

Manual operation: See "[Frequency Axis Scaling](#)" on page 303

[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: $f_{\max}/2$
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 388
See "[Frequency](#)" on page 427

[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 831.

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 390

[SENSe:]FREQUENCY:CENTer:STEP:AUTO <State>

This command couples or decouples the center frequency step size to the span.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF | 0 | 1
 *RST: 1

Example:

```
FREQ:CENT:STEP:AUTO ON
Activates the coupling of the step size to the span.
```

[SENSe:]FREQUENCY:CENTer:STEP:LINK <CouplingType>

This command couples and decouples the center frequency step size to the span or the resolution bandwidth.

Parameters:

<CouplingType> **SPAN**
 Couples the step size to the span. Available for measurements in the frequency domain.
RBW
 Couples the step size to the resolution bandwidth. Available for measurements in the time domain.
OFF
 Decouples the step size.
 *RST: SPAN

Example:

```
FREQ:CENT:STEP:LINK SPAN
```

Manual operation: See ["Center Frequency Stepsize"](#) on page 390

[SENSe:]FREQUENCY:CENTer:STEP:LINK:FACTOR <Factor>

This command defines a step size factor if the center frequency step size is coupled to the span or the resolution bandwidth.

Parameters:

<Factor> 1 to 100 PCT
*RST: 10

Example: `FREQ:CENT:STEP:LINK:FACT 20PCT`

Manual operation: See "[Center Frequency Stepsize](#)" on page 390

[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 390.

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 390

**[SENSe:]FREQUENCY:SPAN **

This command defines the frequency span.

If you set a span of 0 Hz in the Spectrum application, the R&S FSW starts a measurement in the time domain.

Parameters:

 The minimum span for measurements in the frequency domain is 10 Hz. For SEM and spurious emission measurements, the minimum span is 20 Hz.
Range: 0 Hz to fmax
*RST: Full span

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "[Zero Span](#)" on page 112
See "[Span](#)" on page 388
See "[Last Span](#)" on page 390

[SENSe:]FREQuency:SPAN:FULL

This command restores the full span.

Usage: Event
SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See ["Full Span"](#) on page 389
See ["Zero Span"](#) on page 389

[SENSe:]FREQuency:STARt <Frequency>

This command defines a start frequency for measurements in the frequency domain.

Parameters:
<Frequency> 0 to (fmax - min span)
*RST: 0

Example: `FREQ:STAR 20MHz`

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See ["Frequency Sweep"](#) on page 111
See ["Start / Stop"](#) on page 389

[SENSe:]FREQuency:STOP <Frequency>

This command defines a stop frequency for measurements in the frequency domain.

Parameters:
<Frequency> min span to fmax
*RST: fmax

Example: `FREQ:STOP 2000 MHz`

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See ["Frequency Sweep"](#) on page 111
See ["Start / Stop"](#) on page 389

11.7.1.2 Configuring Signal Tracking

When signal tracking is activated, the maximum signal is determined after each frequency sweep and the center frequency is set to the frequency of this signal. Thus with drifting signals the center frequency follows the signal.

For more details see [chapter 6.3.1, "Impact of the Frequency and Span Settings"](#), on page 385..

CALCulate:MARKer:FUNctio:n:STRack[:STATe]	835
CALCulate:MARKer:FUNctio:n:STRack:BANDwidth	835
CALCulate:MARKer:FUNctio:n:STRack:THReshold	835
CALCulate:MARKer:FUNctio:n:STRack:TRACe	835

CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTION:STRack[:STATe] <State>

This command turns signal tracking on and off.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Manual operation: See "[Signal Tracking State](#)" on page 391

CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTION:STRack:BANDwidth <Bandwidth>

This command defines the bandwidth around the center frequency that is included in the signal tracking process.

Note that you have to turn on signal tracking before you can use the command.

Parameters:

<Bandwidth> Range: 10 Hz to Max span
 *RST: (= span/10 on activating the function)
 Default unit: Hz

Manual operation: See "[Tracking Bandwidth](#)" on page 391

CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTION:STRack:THREshold <Level>

This command defines the threshold level for the signal tracking process.

Note that you have to turn on signal tracking before you can use the command.

Parameters:

<Level> The unit depends on [CALCulate<n>:UNIT:POWER](#).
 Range: -130 dBm to 30 dBm
 *RST: -120 dBm

Manual operation: See "[Tracking Threshold](#)" on page 391

CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTION:STRack:TRACe <TraceNumber>

This command selects the trace on which the largest signal is searched for.

Parameters:

<TraceNumber> 1 to 6
 Range: 1 to 6
 *RST: 1

Manual operation: See "[Signal Track Trace](#)" on page 391

11.7.2 Configuring Bandwidth and Sweep Settings

The commands required to configure the bandwidth, sweep and filter settings in a remote environment are described here. The tasks for manual operation are described in [chapter 6.5, "Bandwidth, Filter and Sweep Configuration"](#), on page 402.

- [Configuring the Bandwidth and Filter](#).....836
- [Configuring the Sweep](#).....839

11.7.2.1 Configuring the Bandwidth and Filter

[SENSe:]BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]	836
[SENSe:]BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO	836
[SENSe:]BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]:RATio	837
[SENSe:]BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]:TYPE	837
[SENSe:]BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo	838
[SENSe:]BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo:AUTO	838
[SENSe:]BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo:RATio	839
[SENSe:]BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo:TYPE	839

[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution] <Bandwidth>

This command defines the resolution bandwidth and decouples the resolution bandwidth from the span.

In the Realtime application, the resolution bandwidth is always coupled to the span.

For statistics measurements, this command defines the **demodulation** bandwidth.

For measurements on I/Q data in the frequency domain, the maximum RBW is 1 MHz.

Parameters:

<Bandwidth> refer to data sheet
 *RST: RBW: AUTO is set to ON; DBW: 3MHz

Example:

BAND 1 MHz
 Sets the resolution bandwidth to 1 MHz

Usage:

SCPI confirmed

Manual operation:

See "[Analysis Bandwidth](#)" on page 256
 See "[RBW](#)" on page 303
 See "[Res BW CISPR](#)" on page 304
 See "[Res BW MIL](#)" on page 304
 See "[RBW](#)" on page 427

[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO <State>

This command couples and decouples the resolution bandwidth to the span.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF | 0 | 1
 *RST: 1

- Example:** `BAND:AUTO OFF`
Switches off the coupling of the resolution bandwidth to the span.
- Usage:** SCPI confirmed
- Manual operation:** See "[RBW](#)" on page 303
See "[Default Coupling](#)" on page 412

[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:RATio <Ratio>

This command defines the ratio between the resolution bandwidth (Hz) and the span (Hz).

Note that the ratio defined with the remote command (RBW/span) is reciprocal to that of the manual operation (span/RBW).

Parameters:

<Ratio> Range: 0.0001 to 1
 *RST: 0.01

Example: `BAND:RAT 0.1`

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "[Span/RBW](#)" on page 411

[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:TYPE <FilterType>

This command selects the resolution filter type.

When you change the filter type, the command selects the next larger filter bandwidth if the same bandwidth is unavailable for that filter.

The EMI-specific filter types are available if the EMI (R&S FSW-K54) measurement option is installed, even if EMI measurement is not active. For details see [chapter 5.13.3.1, "Resolution Bandwidth and Filter Types"](#), on page 290.

Parameters:

<FilterType>

CFILter

Channel filters

NORMal

Gaussian filters

P5

5-pole filters

The 5-pole filter is not available for FFT sweeps.

RRC

RRC filters

CISPr | PULSe

CISPR (6 dB) - requires EMI (R&S FSW-K54) option

Return value for query is always `PULS`.**MIL**

MIL Std (6 dB) - requires EMI (R&S FSW-K54) option

*RST: `NORMal`**Example:**`BAND:TYPE NORM`**Manual operation:**See "[Filter Type](#)" on page 302See "[Res BW CISPR](#)" on page 304See "[Res BW MIL](#)" on page 304**[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDTH:VIDeo <Bandwidth>**

This command defines the video bandwidth.

The command decouples the video bandwidth from the resolution bandwidths.

Parameters:

<Bandwidth>

refer to data sheet

*RST: `AUTO` is set to ON**Example:**`BAND:VID 10 kHz`**Usage:**

SCPI confirmed

Manual operation:See "[VBW](#)" on page 410**[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDTH:VIDeo:AUTO <State>**

This command couples and decouples the video bandwidth to the resolution bandwidth.

Parameters:

<State>

`ON | OFF | 0 | 1`*RST: `1`**Example:**`BAND:VID:AUTO OFF`**Usage:**

SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "VBW" on page 410
 See "RBW/VBW " on page 411
 See "Default Coupling" on page 412

[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth:VIDeo:RATio <Ratio>

This command defines the coupling ratio of the video bandwidth to the resolution bandwidth (RBW/VBW).

Parameters:

<Ratio> Range: 0,001 to 1000
 *RST: 1

Example:

BAND:VID:RAT 3
 Sets the coupling of video bandwidth to video bandwidth =
 3*resolution bandwidth

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "RBW/VBW " on page 411

[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth:VIDeo:TYPE <Mode>

This command selects the position of the video filter in the signal path.

Changing the video filter position is possible only if the resolution bandwidth is \leq 100 kHz.

Parameters:

<Mode> **LINear**
 The video filter is applied in front of the logarithmic amplifier.
 In linear mode, measurements with a logarithmic level scale result in flatter falling edges compared to logarithmic mode. The reason is the conversion of linear power values into logarithmic level values: if you halve the linear power, the logarithmic level decreases by 3 dB.

LOGarithmic
 The video filter is applied after the logarithmic amplifier

*RST: LINear

Example:

BAND:VID:TYPE LIN
 Video filter ahead of the logarithmic amplifier

11.7.2.2 Configuring the Sweep

Useful commands for configuring sweeps described elsewhere:

- [SENSe:]AVERage:COUNT on page 911
- [SENSe:]AVERage<n>[:STATe<t>] on page 912
- [SENSe:]AVERage<n>:TYPE on page 912

Remote commands exclusive to configuring sweeps:

[SENSe:]SWEep:COUNT.....	840
[SENSe:]SWEep:OPTimize.....	840
[SENSe:]SWEep:POINTS.....	841
[SENSe:]SWEep:TIME.....	842
[SENSe:]SWEep:TIME:AUTO.....	842
[SENSe:]SWEep:TYPE.....	843
[SENSe:]SWEep:TYPE:USED.....	843
[SENSe:]BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]:FFT.....	843

[SENSe:]SWEep:COUNT <SweepCount>

This command defines the number of sweeps that the application uses to average traces.

In case of continuous sweeps, the application calculates the moving average over the average count.

In case of single sweeps, the application stops the measurement and calculates the average after the average count has been reached.

Parameters:

<SweepCount> When you set a sweep count of 0 or 1, the R&S FSW performs one single sweep in single sweep mode.
 In continuous sweep mode, if the sweep count is set to 0, a moving average over 10 sweeps is performed.

Range: 0 to 200000
 *RST: 0

Example:

```
SWE:COUN 64
Sets the number of sweeps to 64.
INIT:CONT OFF
Switches to single sweep mode.
INIT;*WAI
Starts a sweep and waits for its end.
```

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "[Sweep/Average Count](#)" on page 412

[SENSe:]SWEep:OPTimize <Mode>

In FFT mode, several FFT analysis steps are required to cover the entire measurement span. The span which is covered by one FFT analysis step is called *partial span*. The partial span cannot be defined directly, but it can be optimized according to measurement requirements.

Table 11-3: Optimization parameters in FFT mode

Optimization mode	Description
Dynamic	Optimizes the dynamic range by using the narrowest possible partial span (depending on the RBW). The autorange function for the internal IF gain calculation is activated to obtain the best control range for the A/D converter.
Speed	Optimizes the sweep rate by using the widest possible partial span (depending on the RBW). The autorange function for the internal IF gain calculation is deactivated. (Note: set the reference level accordingly to optimize the control range for the A/D converter). It is recommended that you set the sweep time to "Auto" to optimize the sweep rate (see [SENSe:]SWEep:TIME:AUTO on page 842).
Auto	Uses a medium-sized partial span to obtain a compromise between a large dynamic range and a fast sweep rate. The autorange function for the internal IF gain calculation is activated to obtain the best control range for the A/D converter.

Note: FFT mode and external mixers (R&S FSW-B21)

The partial span optimization modes "Dynamic" and "Auto" include automatic suppression of unwanted mixing products. Thus, when using external mixers (R&S FSW-B21), use the "Speed" mode to obtain similar results in FFT mode as in frequency sweep mode.

Zero span mode

For zero span measurements, the optimization mode defines the selection of the A/D converter prefilter.

Table 11-4: Optimization parameters in zero span mode

Optimization mode	Description
Dynamic	The narrowest filter possible (depending on the RBW) is used.
Speed	The widest filter possible (depending on the RBW) is used.
Auto	A medium-sized prefilter is used.

Note: EMI measurements

For EMI measurements (using R&S FSW-K54), "Dynamic" mode is not supported. "Auto" mode always uses "Speed" optimization.

Parameters:

<Mode> *RST: AUTO

Example:

SWE:OPT DYN

Selects optimization for dynamic range.

Manual operation: See "[Optimization](#)" on page 413

[SENSe:]SWEep:POINTs <SweepPoints>

This command defines the number of measurement points analyzed during a sweep.

Note that the number of sweep points is limited to 10001 when measuring spurious emissions.

For EMI measurements, 200001 sweep points are available.

Parameters:

<SweepPoints> Range: 101 to 100001
 *RST: 1001

Example: SWE:POIN 251

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "[Sweep Points](#)" on page 413

[SENSe:]SWEep:TIME <Time>

This command defines the sweep (or: data capture) time.

In the Spectrum application, the command decouples the sweep time from the span and resolution and video bandwidths.

Parameters:

<Time> refer to data sheet
 *RST: depends on current settings (determined automatically)

Example: SWE:TIME 10s

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "[Sweep Time](#)" on page 155
 See "[Sweep Time](#)" on page 411
 See "[Sweep Time](#)" on page 427

[SENSe:]SWEep:TIME:AUTO <State>

This command couples and decouples the sweep time to the span and the resolution and video bandwidths.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF | 0 | 1
 *RST: 1

Example: SWE:TIME:AUTO ON
 Activates automatic sweep time.

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "[Harmonic Sweep Time](#)" on page 274
 See "[Sweep Time](#)" on page 411
 See "[Default Coupling](#)" on page 412

[SENSe:]SWEep:TYPE <Type>

This command selects the sweep type.

Parameters:

<Type>

AUTO
Automatic selection of the sweep type between sweep mode and FFT.

FFT
FFT mode

*RST: AUTO

Example: SWE:TYPE FFT

Manual operation: See "[Sweep Type](#)" on page 414

[SENSe:]SWEep:TYPE:USED

This command queries the sweep type if you have turned on automatic selection of the sweep type.

Return values:

<Type>

SWE
Normal sweep

FFT
FFT mode

[SENSe:]BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:FFT <FilterMode>

Defines the filter mode to be used for FFT filters by defining the partial span size. The partial span is the span which is covered by one FFT analysis.

This command is only available when using the sweep type "FFT".

Note: this command is maintained for compatibility reasons only. For new remote control programs, use the [\[SENSe:\]SWEep:OPTimize](#) command.

Parameters:

<FilterMode>

WIDE | AUTO | NARRow

AUTO
Automatically applies the sweep optimization mode that is best for the current measurement.

NARRow
Optimizes the sweep mode for a large dynamic range.

WIDE
Optimizes the sweep mode for high performance.

*RST: AUTO

Example: BAND:TYPE FFT
Select FFT filter.

Example: `BAND:FFT NARR`
 Select narrow partial span for FFT filter.

11.7.3 Configuring the Vertical Axis (Amplitude, Scaling)

The following commands are required to configure the amplitude and vertical axis settings in a remote environment.

- [Amplitude Settings](#)..... 844
- [Configuring the Attenuation](#)..... 846
- [Configuring a Preamplifier](#)..... 847
- [Scaling the Y-Axis](#)..... 848

11.7.3.1 Amplitude Settings

The tasks for manual configuration are described in [chapter 6.4.2, "Amplitude Settings"](#), on page 395.

Useful commands for amplitude configuration described elsewhere:

- [\[SENSe:\]ADJust:LEVel](#) on page 863

Remote commands exclusive to amplitude configuration:

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:REFerence	844
CALCulate<n>:UNIT:POWer	844
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel	845
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel:OFFSet	845
[SENSe:]POWer:NCORrection	845

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:REFerence

This command matches the reference level to the power level of a marker.

If you use the command in combination with a delta marker, that delta marker is turned into a normal marker.

Example: `CALC:MARK2:FUNC:REF`
 Sets the reference level to the level of marker 2.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Reference Level = Marker Level](#)" on page 507

CALCulate<n>:UNIT:POWer <Unit>

This command selects the unit of the y-axis.

The unit applies to all measurement windows.

Parameters:

<Unit> DBM | V | A | W | DBPW | WATT | DBUV | DBMV | VOLT |
 DBUA | AMPere
 *RST: dBm

Example:

CALC:UNIT:POW DBM
 Sets the power unit to dBm.

Manual operation: See "[Unit](#)" on page 397

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVEL <ReferenceLevel>

This command defines the reference level.

With a reference level offset $\neq 0$, 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 396

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVEL:OFFSet <Offset>

This command defines a reference level offset.

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 260
 See "[Shifting the Display \(Offset\)](#)" on page 397

[SENSe:]POWER:NCORrection <State>

This command turns noise cancellation on and off.

If noise cancellation is on, the R&S FSW performs a reference measurement to determine its inherent noise and subtracts the result from the channel power measurement result (first active trace only).

For more information see "[Noise cancellation](#)" on page 153.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example: POW:NCOR ON

Manual operation: See ["Noise cancellation"](#) on page 153

11.7.3.2 Configuring the Attenuation

INPut:ATTenuation.....	846
INPut:ATTenuation:AUTO.....	846
INPut:EATT.....	847
INPut:EATT:AUTO.....	847
INPut:EATT:STATe.....	847

INPut:ATTenuation <Attenuation>

This command defines the total attenuation for RF input.

If an electronic attenuator is available and active, the command defines a mechanical attenuation (see [INPut:EATT:STATe](#) on page 847).

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 398

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 FSW 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 398

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 847).

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> 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 \(Option B25\)](#)" on page 398

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.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF | 0 | 1
 *RST: 1

Example: `INP:EATT:AUTO OFF`

Manual operation: See "[Using Electronic Attenuation \(Option B25\)](#)" on page 398

INPut:EATT:STATe <State>

This command turns the electronic attenuator on and off.

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 \(Option B25\)](#)" on page 398

11.7.3.3 Configuring a Preamp

`INPut:GAIN:STATe`..... 848
`INPut:GAIN[;VALue]`..... 848

INPut:GAIN:STATe <State>

This command turns the preamplifier on and off.

The command requires option R&S FSW-B24.

For R&S FSW 26 or higher models, the input signal is amplified by 30 dB if the preamplifier is activated.

For R&S FSW 8 or 13 models, the preamplification is defined by `INPut:GAIN[:VALue]`.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example: `INP:GAIN:STAT ON`
Switches on 30 dB preamplification.

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "[Preamplifier \(option B24\)](#)" on page 399

INPut:GAIN[:VALue] <Gain>

This command selects the preamplification level if the preamplifier is activated (`INP:GAIN:STAT ON`, see `INPut:GAIN:STATe` on page 848).

The command requires option R&S FSW-B24.

Parameters:

<Gain> 15 dB | 30 dB
The availability of preamplification levels depends on the R&S FSW model.
R&S FSW8/13: 15dB and 30 dB
R&S FSW26 or higher: 30 dB
All other values are rounded to the nearest of these two.
*RST: OFF

Example: `INP:GAIN:VAL 30`
Switches on 30 dB preamplification.

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "[Preamplifier \(option B24\)](#)" on page 399

11.7.3.4 Scaling the Y-Axis

<code>DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]</code>	849
<code>DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO ONCE</code>	849
<code>DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:MODE</code>	849
<code>DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSition</code>	849
<code>DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y:SPACing</code>	850

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe] <Range>

This command defines the display range of the y-axis.

Note that the command works only for a logarithmic scaling. You can select the scaling with `DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y:SPACing`.

Parameters:

<Range> Range: 1 dB to 200 dB
 *RST: 100 dB

Example: DISP:TRAC:Y 110dB

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "Range" on page 400

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO ONCE

Automatic scaling of the y-axis is performed once, then switched off again.

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "Auto Scale Once" on page 401

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:MODE <Mode>

This command selects the type of scaling of the y-axis.

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

Manual operation: See "Scaling" on page 401

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSition <Position>

This command defines the vertical position of the reference level on the display grid.

The R&S FSW adjusts the scaling of the y-axis accordingly.

For measurements with the external generator (R&S FSW-B10) the command defines the position of the reference value.

Parameters:

<Position> 0 PCT corresponds to the lower display border, 100% corresponds to the upper display border.
 *RST: 100 PCT = frequency display; 50 PCT = time display

Example:

DISP:TRAC:Y:RPOS 50PCT

Usage:

SCPI confirmed

Manual operation:

See ["Reference Position"](#) on page 349
 See ["Ref Level Position"](#) on page 400

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y:SPACing <ScalingType>

This command selects the scaling of the y-axis.

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 ["Scaling"](#) on page 401

11.7.4 Configuring Triggered and Gated Measurements

The commands required to configure a triggered or gated measurement in a remote environment are described here. The tasks for manual operation are described in [chapter 6.6, "Trigger and Gate Configuration"](#), on page 418.



*OPC should be used after requesting data. This will hold off any subsequent changes to the selected trigger source, until after the sweep is completed and the data is returned.

- [Configuring the Triggering Conditions](#).....851
- [Configuring Gated Measurements](#)..... 856
- [Configuring the Trigger Output](#).....858

11.7.4.1 Configuring the Triggering Conditions

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:DTIME.....	851
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:HOLDoff[:TIME].....	851
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:IFPower:HOLDoff.....	851
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:IFPower:HYSteresis.....	852
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:LEVel[:EXTeRnal<port>].....	852
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:LEVel:IFPower.....	853
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:LEVel:IQPower.....	853
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:LEVel:RFPower.....	853
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:LEVel:VIDeo.....	854
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SLOPe.....	854
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SOURce.....	854
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:TIME:RINTerval.....	855

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 431

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:HOLDoff[:TIME] <Offset>

Defines the time offset between the trigger event and the start of the sweep (data capturing).

A negative offset is possible for time domain measurements.

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

Parameters:

<Offset>	For measurements in the frequency domain, the range is 0 s to 30 s. For measurements in the time domain, the range is the negative sweep time to 30 s.
*RST:	0 s

Example: TRIG:HOLD 500us

Manual operation: See "[Trigger Offset](#)" on page 431

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 FSW 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 431

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 431

TRIGger[:SEquence]:LEVel[:EXTernal<port>] <TriggerLevel>

This command defines the level the external signal must exceed to cause a trigger event.

Note that the variable INPUT/OUTPUT connectors (ports 2+3) must be set for use as input using the [OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:DIRection](#) command.

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 front panel)
 3 = trigger port 3 (TRIGGER3 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 430

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 430

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 430

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:LEVel:RFPower <TriggerLevel>

This command defines the power level the RF input must exceed 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.

The input signal must be between 500 MHz and 8 GHz.

Parameters:

<TriggerLevel> For details on available trigger levels and trigger bandwidths see the data sheet.

*RST: -20 dBm

Example: TRIG:LEV:RFP -30dBm

Manual operation: See ["Trigger Level"](#) on page 430

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:LEVel:VIDeo <Level>

This command defines the level the video signal must exceed to cause a trigger event. Note that any RF attenuation or preamplification is considered when the trigger level is analyzed.

Parameters:

<Level> Range: 0 PCT to 100 PCT
 *RST: 50 PCT

Example: TRIG:LEV:VID 50PCT

Manual operation: See "[Trigger Level](#)" on page 430

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SLOPe <Type>

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.

For external and time domain trigger sources you can define whether triggering occurs when the signal rises to the trigger level or falls down to it.

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 432

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SOURce <Source>

This command selects the trigger source.

For details on trigger sources see "[Trigger Source](#)" on page 427.

Using a trigger or gated measurements turns the squelch off (see [[SENSe](#):] [DEMod](#): [SQUelch\[:STATe\]](#) on page 966).

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.

For troubleshooting tips see "[Uncompleted sequential commands - blocked remote channels](#)" on page 1103.

Parameters:

<Source>

IMMediate

Free Run

EXTernal

Trigger signal from the TRIGGER INPUT connector.

EXT2

Trigger signal from the TRIGGER INPUT/OUTPUT connector.

Note: Connector must be configured for "Input".

EXT3

Trigger signal from the TRIGGER 3 INPUT/ OUTPUT connector.

Note: Connector must be configured for "Input".

RFPower

First intermediate frequency

IFPower

Second intermediate frequency

TIME

Time interval

VIDeo

Video mode is available in the time domain and only in the Spectrum application.

PSEN

External power sensor

*RST: IMMediate

Example:

TRIG:SOUR EXT

Selects the external trigger input as source of the trigger signal

Manual operation:See ["Using the power sensor as an external trigger"](#) on page 327See ["Trigger Source"](#) on page 427See ["Free Run"](#) on page 428See ["External Trigger 1/2/3"](#) on page 428See ["Video"](#) on page 428See ["IF Power"](#) on page 429See ["Baseband Power"](#) on page 429See ["RF Power"](#) on page 429See ["Power Sensor"](#) on page 430See ["Time"](#) on page 430**TRIGger[:SEQuence]:TIME:RINTerval <Interval>**

This command defines the repetition interval for the time trigger.

Parameters:

<Interval>

2.0 ms to 5000

Range: 2 ms to 5000 s

*RST: 1.0 s

Example: TRIG:SOUR TIME
Selects the time trigger input for triggering.
TRIG:TIME:RINT 50
The sweep starts every 50 s.

Manual operation: See "[Repetition Interval](#)" on page 430

11.7.4.2 Configuring Gated Measurements

[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe.....	856
[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:HOLDoff.....	856
[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:LENGth.....	857
[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:POLarity.....	857
[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:SOURce.....	857
[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:TYPE.....	858

[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe <State>

This command turns gated measurements on and off.

In case of measurements with an external gate, the measured values are recorded as long as the gate is opened. During a sweep the gate can be opened and closed several times. The synchronization mechanisms with *OPC, *OPC? and *WAI remain completely unaffected.

The measurement ends when a particular number of measurement points has been recorded (see [\[SENSe:\]SWEep:POINTs](#) on page 841).

Performing gated measurements turns the squelch off.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example: SWE:EGAT ON
Switches on the external gate mode.
SWE:EGAT:TYPE EDGE
Switches on the edge-triggered mode.
SWE:EGAT:HOLD 100US
Sets the gate delay to 100 µs.
SWE:EGAT:LEN 500US
Sets the gate opening time to 500 µs.
INIT; *WAI
Starts a sweep and waits for its end.

[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:HOLDoff <DelayTime>

This command defines the length of the trigger delay.

The trigger delay has no effect on

- measurements using the "Level" gate mode

- frequency sweep, FFT sweep, zero span and I/Q mode measurements using an IF Power trigger.

Parameters:

<DelayTime> Range: 0 s to 30 s
 *RST: 0 s

Example: SWE:EGAT:HOLD 100us

Manual operation: See "[Gate Delay](#)" on page 433

[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:LENGth <GateLength>

This command defines the gate length.

Parameters:

<GateLength> Range: 125 ns to 30 s
 *RST: 400µs

Example: SWE:EGAT:LENG 10ms

Manual operation: See "[Gate Length](#)" on page 434

[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:POLarity <Polarity>

This command selects the polarity of an external gate signal.

The setting applies both to the edge of an edge-triggered signal and the level of a level-triggered signal.

Parameters:

<Polarity> POSitive | NEGative
 *RST: POSitive

Example: SWE:EGAT:POL POS

Manual operation: See "[Slope](#)" on page 432

[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:SOURce <Source>

This command selects the signal source for gated measurements.

If an IF power signal is used, the gate is opened as soon as a signal at > -20 dBm is detected within the IF path bandwidth (10 MHz).

For more information see "[Trigger Source](#)" on page 427.

Parameters:

<Source> EXTernal | EXT2 | EXT3 | IFPower | IQPower | VIDEo |
 RFPower | PSEN
 *RST: IFPower

Example: SWE:EGAT:SOUR IFP
 Switches the gate source to IF power.

Manual operation: See "Trigger Source" on page 427
 See "External Trigger 1/2/3" on page 428
 See "Video" on page 428
 See "IF Power" on page 429
 See "RF Power" on page 429
 See "Power Sensor" on page 430

[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATe:TYPE <Type>

This command selects the way gated measurements are triggered.

Parameters:

<Type>

LEVel

The trigger event for the gate to open is a particular power level. After the gate signal has been detected, the gate remains open until the signal disappears.

Note: If you perform gated measurements in combination with the IF Power trigger, the R&S FSW ignores the holding time for frequency sweep, FFT sweep, zero span and I/Q mode measurements.

EDGE

The trigger event for the gate to open is the detection of the signal edge.

After the gate signal has been detected, the gate remains open until the gate delay is over.

*RST: EDGE

Example:

SWE:EGAT:TYPE EDGE

Manual operation: See "Gate Mode" on page 433

11.7.4.3 Configuring the Trigger Output

The following commands are required to send the trigger signal to one of the variable TRIGGER INPUT/OUTPUT connectors. The tasks for manual operation are described in "Trigger 2/3" on page 383.

OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:DIRection.....	858
OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:LEVel.....	859
OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:OTYPe.....	859
OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:PULSe:IMMediate.....	860
OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:PULSe:LENGth.....	860

OUTPut:TRIGger<port>:DIRection <Direction>

This command selects the trigger direction.

Suffix:

<port>

Selects the trigger port to which the output is sent.

2 = trigger port 2 (front)

3 = trigger port 3 (rear)

Parameters:

<Direction>

INPut

Port works as an input.

OUTPut

Port works as an output.

*RST: INPut

Manual operation: See ["Trigger 2/3"](#) on page 383**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 (front)

3 = trigger port 3 (rear)

Parameters:

<Level>

HIGH

TTL signal.

LOW

0 V

*RST: LOW

Manual operation: See ["Trigger 2/3"](#) on page 383See ["Level"](#) on page 384**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 (front)

3 = trigger port 3 (rear)

Parameters:

<OutputType>

DEVIce

Sends a trigger signal when the R&S FSW has triggered internally.

TARMed

Sends a trigger signal when the trigger is armed and ready for an external trigger event.

UDEFI ned

Sends a user defined trigger signal. For more information see [OUTPut:TRIGGer<port>:LEVel](#).

*RST: DEVIce

Manual operation: See "[Output Type](#)" on page 383

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 (front)

3 = trigger port 3 (rear)

Usage:

Event

Manual operation: See "[Send Trigger](#)" on page 384

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 (front)

3 = trigger port 3 (rear)

Parameters:

<Length>

Pulse length in seconds.

Manual operation: See "[Pulse Length](#)" on page 384

11.7.5 Adjusting Settings Automatically

The commands required to adjust settings automatically in a remote environment are described here. The tasks for manual operation are described in [chapter 6.7, "Adjusting Settings Automatically"](#), on page 437.



MSRA operating mode

In MSRA operating mode, settings related to data acquisition (measurement time, hysteresis) can only be adjusted automatically in the MSRA Master, not in the MSRA applications.

[SENSe:]ADJust:ALL.....	861
[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:DURation.....	861
[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:DURation:MODE.....	862
[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:HYSteresis:LOWer.....	862
[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:HYSteresis:UPPer.....	862
[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:TRIG.....	863
[SENSe:]ADJust:FREQuency.....	863
[SENSe:]ADJust:LEVel.....	863

[SENSe:]ADJust:ALL

This command initiates a measurement to determine and set the ideal settings for the current task automatically (only once for the current measurement).

This includes:

- Center frequency
- Reference level

Example: ADJ:ALL

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Adjusting all Determinable Settings Automatically \(Auto All\)](#)" on page 437

[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:DURation <Duration>

In order to determine the ideal reference level, the R&S FSW 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 438

[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:DURation:MODE <Mode>

In order to determine the ideal reference level, the R&S FSW performs a measurement on the current input data. This command selects the way the R&S FSW determines the length of the measurement .

Parameters:

<Mode>

AUTO

The R&S FSW determines the measurement length automatically according to the current input data.

MANual

The R&S FSW uses the measurement length defined by [\[SENSe:\]ADJust:CONFigure:DURation](#) on page 861.

*RST: AUTO

Manual operation: See "[Resetting the Automatic Measurement Time \(Meastime Auto\)](#)" on page 438
See "[Changing the Automatic Measurement Time \(Meastime Manual\)](#)" on page 438

[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:HYSTeresis:LOWer <Threshold>

When the reference level is adjusted automatically using the [\[SENSe:\]ADJust:LEVEl](#) on page 863 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 439

[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:HYSTeresis:UPPer <Threshold>

When the reference level is adjusted automatically using the [\[SENSe:\]ADJust:LEVEl](#) on page 863 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 438

[SENSe:]ADJust:CONFigure:TRIG <State>

Defines the behaviour of the measurement when adjusting a setting automatically (using SENS:ADJ:LEV ON, for example).

See "[Adjusting settings automatically during triggered measurements](#)" on page 437.

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:FREQuency

This command sets the center frequency to the highest signal level in the current frequency range.

Example: ADJ:FREQ

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Adjusting the Center Frequency Automatically \(Auto Freq\)](#)" on page 438

[SENSe:]ADJust:LEVel

This command initiates a single (internal) measurement that evaluates and sets the ideal reference level for the current input data and measurement settings. 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 FSW or limiting the dynamic range by an S/N ratio that is too small.

Example: ADJ:LEV

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Setting the Reference Level Automatically \(Auto Level\)](#)" on page 397

11.7.6 Configuring the Data Input and Output

- [RF Input](#)..... 864
- [Using External Mixers](#)..... 867
- [Setting up Probes](#)..... 881
- [External Generator Control](#)..... 883
- [Working with Power Sensors](#)..... 893
- [Configuring the Outputs](#)..... 904

11.7.6.1 RF Input

INPut:ATTenuation:PROTection:RESet	864
INPut:CONNector	864
INPut:COUPling	865
INPut:FILTer:HPASs[:STATe]	865
INPut:FILTer:YIG[:STATe]	866
INPut:IMPedance	866
INPut:SElect	866
INPut:UPORt:STATe	867
INPut:UPORt[:VALue]?	867

INPut:ATTenuation:PROTection:RESet

This command resets the attenuator and reconnects the RF input with the input mixer after an overload condition occurred 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.

(See [STATus:QUESTionable:POWer\[:EVENT\]?](#) on page 1046 and "[STATus:QUESTionable:POWer Register](#)" on page 639).

The command works only if the overload condition has been eliminated first.

For details on the protection mechanism see [chapter 6.2.1.1, "RF Input Protection"](#), on page 314.

Usage: Event

INPut:CONNector <ConnType>

Determines whether the RF input data is taken from the RF input connector or the optional Analog Baseband I connector. This command is only available if the Analog Baseband interface (R&S FSW-B71) is installed and active for input.

For more information on the Analog Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B71) see the R&S FSW I/Q Analyzer and I/Q Input User Manual.

Parameters:

<ConnType> **RF**
 RF input connector

AIQI
 Analog Baseband I connector

*RST: RF

Example:

INP:CONN:AIQI
 Selects the analog baseband input.

Usage:

SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See ["Input Connector"](#) on page 320

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 319

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 FSW in order to measure the harmonics for a DUT, for example.

This function requires option R&S FSW-B13.

(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

Usage:

SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See ["High-Pass Filter 1...3 GHz"](#) on page 320

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 320.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF | 0 | 1
 *RST: 1 (0 for I/Q Analyzer, GSM, VSA and MC Group Delay measurements)

Example:

INP:FILT:YIG OFF
 Deactivates the YIG-preselector.

Manual operation: See "[YIG-Preselector](#)" on page 320

INPut:IMPedance <Impedance>

This command selects the nominal input impedance of the RF input.

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

Parameters:

<Impedance> 50 | 75
 *RST: 50 Ω

Example:

INP:IMP 75

Usage:

SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "[Impedance](#)" on page 319
 See "[Unit](#)" on page 397

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 FSW. If no additional options are installed, only RF input is supported.

Parameters:

<Source>

RF

Radio Frequency ("RF INPUT" connector)

DIQ

Digital IQ data (only available with optional Digital Baseband Interface R&S FSW-B17)

For details on I/Q input see the R&S FSW I/Q Analyzer User Manual.

AIQ

Analog Baseband signal (only available with optional Analog Baseband Interface R&S FSW-B71)

For details on Analog Baseband input see the R&S FSW I/Q Analyzer User Manual.

*RST: RF

Manual operation: See ["Radio Frequency State"](#) on page 319**INPut:UPORt:STATe** <State>

This command toggles the control lines of the user ports for the **AUX PORT** connector. This 9-pole SUB-D male connector is located on the rear panel of the R&S FSW.

See the R&S FSW Getting Started manual for details.

Parameters:

<State>

ON | 1

User port is switched to INPut

OFF | 0

User port is switched to OUTPut

*RST: 1

INPut:UPORt[:VALue]?

This command queries the control lines of the user ports.

Example: INP:UPOR?**Usage:** Query only**11.7.6.2 Using External Mixers**

The commands required to work with external mixers in a remote environment are described here. Note that these commands require the R&S FSW-B21 option to be installed and an external mixer to be connected to the front panel of the R&S FSW. In MSRA/MSRT mode, external mixers are not supported.

For details on working with external mixers see [chapter 6.2.5.1, "Basics on External Mixers"](#), on page 358.

- [Basic Settings](#)..... 868
- [Mixer Settings](#)..... 870
- [Conversion Loss Table Settings](#)..... 874
- [Programming Example: Working with an External Mixer](#)..... 878

Basic Settings

The basic settings concern general usage of an external mixer.

[SENSe:]MIXer[:STATe]	868
[SENSe:]MIXer:BIAS:HIGH	868
[SENSe:]MIXer:BIAS[:LOW]	868
[SENSe:]MIXer:LOPower	869
[SENSe:]MIXer:SIGNal	869
[SENSe:]MIXer:THReshold	869

[SENSe:]MIXer[:STATe] <State>

Activates or deactivates the use of a connected external mixer as input for the measurement. This command is only available if the R&S FSW-B21 option is installed and an external mixer is connected.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example: MIX ON

Manual operation: See "[External Mixer State](#)" on page 367

[SENSe:]MIXer:BIAS:HIGH <BiasSetting>

This command defines the bias current for the high (second) range.

This command is only available if the external mixer is active (see [\[SENSe:\]MIXer\[:STATe\]](#) on page 868).

Parameters:

<BiasSetting> *RST: 0.0 A
 Default unit: A

Manual operation: See "[Bias Settings](#)" on page 371

[SENSe:]MIXer:BIAS[:LOW] <BiasSetting>

This command defines the bias current for the low (first) range.

This command is only available if the external mixer is active (see [\[SENSe:\]MIXer\[:STATe\]](#) on page 868).

Parameters:

<BiasSetting> *RST: 0.0 A
 Default unit: A

Manual operation: See ["Bias Settings"](#) on page 371

[SENSe:]MIXer:LOPower <Level>

This command specifies the LO level of the external mixer's LO port.

Parameters:

<Level> numeric value
 Range: 13.0 dBm to 17.0 dBm
 Increment: 0.1 dB
 *RST: 15.5 dBm

Example: MIX:LOP 16.0dBm

Manual operation: See ["LO Level"](#) on page 370

[SENSe:]MIXer:SIGNal <State>

This command specifies whether automatic signal detection is active or not.

Note that automatic signal identification is only available for measurements that perform frequency sweeps (not in vector signal analysis or the I/Q Analyzer, for instance).

Parameters:

<State> **OFF | ON | AUTO | ALL**
OFF
 No automatic signal detection is active.
ON
 Automatic signal detection (Signal ID) is active.
AUTO
 Automatic signal detection (Auto ID) is active.
ALL
 Both automatic signal detection functions (Signal ID+Auto ID) are active.
 *RST: OFF

Manual operation: See ["Signal ID"](#) on page 371
 See ["Auto ID"](#) on page 371

[SENSe:]MIXer:THReshold <Value>

This command defines the maximum permissible level difference between test sweep and reference sweep to be corrected during automatic comparison (see [\[SENSe:\]MIXer:SIGNal](#) on page 869).

Parameters:

<Value> <numeric value>
 Range: 0.1 dB to 100 dB
 *RST: 10 dB

Example: MIX:PORT 3

Manual operation: See "Auto ID Threshold" on page 371

Mixer Settings

The following commands are required to configure the band and specific mixer settings.

[SENSe:]MIXer:FREQUency:HANdOver.....	870
[SENSe:]MIXer:FREQUency:STARt?.....	870
[SENSe:]MIXer:FREQUency:STOP?.....	871
[SENSe:]MIXer:HARMonic:BAND:PRESet.....	871
[SENSe:]MIXer:HARMonic:BAND[:VALue].....	871
[SENSe:]MIXer:HARMonic:HIGH:STATe.....	872
[SENSe:]MIXer:HARMonic:HIGH[:VALue].....	872
[SENSe:]MIXer:HARMonic:TYPE.....	872
[SENSe:]MIXer:HARMonic[:LOW].....	873
[SENSe:]MIXer:LOSS:HIGH.....	873
[SENSe:]MIXer:LOSS:TABLE:HIGH.....	873
[SENSe:]MIXer:LOSS:TABLE[:LOW].....	873
[SENSe:]MIXer:LOSS[:LOW].....	874
[SENSe:]MIXer:PORTs.....	874
[SENSe:]MIXer:RFOVerrange[:STATe].....	874

[SENSe:]MIXer:FREQUency:HANdOver <Frequency>

This command defines the frequency at which the mixer switches from one range to the next (if two different ranges are selected). The handover frequency for each band can be selected freely within the overlapping frequency range.

This command is only available if the external mixer is active (see [SENSe:]MIXer[:STATe] on page 868).

Parameters:

<Frequency> numeric value

Example:

MIX ON

Activates the external mixer.

MIX:FREQ:HAND 78.0299GHz

Sets the handover frequency to 78.0299 GHz.

Manual operation: See "Handover Freq." on page 368

[SENSe:]MIXer:FREQUency:STARt?

This command queries the frequency at which the external mixer band starts.

Example:

MIX:FREQ:STAR?

Queries the start frequency of the band.

Usage:

Query only

Manual operation: See "RF Start / RF Stop" on page 367

[SENSe:]MIXer:FREQuency:STOP?

This command queries the frequency at which the external mixer band stops.

Example: MIX:FREQ:STOP?
Queries the stop frequency of the band.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "[RF Start / RF Stop](#)" on page 367

[SENSe:]MIXer:HARMonic:BAND:PRESet

This command restores the preset frequency ranges for the selected standard waveguide band.

Note: Changes to the band and mixer settings are maintained even after using the PRESET function. Use this command to restore the predefined band ranges.

Example: MIX:HARM:BAND:PRESet
Prests the selected waveguide band.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Preset Band](#)" on page 368

[SENSe:]MIXer:HARMonic:BAND[:VALue] <Band>

This command selects the external mixer band. The query returns the currently selected band.

This command is only available if the external mixer is active (see [\[SENSe:\]MIXer\[:STATe\]](#) on page 868).

Parameters:

<Band> KA|Q|U|V|E|W|F|D|G|Y|J|USER
Standard waveguide band or user-defined band.

Manual operation: See "[Band](#)" on page 368

Table 11-5: Frequency ranges for pre-defined bands

Band	Frequency start [GHz]	Frequency stop [GHz]
KA (A) *)	26.5	40.0
Q	33.0	50.0
U	40.0	60.0
V	50.0	75.0
E	60.0	90.0
W	75.0	110.0
F	90.0	140.0
*) The band formerly referred to as "A" is now named "KA".		

Band	Frequency start [GHz]	Frequency stop [GHz]
D	110.0	170.0
G	140.0	220.0
J	220.0	325.0
Y	325.0	500.0
USER	32.18 (default)	68.22 (default)

*) The band formerly referred to as "A" is now named "KA".

[SENSe:]MIXer:HARMonic:HIGh:STATe <State>

This command specifies whether a second (high) harmonic is to be used to cover the band's frequency range.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example: MIX:HARM:HIGh:STAT ON

Manual operation: See "[Range 1/2](#)" on page 369

[SENSe:]MIXer:HARMonic:HIGh[:VALue] <HarmOrder>

This command specifies the harmonic order to be used for the high (second) range.

Parameters:

<HarmOrder> numeric value
 Range: 2 to 61 (USER band); for other bands: see band definition

Example: MIX:HARM:HIGh 2

Manual operation: See "[Harmonic Order](#)" on page 369

[SENSe:]MIXer:HARMonic:TYPE <OddEven>

This command specifies whether the harmonic order to be used should be odd, even, or both.

Which harmonics are supported depends on the mixer type.

Parameters:

<OddEven> **ODD | EVEN | EODD**
 *RST: EVEN

Example: MIX:HARM:TYPE ODD

Manual operation: See "[Harmonic Type](#)" on page 369

[SENSe:]MIXer:HARMonic[:LOW] <HarmOrder>

This command specifies the harmonic order to be used for the low (first) range.

Parameters:

<HarmOrder> numeric value
 Range: 2 to 61 (USER band); for other bands: see band definition
 *RST: 2 (for band F)

Example: MIX:HARM 3

Manual operation: See "[Harmonic Order](#)" on page 369

[SENSe:]MIXer:LOSS:HIGH <Average>

This command defines the average conversion loss to be used for the entire high (second) range.

Parameters:

<Average> numeric value
 Range: 0 to 100
 *RST: 24.0 dB
 Default unit: dB

Example: MIX:LOSS:HIGH 20dB

Manual operation: See "[Conversion loss](#)" on page 369

[SENSe:]MIXer:LOSS:TABLE:HIGH <FileName>

This command defines the file name of the conversion loss table to be used for the high (second) range.

Parameters:

<FileName> string ('<file name>')

Example: MIX:LOSS:TABL:HIGH 'MyCVLTable'

Manual operation: See "[Conversion loss](#)" on page 369

[SENSe:]MIXer:LOSS:TABLE[:LOW] <FileName>

This command defines the file name of the conversion loss table to be used for the low (first) range.

Parameters:

<FileName> string ('<file name>')

Example: MIX:LOSS:TABL 'mix_1_4'
 Specifies the conversion loss table *mix_1_4*.

Manual operation: See "[Conversion loss](#)" on page 369

[SENSe:]MIXer:LOSS[:LOW] <Average>

This command defines the average conversion loss to be used for the entire low (first) range.

Parameters:

<Average> numeric value
 Range: 0 to 100
 *RST: 24.0 dB
 Default unit: dB

Example: MIX:LOSS 20dB

Manual operation: See "[Conversion loss](#)" on page 369

[SENSe:]MIXer:PORTs <PortType>

This command specifies whether the mixer is a 2-port or 3-port type.

Parameters:

<PortType> 2 | 3
 *RST: 2

Example: MIX:PORT 3

Manual operation: See "[Mixer Type](#)" on page 368

[SENSe:]MIXer:RFOVerrange[:STATe] <State>

If enabled, the band limits are extended beyond "RF Start" and "RF Stop" due to the capabilities of the used harmonics.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Manual operation: See "[RF Overrange](#)" on page 368

Conversion Loss Table Settings

The following settings are required to configure and manage conversion loss tables.

[SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:BAND.....	875
[SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:BIAS.....	875
[SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:CATAlog?.....	875
[SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:CLEAR.....	876
[SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:COMMeNt.....	876
[SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:DATA.....	876
[SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:HARMonic.....	877
[SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:MIXer.....	877
[SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:PORTs.....	877
[SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:SElect.....	878
[SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:SNUMber.....	878

[SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:BAND <Type>

This command defines the waveguide band for which the conversion loss table is to be used. This setting is checked against the current mixer setting before the table can be assigned to the range.

Before this command can be performed, the conversion loss table must be selected (see [SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:SElect on page 878).

This command is only available with option B21 (External Mixer) installed.

Parameters:

<Band>

K | A | KA | Q | U | V | E | W | F | D | G | Y | J | USER

Standard waveguide band or user-defined band.

Note: The band formerly referred to as "A" is now named "KA"; the input parameter "A" is still available and refers to the same band as "KA".

For a definition of the frequency range for the pre-defined bands, see [table 11-5](#)).

*RST: F (90 GHz - 140 GHz)

Example:

CORR:CVL:SEL 'LOSS_TAB_4'

Selects the conversion loss table.

CORR:CVL:BAND KA

Sets the band to KA (26.5 GHz - 40 GHz).

Manual operation: See "[Band](#)" on page 375

[SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:BIAS <BiasSetting>

This command defines the bias setting to be used with the conversion loss table.

Before this command can be performed, the conversion loss table must be selected (see [SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:SElect on page 878).

This command is only available with option B21 (External Mixer) installed.

Parameters:

<BiasSetting>

numeric value

*RST: 0.0 A

Default unit: A

Example:

CORR:CVL:SEL 'LOSS_TAB_4'

Selects the conversion loss table.

CORR:CVL:BIAS 3A

Manual operation: See "[Write to <CVL table name>](#)" on page 372
See "[Bias](#)" on page 375

[SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:CATAlog?

This command queries all available conversion loss tables saved in the C:\r_s\instr\user\cvl\ directory on the instrument.

This command is only available with option B21 (External Mixer) installed.

Usage: Query only

[SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:CLEAr

This command deletes the selected conversion loss table. Before this command can be performed, the conversion loss table must be selected (see [SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:SElect on page 878).

This command is only available with option B21 (External Mixer) installed.

Example: CORR:CVL:SEL 'LOSS_TAB_4'
 Selects the conversion loss table.
 CORR:CVL:CLE

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Delete Table" on page 373

[SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:COMMeNt <Text>

This command defines a comment for the conversion loss table. Before this command can be performed, the conversion loss table must be selected (see [SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:SElect on page 878).

This command is only available with option B21 (External Mixer) installed.

Parameters:

<Text>

Example: CORR:CVL:SEL 'LOSS_TAB_4'
 Selects the conversion loss table.
 CORR:CVL:COMM 'Conversion loss table for
 FS_Z60'

Manual operation: See "Comment" on page 375

[SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:DATA <Freq>,<Level>

This command defines the reference values of the selected conversion loss tables. The values are entered as a set of frequency/level pairs. A maximum of 50 frequency/level pairs may be entered. Before this command can be performed, the conversion loss table must be selected (see [SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:SElect on page 878).

This command is only available with option B21 (External Mixer) installed.

Parameters:

<Freq> numeric value

The frequencies have to be sent in ascending order.

<Level>

Example: CORR:CVL:SEL 'LOSS_TAB_4'
 Selects the conversion loss table.
 CORR:CVL:DATA 1MHZ,-30DB,2MHZ,-40DB

Manual operation: See "[Position/Value](#)" on page 376

[SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:HARMonic <HarmOrder>

This command defines the harmonic order for which the conversion loss table is to be used. This setting is checked against the current mixer setting before the table can be assigned to the range.

Before this command can be performed, the conversion loss table must be selected (see [\[SENSe:\]CORRection:CVL:SElect](#) on page 878).

This command is only available with option B21 (External Mixer) installed.

Parameters:

<HarmOrder> numeric value
 Range: 2 to 65

Example: CORR:CVL:SEL 'LOSS_TAB_4'
 Selects the conversion loss table.
 CORR:CVL:HARM 3

Manual operation: See "[Harmonic Order](#)" on page 375

[SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:MIXer <Type>

This command defines the mixer name in the conversion loss table. This setting is checked against the current mixer setting before the table can be assigned to the range.

Before this command can be performed, the conversion loss table must be selected (see [\[SENSe:\]CORRection:CVL:SElect](#) on page 878).

This command is only available with option B21 (External Mixer) installed.

Parameters:

<Type> string
 Name of mixer with a maximum of 16 characters

Example: CORR:CVL:SEL 'LOSS_TAB_4'
 Selects the conversion loss table.
 CORR:CVL:MIX 'FS_Z60'

Manual operation: See "[Mixer Name](#)" on page 375

[SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:PORTs <PortNo>

This command defines the mixer type in the conversion loss table. This setting is checked against the current mixer setting before the table can be assigned to the range.

Before this command can be performed, the conversion loss table must be selected (see [\[SENSe:\]CORRection:CVL:SElect](#) on page 878).

This command is only available with option B21 (External Mixer) installed.

Parameters:

<PortType> 2 | 3
 *RST: 2

Example:

```
CORR:CVL:SEL 'LOSS_TAB_4'
Selects the conversion loss table.
CORR:CVL:PORT 3
```

Manual operation: See ["Mixer Type"](#) on page 376

[SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:SElect <FileName>

This command selects the conversion loss table with the specified file name. If <file_name> is not available, a new conversion loss table is created.

This command is only available with option B21 (External Mixer) installed.

Parameters:

<FileName> '<File name>'

Example:

```
CORR:CVL:SEL 'LOSS_TAB_4'
```

Manual operation: See ["New Table"](#) on page 372
 See ["Edit Table"](#) on page 373
 See ["File Name"](#) on page 374

[SENSe:]CORRection:CVL:SNUMber <SerialNo>

This command defines the serial number of the mixer for which the conversion loss table is to be used. This setting is checked against the current mixer setting before the table can be assigned to the range.

Before this command can be performed, the conversion loss table must be selected (see [\[SENSe:\]CORRection:CVL:SElect](#) on page 878).

This command is only available with option B21 (External Mixer) installed.

Parameters:

<SerialNo> Serial number with a maximum of 16 characters

Example:

```
CORR:CVL:SEL 'LOSS_TAB_4'
Selects the conversion loss table.
CORR:CVL:MIX '123.4567'
```

Manual operation: See ["Mixer S/N"](#) on page 375

Programming Example: Working with an External Mixer

This example demonstrates how to work with an external mixer in a remote environment. It is performed in the Spectrum application in the default layout configuration.

Note that without a real input signal and connected mixer, this measurement will not return useful results.

```
//-----Preparing the instrument -----
//Reset the instrument
*RST
//Activate the use of the connected external mixer.
SENS:MIX ON
//----- Configuring basic mixer behavior -----
//Set the LO level of the mixer's LO port to 15 dBm.
SENS:MIX:LOP 15dBm
//Set the bias current to -1 mA .
SENS:MIX:BIAS:LOW -1mA
//----- Configuring the mixer and band settings -----
//Use band "V" to full possible range extent for assigned harmonic (6).
SENS:MIX:HARM:BAND V
SENS:MIX:RFOV ON
//Query the possible range
SENS:MIX:FREQ:STAR?
//Result: 47480000000 (47.48 GHz)
SENS:MIX:FREQ:STOP?
//Result: 138020000000 (138.02 GHz)
//Use a 3-port mixer type
SENS:MIX:PORT 3
//Split the frequency range into two ranges;
//range 1 covers 47.48 GHz GHz to 80 GHz; harmonic 6, average conv. loss of 20 dB
//range 2 covers 80 GHz to 138.02 GHz; harmonic 8, average conv.loss of 30 dB
SENS:MIX:HARM:TYPE EVEN
SENS:MIX:HARM:HIGH:STAT ON
SENS:MIX:FREQ:HAND 80GHz
SENS:MIX:HARM:LOW 6
SENS:MIX:LOSS:LOW 20dB
SENS:MIX:HARM:HIGH 8
SENS:MIX:LOSS:HIGH 30dB
//----- Activating automatic signal identification functions -----
//Activate both automatic signal identification functions.
SENS:MIX:SIGN ALL
//Use auto ID threshold of 8 dB.
SENS:MIX:THR 8dB

//-----Performing the Measurement-----
//Select single sweep mode.
INIT:CONT OFF
//Initiate a basic frequency sweep and wait until the sweep has finished.
INIT;*WAI
//-----Retrieving Results-----
//Return the trace data for the input signal without distortions
//(default screen configuration)
TRAC:DATA? TRACE3
```

Configuring a conversion loss table for a user-defined band

```

//-----Preparing the instrument -----
//Reset the instrument
*RST
//Activate the use of the connected external mixer.
SENS:MIX ON
//-----Configuring a new conversion loss table -----
//Define cvl table for range 1 of band as described in previous example
// (extended V band)
SENS:CORR:CVL:SEL 'UserTable'
SENS:CORR:CVL:COMM 'User-defined conversion loss table for USER band'
SENS:CORR:CVL:BAND USER
SENS:CORR:CVL:HARM 6
SENS:CORR:CVL:BIAS -1mA
SENS:CORR:CVL:MIX 'FS_Z60'
SENS:CORR:CVL:SNUM '123.4567'
SENS:CORR:CVL:PORT 3
//Conversion loss is linear from 55 GHz to 75 GHz
SENS:CORR:CVL:DATA 55GHZ,-20DB,75GHZ,-30DB
//----- Configuring the mixer and band settings -----
//Use user-defined band and assign new cvl table.
SENS:MIX:HARM:BAND USER
//Define band by two ranges;
//range 1 covers 47.48 GHz to 80 GHz; harmonic 6, cvl table 'UserTable'
//range 2 covers 80 GHz to 138.02 GHz; harmonic 8, average conv.loss of 30 dB
SENS:MIX:HARM:TYPE EVEN
SENS:MIX:HARM:HIGH:STAT ON
SENS:MIX:FREQ:HAND 80GHz
SENS:MIX:HARM:LOW 6
SENS:MIX:LOSS:TABL:LOW 'UserTable'
SENS:MIX:HARM:HIGH 8

SENS:MIX:LOSS:HIGH 30dB
//Query the possible range
SENS:MIX:FREQ:STAR?
//Result: 47480000000 (47.48 GHz)
SENS:MIX:FREQ:STOP?
//Result: 138020000000 (138.02 GHz)

//-----Performing the Measurement-----
//Select single sweep mode.
INIT:CONT OFF
//Initiate a basic frequency sweep and wait until the sweep has finished.
INIT;*WAI
//-----Retrieving Results-----
//Return the trace data (default screen configuration)
TRAC:DATA? TRACel

```

11.7.6.3 Setting up Probes

Probes can be connected to the optional BASEBAND INPUT connectors, if the Analog Baseband interface (option R&S FSW-B71) is installed.

[SENSe:]PROBe<p>:ID:PARTnumber?	881
[SENSe:]PROBe<p>:ID:SRNumber?	881
[SENSe:]PROBe<p>:SETup:MODE	881
[SENSe:]PROBe<p>:SETup:NAME?	882
[SENSe:]PROBe<p>:SETup:STATe?	882
[SENSe:]PROBe<p>:SETup:TYPE?	883

[SENSe:]PROBe<p>:ID:PARTnumber?

Queries the R&S part number of the probe.

Suffix:

<p> 1 | 2 | 3
 Selects the connector:
 1 = Baseband Input I
 2 = Baseband Input Q
 3 = RF (currently not supported; use "1" with RF Input Connector setting "Baseband Input I")

Return values:

<PartNumber> Part number in a string.

Usage: Query only

[SENSe:]PROBe<p>:ID:SRNumber?

Queries the serial number of the probe.

Suffix:

<p> 1 | 2 | 3
 Selects the connector:
 1 = Baseband Input I
 2 = Baseband Input Q
 3 = RF (currently not supported; use "1" with RF Input Connector setting "Baseband Input I")

Return values:

<SerialNo> Serial number in a string.

Usage: Query only

[SENSe:]PROBe<p>:SETup:MODE <Mode>

Select the action that is started with the micro button on the probe head.

See also: "[Microbutton Action](#)" on page 321.

Suffix:

<p>

1 | 2 | 3

Selects the connector:

1 = Baseband Input I

2 = Baseband Input Q

3 = RF (currently not supported; use "1" with RF Input Connector setting "Baseband Input I")

Parameters:

<Mode>

RSINgle

Run single: starts one data acquisition.

NOAction

Nothing is started on pressing the micro button.

*RST: RSINgle

Manual operation: See "[Microbutton Action](#)" on page 321**[SENSe:]PROBe<p>:SETup:NAME?**

Queries the name of the probe.

Suffix:

<p>

1 | 2 | 3

Selects the connector:

1 = Baseband Input I

2 = Baseband Input Q

3 = RF (currently not supported; use "1" with RF Input Connector setting "Baseband Input I")

Return values:

<Name>

Name string

Usage:

Query only

[SENSe:]PROBe<p>:SETup:STATe?Queries if the probe at the specified connector is active (detected) or not active (not detected). To switch the probe on, i.e. activate input from the connector, use `INP:SEL:AIQ` (see [INPut:SElect](#) on page 866).**Suffix:**

<p>

1 | 2 | 3

Selects the connector:

1 = Baseband Input I

2 = Baseband Input Q

3 = RF (currently not supported; use "1" with RF Input Connector setting "Baseband Input I")

Return values:

<State>

DETeCted | NDETeCted

*RST: NDETeCted

Usage: Query only

[SENSe:]PROBe<p>:SETup:TYPE?

Queries the type of the probe.

Suffix:

<p> 1 | 2 | 3
 Selects the connector:
 1 = Baseband Input I
 2 = Baseband Input Q
 3 = RF (currently not supported; use "1" with RF Input Connector setting "Baseband Input I")

Return values:

<Type> String containing one of the following values:
 – None (no probe detected)
 – active differential
 – active single-ended

Usage: Query only

11.7.6.4 External Generator Control

External generator control commands are available if the R&S FSW External Generator Control option (R&S FSW-B10) is installed. For each measurement channel one external generator can be configured. To switch between different configurations define multiple measurement channels.

For more information on external generator control see [chapter 6.2.4.2, "Basics on External Generator Control"](#), on page 331.

- [Measurement Configuration](#)..... 883
- [Interface Configuration](#)..... 886
- [Source Calibration](#)..... 889
- [Programming Example for External Generator Control](#)..... 891

Measurement Configuration

The following commands are required to activate external generator control and to configure a calibration measurement with an external tracking generator.

SOURce:EXTernal:FREQUENCY	884
SOURce:EXTernal:FREQUENCY:COUPling[:STATe]	884
SOURce:EXTernal:FREQUENCY[:FACTor]:DENominator	884
SOURce:EXTernal:FREQUENCY[:FACTor]:NUMerator	885
SOURce:EXTernal:FREQUENCY:OFFSet	885
SOURce:EXTernal:POWer[:LEVel]	886
SOURce:EXTernal[:STATe]	886
SOURce:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate]:OFFSet	886

SOURce:EXTernal:FREQuency <Frequency>

This command defines a fixed source frequency for the external generator.

Parameters:

<Frequency> Source frequency of the external generator.
*RST: 1100050000

Example: SOUR:EXT:FREQ 10MHz

Manual operation: See "[\(Manual\) Source Frequency](#)" on page 346

SOURce:EXTernal:FREQuency:COUPling[:STATe] <State>

This command couples the frequency of the external generator output to the R&S FSW.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF | 0 | 1

ON | 1

Default setting: a series of frequencies is defined (one for each sweep point), based on the current frequency at the RF input of the R&S FSW; the RF frequency range covers the currently defined span of the R&S FSW (unless limited by the range of the signal generator)

OFF | 0

The generator uses a single fixed frequency, defined by [SOURce:EXTernal:FREQuency](#).

*RST: 1

Example: SOUR:EXT:FREQ:COUP ON

Manual operation: See "[Source Frequency Coupling](#)" on page 346

SOURce:EXTernal:FREQuency[:FACTor]:DENominator <Value>

This command defines the denominator of the factor with which the analyzer frequency is multiplied in order to obtain the transmit frequency of the selected generator.

Select the multiplication factor such that the frequency range of the generator is not exceeded if the following formula is applied to the start and stop frequency of the analyzer:

$$\text{Source Freq} = \text{RF} \cdot \frac{\text{Numerator}}{\text{Denominator}} + \text{Offset}$$

Parameters:

<Value> <numeric value>

*RST: 1

- Example:** SOUR:EXT:FREQ:NUM 4"
 "SOUR:EXT:FREQ:DEN 3"
 Sets a multiplication factor of 4/3, i.e. the transmit frequency of the generator is 4/3 times the analyzer frequency.
- Manual operation:** See "(Automatic) Source Frequency (Numerator/Denominator/Offset)" on page 346

SOURce:EXTernal:FREQuency[:FACTor]:NUMerator <Value>

This command defines the numerator of the factor with which the analyzer frequency is multiplied in order to obtain the transmit frequency of the selected generator.

Select the multiplication factor such that the frequency range of the generator is not exceeded if the following formula is applied to the start and stop frequency of the analyzer:

$$\text{Source Freq} = \text{RF} \cdot \frac{\text{Numerator}}{\text{Denominator}} + \text{Offset}$$

Parameters:

<Value> <numeric value>
 *RST: 1

- Example:** SOUR:EXT:FREQ:NUM 4"
 "SOUR:EXT:FREQ:DEN 3"
 Sets a multiplication factor of 4/3, i.e. the transmit frequency of the generator is 4/3 times the analyzer frequency.

Manual operation: See "(Automatic) Source Frequency (Numerator/Denominator/Offset)" on page 346

SOURce:EXTernal:FREQuency:OFFSet <Offset>

This command defines the frequency offset of the generator with reference to the analyzer frequency.

Select the offset such that the frequency range of the generator is not exceeded if the following formula is applied to the start and stop frequency of the analyzer:

$$\text{Source Freq} = \text{RF} \cdot \frac{\text{Numerator}}{\text{Denominator}} + \text{Offset}$$

Parameters:

<Offset> <numeric value>, specified in Hz, kHz, MHz or GHz, rounded to the nearest Hz
 *RST: 0 Hz

- Example:** SOUR:EXT:FREQ:OFFS 10HZ
 Sets an offset of the generator output frequency compared to the analyzer frequency of 10 Hz.

Manual operation: See "(Automatic) Source Frequency (Numerator/Denominator/Offset)" on page 346

SOURce:EXTernal:POWer[:LEVel] <Level>

This command sets the output power of the selected generator.

Parameters:

<Level> <numeric value>
 *RST: -20 dBm

Example: SOUR:EXT:POW -30dBm
 Sets the generator level to -30 dBm

Manual operation: See "Source Power" on page 345

SOURce:EXTernal[:STATe] <State>

This command activates or deactivates the connected external generator.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Manual operation: See "Source State" on page 345

SOURce:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate]:OFFSet <Offset>

This command defines a level offset for the external generator level. Thus, for example, attenuators or amplifiers at the output of the external generator can be taken into account for the setting.

Parameters:

<Offset> Range: -200 dB to +200 dB
 *RST: 0dB

Example: SOUR:POW:OFFS -10dB
 Sets the level offset of the external generator to – 20 dBm.

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "Source Offset" on page 345

Interface Configuration

The following commands are required to configure the interface for the connection to the external generator.

SOURce:EXTernal:ROSCillator[:SOURce].....	887
SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB:RDEvice:GENerator:ADDRes.....	887
SYSTem:COMMunicate:RDEvice:GENerator:INTerface.....	887

SYSTem:COMMunicate:RDEvice:GENerator:LINK..... 888
 SYSTem:COMMunicate:RDEvice:GENerator:TYPE..... 888
 SYSTem:COMMunicate:TCPIP:RDEvice:GENerator:ADDRess..... 888

SOURce:EXTernal:ROSCillator[:SOURce] <Source>

This command controls selection of the reference oscillator for the external generator.

If the external reference oscillator is selected, the reference signal must be connected to the rear panel of the instrument.

Parameters:

<Source> **INTernal**
 the internal reference is used
 EXTernal
 the external reference is used; if none is available, an error flag
 is displayed in the status bar
 *RST: INT

Example: SOUR:EXT:ROSC EXT
 Switches to external reference oscillator

Manual operation: See ["Reference"](#) on page 344

SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB:RDEvice:GENerator:ADDRess <Number>

Changes the IEC/IEEE-bus address of the external generator.

Parameters:

<Number> Range: 0 to 30
 *RST: 28

Example: SYST:COMM:GPIB:RDEV:GEN:ADDR 15

Manual operation: See ["GPIB Address / TCP/IP Address"](#) on page 344

SYSTem:COMMunicate:RDEvice:GENerator:INTerface <Type>

Defines the interface used for the connection to the external generator.

This command is only available if external generator control is active (see [SOURce:EXTernal\[:STATe\]](#) on page 886).

Parameters:

<Type> GPIB | TCPip
 *RST: GPIB

Example: SYST:COMM:RDEV:GEN:INT TCP

Manual operation: See ["Interface"](#) on page 343

SYSTem:COMMunicate:RDEvice:GENerator:LINK <Type>

This command selects the link type of the external generator if the GPIB interface is used.

The difference between the two GPIB operating modes is the execution speed. While, during GPIB operation, each frequency to be set is transmitted to the generator separately, a whole frequency list can be programmed in one go if the TTL interface is also used. Frequency switching can then be performed per TTL handshake which results in considerable speed advantages.

This command is only available if external generator control is active (see [SOURCE:EXTernal\[:STATe\]](#) on page 886).

Parameters:

<Type>

GPIB | TTL

GPIB

GPIB connection without TTL synchronization (for all generators of other manufacturers and some Rohde & Schwarz devices)

TTL

GPIB connection with TTL synchronization (if available; for most Rohde&Schwarz devices)

*RST: GPIB

Example:

SYST:COMM:RDEV:GEN:LINK TTL

Selects GPIB + TTL interface for generator operation.

Manual operation: See "[TTL Handshake](#)" on page 343

SYSTem:COMMunicate:RDEvice:GENerator:TYPE <Type>

This command selects the type of external generator.

For a list of the available generator types see "[Overview of Generators Supported by the R&S FSW-B10 Option](#)" on page 334.

Parameters:

<Name>

<Generator name as string value>

*RST: SMU02

Example:

SYST:COMM:RDEV:GEN2:TYPE 'SME02'

Selects SME02 as generator 2

Manual operation: See "[Generator Type](#)" on page 343

SYSTem:COMMunicate:TCPIP:RDEvice:GENerator:ADDRESS <Address>

Configures the TCP/IP address for the external generator.

Parameters:

<Address>

TCP/IP address between 0.0.0.0 and 0.255.255.255

*RST: 0.0.0.0

Example: `SYST:COMM:TCP:RDEV:GEN:ADDR 130.094.122.195`

Manual operation: See "[GPIB Address / TCP/IP Address](#)" on page 344

Source Calibration

The following commands are required to activate the calibration functions of the external tracking generator. However, they are only available if external generator control is active (see [SOURCE:EXTERNAL\[:STATE\]](#) on page 886).

Useful commands for source calibration described elsewhere:

- [chapter 11.10.3, "Working with Transducers"](#), on page 1025
- [DISPLAY\[:WINDOW<n>\]:TRACE:Y\[:SCALE\]:RPOSITION](#) on page 849

Remote commands exclusive to source calibration:

DISPLAY[:WINDOW<n>]:TRACE:Y[:SCALE]:RVALUE	889
[SENSE:]CORRECTION:COLLECT[:ACQUIRE]	889
[SENSE:]CORRECTION:METHOD	890
[SENSE:]CORRECTION:RECALL	890
[SENSE:]CORRECTION[:STATE]	891
[SENSE:]CORRECTION:TRANSDUCER:GENERATOR	891

[DISPLAY\[:WINDOW<n>\]:TRACE:Y\[:SCALE\]:RVALUE <Value>](#)

The command defines the power value assigned to the reference position in the grid.

For external generator calibration measurements (requires External Generator Control option R&S FSW-B10), 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 "[Reference Value](#)" on page 349

[\[SENSE:\]CORRECTION:COLLECT\[:ACQUIRE\] <MeasType>](#)

This command initiates a reference measurement (calibration). The reference measurement is the basis for the measurement normalization. The result depends on whether a reflection measurement or transmission measurement is performed (see [\[SENSE:\]CORRECTION:METHOD](#) on page 890).

To obtain a correct reference measurement, a complete sweep with synchronization to the end of the sweep must have been carried out. This is only possible in the single sweep mode.

This command is only available if external generator control is active (see [SOURCE:EXTERNAL\[:STATE\]](#) on page 886).

Parameters:

<MeasType>

THRough

"TRANsmission" mode: calibration with direct connection between external generator and device input
 "REFLection" mode: calibration with short circuit at the input

OPEN

only allowed in "REFLection" mode: calibration with open input

Example:

```
INIT:CONT OFF
```

Selects single sweep operation

```
CORR:METH TRAN
```

Selects a transmission measurement.

```
CORR:COLL THR;*WAI
```

Starts the measurement of reference data using direct connection between generator and device input and waits for the sweep end.

Usage:

Setting only

SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See ["Calibrate Reflection Short"](#) on page 347
 See ["Calibrate Reflection Open"](#) on page 348

[SENSe:]CORRection:METhod

This command selects the type of measurement to be performed with the external generator.

This command is only available if external generator control is active (see [SOURCE:EXTernal\[:STATe\]](#) on page 886).

Parameters:**REFLection**

Selects reflection measurements.

TRANsmission

Selects transmission measurements.

```
*RST: TRANsmission
```

Example:

```
CORR:METH TRAN
```

Sets the type of measurement to "transmission".

Manual operation: See ["Calibrate Transmission"](#) on page 347
 See ["Calibrate Reflection Short"](#) on page 347
 See ["Calibrate Reflection Open"](#) on page 348

[SENSe:]CORRection:RECall

This command restores the measurement configuration used for calibration.

This command is only available if external generator control is active (see [SOURCE:EXTernal\[:STATe\]](#) on page 886).

Example: CORR:REC
Usage: Event
Manual operation: See "[Recall](#)" on page 348

[SENSe:]CORRection[:STATe] <State>

This command turns correction of measurement results (normalization) on and off.

The command is available after you have created a reference trace for the selected measurement type with [SENSe:]CORRection:COLLect[:ACQuire] on page 889.

This command is only available if external generator control is active (see SOURce:EXTeRnal[:STATe] on page 886).

Parameters:
 <State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example: CORR ON
 Activates normalization.

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "[Source Calibration Normalize](#)" on page 348

[SENSe:]CORRection:TRANsducer:GENerator <Name>

This command uses the normalized measurement data to generate a transducer factor with up to 1001 points. The trace data is converted to a transducer with unit dB and stored in a file with the specified name and the suffix .trd under c:\r_s\instr\trd. The frequency points are allocated in equidistant steps between start and stop frequency.

The generated transducer factor can be further adapted using the commands described in [chapter 11.10.3, "Working with Transducers"](#), on page 1025).

Parameters:
 <Name> '<name>'

Example: CORR:TRAN:GEN 'SMU01'
 Creates the transducer file C:\r_s\instr\trd\SMU01.trd.

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "[Save As Trd Factor](#)" on page 348

Programming Example for External Generator Control

The following example demonstrates how to work with an external generator in a remote environment.

It assumes a signal generator of the type SMU04 is connected to the R&S FSW, including TTL synchronization, as described in ["External Generator Connections"](#) on page 332.

```
//-----Preparing the instrument -----

//Reset the instrument
*RST

//Set the frequency span.
SENS:FREQ:STAR 10HZ
SENS:FREQ:STOP 1MHZ

//-----Configuring the interface -----

//Set the generator type to SMU04 with a frequency range of 100 kHz to 4GHz
SYST:COMM:RDEV:GEN:TYPE 'SMU04'

//Set the interface used to the GPIB address 28
SYST:COMM:RDEV:GEN:INT GPIB
SYST:COMM:GPIB:RDEV:GEN:ADDR 28

//Activate the use of TTL synchronization to optimize measurement speed
SYST:COMM:RDEV:GEN:LINK TTL

//Activate the use of the external reference frequency at 10 MHz on the generator
SOUR:EXT:ROSC EXT

//-----Configuring the calibration measurement -----

//Activate external generator control.
SOUR:EXT:STAT ON
//Set the generator output level to -10 dBm.
SOUR:EXT:POW -10DBM
//Set the frequency coupling to automatic
SOUR:EXT:FREQ:COUP:STAT ON

//-----Configuring the generator frequency range -----

//Define a series of frequencies (one for each sweep point) based on the current
//frequency at the RF input of the analyzer; the generator frequency is half the
//frequency of the analyzer, with an offset of 100 kHz;
// analyzer start:          10 Hz
// analyzer stop:           1 MHz
// analyzer span:           999.99 KHz
// generator frequency start: 100.005 KHz
// generator frequency stop: 600 KHz
// generator span:          499.995 KHz

SOUR:EXT:FREQ:FACT:NUM 1
```

Setting Basic Measurement Parameters

```

SOUR:EXT:FREQ:FACT:DEN 2
SOUR:EXT:FREQ:OFFS 100KHZ

//-----Performing the calibration measurement -----

//Perform a transmission measurement with direct connection between the generator
//and the analyzer and wait till the end
SENS:CORR:METH TRAN
SENS:CORR:COLL:ACQ THR; *WAI

//-----Retrieving the calibration trace results -----

//Retrieve the measured frequencies (10 Hz - 600 kHz)
TRAC:DATA:X? TRACE1

//Retrieve the measured power levels; = 0 between 10 Hz and 100 kHz (below
//generator minimum frequency); nominal -5dBm as of 100 kHz;
TRAC:DATA? TRACE1

//-----Normalizing the calibration trace results -----

//Retrieve the normalized power levels (= power offsets from calibration results)
//Should be 0 for all sweep points directly after calibration
SENS:CORR:STAT ON
TRAC:DATA? TRACE1

//-----Changing the display of the calibration results -----
//Shift the reference line so the -5 dB level is displayed in the center
DISP:TRAC:Y:SCAL:RVAL -5DB
DISP:TRAC:Y:SCAL:RPOS 50PCT

```

11.7.6.5 Working with Power Sensors

The following commands describe how to work with power sensors.

- [Configuring Power Sensors](#)..... 893
- [Configuring Power Sensor Measurements](#)..... 895
- [Triggering with Power Sensors](#)..... 902

Configuring Power Sensors

[SYSTem:COMMunicate:RDEvice:PMETer<p>:CONFigure:AUTO\[:STATe\]](#)..... 893
[SYSTem:COMMunicate:RDEvice:PMETer:COUNT?](#)..... 894
[SYSTem:COMMunicate:RDEvice:PMETer<p>:DEFine](#)..... 894

SYSTem:COMMunicate:RDEvice:PMETer<p>:CONFigure:AUTO[:STATe] <State>

This command turns automatic assignment of a power sensor to the power sensor index on and off.

Suffix:	
<p>	1...4 Power sensor index
Parameters:	
<State>	ON OFF 0 1
	*RST: 1
Example:	SYST:COMM:RDEV:PMET:CONF:AUTO OFF
Manual operation:	See " Select " on page 325

SYSTem:COMMunicate:RDEVice:PMETer:COUNT?

This command queries the number of power sensors currently connected to the R&S FSW.

Parameters:	
<NumberSensors>	Number of connected power sensors.
Example:	SYST:COMM:RDEV:PMET:COUN?
Usage:	Query only
Manual operation:	See " Select " on page 325

SYSTem:COMMunicate:RDEVice:PMETer<p>:DEFine <Placeholder>, <Type>, <Interface>, <SerialNo>

This command assigns the power sensor with the specified serial number to the selected power sensor index (configuration).

The query returns the power sensor type and serial number of the sensor assigned to the specified index.

Suffix:	
<p>	1...4 Power sensor index
Setting parameters:	
<Placeholder>	Currently not evaluated
<SerialNo>	Serial number of a connected power sensor
Query parameters:	
<Type>	The power sensor type, e.g. "NRP-Z81".
<Interface>	Currently not evaluated
Return values:	
<Placeholder>	Currently not used
<Type>	Detected power sensor type, e.g. "NRP-Z81".
<Interface>	Interface the power sensor is connected to; always "USB"

<SerialNo> Serial number of the power sensor assigned to the specified index

Example:

```
SYST:COMM:RDEV:PMET2:DEF ' ', 'NRP-Z81', ' ', ' ', '123456'
```

Assigns the power sensor with the serial number '123456' to the configuration "Power Sensor 2".

```
SYST:COMM:RDEV:PMET2:DEF?
```

Queries the sensor assigned to "Power Sensor 2".

Result:

```
' ', 'NRP-Z81', 'USB', '123456'
```

The NRP-Z81 power sensor with the serial number '123456' is assigned to the "Power Sensor 2".

Manual operation: See ["Select"](#) on page 325

Configuring Power Sensor Measurements

CALibration:PMETer<p>:ZERO:AUTO ONCE.....	895
CALCulate<n>:PMETer<p>:RELative[:MAGNitude].....	896
CALCulate<n>:PMETer<p>:RELative[:MAGNitude]:AUTO ONCE.....	896
CALCulate<n>:PMETer<p>:RELative:STATE.....	896
FETCh:PMETer<p>?.....	897
READ:PMETer<p>?.....	897
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:DCYCLE[:STATE].....	897
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:DCYCLE:VALue.....	897
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:FREQUency.....	898
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:FREQUency:LINK.....	898
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:MTIME.....	899
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:MTIME:AVERAge:COUNT.....	899
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:MTIME:AVERAge[:STATE].....	899
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:ROFFset[:STATE].....	900
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>[:STATE].....	900
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:UPDate[:STATE].....	901
UNIT<n>:PMETer<p>:POWer.....	901
UNIT<n>:PMETer<p>:POWer:RATIo.....	901

CALibration:PMETer<p>:ZERO:AUTO ONCE

This commands starts to zero the power sensor.

Note that you have to disconnect the signals from the power sensor input before you start to zero the power sensor. Otherwise, results are invalid.

Suffix:

<p> 1...4
Power sensor index

Parameters:

ONCE

Example: `CAL:PMET2:ZERO:AUTO ONCE; *WAI`
Starts zeroing the power sensor 2 and delays the execution of further commands until zeroing is concluded.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See ["Zeroing Power Sensor"](#) on page 325

CALCulate<n>:PMETer<p>:RELative[:MAGNitude] <RefValue>

This command defines the reference value for relative measurements.

Suffix:

<p> 1...4
Power sensor index

Parameters:

<RefValue> Range: -200 dBm to 200 dBm
*RST: 0

Example: `CALC:PMET2:REL -30`
Sets the reference value for relative measurements to -30 dBm for power sensor 2.

Manual operation: See ["Reference Value"](#) on page 327

CALCulate<n>:PMETer<p>:RELative[:MAGNitude]:AUTO ONCE

This command sets the current measurement result as the reference level for relative measurements.

Suffix:

<p> 1...4
Power sensor index

Parameters:

ONCE

Example: `CALC:PMET2:REL:AUTO ONCE`
Takes the current measurement value as reference value for relative measurements for power sensor 2.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See ["Setting the Reference Level from the Measurement \(Measurement-Ref\)"](#) on page 327

CALCulate<n>:PMETer<p>:RELative:STATe <State>

This command turns relative power sensor measurements on and off.

Suffix:

<p> 1...4
Power sensor index

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example:

CALC:PMET2:REL:STAT ON

Activates the relative display of the measured value for power sensor 2.

FETCH:PMETer<p>?

This command queries the results of power sensor measurements.

Suffix:

<p> 1...4
 Power sensor index

Return values:

<Level> Power level that has been measured by a power sensor.
 The unit is either dBm (absolute measurements) or dB (relative measurements).

Usage: Query only

READ:PMETer<p>?

This command initiates a power sensor measurement and queries the results.

Suffix:

<p> 1...4
 Power sensor index

Usage: Query only

[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:DCYCLE[:STATe] <State>

This command turns the duty cycle correction on and off.

Suffix:

<p> 1...4
 Power sensor index

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example:

PMET2:DCYC:STAT ON

Manual operation: See "Duty Cycle" on page 327

[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:DCYCLE:VALue <Percentage>

This command defines the duty cycle for the correction of pulse signals.

The power sensor uses the duty cycle in combination with the mean power to calculate the power of the pulse.

Suffix:

<p> 1...4
Power sensor

Parameters:

<Percentage> Range: 0.001 to 99.999
*RST: 99.999
Default unit: %

Example:

PMET2:DCYC:STAT ON
Activates the duty cycle correction.
PMET2:DCYC:VAL 0.5
Sets the correction value to 0.5%.

Manual operation: See "[Duty Cycle](#)" on page 327

[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:FREQuency <Frequency>

This command defines the frequency of the power sensor.

Suffix:

<p> 1...4
Power sensor index

Parameters:

<Frequency> The available value range is specified in the data sheet of the power sensor in use.
*RST: 50 MHz

Example:

PMET2:FREQ 1GHZ
Sets the frequency of the power sensor to 1 GHz.

Manual operation: See "[Frequency Manual](#)" on page 326

[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:FREQuency:LINK <Coupling>

This command selects the frequency coupling for power sensor measurements.

Suffix:

<p> 1...4
Power sensor index

Parameters:

<Coupling> **CENTer**
Couples the frequency to the center frequency of the analyzer
MARKer1
Couples the frequency to the position of marker 1
OFF
Switches the frequency coupling off
*RST: CENTer

Example: `PMET2:FREQ:LINK CENT`
 Couples the frequency to the center frequency of the analyzer

Manual operation: See ["Frequency Coupling"](#) on page 326

[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:MTIMe <Duration>

This command selects the duration of power sensor measurements.

Suffix:
 <p> 1...4
 Power sensor index

Parameters:
 <Duration> SHORT | NORMAl | LONG
 *RST: NORMAl

Example: `PMET2:MTIM SHOR`
 Sets a short measurement duration for measurements of stationary high power signals for the selected power sensor.

Manual operation: See ["Meas Time/Average"](#) on page 326

[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:MTIMe:AVERAge:COUNT <NumberReadings>

This command sets the number of power readings included in the averaging process of power sensor measurements.

Extended averaging yields more stable results for power sensor measurements, especially for measurements on signals with a low power, because it minimizes the effects of noise.

Suffix:
 <p> 1...4
 Power sensor index

Parameters:
 <NumberReadings> An average count of 0 or 1 performs one power reading.
 Range: 0 to 256
 Increment: binary steps (1, 2, 4, 8, ...)

Example: `PMET2:MTIM:AVER ON`
 Activates manual averaging.
`PMET2:MTIM:AVER:COUN 8`
 Sets the number of readings to 8.

Manual operation: See ["Average Count \(Number of Readings\)"](#) on page 327

[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:MTIMe:AVERAge[:STATe] <State>

This command turns averaging for power sensor measurements on and off.

Suffix:
 <p> 1...4
 Power sensor index

Parameters:
 <State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example: PMET2:MTIM:AVER ON
 Activates manual averaging.

Manual operation: See "[Meas Time/Average](#)" on page 326

[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:ROFFset[:STATe] <State>

This command includes or excludes the reference level offset of the analyzer for power sensor measurements.

Suffix:
 <p> 1...4
 Power sensor index

Parameters:
 <State> **ON | 1**
 Includes the reference level offset in the results.
OFF | 0
 Ignores the reference level offset.
 *RST: 1

Example: PMET2:ROFF OFF
 Takes no offset into account for the measured power.

Manual operation: See "[Use Ref Lev Offset](#)" on page 327

[SENSe:]PMETer<p>[:STATe] <State>

This command turns a power sensor on and off.

Suffix:
 <p> 1...4
 Power sensor index

Parameters:
 <State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example: PMET1 ON
 Switches the power sensor measurements on.

Manual operation: See "[State](#)" on page 325
 See "[Select](#)" on page 325

[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:UPDate[:STATe] <State>

This command turns continuous update of power sensor measurements on and off.

If on, the results are update even if a single sweep is complete.

Suffix:

<p> 1...4
Power sensor index

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example:

PMET1:UPD ON
The data from power sensor 1 is updated continuously.

Manual operation: See "[Continuous Value Update](#)" on page 325

UNIT<n>:PMETer<p>:POWer <Unit>

This command selects the unit for absolute power sensor measurements.

Suffix:

<p> 1...4
Power sensor index

Parameters:

<Unit> DBM | WATT | W
*RST: DBM

Example:

UNIT:PMET:POW DBM

Manual operation: See "[Unit/Scale](#)" on page 326

UNIT<n>:PMETer<p>:POWer:RATio <Unit>

This command selects the unit for relative power sensor measurements.

Suffix:

<p> 1...4
Power sensor index

Parameters:

<Unit> DB | PCT
*RST: DB

Example:

UNIT:PMET:POW:RAT DB

Manual operation: See "[Unit/Scale](#)" on page 326

Triggering with Power Sensors

[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:TRIGger:DTIME.....	902
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:TRIGger:HOLDoff.....	902
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:TRIGger:HYSteresis.....	902
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:TRIGger:LEVel.....	903
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:TRIGger:SLOPe.....	903
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:TRIGger[:STATe].....	904

[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:TRIGger:DTIME <Time>

This command defines the time period that the input signal has to stay below the IF power trigger level before the measurement starts.

Suffix:

<p> 1...4
Power sensor index

Parameters:

<Time> Range: 0 s to 1 s
 Increment: 100 ns
 *RST: 100 µs

Example: PMET2:TRIG:DTIME 0.001

[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:TRIGger:HOLDoff <Holdoff>

This command defines the trigger holdoff for external power triggers.

Suffix:

<p> 1...4
Power sensor index

Parameters:

<Holdoff> Time period that has to pass between the trigger event and the start of the measurement, in case another trigger event occurs.
Range: 0 s to 1 s
Increment: 100 ns
*RST: 0 s

Example: PMET2:TRIG:HOLD 0.1
Sets the holdoff time of the trigger to 100 ms

Manual operation: See "[Trigger Holdoff](#)" on page 328

[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:TRIGger:HYSteresis <Hysteresis>

This command defines the trigger hysteresis for external power triggers.

The hysteresis in dB is the value the input signal must stay below the IF power trigger level in order to allow a trigger to start the measurement.

Suffix:

<p> 1...4
Power sensor index

Parameters:

<Hysteresis> Range: 3 dB to 50 dB
Increment: 1 dB
*RST: 0 dB

Example:

PMET2:TRIG:HYST 10
Sets the hysteresis of the trigger to 10 dB.

Manual operation: See "[Hysteresis](#)" on page 328

[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:TRIGger:LEVel <Level>

This command defines the trigger level for external power triggers.

This command requires the use of an R&S NRP-Z81 power sensor.

Suffix:

<p> 1...4
Power sensor index

Parameters:

<Level> -20 to +20 dBm
Range: -20 dBm to 20 dBm
*RST: -10 dBm

Example:

PMET2:TRIG:LEV -10 dBm
Sets the level of the trigger

Manual operation: See "[External Trigger Level](#)" on page 328

[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:TRIGger:SLOPe <Edge>

This command selects the trigger condition for external power triggers.

Suffix:

<p> 1...4
Power sensor index

Parameters:

<Edge> **POSitive**
The measurement starts in case the trigger signal shows a positive edge.
NEGative
The measurement starts in case the trigger signal shows a negative edge.
*RST: POSitive

Example:

PMET2:TRIG:SLOP NEG

Manual operation: See "[Slope](#)" on page 328

[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:TRIGger[:STATe] <State>

This command turns the external power trigger on and off.

This command requires the use of an R&S NRP-Z81 power sensor.

Suffix:

<p> 1...4
Power sensor index

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example:

PMET2:TRIG ON
Switches the external power trigger on

Manual operation: See ["Using the power sensor as an external trigger"](#) on page 327

11.7.6.6 Configuring the Outputs

Configuring trigger input/output is described in [chapter 11.7.4.3, "Configuring the Trigger Output"](#), on page 858.

DIAGnostic:SERVice:NSOource	904
OUTPut:IF[:SOURce]	904
OUTPut:IF:IFFrequency	905
OUTPut:IF:SBANd?	905
OUTPut:UPORt:STATe	906
OUTPut:UPORt[:VALue]	906

DIAGnostic:SERVice:NSOource <State>

This command turns the 28 V supply of the BNC connector labeled NOISE SOURCE CONTROL on the front panel on and off.

For details see [chapter 6.2.1.4, "Input from Noise Sources"](#), on page 316.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example:

DIAG:SERV:NSO ON

Manual operation: See ["Noise Source"](#) on page 383

OUTPut:IF[:SOURce] <Source>

Defines the type of signal available at the IF/VIDEO/DEMODO or IF OUT connector on the rear panel of the R&S FSW.

For restrictions and more information see [chapter 6.2.1.6, "IF and Video Signal Output"](#), on page 317.

Parameters:

<Source>

IF

The measured IF value is available at the IF/VIDEO/DEMODO output connector.

The frequency at which the IF value is provided is defined using the `OUTPut:IF:IFFrequency` command.

IF2

The measured IF value is available at the IF OUT output connector at a frequency of 2 GHz and with a bandwidth of 2 GHz. This parameter is only available for instrument models R&S FSW43/50/67.

VIDeo

The displayed video signal (i.e. the filtered and detected IF signal, 200mV) is available at the IF/VIDEO/DEMODO 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/DEMODO output connector.

Manual operation: See ["IF/VIDEO/DEMODO Output"](#) on page 382

OUTPut:IF:IFFrequency <Frequency>

This command defines the frequency for the IF output. The IF frequency of the signal is converted accordingly.

This command is available in the time domain and if the IF/VIDEO/DEMODO output is configured for IF.

For more information see [chapter 6.2.1.6, "IF and Video Signal Output"](#), on page 317.

Parameters:

<Frequency>

*RST: 50.0 MHz

Manual operation: See ["IF \(Wide\) Out Frequency"](#) on page 383

OUTPut:IF:SBAND?

This command queries the sideband provided at the IF OUT connector compared to the sideband of the RF signal. The sideband depends on the current center frequency.

This command is available only if the output is configured for IF2 (see `OUTPut:IF[:SOURce]` on page 904).

For more information and prerequisites see ["IF 2 GHz Output"](#) on page 318.

Return values:

<SideBand>

NORMal

The sideband at the output is identical to the RF signal.

INVerted

The sideband at the output is the inverted RF signal sideband.

Example:

OUTP:IF IF2

Activates output at the IF OUTPUT (2 GHz) connector.

OUTP:IF:SBAN?

Queries the sideband provided at the connector.

Usage:

Query only

Manual operation:See "[IF/VIDEO/DEMODO Output](#)" on page 382**OUTPut:UPORt:STATe** <State>

This command toggles the control lines of the user ports for the **AUX PORT** connector. This 9-pole SUB-D male connector is located on the rear panel of the R&S FSW.

Parameters:

<State>

ON

User port is switched to OUTPut

OFF

User port is switched to INPut

*RST: OFF

OUTPut:UPORt[:VALue] <Value>

This command sets the control lines of the user ports.

The assignment of the pin numbers to the bits is as follows:

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Pin	N/A	N/A	5	3	4	7	6	2

Bits 7 and 6 are not assigned to pins and must always be 0.

The user port is written to with the given binary pattern. If the user port is programmed to input instead of output (see [INPut:UPORt:STATe](#) on page 867), the output value is temporarily stored.

Parameters:

<Value>

bit values in hexadecimal format

TTL type voltage levels (max. 5V)

Range: #B00000000 to #B00111111

Example:

OUTP:UPOR #B00100100

Sets pins 5 and 7 to 5 V.

11.8 Analyzing Measurements (Basics)

The commands for general analysis tasks are described here.

- [Zooming into the Display](#).....907
- [Configuring the Trace Display and Retrieving Trace Data](#).....909
- [Working with Markers](#).....928
- [Configuring Display and Limit Lines](#).....975

11.8.1 Zooming into the Display

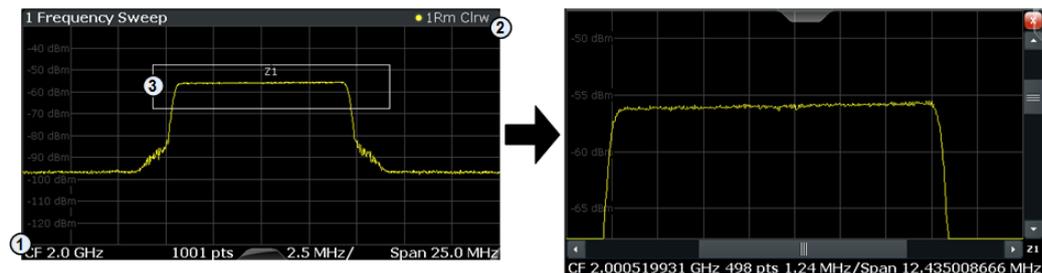
11.8.1.1 Using the Single Zoom

- [DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:ZOOM:AREA](#)..... 907
- [DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:ZOOM:STATe](#)..... 907

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 448

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 448
 See "Restore Original Display" on page 449
 See "Deactivating Zoom (Selection mode)" on page 449

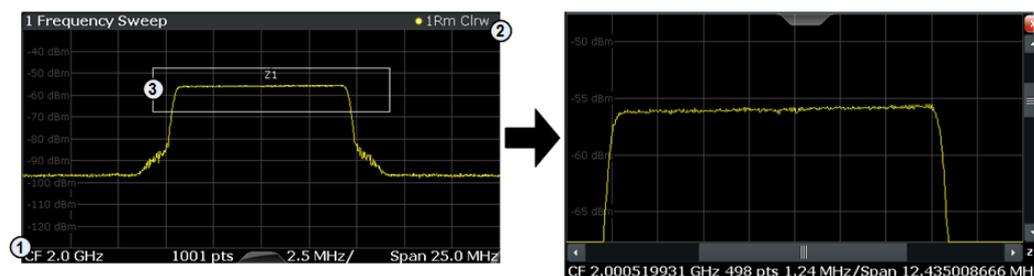
11.8.1.2 Using the Multiple Zoom

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ZOOM:MULTiple<zoom>:AREA.....908
 DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ZOOM:MULTiple<zoom>:STATe..... 908

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 448

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ZOOM:MULTiple<zoom>:STATe <State>

This command turns the multiple 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 448 See "Restore Original Display" on page 449 See "Deactivating Zoom (Selection mode)" on page 449

11.8.2 Configuring the Trace Display and Retrieving Trace Data

The commands required to work with traces are described here.



Commands required to export traces (and other result data) are described in [chapter 11.9.5, "Storing Measurement Results"](#), on page 1011.

- [Configuring Standard Traces](#)..... 909
- [Configuring Spectrograms](#)..... 914
- [Using Trace Mathematics](#)..... 919
- [Retrieving Trace Results](#)..... 921
- [Formats for Returned Values: ASCII Format and Binary Format](#)..... 925
- [Programming Example: Configuring a Spectrogram](#)..... 925

11.8.2.1 Configuring Standard Traces

Useful commands for trace configuration described elsewhere

- [DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:TRACe:Y:SPACing](#) on page 850
- [DISPlay\[:WINDow<n>\]:TRACe:Y\[:SCALe\]](#) on page 849

Remote commands exclusive to trace configuration

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:MODE	910
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:MODE:HCONtinuous	910
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>[:STATe]	911
[SENSe:]AVERAge:COUNT	911
[SENSe:]AVERAge<n>[:STATe<t>]	912
[SENSe:]AVERAge<n>:TYPE	912
[SENSe:][:WINDow<n>]:DETector<trace>[:FUNCTion]	912
[SENSe:][:WINDow<n>]:DETector<t>[:FUNCTion]:AUTO	913
TRACe<n>:COPY	913

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. Note that synchronization to the end of the measurement is possible only in single sweep mode.

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 FSW 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 FSW 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 465

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:MODE:HCONTinuous <State>

This command turns an automatic reset of a trace on and off after a parameter has changed.

The reset works for trace modes min hold, max hold and average.

Note that the command has no effect if critical parameters like the span have been changed to avoid invalid measurement results

Parameters:

<State> **ON**
The automatic reset is off.

OFF
The automatic reset is on.

*RST: OFF

Example:

DISP:WIND:TRAC3:MODE:HCON ON
Switches off the reset function.

Manual operation: See "Hold" on page 466

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 (Softkeys)" on page 468

[SENSe:]AVERAge:COUNT <AverageCount>

This command defines the number of sweeps that the application uses to average traces.

In case of continuous sweeps, the application calculates the moving average over the average count.

In case of single sweep measurements, the application stops the measurement and calculates the average after the average count has been reached.

Parameters:

<AverageCount> If you set a average count of 0 or 1, the application performs one single sweep in single sweep mode.
 In continuous sweep mode, if the average count is set to 0, a moving average over 10 sweeps is performed.

Range: 0 to 200000
*RST: 0

Usage:

SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "Sweep/Average Count" on page 412
See "Average Count" on page 467

[SENSe:]AVERAge<n>[:STATe<t>] <State>

This command turns averaging for a particular trace in a particular window on and off.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

Usage: SCPI confirmed

[SENSe:]AVERAge<n>:TYPE <Mode>

This command selects the trace averaging mode.

Parameters:

<Mode>

VIDeo

The logarithmic power values are averaged.

LINEar

The power values are averaged before they are converted to logarithmic values.

POWER

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

*RST: VIDeo

Example:

AVER:TYPE LIN

Switches to linear average calculation.

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "[Average Mode](#)" on page 467

[SENSe:][WINDow<n>:]DETEctor<trace>[:FUNction] <Detector>

Defines the trace detector to be used for trace analysis.

For details see [chapter 7.3.1.1, "Mapping Samples to Sweep Points with the Trace Detector"](#), on page 452.

For EMI measurements, the trace detector is used for the initial peak search only, not for the final test. The detector for the final test is configured using [CALCulate:MARKer<m>:FUNction:FMEasurement:DETEctor](#) on page 804.

If the EMI (R&S FSW-K54) measurement option is installed and the filter type "CISPR" is selected, additional detectors are available, even if EMI measurement is not active. For details see [chapter 5.13.3.2, "Detectors and Dwell Time"](#), on page 291.

Parameters:

<Detector>	APEak Autopeak
	NEGative Negative peak
	POSitive Positive peak
	QPEak Quasipeak (CISPR filter only)
	SAMPlE First value detected per trace point
	RMS RMS value
	AVERage Average
	CAverage CISPR Average (CISPR filter only)
	CRMS CISPR RMS (CISPR filter only)
	*RST: APEak (I/Q Analyzer: RMS)

Example:

```
DET POS
Sets the detector to "positive peak".
```

Manual operation: See "[Detector](#)" on page 466

[SENSe:][WINDow<n>:]DETEctor<t>[:FUNCTion]:AUTO <State>

This command couples and decouples the detector to the trace mode.

Parameters:

<State>	ON OFF 0 1
	*RST: 1

Example:

```
DET:AUTO OFF
The selection of the detector is not coupled to the trace mode.
```

Manual operation: See "[Detector](#)" on page 466

TRACe<n>:COPY <TraceNumber>, <TraceNumber>

This command copies data from one trace to another.

Parameters:

<TraceNumber>, <TraceNumber>	TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6 The first parameter is the destination trace, the second parameter is the source.
------------------------------	---

Example:

```
TRAC:COPY TRACe1, TRACe2
Copies the data from trace 2 to trace 1.
```

Usage: SCPI confirmed
Manual operation: See "Copy Trace" on page 468

11.8.2.2 Configuring Spectrograms

In addition to the standard "level versus frequency" or "level versus time" spectrum traces, the R&S FSW also provides a spectrogram display of the measured data. A spectrogram shows how the spectral density of a signal varies over time. The x-axis shows the frequency, the y-axis shows the time. The commands required to configure spectrograms in a remote environment are described here. For details and manual operation see [chapter 7.3.2.4, "Spectrogram Settings"](#), on page 472.



When configuring spectrograms, the window suffix is irrelevant. The settings are always applied to the spectrogram window, or to all spectrogram windows, if several are active for the same measurement channel.

For commands to set markers in spectrograms, see [chapter 11.8.3.6, "Marker Search \(Spectrograms\)"](#), on page 944.

Configuring a Spectrogram Measurement.....	914
Configuring the Color Map.....	917

Configuring a Spectrogram Measurement

CALCulate:SGRam SPECTrogram:CLEar[:IMMEDIATE].....	914
CALCulate:SGRam SPECTrogram:CONT.....	914
CALCulate:SGRam SPECTrogram:FRAME:COUNT.....	915
CALCulate:SGRam SPECTrogram:FRAME:SElect.....	915
CALCulate:SGRam SPECTrogram:HDEPth.....	916
CALCulate:SGRam SPECTrogram:TSTamp:DATA?.....	916
CALCulate:SGRam SPECTrogram:TSTamp[:STATe].....	917
CALCulate:SGRam SPECTrogram[:STATe].....	917

CALCulate:SGRam|SPECTrogram:CLEar[:IMMEDIATE]

This command resets the spectrogram and clears the history buffer.

Example: `CALC:SGR:CLE`
 Resets the result display and clears the memory.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Clear Spectrogram" on page 416

CALCulate:SGRam|SPECTrogram:CONT <State>

This command determines whether the results of the last measurement are deleted before starting a new measurement in single sweep mode.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example:

```
INIT:CONT OFF
Selects single sweep mode.
INIT;*WAI
Starts the sweep and waits for the end of the sweep.
CALC:SGR:CONT ON
Repeats the single sweep measurement without deleting the
results of the last measurement.
```

Manual operation: See "[Single Sweep/ RUN SINGLE](#)" on page 414
 See "[Continue Frame](#)" on page 416

CALCulate:SGRam|SPECTrogram:FRAME:COUNT <Frames>

This command defines the number of frames to be recorded in a single sweep.

Parameters:

<Frames> The maximum number of frames depends on the history depth.
 Range: 1 to history depth
 Increment: 1
 *RST: 1

Example:

```
INIT:CONT OFF
Selects single sweep mode.
CALC:SGR:FRAM:COUN 200
Sets the number of frames to 200.
```

Manual operation: See "[Frame Count](#)" on page 416

CALCulate:SGRam|SPECTrogram:FRAME:SElect <Frame> | <Time>

This command selects a specific frame for further analysis.

The command is available if no measurement is running or after a single sweep has ended.

Parameters:

<Frame> Selects a frame directly by the frame number. Valid if the time stamp is off.
 The range depends on the history depth.

<Time> Selects a frame via its time stamp. Valid if the time stamp is on.
 The number is the distance to frame 0 in seconds. The range depends on the history depth.

Example:

```
INIT:CONT OFF
Stop the continuous sweep.
CALC:SGR:FRAM:SEL -25
Selects frame number -25.
```

Manual operation: See ["Selecting a frame to display"](#) on page 415

CALCulate:SGRam|SPECTrogram:HDEPth <History>

This command defines the number of frames to be stored in the R&S FSW memory.

Parameters:

<History> The maximum number of frames depends on the number of sweep points.

Range: 781 to 20000

Increment: 1

*RST: 3000

Example:

`CALC:SGR:SPEC 1500`

Sets the history depth to 1500.

Manual operation: See ["History Depth"](#) on page 474

CALCulate:SGRam|SPECTrogram:TSTamp:DATA? <Frames>

This command queries the starting time of the frames.

The return values consist of four values for each frame. If the Spectrogram is empty, the command returns '0,0,0,0'. The times are given as delta values, which simplifies evaluating relative results; however, you can also calculate the absolute date and time as displayed on the screen.

The frame results themselves are returned with `TRAC:DATA? SGR`

See [TRACe<n> \[:DATA\]](#) on page 922.

Query parameters:

<Frames>

CURRENT

Returns the starting time of the current frame.

ALL

Returns the starting time for all frames. The results are sorted in descending order, beginning with the current frame.

Return values:

<Seconds>

Number of seconds that have passed since 01.01.1970 till the frame start

<Nanoseconds>

Number of nanoseconds that have passed *in addition to the* <Seconds> since 01.01.1970 till the frame start.

<Reserved>

The third and fourth value are reserved for future uses.

Example:

`CALC:SGR:TST ON`

Activates the time stamp.

`CALC:SGR:TST:DATA? ALL`

Returns the starting times of all frames sorted in a descending order.

Usage:

Query only

Manual operation: See ["Timestamp"](#) on page 474

CALCulate:SGRam|SPECTrogram:TSTamp[:STATe] <State>

This command activates and deactivates the time stamp.

If the time stamp is active, some commands do not address frames as numbers, but as (relative) time values:

- [CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:FRAMe](#) on page 948
- [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:FRAMe](#) on page 945
- [CALCulate:SGRam|SPECTrogram:FRAMe:SElect](#) on page 915

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example: CALC:SGR:TST ON
 Activates the time stamp.

Manual operation: See ["Timestamp"](#) on page 474

CALCulate:SGRam|SPECTrogram[:STATe] <State>

This command turns the spectrogram on and off.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example: CALC:SGR ON
 Activates the Spectrogram result display.

Manual operation: See ["State"](#) on page 473

Configuring the Color Map

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:SGRam SPECTrogram:COLor:DEFault	917
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:SGRam SPECTrogram:COLor:LOWer	918
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:SGRam SPECTrogram:COLor:SHAPE	918
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:SGRam SPECTrogram:COLor:UPPer	918
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:SGRam SPECTrogram:COLor[:STYLE]	918

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:SGRam|SPECTrogram:COLor:DEFault

This command restores the original color map.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See ["Set to Default"](#) on page 477

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:SGRam|SPECTrogram:COLor:LOWer <Percentage>

This command defines the starting point of the color map.

Parameters:

<Percentage> Statistical frequency percentage.
 Range: 0 to 66
 *RST: 0
 Default unit: %

Example:

DISP:WIND:SGR:COL:LOW 10
 Sets the start of the color map to 10%.

Manual operation: See "Start / Stop" on page 476

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:SGRam|SPECTrogram:COLor:SHAPE <Shape>

This command defines the shape and focus of the color curve for the spectrogram result display.

Parameters:

<Shape> Shape of the color curve.
 Range: -1 to 1
 *RST: 0

Manual operation: See "Shape" on page 476

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:SGRam|SPECTrogram:COLor:UPPer <Percentage>

This command defines the end point of the color map.

Parameters:

<Percentage> Statistical frequency percentage.
 Range: 0 to 66
 *RST: 0
 Default unit: %

Example:

DISP:WIND:SGR:COL:UPP 95
 Sets the start of the color map to 95%.

Manual operation: See "Start / Stop" on page 476

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:SGRam|SPECTrogram:COLor[:STYLE] <ColorScheme>

This command selects the color scheme.

Parameters:

<ColorScheme>

HOT

Uses a color range from blue to red. Blue colors indicate low levels, red colors indicate high ones.

COLD

Uses a color range from red to blue. Red colors indicate low levels, blue colors indicate high ones.

RADar

Uses a color range from black over green to light turquoise with shades of green in between.

GRAYscale

Shows the results in shades of gray.

*RST: HOT

Example:

DISP:WIND:SPEC:COL GRAY

Changes the color scheme of the spectrogram to black and white.

Manual operation: See "[Hot/Cold/Radar/Grayscale](#)" on page 476

11.8.2.3 Using Trace Mathematics

The following commands control trace mathematics.

CALCulate<n>:MATH[:EXpression][:DEFine]	919
CALCulate<n>:MATH:MODE	920
CALCulate<n>:MATH:POSition	920
CALCulate<n>:MATH:STATe	920

CALCulate<n>:MATH[:EXpression][:DEFine] <Expression>

This command selects the mathematical expression for trace mathematics.

Before you can use the command, you have to turn trace mathematics on.

Parameters:

<Expression>

(TRACE1-TRACE2)

Subtracts trace 2 from trace 1.

(TRACE1-TRACE3)

Subtracts trace 3 from trace 1.

(TRACE1-TRACE4)

Subtracts trace 4 from trace 1.

(TRACE1-TRACE5)

Subtracts trace 5 from trace 1.

(TRACE1-TRACE6)

Subtracts trace 6 from trace 1.

- Example:** `CALC:MATH:STAT ON`
Turns trace mathematics on.
`CALC:MATH:EXPR:DEF (TRACE1-TRACE3)`
Subtracts trace 3 from trace 1.
- Usage:** SCPI confirmed
- Manual operation:** See "[Trace Math Function](#)" on page 469

CALCulate<n>:MATH:MODE <Mode>

This command selects the way the R&S FSW calculates trace mathematics.

Parameters:

<Mode> For more information on the way each mode works see [Trace Math Mode](#).

LINEar

Linear calculation.

LOGarithmic

Logarithmic calculation.

POWER

Linear power calculation.

*RST: LOGarithmic

- Example:** `CALC:MATH:MODE LIN`
Selects linear calculation.

Manual operation: See "[Trace Math Mode](#)" on page 470

CALCulate<n>:MATH:POSition <Position>

This command defines the position of the trace resulting from the mathematical operation.

Parameters:

<Position> Vertical position of the trace in % of the height of the diagram area.

100 PCT corresponds to the upper diagram border.

Range: -100 to 200

*RST: 50

Default unit: PCT

- Example:** `CALC:MATH:POS 100`
Moves the trace to the top of the diagram area.

Manual operation: See "[Trace Math Position](#)" on page 470

CALCulate<n>:MATH:STATe <State>

This command turns the trace mathematics on and off.

Parameters:	
<State>	ON OFF
	*RST: OFF
Example:	CALC:MATH:STAT ON Turns on trace mathematics.
Usage:	SCPI confirmed
Manual operation:	See "Trace Math Function" on page 469 See "Trace Math Off" on page 470

11.8.2.4 Retrieving Trace Results

This chapter describes how to retrieve data from standard traces.

For spectrograms see also [chapter 11.8.3.6, "Marker Search \(Spectrograms\)"](#), on page 944.

For details on the format of the retrieved trace data see also [chapter 11.8.2.5, "Formats for Returned Values: ASCII Format and Binary Format"](#), on page 925.



Commands required to export traces (and other result data) are described in [chapter 11.9.5, "Storing Measurement Results"](#), on page 1011.

FORMat[:DATA].....	921
TRACe<n>[:DATA].....	922
TRACe<n>[:DATA]:MEMory?.....	924
TRACe<n>[:DATA]:X?.....	924

FORMat[:DATA] <Format>

This command selects the data format that is used for transmission of trace data from the R&S FSW to the controlling computer.

Note that the command has no effect for data that you send to the R&S FSW. The R&S FSW automatically recognizes the data it receives, regardless of the format.

For details on data formats see [chapter 11.8.2.5, "Formats for Returned Values: ASCII Format and Binary Format"](#), on page 925.

Parameters:

<Format>

ASCII

ASCII format, separated by commas.

This format is almost always suitable, regardless of the actual data format. However, the data is not as compact as other formats may be.

REAL,32

32-bit IEEE 754 floating-point numbers in the "definite length block format".

In the Spectrum application, the format setting `REAL` is used for the binary transmission of trace data.

For I/Q data, 8 bytes per sample are returned for this format setting.

*RST: ASCII

Example:

```
FORM REAL,32
```

Usage:

SCPI confirmed

TRACe<n>[:DATA] <Trace>,<Data> | <ResultType>

This command queries current trace data and measurement results.

If you use it as a setting command, it transfers trace data from an external source to the R&S FSW.

The data format depends on `FORMat[:DATA]`.

Parameters:

<Trace>

Selects the trace to write the data to.

TRACE1 | ... | TRACE6

<Data>

Contains the data to transfer.

Query parameters:

<ResultType>

Selects the type of result to be returned.

TRACE1 | ... | TRACE6

Returns the trace data for the corresponding trace.

For details see [table 11-6](#).**LIST**

Returns the results of the peak list evaluation for Spurious Emission and Spectrum Emission Mask measurements.

For SEM measurements, one peak per range is returned.

For spurious emission measurements, the number of peaks returned for each measurement range is defined by the "Peaks per Range" parameter (see [CALCulate<n>:PSEarch|PEAKsearch:SUBRanges](#) on page 774), regardless of the "Details" setting.For details see [table 11-7](#).**SPURious**

Returns the peak list of Spurious Emission measurements.

SPECTrogram | SGRam

Returns the results of the spectrogram result display.

For details see [table 11-8](#).**Return values:**

<TraceData>

For more information see tables below.

Example:

TRAC TRACE1,+A\$

Transfers trace data ('+A\$') to trace 1.

Example:

TRAC? TRACE3

Queries the data of trace 3.

Usage:

SCPI confirmed

Manual operation:See "[Spectrum Emission Mask](#)" on page 113See "[Spurious Emissions](#)" on page 113See "[List Evaluation \(Result Summary\) State](#)" on page 225See "[List Evaluation State](#)" on page 247**Table 11-6: Return values for TRACE1 to TRACE6 parameter**

The trace data consists of a list of power levels that have been measured. The number of power levels in the list depends on the currently selected number of sweep points. The unit depends on the measurement and on the unit you have currently set.

If you are measuring with the auto peak detector, the command returns positive peak values only.

For SEM or Spurious Emission measurement results, the x-values should be queried as well, as they are not equi-distant (see [TRACe<n>\[:DATA\]:X?](#) on page 924).

Table 11-7: Return values for LIST parameter

<p>For each peak, the command returns 11 values in the following order: <No>,<StartFreq>,<StopFreq>,<RBW>,<PeakFreq>,<PowerAbs>,<PowerRel>,<PowerDelta>,<LimitCheck>,<Unused1>,<Unused2></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <No>: range number • <StartFreq>,<StopFreq>: start and stop frequency of the range • <RBW>: resolution bandwidth • <PeakFreq>: frequency of the peak in a range • <PowerAbs>: absolute power of the peak in dBm • <PowerRel>: power of the peak in relation to the channel power in dBc • <PowerDelta>: distance from the peak to the limit line in dB, positive values indicate a failed limit check • <LimitCheck>: state of the limit check (0 = PASS, 1 = FAIL) • <Unused1>,<Unused2>: reserved (0.0)

Table 11-8: Return values for SPECTrogram parameter

<p>For every frame in the spectrogram, the command returns the power levels that have been measured, one for each sweep point. The number of frames depends on the size of the history depth. The power level depends on the unit you have currently set.</p>

TRACe<n>[:DATA]:MEMory? <Trace>,<OffsSwPoint>,<NoOfSwPoints>

This command queries the previously captured trace data for the specified trace from the memory. As an offset and number of sweep points to be retrieved can be specified, the trace data can be retrieved in smaller portions, making the command faster than the `TRAC:DATA?` command. This is useful if only specific parts of the trace data are of interest.

If no parameters are specified with the command, the entire trace data is retrieved; in this case, the command is identical to `TRAC:DATA? TRACE1`

For details on the returned values see the [TRAC:DATA? <TRACE...>](#) command.

Query parameters:

<Trace>	TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6
<OffsSwPoint>	The offset in sweep points related to the start of the measurement at which data retrieval is to start.
<NoOfSwPoints>	Number of sweep points to be retrieved from the trace.

Example: `TRAC:DATA:MEM? TRACE1,25,100`
 Retrieves 100 sweep points from trace 1, starting at sweep point 25.

Usage: Query only

TRACe<n>[:DATA]:X? <TraceNumber>

This command queries the horizontal trace data for each sweep point in the specified window, for example the frequency in frequency domain or the time in time domain measurements.

This is especially useful for traces with non-equidistant x-values, e.g. for SEM or Spurious Emissions measurements.

Query parameters:

<TraceNumber> Trace number.

TRACE1 | ... | TRACE6**Example:**

TRAC3:X? TRACE1

Returns the x-values for trace 1 in window 3.

Usage:

Query only

Manual operation: See "[Spectrum Emission Mask](#)" on page 113**11.8.2.5 Formats for Returned Values: ASCII Format and Binary Format**

When trace data is retrieved using the `TRAC:DATA` or `TRAC:IQ:DATA` command, the data is returned in the format defined using the `FORMat[:DATA]`. The possible formats are described here.

- **ASCII Format (FORMat ASCII):**
The data is stored as a list of comma separated values (CSV) of the measured values in floating point format.
- **Binary Format (FORMat REAL,32):**
The data is stored as binary data (Definite Length Block Data according to IEEE 488.2), each measurement value being formatted in 32 Bit IEEE 754 Floating-Point-Format.
The schema of the result string is as follows:
#41024<value1><value2>...<value n> with

#4	number of digits (= 4 in the example) of the following number of data bytes
1024	number of following data bytes (= 1024 in the example)
<Value>	4-byte floating point value



Reading out data in binary format is quicker than in ASCII format. Thus, binary format is recommended for large amounts of data.

11.8.2.6 Programming Example: Configuring a Spectrogram

This example demonstrates how to configure a spectrogram for a basic frequency sweep in a remote environment. The spectrogram is displayed in addition to the spectrum display, in a new window. In addition, the usage of special spectrogram markers is demonstrated (see [chapter 11.8.3.6, "Marker Search \(Spectrograms\)"](#), on page 944).



Basic trace settings are demonstrated in the [chapter 11.15.1, "Programming Example: Performing a Basic Frequency Sweep"](#), on page 1088.

```
//-----Preparing the Measurement -----
*RST
```

```

//Resets the instrument
LAY:ADD? '1',BEL,SGR
//Displays a new window below window 1 and activates spectrogram display.
//The new window name is returned as a result: '2'.
//The spectrogram is updated with each new sweep.
INIT:CONT OFF
//Selects single sweep mode.

//-----Configuring the Spectrogram-----
CALC:SGR:CLE
//Clears the displayed spectrogram to start a new one.
CALC:SGR:CONT ON
//Configures a continuous spectrogram for a series of measurements.
//The display is not cleared when a new measurement is started.
CALC:SGR:FRAM:COUN 100
//Sets the number of frames to be recorded per sweep to 100.
CALC:SGR:HDEP 1000
//Sets the number of frames to be stored to 1000 (=10 sweeps)
CALC:SGR:TST ON
//Activates a time stamp for each frame.

//-----Configuring the Color Map-----
DISP:WIND:SGR:COL GRAY
//Defines a gray-scaled coloring: low values light gray, high values dark gray.
DISP:WIND:SGR:COL:LOW 30
DISP:WIND:SGR:COL:UPP 70
DISP:WIND:SGR:COL:SHAP 0.8
//Defines a color map for a range that comprises 40% of the measurement range,
//excluding 30% at each end. The colors are not scaled linearly; the light gray
//colors are stretched to distinguish low values better.

//-----Performing the Measurement-----
SWE:COUN 10
//Defines 10 sweeps to be performed per measurement.
INIT;*WAI
//Initiates a new measurement and waits until the sweeps have finished.
//The spectrogram is updated with each new sweep.

//-----Positioning Markers-----
CALC:MARK:SGR:SAR MEM
//Includes all frames in the memory in the search area

CALC:MARK1:SGR:FRAM -1s
//Sets marker 1 to the frame 1 second after measurement begin. (Note the
//negative value!
CALC:MARK1:MIN
//Sets marker 1 to the minimum level in this frame.
CALC:MARK1:SGR:Y:MIN
//Sets marker 1 to the minimum level for the same frequency the marker is

```

```

//currently positioned at in all frames.

CALC:MARK2:SGR:XY:MAX
//Sets marker 2 to the maximum level in the entire spectrogram.

CALC:DELT1:SGR:FRAM 3s
//Sets the deltamarker 1 to the frame captured 3 seconds after marker 1. By default
//it is set to the peak of that frame and displays the level difference to marker 1.
//Note the positive value!
CALC:DELT1:MIN
//Sets deltamarker 1 to the minimum level in this frame.

CALC:DELT3:SGR:XY:MAX
//Sets deltamarker 3 to the maximum level in the entire spectrogram. By default
//its value is the difference to marker 1. We will change it to refer to marker 2.
CALC:DELT3:MREF 2
//Deltamarker 3 now refers to marker 2, both are positioned on the maximum of the
//spectrogram. Thus, D3=0. We will move deltamarker 3 to the next peak level
//for the same frequency.
CALC:DELT3:SGR:Y:MAX:NEXT

//-----Retrieving Results-----
CALC:MARK1:X?
CALC:MARK1:Y?
CALC:MARK1:SGR:FRAM?
//Queries the frequency (x), level (y) and frame values of marker 1.

CALC:MARK2:X?
CALC:MARK2:Y?
CALC:MARK2:SGR:FRAM?
//Queries the frequency (x), level (y) and frame values of marker 2.

CALC:DELT1:X?
CALC:DELT1:Y?
CALC:DELT1:SGR:FRAM?
//Queries the frequency (x), level (y) and frame values of deltamarker 1.

CALC:DELT3:X?
CALC:DELT3:Y?
CALC:DELT3:SGR:FRAM?
//Queries the frequency (x), level (y) and frame values of deltamarker 3.

CALC:SGR:TST:DATA? ALL
//Queries the time stamps of all stored frames.
CALC:SGR:FRAM:SEL -1
//Selects the frame that was captured 1 second after measurement start (Note the
//negative value!). This frame is displayed in the Spectrum window.
TRAC:DATA? SGR
//Retrieves the trace data for the spectrogram. For each frame, the power level
//and frequency at each sweep point are returned.

```

```
TRAC:DATA? TRACE1
```

```
//Retrieves the trace data for the selected frame only.
```

11.8.3 Working with Markers

The commands required to work with markers and marker functions in a remote environment are described here. The tasks for manual operation are described in [chapter 7.4, "Marker Usage"](#), on page 482.



In the Spectrum application, markers are identical in all windows. Thus, the suffix <n> for the window is generally irrelevant.

• Setting Up Individual Markers	928
• General Marker Settings	933
• Configuring and Performing a Marker Search	934
• Positioning the Marker	937
• Retrieving Marker Results	942
• Marker Search (Spectrograms)	944
• Fixed Reference Marker Settings	951
• Marker Peak Lists	953
• Noise Measurement Marker	956
• Phase Noise Measurement Marker	956
• Band Power Marker	958
• n dB Down Marker	960
• Signal Count Marker	963
• Marker Demodulation	965
• Programming Examples for Using Markers and Marker Functions	967

11.8.3.1 Setting Up Individual Markers

The following commands define the position of markers in the diagram.

CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker:AOff	929
CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:LINK	929
CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m1>:LINK:TO:MARKer<m2>	929
CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker:MODE	929
CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:MREF	930
CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>[:STATe]	930
CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:TRACe	930
CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:X	931
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:AOff	931
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m1>:LINK:TO:MARKer<m2>	931
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>[:STATe]	932
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:TRACe	932
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X	932

CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker:AOff

This command turns all delta markers off.

Example: `CALC:DELT:AOff`
Turns all delta markers off.

Usage: Event

CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:LINK <State>

This command links delta marker <m> to marker 1.

If you change the horizontal position (x-value) of marker 1, delta marker <m> changes its horizontal position to the same value.

Tip: to link any marker to a different marker than marker 1, use the `CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m1>:LINK:TO:MARKer<m2>` or `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m1>:LINK:TO:MARKer<m2>` commands.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example: `CALC:DELT2:LINK ON`

Manual operation: See "[Linking to Another Marker](#)" on page 300

CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m1>:LINK:TO:MARKer<m2> <State>

This command links delta marker <m1> to any active normal marker <m2>.

If you change the horizontal position of marker <m2>, delta marker <m1> changes its horizontal position to the same value.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example: `CALC:DELT4:LINK:TO:MARK2 ON`
Links the delta marker 4 to the marker 2.

Manual operation: See "[Linking to Another Marker](#)" on page 300

CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker:MODE <Mode>

This command defines whether the position of a delta marker is provided as an absolute value or relative to a reference marker. Note that when the position of a delta marker is *queried*, the result is always an absolute value (see `CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:X` on page 931)!

Parameters:

<Mode>

ABSolute

Delta marker position in absolute terms.

RELative

Delta marker position in relation to a reference marker.

*RST: RELative

Example:

CALC:DELT:MODE ABS

Absolute delta marker position.

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MREF <Reference>

This command selects a reference marker for a delta marker other than marker 1.

The reference may be another marker or the fixed reference.

Parameters:

<Reference>

1 to 16

Selects markers 1 to 16 as the reference.

FIXed

Selects the fixed reference as the reference.

Example:

CALC:DELT3:MREF 2

Specifies that the values of delta marker 3 are relative to marker 2.

Manual operation: See ["Reference Marker"](#) on page 300**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 DELTmarker 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 299See ["Marker Type"](#) on page 300**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.

Parameters:

<Position> Numeric value that defines the marker position on the x-axis. The position is relative to the reference marker. To select an absolute position you have to change the delta marker mode with `CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker:MODE` on page 929. A query returns the absolute position of the delta marker.
Range: The value range and unit depend on the measurement and scale of the x-axis.

Example:

`CALC:DELT:X?`
Outputs the absolute x-value of delta marker 1.

Manual operation: See "[Marker 1/2/3/4](#)" on page 282
See "[Marker 1/2/3](#)" on page 287
See "[Marker Position \(X-value\)](#)" on page 299

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 496

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m1>:LINK:TO:MARKer<m2> <State>

This command links normal marker <m1> to any active normal marker <m2>.

If you change the horizontal position of marker <m2>, marker <m1> changes its horizontal position to the same value.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example: `CALC:MARK4:LINK:TO:MARK2 ON`
Links marker 4 to marker 2.

Manual operation: See ["Linking to Another Marker"](#) on page 300

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 299
See ["Marker Type"](#) on page 300

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 300

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.
The unit is either Hz (frequency domain) or s (time domain) or dB (statistics).
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 "Marker 1/2/3/4" on page 282
 See "Marker 1/2/3" on page 287
 See "Marker Position (X-value)" on page 299
 See "Marker Table" on page 441
 See "Marker Peak List" on page 441

11.8.3.2 General Marker Settings

The following commands control general marker functionality.

Remote commands exclusive to general marker functionality

DISPlay:MTABle	933
CALCulate:MARKer:X:SSize	933

DISPlay:MTABle <DisplayMode>

This command turns the marker table on and off.

Parameters:

<DisplayMode>	ON Turns the marker table on.
	OFF Turns the marker table off.
	AUTO Turns the marker table on if 3 or more markers are active.
*RST:	AUTO

Example: DISP:MTAB ON
 Activates the marker table.

Manual operation: See "Marker Table Display" on page 497

CALCulate:MARKer:X:SSize <StepSize>

This command selects the marker step size mode.

The step size defines the distance the marker moves when you move it with the rotary knob. It therefore takes effect in manual operation only.

Parameters:

<StepSize>	STANdard the marker moves from one pixel to the next
	POINTs the marker moves from one sweep point to the next
*RST:	POINTs

Example: CALC:MARK:X:SSIZ STAN
 Sets the marker step size to one pixel.

Manual operation: See "Marker Stepsize" on page 497

11.8.3.3 Configuring and Performing a Marker Search

The following commands control the marker search.

CALCulate:MARKer:LOEXclude.....	934
CALCulate<n>:MARKer:PEXCursion.....	934
CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits[:STATe].....	935
CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits:LEFT.....	935
CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits:RIGHT.....	935
CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits:ZOOM[:STATe].....	936
CALCulate:THReshold.....	936
CALCulate:THReshold:STATe.....	936

CALCulate:MARKer:LOEXclude <State>

This command turns the suppression of the local oscillator during automatic marker positioning on and off.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF | 0 | 1
 *RST: 1

Example: CALC:MARK:LOEX ON

Manual operation: See "Exclude LO" on page 500

CALCulate<n>:MARKer:PEXCursion <Excursion>

This command defines the peak excursion.

The peak excursion sets the requirements for a peak to be detected during a peak search.

The unit depends on the measurement.

Application/Result display	Unit
Spectrum	dB

Parameters:

<Excursion> The excursion is the distance to a trace maximum that must be attained before a new maximum is recognized, or the distance to a trace minimum that must be attained before a new minimum is recognized
 *RST: 6 dB in the Spectrum application and RF displays

Example: CALC:MARK:PEXC 10dB
 Defines peak excursion as 10 dB.

Manual operation: See "Peak Excursion" on page 500

CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits[:STATe] <State>

This command turns marker search limits on and off.

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 192
See ["Deactivating All Search Limits"](#) on page 192
See ["Limit State"](#) on page 267

CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits:LEFT <SearchLimit>

This command defines the left limit of the marker search range.

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 sweep time.
The unit is Hz for frequency domain measurements and s for time domain measurements.
*RST: left diagram border

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 192
See ["Left Limit / Right Limit"](#) on page 268

CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits:RIGHT <SearchLimit>

This command defines the right limit of the marker search range.

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 sweep time.
The unit is Hz for frequency domain measurements and s for time domain measurements.
*RST: right diagram border

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 192
 See "[Left Limit / Right Limit](#)" on page 268

CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits:ZOOM[:STATe] <State>

This command adjusts the marker search range to the zoom area.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example: `CALC:MARK:X:SLIM:ZOOM 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 "[Using Zoom Limits](#)" on page 501

CALCulate:THReshold <Level>

This command defines a threshold level for the marker peak search.

Parameters:

<Level> Numeric value. The value range and unit are variable.
 *RST: -120 dBm

Example: `CALC:THR -82DBM`
 Sets the threshold value to -82 dBm.

Manual operation: See "[Search Threshold](#)" on page 501

CALCulate:THReshold:STATe <State>

This command turns a threshold for the marker peak search on and off.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example: `CALC:THR:STAT ON`
 Switches on the threshold line.

Manual operation: See "[Deactivating All Search Limits](#)" on page 192

11.8.3.4 Positioning the Marker

This chapter contains remote commands necessary to position the marker on a trace.

- [Positioning Normal Markers](#) 937
- [Positioning Delta Markers](#)..... 939

Positioning Normal Markers

The following commands position markers on the trace.

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:AUTO	937
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:LEFT	937
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:NEXT	937
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum[:PEAK]	938
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:RIGHT	938
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:AUTO	938
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:LEFT	938
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:NEXT	939
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum[:PEAK]	939
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:RIGHT	939

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:AUTO <State>

This command turns an automatic marker peak search for a trace maximum on and off. The R&S FSW performs the peak search after each sweep.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example:

`CALC:MARK:MAX:AUTO ON`
 Activates the automatic peak search function for marker 1 at the end of each particular sweep.

Manual operation: See "[Auto Max / Min Peak Search](#)" on page 500

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.

In the spectrogram, the vertical marker position remains the same.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Search Mode for Next Peak](#)" on page 499
 See "[Search Mode for Next Peak in X Direction](#)" on page 502

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:NEXT

This command moves a marker to the next lower peak.

In the spectrogram, the vertical marker position remains the same.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See ["Search Mode for Next Peak"](#) on page 499
See ["Search Mode for Next Peak in X Direction"](#) on page 502
See ["Search Next Peak"](#) on page 506

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum[:PEAK]

This command moves a marker to the highest level.

In the spectrogram, the command moves a marker horizontally to the highest level in the currently selected frame. The vertical marker position remains the same.

If the marker is not yet active, the command first activates the marker.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See ["Marker Search Type"](#) on page 503
See ["Peak Search"](#) on page 506

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.

In the spectrogram, the vertical marker position remains the same.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See ["Search Mode for Next Peak"](#) on page 499
See ["Search Mode for Next Peak in X Direction"](#) on page 502

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:AUTO <State>

This command turns an automatic marker peak search for a trace minimum on and off. The R&S FSW performs the peak search after each sweep.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example:

CALC:MARK:MIN:AUTO ON
Activates the automatic minimum value search function for marker 1 at the end of each particular sweep.

Manual operation: See ["Auto Max / Min Peak Search"](#) on page 500

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.

In the spectrogram, the vertical marker position remains the same.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See ["Search Mode for Next Peak"](#) on page 499
See ["Search Mode for Next Peak in X Direction"](#) on page 502

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:NEXT

This command moves a marker to the next minimum value.

In the spectrogram, the vertical marker position remains the same.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See ["Search Mode for Next Peak"](#) on page 499
See ["Search Mode for Next Peak in X Direction"](#) on page 502
See ["Search Next Minimum"](#) on page 506

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum[:PEAK]

This command moves a marker to the minimum level.

In the spectrogram, the command moves a marker horizontally to the minimum level in the currently selected frame. The vertical marker position remains the same.

If the marker is not yet active, the command first activates the marker.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See ["Marker Search Type"](#) on page 503
See ["Search Minimum"](#) on page 506

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.

In the spectrogram, the vertical marker position remains the same.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See ["Search Mode for Next Peak"](#) on page 499
See ["Search Mode for Next Peak in X Direction"](#) on page 502

Positioning Delta Markers

The following commands position delta markers on the trace.

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum:LEFT.....	940
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum:NEXT.....	940
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum[:PEAK].....	940
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum:RIGHT.....	940
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum:LEFT.....	941
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum:NEXT.....	941
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum[:PEAK].....	941
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum:RIGHT.....	941

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.

In the spectrogram, the vertical marker position remains the same.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Search Mode for Next Peak](#)" on page 499

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum:NEXT

This command moves a marker to the next higher value.

In the spectrogram, the vertical marker position remains the same.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Search Mode for Next Peak](#)" on page 499
See "[Search Next Peak](#)" on page 506

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum[:PEAK]

This command moves a delta marker to the highest level.

In the spectrogram, the command moves a marker horizontally to the highest level in the currently selected frame. The vertical marker position remains the same.

If the marker is not yet active, the command first activates the marker.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Marker Search Type](#)" on page 503
See "[Peak Search](#)" on page 506

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.

In the spectrogram, the vertical marker position remains the same.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See ["Search Mode for Next Peak"](#) on page 499

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.

In the spectrogram, the vertical marker position remains the same.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See ["Search Mode for Next Peak"](#) on page 499

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum:NEXT

This command moves a marker to the next higher minimum value.

In the spectrogram, the vertical marker position remains the same.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See ["Search Mode for Next Peak"](#) on page 499
See ["Search Next Minimum"](#) on page 506

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum[:PEAK]

This command moves a delta marker to the minimum level.

In the spectrogram, the command moves a delta marker horizontally to the minimum level in the currently selected frame. The vertical marker position remains the same.

If the marker is not yet active, the command first activates the marker.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See ["Marker Search Type"](#) on page 503
See ["Search Minimum"](#) on page 506

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.

In the spectrogram, the vertical marker position remains the same.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See ["Search Mode for Next Peak"](#) on page 499

11.8.3.5 Retrieving Marker Results

The following commands are used to retrieve the results of markers.



You can use the marker values to position the center frequency or reference level directly using the following commands:

- `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:CENTer` on page 830
- `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:REFerence` on page 844

Useful commands for retrieving results described elsewhere:

- `CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:X` on page 931
- `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X` on page 932
- `CALCulate:MARKer:FUNction:FPEaks:COUNT?` on page 953
- `CALCulate:MARKer:FUNction:FPEaks:X?` on page 955
- `CALCulate:MARKer:FUNction:FPEaks:Y?` on page 955
- `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:NOISe:RESult?` on page 956
- `CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:FUNction:PNOIse:RESult?` on page 957
- `CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:FUNction:BPOWer:RESult?` on page 960
- `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:BPOWer:RESult?` on page 958
- `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:NDBDown:RESult?` on page 962
- `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:NDBDown:FREQuency?` on page 961
- `CALCulate:MARKer:FUNction:NDBDown:QFACTOR?` on page 962
- `CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:COUNT:FREQuency?` on page 964

Remote commands exclusive to retrieving marker results

<code>CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:X:RELative?</code>	942
<code>CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:Y?</code>	943
<code>CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:Y?</code>	943

`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 or the fixed reference.

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

Manual operation: See "Marker 1/2/3/4" on page 282
See "Marker 1/2/3" on page 287

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 sweeps. See also `INITiate:CONTinuous` on page 694.

The unit depends on the application of the command.

Table 11-9: Base unit

Parameter, measuring function or result display	Output unit
DBM DBPW DBUV DBMV DBUA	dB (lin/log)
WATT VOLT AMPere	dB (lin), % (log)
statistics function (APD or CCDF) on	dimensionless output

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

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 sweeps. See also `INITiate:CONTinuous` on page 694.

Return values:

<Result> Result at the marker position.
The unit is variable and depends on the one you have currently set.

Example:	<pre>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.</pre>
Usage:	Query only
Manual operation:	See " Marker Table " on page 441 See " Marker Peak List " on page 441

11.8.3.6 Marker Search (Spectrograms)

The following commands automatically define the marker and delta marker position in the spectrogram.



The usage of these markers is demonstrated in [chapter 11.8.2.6, "Programming Example: Configuring a Spectrogram"](#), on page 925.

Using Markers

The following commands control spectrogram markers.

Useful commands for spectrogram markers described elsewhere

The following commands define the horizontal position of the markers.

- [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:LEFT](#) on page 937
- [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:NEXT](#) on page 937
- [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum\[:PEAK\]](#) on page 938
- [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:RIGHT](#) on page 938
- [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:LEFT](#) on page 938
- [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:NEXT](#) on page 939
- [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum\[:PEAK\]](#) on page 939
- [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:RIGHT](#) on page 939

Remote commands exclusive to spectrogram markers

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam SPECTrogram:FRAME	945
CALCulate<n>:MARKer:SGRam SPECTrogram:SAREa	945
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam SPECTrogram:XY:MAXimum[:PEAK]	945
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam SPECTrogram:XY:MINimum[:PEAK]	945
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam SPECTrogram:Y:MAXimum:ABOVE	946
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam SPECTrogram:Y:MAXimum:BELOW	946
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam SPECTrogram:Y:MAXimum:NEXT	946
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam SPECTrogram:Y:MAXimum[:PEAK]	946

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam SPECTrogram:Y:MINimum:ABOVE.....	947
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam SPECTrogram:Y:MINimum:BELOW.....	947
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam SPECTrogram:Y:MINimum:NEXT.....	947
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam SPECTrogram:Y:MINimum[:PEAK].....	947

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:FRAME <Frame> | <Time>

This command positions a marker on a particular frame.

Parameters:

<Frame>	Selects a frame directly by the frame number. Valid if the time stamp is off. The range depends on the history depth.
<Time>	Selects a frame via its time stamp. Valid if the time stamp is on. The number is the (negative) distance to frame 0 in seconds. The range depends on the history depth.

Example:

```
CALC:MARK:SGR:FRAM -20
Sets the marker on the 20th frame before the present.
CALC:MARK2:SGR:FRAM -2s
Sets second marker on the frame 2 seconds ago.
```

Manual operation: See "[Frame \(Spectrogram only\)](#)" on page 495

CALCulate<n>:MARKer:SGRam|SPECTrogram:SARea <SearchArea>

This command defines the marker search area for all markers.

Parameters:

<SearchArea>	<p>VISible Performs a search within the visible frames. Note that the command does not work if the spectrogram is not visible for any reason (e.g. if the display update is off).</p> <p>MEMory Performs a search within all frames in the memory.</p> <p>*RST: VISible</p>
--------------	--

Manual operation: See "[Marker Search Area](#)" on page 504

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:XY:MAXimum[:PEAK]

This command moves a marker to the highest level of the spectrogram.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Marker Search Type](#)" on page 503

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:XY:MINimum[:PEAK]

This command moves a marker to the minimum level of the spectrogram.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See ["Marker Search Type"](#) on page 503

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam|SPECtrogram:Y:MAXimum:ABOVE

This command moves a marker vertically to the next lower peak level for the current frequency.

The search includes only frames above the current marker position. It does not change the horizontal position of the marker.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See ["Search Mode for Next Peak in Y Direction"](#) on page 502

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam|SPECtrogram:Y:MAXimum:BELOW

This command moves a marker vertically to the next lower peak level for the current frequency.

The search includes only frames below the current marker position. It does not change the horizontal position of the marker.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See ["Search Mode for Next Peak in Y Direction"](#) on page 502

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam|SPECtrogram:Y:MAXimum:NEXT

This command moves a marker vertically to the next lower peak level for the current frequency.

The search includes all frames. It does not change the horizontal position of the marker.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See ["Search Mode for Next Peak in Y Direction"](#) on page 502

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam|SPECtrogram:Y:MAXimum[:PEAK]

This command moves a marker vertically to the highest level for the current frequency.

The search includes all frames. It does not change the horizontal position of the marker.

If the marker hasn't been active yet, the command looks for the peak level in the whole spectrogram.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See ["Marker Search Type"](#) on page 503

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam|SPECtrogram:Y:MINimum:ABOVE

This command moves a marker vertically to the next higher minimum level for the current frequency.

The search includes only frames above the current marker position. It does not change the horizontal position of the marker.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See ["Search Mode for Next Peak in Y Direction"](#) on page 502

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam|SPECtrogram:Y:MINimum:BELOW

This command moves a marker vertically to the next higher minimum level for the current frequency.

The search includes only frames below the current marker position. It does not change the horizontal position of the marker.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See ["Search Mode for Next Peak in Y Direction"](#) on page 502

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam|SPECtrogram:Y:MINimum:NEXT

This command moves a marker vertically to the next higher minimum level for the current frequency.

The search includes all frames. It does not change the horizontal position of the marker.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See ["Search Mode for Next Peak in Y Direction"](#) on page 502

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam|SPECtrogram:Y:MINimum[:PEAK]

This command moves a marker vertically to the minimum level for the current frequency.

The search includes all frames. It does not change the horizontal position of the marker.

If the marker hasn't been active yet, the command first looks for the peak level for all frequencies and moves the marker vertically to the minimum level.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See ["Marker Search Type"](#) on page 503

Using Delta Markers

The following commands control spectrogram delta markers.

Useful commands for spectrogram markers described elsewhere

The following commands define the horizontal position of the delta markers.

- `CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum:LEFT` on page 940
- `CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum:NEXT` on page 940
- `CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum[:PEAK]` on page 940
- `CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MAXimum:RIGHT` on page 940
- `CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum:LEFT` on page 941
- `CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum:NEXT` on page 941
- `CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum[:PEAK]` on page 941
- `CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:MINimum:RIGHT` on page 941

Remote commands exclusive to spectrogram markers

<code>CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam SPECTrogram:FRAME</code>	948
<code>CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam SPECTrogram:SARea</code>	949
<code>CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam SPECTrogram:XY:MAXimum[:PEAK]</code>	949
<code>CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam SPECTrogram:XY:MINimum[:PEAK]</code>	949
<code>CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam SPECTrogram:Y:MAXimum:ABOVE</code>	949
<code>CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam SPECTrogram:Y:MAXimum:BELOW</code>	949
<code>CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam SPECTrogram:Y:MAXimum:NEXT</code>	950
<code>CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam SPECTrogram:Y:MAXimum[:PEAK]</code>	950
<code>CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam SPECTrogram:Y:MINimum:ABOVE</code>	950
<code>CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam SPECTrogram:Y:MINimum:BELOW</code>	950
<code>CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam SPECTrogram:Y:MINimum:NEXT</code>	951
<code>CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam SPECTrogram:Y:MINimum[:PEAK]</code>	951

`CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:FRAME <Frame> | <Time>`

This command positions a delta marker on a particular frame. The frame is relative to the position of marker 1.

The command is available for the spectrogram.

Parameters:

<code><Frame></code>	Selects a frame directly by the frame number. Valid if the time stamp is off. The range depends on the history depth.
<code><Time></code>	Selects a frame via its time stamp. Valid if the time stamp is on. The number is the distance to frame 0 in seconds. The range depends on the history depth.

Example:

```
CALC:DELT4:SGR:FRAM -20
```

Sets fourth deltamarker 20 frames below marker 1.

```
CALC:DELT4:SGR:FRAM 2 s
```

Sets fourth deltamarker 2 seconds above the position of marker 1.

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:SARea <SearchArea>

This command defines the delta marker search area.

Parameters:

<SearchArea>

VISible

Performs a search within the visible frames.

Note that the command does not work if the spectrogram is not visible for any reason (e.g. if the display update is off).

MEMory

Performs a search within all frames in the memory.

*RST: VISible

Manual operation: See "[Marker Search Area](#)" on page 504

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:XY:MAXimum[:PEAK]

This command moves a marker to the highest level of the spectrogram over all frequencies.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Marker Search Type](#)" on page 503

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:XY:MINimum[:PEAK]

This command moves a delta marker to the minimum level of the spectrogram over all frequencies.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Marker Search Type](#)" on page 503

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:Y:MAXimum:ABOVE

This command moves a marker vertically to the next higher level for the current frequency.

The search includes only frames above the current marker position. It does not change the horizontal position of the marker.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Search Mode for Next Peak in Y Direction](#)" on page 502

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:Y:MAXimum:BELOW

This command moves a marker vertically to the next higher level for the current frequency.

The search includes only frames below the current marker position. It does not change the horizontal position of the marker.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Search Mode for Next Peak in Y Direction](#)" on page 502

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:Y:MAXimum:NEXT

This command moves a delta marker vertically to the next higher level for the current frequency.

The search includes all frames. It does not change the horizontal position of the marker.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Search Mode for Next Peak in Y Direction](#)" on page 502

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:Y:MAXimum[:PEAK]

This command moves a delta marker vertically to the highest level for the current frequency.

The search includes all frames. It does not change the horizontal position of the marker.

If the marker hasn't been active yet, the command looks for the peak level in the whole spectrogram.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Marker Search Type](#)" on page 503

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:Y:MINimum:ABOVE

This command moves a delta marker vertically to the next minimum level for the current frequency.

The search includes only frames above the current marker position. It does not change the horizontal position of the marker.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Search Mode for Next Peak in Y Direction](#)" on page 502

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:Y:MINimum:BELOW

This command moves a delta marker vertically to the next minimum level for the current frequency.

The search includes only frames below the current marker position. It does not change the horizontal position of the marker.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Search Mode for Next Peak in Y Direction](#)" on page 502

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:Y:MINimum:NEXT

This command moves a delta marker vertically to the next minimum level for the current frequency.

The search includes all frames. It does not change the horizontal position of the marker.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Search Mode for Next Peak in Y Direction](#)" on page 502

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:SGRam|SPECTrogram:Y:MINimum[:PEAK]

This command moves a delta marker vertically to the minimum level for the current frequency.

The search includes all frames. It does not change the horizontal position of the marker.

If the marker hasn't been active yet, the command first looks for the peak level in the whole spectrogram and moves the marker vertically to the minimum level.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Marker Search Type](#)" on page 503

11.8.3.7 Fixed Reference Marker Settings

The following commands configure a fixed reference marker.

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCTION:FIXed:RPOint:MAXimum[:PEAK]	951
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCTION:FIXed:RPOint:X	951
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCTION:FIXed:RPOint:Y	952
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCTION:FIXed:RPOint:Y:OFFSet	952
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCTION:FIXed[:STATE]	952

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCTION:FIXed:RPOint:MAXimum[:PEAK]

This command moves the fixed reference marker to the peak power.

Example: `CALC:DELT:FUNC:FIX:RPO:MAX`
Sets the reference point level for delta markers to the peak of the selected trace.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Defining a Fixed Reference](#)" on page 497
See "[Defining a Reference Point](#)" on page 511

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCTION:FIXed:RPOint:X <RefPoint>

This command defines the horizontal position of the fixed delta marker reference point. The coordinates of the reference may be anywhere in the diagram.

Parameters:

<RefPoint> Numeric value that defines the horizontal position of the reference.
 For frequency domain measurements, it is a frequency in Hz.
 For time domain measurements, it is a point in time in s.
 *RST: Fixed Reference: OFF

Example:

CALC:DELT:FUNC:FIX:RPO:X 128 MHz
 Sets the frequency reference to 128 MHz.

Manual operation: See ["Defining a Fixed Reference"](#) on page 497
 See ["Defining a Reference Point"](#) on page 511

CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:FUNCTION:FIXed:RPOint:Y <RefPointLevel>

This command defines the vertical position of the fixed delta marker reference point.
 The coordinates of the reference may be anywhere in the diagram.

Parameters:

<RefPoint> Numeric value that defines the vertical position of the reference.
 The unit and value range is variable.
 *RST: Fixed Reference: OFF

Example:

CALC:DELT:FUNC:FIX:RPO:Y -10 dBm
 Sets the reference point level for delta markers to -10 dBm.

Manual operation: See ["Defining a Fixed Reference"](#) on page 497
 See ["Defining a Reference Point"](#) on page 511

CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:FUNCTION:FIXed:RPOint:Y:OFFSet <Offset>

This command defines a level offset for the fixed delta marker reference point.

Parameters:

<Offset> Numeric value
 *RST: 0
 Default unit: dB

CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:FUNCTION:FIXed[:STATe] <State>

This command activates or deactivates a marker that defines a fixed reference point for relative marker analysis.

If necessary, the command activates a marker and positions it on the peak power.

Subsequently, you can change the coordinates of the fixed reference independent of the marker. The fixed reference is independent of the trace and is applied to all active delta markers.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

- Example:** `CALC:DELT:FUNC:FIX ON`
Switches on the measurement with fixed reference value for all delta markers.
- `CALC:DELT:FUNC:FIX:RPO:X 128 MHZ`
Sets the frequency reference to 128 MHz.
- `CALC:DELT:FUNC:FIX:RPO:Y 30 DBM`
Sets the reference level to +30 dBm.
- Manual operation:** See ["Defining a Fixed Reference"](#) on page 497

11.8.3.8 Marker Peak Lists

Useful commands for peak lists described elsewhere

- [CALCulate<n>:MARKer:PEXCursion](#) on page 934
- [MMEMoRY:STORe:PEAK](#) on page 1013
- [chapter 11.8.3.3, "Configuring and Performing a Marker Search"](#), on page 934

Remote commands exclusive to peak lists

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:FPEaks:ANNOtation:LABel[:STATe]	953
CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTION:FPEaks:COUNT?	953
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:FPEaks[:IMMEDIATE]	954
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:FPEaks:LIST:SIZE	954
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:FPEaks:SORT	954
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:FPEaks:STAT	955
CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTION:FPEaks:X?	955
CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTION:FPEaks:Y?	955

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:FPEaks:ANNOtation:LABel[:STATe] **<State>**

This command turns labels for peaks found during a peak search on and off.

The labels correspond to the marker number in the marker peak list.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF | 0 | 1
 *RST: 1

- Example:** `CALC:MARK:FUNC:FPE:ANN:LAB:STAT OFF`
Removes the peak labels from the diagram

Manual operation: See ["Displaying Marker Numbers"](#) on page 519

CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTION:FPEaks:COUNT?

This command queries the number of peaks that have been found during a peak search.

The actual number of peaks that have been found may differ from the number of peaks you have set to be found because of the peak excursion.

Return values:

<NumberOfPeaks>

Example:

```
CALC:MARK:FUNC:FPE:COUN?
Queries the number of peaks.
```

Usage:

Query only

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:FPEaks[:IMMediate] <Peaks>

This command initiates a peak search.

Parameters:

<Peaks> This parameter defines the number of peaks to find during the search.
 Note that the actual number of peaks found during the search also depends on the peak excursion you have set with [CALCulate<n>:MARKer:PEXCursion](#).
 Range: 1 to 200

Example:

```
CALC:MARK:PEXC 5
Defines a peak excursion of 5 dB, i.e. peaks must be at least 5
dB apart to be detected as a peak.
CALC:MARK:FUNC:FPE 10
Initiates a search for 10 peaks on the current trace.
```

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:FPEaks:LIST:SIZE <MaxNoPeaks>

This command defines the maximum number of peaks that the R&S FSW looks for during a peak search.

Parameters:

<MaxNoPeaks> Maximum number of peaks to be determined.
 Range: 1 to 200
 *RST: 50

Example:

```
CALC:MARK:FUNC:FPE:LIST:SIZE 10
The marker peak list will contain a maximum of 10 peaks.
```

Manual operation: See "[Maximum Number of Peaks](#)" on page 518

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:FPEaks:SORT <SortMode>

This command selects the order in which the results of a peak search are returned.

Parameters:

<SortMode> **X**
Sorts the peaks according to increasing position on the x-axis.

Y
Sorts the peaks according to decreasing position on the y-axis.

*RST: X

Example:

CALC:MARK:FUNC:FPE:SORT Y
Sets the sort mode to decreasing y values

Manual operation: See "[Sort Mode](#)" on page 518

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:FPEaks:STAT <State>

This command turns a peak search on and off.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example:

CALC:MARK:FUNC:FPE:STAT ON
Activates marker peak search

Manual operation: See "[Peak List State](#)" on page 518

CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTion:FPEeaks:X?

This command queries the position of the peaks on the x-axis.

The order depends on the sort order that has been set with [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:FPEaks:SORT](#).

Return values:

<PeakPosition> Position of the peaks on the x-axis. The unit depends on the measurement.

Usage: Query only

CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTion:FPEeaks:Y?

This command queries the position of the peaks on the y-axis.

The order depends on the sort order that has been set with [CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:FPEaks:SORT](#).

Return values:

<PeakPosition> Position of the peaks on the y-axis. The unit depends on the measurement.

Usage: Query only

11.8.3.9 Noise Measurement Marker

The following commands control the noise measurement marker function.

<code>CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:NOISe:RESult?</code>	956
<code>CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:NOISe[:STATe]</code>	956

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:NOISe:RESult?

This command queries the result of the noise measurement.

To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete measurement with synchronization to the end of the measurement before reading out the result. This is only possible for single sweeps. See also `INITiate:CONTinuous` on page 694.

Return values:

<NoiseLevel> Current noise level. The unit is the one currently active.

Example:

```
INIT:CONT OFF
Switches to single sweep mode.
CALC:MARK2 ON
Switches on marker 2.
CALC:MARK:FUNC:NOIS ON
Switches on noise measurement.
INIT;*WAI
Starts a sweep and waits for the end.
CALC:MARK2:NOIS:RES?
Outputs the noise result of marker 2.
```

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Noise Measurement State" on page 510

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:NOISe[:STATe] <State>

This command turns the noise measurement at the marker position on and off.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example:

```
CALC:MARK:FUNC:NOIS ON
Switches on the noise measurement.
```

Manual operation: See "Noise Measurement State" on page 510
See "Switching All Noise Measurements Off" on page 510

11.8.3.10 Phase Noise Measurement Marker

The following commands control the phase noise measurement marker function.

Useful commands for phase noise markers described elsewhere

- `CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCTion:FIXed:RPOint:MAXimum[:PEAK]`
- `CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCTion:FIXed:RPOint:X`
- `CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCTion:FIXed:RPOint:Y`

Remote commands exclusive to phase noise markers

<code>CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCTion:PNOise:AUTO</code>	957
<code>CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCTion:PNOise:RESult?</code>	957
<code>CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCTion:PNOise[:STATe]</code>	957

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCTion:PNOise:AUTO <State>

This command turns an automatic peak search for the fixed reference marker at the end of a sweep on and off.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example: `CALC:DELT:FUNC:PNO:AUTO ON`
 Activates an automatic peak search for the reference marker in a phase-noise measurement.

Manual operation: See "[Defining a Reference Point](#)" on page 511

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCTion:PNOise:RESult?

This command queries the result of a phase noise measurement.

If necessary, the command activates the measurement first.

Return values:

<PhaseNoise>

Example: `CALC:DELT2:FUNC:PNO:RES?`
 Outputs the result of phase-noise measurement of the delta-marker 2.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "[Phase Noise Measurement State](#)" on page 511

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCTion:PNOise[:STATe] <State>

This command turns the phase noise measurement at the delta marker position on and off.

The reference marker for phase noise measurements is either a normal marker or a fixed reference. If necessary, the command turns on the reference marker.

The correction values for the bandwidth and the log amplifier are taken into account in the measurement.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example:

CALC:DELT:FUNC:PNO ON
Switches on the phase-noise measurement with all delta markers.
CALC:DELT:FUNC:FIX:RPO:X 128 MHZ
Sets the frequency reference to 128 MHz.
CALC:DELT:FUNC:FIX:RPO:Y 30 DBM
Sets the reference level to +30 dBm

Manual operation: See ["Phase Noise Measurement State"](#) on page 511
See ["Switching All Phase Noise Measurements Off"](#) on page 512

11.8.3.11 Band Power Marker

The following commands control the marker for band power measurements.

Using Markers

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:BPOWer:MODE.....	958
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:BPOWer:RESult?.....	958
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:BPOWer:SPAN.....	959
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:BPOWer[:STATE].....	959

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:BPOWer:MODE <Mode>

This command selects the way the results for a band power marker are displayed.

Parameters:

<Mode> **POWER**
Result is displayed as a power in dBm.
DENSity
Result is displayed as a density in dBm/Hz.
*RST: POWER

Example:

CALC:MARK4:FUNC:BPOW:MODE DENS
Configures marker 4 to show the measurement results in dBm/Hz.

Manual operation: See ["Power Mode"](#) on page 515

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:BPOWer:RESult?

This command queries the results of the band power measurement.

Return values:

<Power> Signal power over the marker bandwidth.

Example:

Activate the band power marker:

```
CALC:MARK:FUNC:BPOW:STAT ON
```

Select the density mode for the result:

```
CALC:MARK:FUNC:BPOW:MODE DENS
```

Query the result:

```
CALC:MARK:FUNC:BPOW:RES?
```

Response:

```
20dBm/Hz
```

Usage:

Query only

**CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:BPOWER:SPAN **

This command defines the bandwidth around the marker position.

Parameters:

 Frequency. The maximum span depends on the marker position and R&S FSW model.

*RST: 5% of current span

Default unit: Hz

Example:

```
CALC:MARK:FUNC:BPOW:SPAN 2MHz
```

Measures the band power over 2 MHz around the marker.

Manual operation: See ["Span"](#) on page 515

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:BPOWER[:STATe] <State>

This command turns markers for band power measurements on and off.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example:

```
CALC:MARK4:FUNC:BPOW:STAT ON
```

Activates or turns marker 4 into a band power marker.

Manual operation: See ["Band Power Measurement State"](#) on page 514
See ["Switching All Band Power Measurements Off"](#) on page 515

Using Delta Markers

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCTion:BPOWER:MODE	960
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCTion:BPOWER:RESult?	960
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCTion:BPOWER:SPAN	960
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:FUNCTion:BPOWER[:STATe]	960

CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:FUNCTion:BPOWER:MODE <Mode>

This command selects the way the results for a band power delta marker are displayed.

Parameters:

<Mode>	POWER Result is displayed as a power in dBm.
	DENSITY Result is displayed as a density in dBm/Hz.
*RST:	POWER

CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:FUNCTion:BPOWER:RESult?

This command queries the results of the band power measurement.

Return values:

<Power> Signal power over the delta marker bandwidth.

Usage: Query only

**CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:FUNCTion:BPOWER:SPAN **

This command defines the bandwidth around the delta marker position.

Parameters:

	Frequency. The maximum span depends on the marker position and R&S FSW model.
*RST:	5% of current span
	Default unit: Hz

CALCulate<n>:DELTaMarker<m>:FUNCTion:BPOWER[:STATe] <State>

This command turns delta markers for band power measurements on and off.

If necessary, the command also turns on a reference marker.

Parameters:

<State>	ON OFF
*RST:	OFF

11.8.3.12 n dB Down Marker

The following commands control the n dB down markers.

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:NDBDown.....	961
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:NDBDown:FREQuency?.....	961
CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTion:NDBDown:QFACTOR?.....	962

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:NDBDown:RESult?.....	962
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:NDBDown:STATE.....	962
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:NDBDown:TIME?.....	963

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:NDBDown <Distance>

This command defines the distance of the n dB down markers to the reference marker.

Parameters:

<Distance>	Distance of the temporary markers to the reference marker in dB. For a positive offset, the markers T1 and T2 are placed <i>below</i> the active reference point. For a negative offset (for example for notch filter measurements), the markers T1 and T2 are placed <i>above</i> the active reference point.
*RST:	6dB

Example:

```
CALC:MARK:FUNC:NDBD 3dB
```

Sets the distance to the reference marker to 3 dB.

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:NDBDown:FREQUENCY?

This command queries the position of the n dB down markers on the x-axis when measuring in the frequency domain.

To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete measurement with synchronization to the end of the measurement before reading out the result. This is only possible for single sweeps. See also [INITiate:CONTinuous](#) on page 694.

Return values:

<Frequency>	<frequency 1> absolute frequency of the n dB marker to the left of the reference marker in Hz
	<frequency 2> absolute frequency of the n dB marker to the right of the reference marker in Hz.

Example:

```
INIT:CONT OFF
```

Switches to single sweep mode.

```
CALC:MARK:FUNC:NDBD ON
```

Switches on the n dB down function.

```
INIT;*WAI
```

Starts a sweep and waits for the end.

```
CALC:MARK:FUNC:NDBD:FREQ?
```

This command would return, for example, 100000000, 200000000, meaning that the first marker position is at 100 MHz, the second marker position is at 200 MHz

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "[n dB down Delta Value](#)" on page 513

CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCtion:NDBDown:QFACTOR?

This command queries the Q factor of n dB down measurements.

Return values:

<QFactor>

Usage: Query only

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:NDBDown:RESult?

This command queries the distance of the n dB down markers from each other.

To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete measurement with synchronization to the end of the measurement before reading out the result. This is only possible for single sweeps. See also [INITiate:CONTinuous](#) on page 694.

Return values:

<Distance>

The result depends on the span.

In case of frequency domain measurements, the command returns the bandwidth between the two n dB down markers in Hz.

In case of time domain measurements, the command returns the pulse width between the two n dB down markers in seconds.

Example:

```
INIT:CONT OFF
```

Switches to single sweep mode.

```
CALC:MARK:FUNC:NDBD ON
```

Switches on the n dB down function.

```
INIT;*WAI
```

Starts a sweep and waits for the end.

```
CALC:MARK:FUNC:NDBD:RES?
```

Outputs the measured value.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "[n dB down Marker State](#)" on page 513

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:NDBDown:STATe <State>

This command turns the n dB Down marker function on and off.

Parameters:

<State>

ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example:

```
CALC:MARK:FUNC:NDBD:STAT ON
```

Turns the n dB Down marker on.

Manual operation: See "[n dB down Marker State](#)" on page 513

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCtion:NDBDown:TIME?

This command queries the position of the n dB down markers on the x-axis when measuring in the time domain.

To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete measurement with synchronization to the end of the measurement before reading out the result. This is only possible for single sweeps. See also [INITiate:CONTinuous](#) on page 694.

Return values:

<TimeX1> absolute position in time of the n dB marker to the left of the reference marker in seconds

<TimeX2> absolute position in time of the n dB marker to the right of the reference marker in seconds

Example:

```
INIT:CONT OFF
Switches to single sweep mode
CALC:MARK:FUNC:NDBD ON
Switches on the n dB down function.
INIT;*WAI
Starts a sweep and waits for the end.
CALC:MARK:FUNC:NDBD:TIME?
Outputs the time values of the temporary markers.
```

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "[n dB down Delta Value](#)" on page 513

11.8.3.13 Signal Count Marker

The following commands control the frequency counter.

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:COUNT	963
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:COUNT:FREQUENCY?	964
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:COUNT:RESolution	964

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:COUNT <State>

This command turns the frequency counter at the marker position on and off.

The frequency counter works for one marker only. If you perform a frequency count with another marker, the R&S FSW deactivates the frequency count of the first marker.

To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete measurement with synchronization to the end of the measurement before reading out the result. This is only possible for single sweeps. See also [INITiate:CONTinuous](#) on page 694.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example:

```
INIT:CONT OFF
Switches to single sweep mode.
CALC:MARK ON
Switches on marker 1.
CALC:MARK:COUN ON
Switches on the frequency counter for marker 1.
INIT;*WAI
Starts a sweep and waits for the end.
CALC:MARK:COUN:FREQ?
Outputs the measured value.
```

Manual operation: See ["Signal Count Marker State"](#) on page 508

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:COUNT:FREQUency?

This command queries the frequency at the marker position.

To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete measurement with synchronization to the end of the measurement before reading out the result. This is only possible for single sweeps. See also [INITiate:CONTinuous](#) on page 694.

Before you can use the command, you have to turn on the frequency counter.

Return values:

<Frequency> Frequency at the marker position.

Example:

```
INIT:CONT OFF
Switches to single sweep mode.
CALC:MARK ON
Switches on marker 2.
CALC:MARK:COUN ON
Activates the frequency counter for marker 1.
INIT;*WAI
Starts a sweep and waits for the end.
CALC:MARK:COUN:FREQ?
Outputs the measured value of marker 1.
```

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See ["Signal Count Marker State"](#) on page 508

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:COUNT:RESolution <Resolution>

This command defines the resolution of the frequency counter.

Parameters:

<Resolution> 0.001 | 0.01 | 0.1 | 1 | 10 | 100 | 1000 | 10000 Hz
 *RST: 0.1 Hz

Example:

```
CALC:MARK:COUN:RES 1kHz
Sets the resolution of the frequency counter to 1 kHz.
```

Manual operation: See ["Resolution"](#) on page 508

11.8.3.14 Marker Demodulation

The following commands control the demodulation of AM and FM signals at the marker position.

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:DEModulation:CONTinuous.....	965
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:DEModulation:HOLDoff.....	965
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:DEModulation:SElect.....	965
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:DEModulation[:STATe].....	966
[SENSe:]DEMod:SQUelch:LEVel.....	966
[SENSe:]DEMod:SQUelch[:STATe].....	966

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:DEModulation:CONTinuous <State>

This command turns continuous demodulation of the signal at the marker position in the frequency domain on and off.

In the time domain continuous demodulation is always on.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example: CALC2:MARK3:FUNC:DEM:CONT ON
 Switches on the continuous demodulation.

Manual operation: See "[Continuous Demodulation](#)" on page 516

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:DEModulation:HOLDoff <Duration>

This command defines for how long the the signal at the marker position is demodulated.

In the time domain continuous demodulation is always on.

Parameters:

<Duration> Range: 10 ms to 1000 s
 *RST: Marker demodulation = OFF

Example: CALC:MARK:FUNC:DEM:HOLD 3s

Manual operation: See "[Marker Stop Time](#)" on page 516

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:DEModulation:SElect <DemodMode>

This command selects the demodulation mode at the marker position.

Parameters:

<DemodMode> **AM**
 AM demodulation
FM
 FM demodulation
 *RST: AM

Example: `CALC:MARK:FUNC:DEM:SEL FM`

Manual operation: See "[Modulation](#)" on page 517

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTION:DEModulation[:STATe] <State>

This command turns the audio demodulator on and off when the measurement reaches a marker position.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example: `CALC:MARK3:FUNC:DEM ON`
 Switches on the demodulation for marker 3.

Manual operation: See "[Marker Demodulation State](#)" on page 516

[SENSe:]DEMod:SQUelch:LEVel <Threshold>

This command defines the threshold for selective demodulation.

All signals below the threshold are not demodulated.

Parameters:

<Threshold> Percentage of the display height.
 Range: 0 to 100
 *RST: 50

Example: `DEM:SQU:LEV 80`
 Sets the squelch level to 80% of the displayed signal.

Manual operation: See "[Squelch level](#)" on page 517

[SENSe:]DEMod:SQUelch[:STATe] <State>

This command turns selective demodulation at the marker position on and off.

For selective demodulation, the R&S FSW turns on a video trigger whose level corresponds to the squelch level. Therefore it turns other triggers or gates off.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example: `DEM:SQU ON`
 Signals below the level threshold are not sent to the audio output.

Manual operation: See "[Squelch](#)" on page 517

11.8.3.15 Programming Examples for Using Markers and Marker Functions

Various programming examples on how to use markers and the special marker functions are provided here.



The use of spectrogram markers is demonstrated in [chapter 11.8.2.6, "Programming Example: Configuring a Spectrogram"](#), on page 925.

• Example: Basic Markers	967
• Example: Marker Search in Spectrograms	968
• Basic Frequency Sweep Measurement for Marker Function Examples	969
• Example: Using a Fixed Reference Marker	970
• Example: Obtaining a Marker Peak List	970
• Example: Measuring Noise Density	971
• Example: Measuring Phase Noise	971
• Example: Measuring the Power in a Channel Using Band Power Markers	972
• Example: Measuring Characteristic Bandwidths (Using the n dB Down Marker)	973
• Examples: Demodulating Marker Values and Providing Audio Output	973
• Example: Performing a Highly Accurate Frequency Measurement Using the Signal Count Marker	975

Example: Basic Markers

This example demonstrates how to configure and define markers for a basic spectrum measurement in a remote environment. It assumes that the basic frequency sweep described in [chapter 11.15.1, "Programming Example: Performing a Basic Frequency Sweep"](#), on page 1088 has been performed and thus does not begin by presetting the instrument.

```
//-----Configuring marker behavior -----
DISP:MTAB ON
//Marker information is always displayed in a separate table.
CALC:MARK:X:SSIZ STAN
//The marker moves from one pixel to the next instead of sweep points in manual op.
CALC:MARK:PEXC 6dB
//Defines a peak excursion of 6 dB.
CALC:MARK:X:SLIM ON
CALC:MARK:X:SLIM:LEFT 50MHz
CALC:MARK:X:SLIM:RIGH 150MHz
//Restricts the search area for peaks to the frequencies between 50 and 150 MHz.
CALC:THR -100dBm
CALC:THR:STAT ON
//Configures a threshold level for peak searches at -100 dBm.

//-----Defining and positioning markers -----
CALC:MARK1 ON
//Activates marker 1 and sets it to the peak of trace 1.
CALC:MARK2:TRAC 2
```

```

//Activates marker 2 and sets it to the peak of trace 2.
CALC:MARK3:X 150MHz
//Activates marker 3 and sets it to the freq. 150 MHz on trace 1.
CALC:MARK4:TRAC 4
//Activates marker 4 and sets it to the peak of trace 4.

CALC:MARK1:MAX:AUTO ON
//Moves M1 to the current peak of trace 1 after each sweep.
CALC:MARK2:MAX:NEXT
//Moves M2 to the next lower peak of trace 2.

CALC:DELT5 ON
CALC:DELT5:LINK ON
//Activates delta marker 5 and links it to marker 1. If M1 moves, so does D5.
CALC:DELT5:MREF 4
//Changes the reference for D5 to marker 4. D5 now shows the difference between
//the peak of trace 1 after each sweep and the value at the same position in
//trace 4, which is a copy of trace 1, averaged over 10 sweeps.
CALC:DELT5:MODE REL
//Shows the difference as relative values.

CALC:DELT6 ON
CALC:DELT6:MAX:NEXT
//Activates delta marker 6 and sets it to the next lower maximum of trace 1.
//Thus it shows the difference between the two highest peaks in trace 1.

//-----Retrieving marker values -----
CALC:MARK1:Y?
CALC:MARK2:Y?
CALC:MARK3:Y?
CALC:MARK4:Y?
CALC:DELT5:Y?
CALC:DELT6:Y?
//Retrieves the marker levels of each active normal and delta marker.
CALC:DELT5:X:REL?
CALC:DELT6:X:REL?
//Retrieves the frequency difference between the delta marker and marker 1.

//-----Deactivating all markers -----
//CALC:MARK:AOFF
//CALC:DELT:AOFF

```

Example: Marker Search in Spectrograms

This example demonstrates how to search for peak values in spectrograms in a remote environment. It assumes a spectrogram is already available (see [chapter 11.8.2.6, "Programming Example: Configuring a Spectrogram"](#), on page 925) and thus does not begin by presetting the instrument.

```

//----- Analyzing the results using markers -----
//Set marker1 on the peak power in the most recent spectrum and query

```

```

//its position
CALC2:SPEC:FRAM:SEL 0
CALC2:MARK1 ON
CALC2:MARK1:X?
CALC2:MARK1:Y?

//Set marker2 on the peak power in frame at -324ms and query its position
CALC2:MARK2 ON
CALC2:MARK2:SGR:FRAM -324ms
CALC2:MARK2:X?
CALC2:MARK2:Y?

//Set marker3 on peak power level in the entire spectrogram in memory and
//query its position
CALC2:MARK3 ON
CALC2:MARK:SPEC:SAR MEM
CALC2:MARK3:SPEC:XY:MAX
CALC2:MARK3:X?
CALC2:MARK3:Y?

//Move marker 3 to the next lower peak level for the same frequency
CALC2:MARK3:SPEC:Y:MAX:NEXT
CALC2:MARK3:X?
CALC2:MARK3:Y?

//Set marker 4 to the highest level in the (visible) spectrogram.
CALC2:MARK:SPEC:SAR VIS
CALC2:MARK4:SPEC:XY:MAX
//Move marker 4 to the next higher level in the frames above its current position.
CALC2:MARK4:SPEC:Y:MAX:ABOV

```

Basic Frequency Sweep Measurement for Marker Function Examples

Since markers can only be placed on an existing trace, the following example provides a simple frequency sweep measurement to be used as a basis for the subsequent marker function scripts.

```

//----- Configuring the basic frequency sweep -----
*RST
//Resets the instrument
INIT:CONT OFF
//Selects single sweep mode.
FREQ:CENT 100MHz
//Defines the center frequency
FREQ:SPAN 200MHz
//Sets the span to 100 MHz on either side of the center frequency.
DISP:TRAC1:Y:RLEV 0dBm
//Sets the reference level to 0 dBm.

//----- Performing the measurement -----

```

```
INIT;*WAI
//Performs a measurement and waits for it to end
```

Example: Using a Fixed Reference Marker

This example demonstrates how to configure and use reference markers in a basic spectrum measurement in a remote environment. It assumes that the basic frequency sweep described in ["Basic Frequency Sweep Measurement for Marker Function Examples"](#) on page 969 has been performed and thus does not begin by presetting the instrument.

```
//-----Configuring the reference marker -----
//Activate a fixed reference marker. It is set to the current maximum of trace 1.
CALC:DELT:FUNC:FIX ON
//Set the reference frequency to 128 MHz.
CALC:DELT:FUNC:FIX:RPO:X 128 MHZ
//Set the reference level to +30 dBm.
CALC:DELT:FUNC:FIX:RPO:Y 30 DBM

//Use the fixed reference marker as a reference for deltamarker 2
CALC:DELT2:MREF FIX

//Reset the reference marker to the current maximum of trace 1
CALC:DELT:FUNC:FIX:RPO:MAX
//Query the new position of the reference marker
CALC:DELT:FUNC:FIX:RPO:X?
CALC:DELT:FUNC:FIX:RPO:Y?
```

Example: Obtaining a Marker Peak List

This example demonstrates how to obtain a marker peak list in a basic spectrum measurement in a remote environment. It assumes that the basic frequency sweep described in ["Basic Frequency Sweep Measurement for Marker Function Examples"](#) on page 969 has been performed and thus does not begin by presetting the instrument.

In this example, the peak search is restricted to the frequency range of 50 MHz to 150 MHz. The top 5 power levels with a peak excursion of 10dB and a minimum of -100 dBm are to be determined and displayed with their marker numbers. The results are sorted by frequency values. The resulting peak list is then exported to a file.

```
//----- Configuring the peak search -----
CALC:MARK:X:SLIM ON
CALC:MARK:X:SLIM:LEFT 50MHz
CALC:MARK:X:SLIM:RIGH 150MHz
CALC:MARK:PEXC 10DB
CALC:THR -100DBM
CALC:THR:STAT ON

CALC:MARK:FUNC:FPE:STAT ON
CALC:MARK:FUNC:FPE:LIST:SIZE 5
CALC:MARK:FUNC:FPE:SORT X
```

```

CALC:MARK:FUNC:FPE:ANN:LAB ON

//----- Retrieving results -----
CALC:MARK:FUNC:FPE:COUN?
CALC:MARK:FUNC:FPE:X?
CALC:MARK:FUNC:FPE:Y?

//----- Exporting the peak list -----
MMEM:STOR:PEAK 'PeakList'

```

Example: Measuring Noise Density

This example demonstrates how to measure noise density using noise markers in a basic spectrum measurement in a remote environment. It assumes that the basic frequency sweep described in ["Basic Frequency Sweep Measurement for Marker Function Examples"](#) on page 969 has been performed and thus does not begin by presetting the instrument.

```

CALC:MARK1:FUNC:NOIS ON
//Switches on noise measurement at marker 1.

INIT;*WAI
//Performs a measurement and waits for it to end

CALC:MARK1:FUNC:NOIS:RES?
//Queries the measured noise level (per Hz bandwidth)

```

Example: Measuring Phase Noise

This example demonstrates how to measure phase noise using markers in a basic spectrum measurement in a remote environment. It assumes that the basic frequency sweep described in ["Basic Frequency Sweep Measurement for Marker Function Examples"](#) on page 969 has been performed and thus does not begin by presetting the instrument.

```

//----- Configuring the phase noise marker -----
DET SAMP
//Switches to Sample detector

CALC:MARK1 ON
//Activates marker1 and sets it to the maximum power level

CALC:DELT:FUNC:PNO ON
//Activates phase noise marker function

CALC:DELT1 ON
CALC:DELT1:X 100kHz

CALC:DELT2 ON
CALC:DELT2:X 500kHz

CALC:DELT3 ON

```

```

CALC:DELT3:X 1MHz

CALC:DELT4 ON
CALC:DELT4:X 1.5MHz

//Activates the phase noise measurement function for offsets 100kHz/500kHz/1MHz/1.5MHz.

BAND:VID?
//Queries the used VBW (= 0.1*RBW)

//----- Querying the phase noise results -----

CALC:DELT1:FUNC:PNO:RES?
CALC:DELT2:FUNC:PNO:RES?
CALC:DELT3:FUNC:PNO:RES?
CALC:DELT4:FUNC:PNO:RES?
//Queries the difference in level between the peak and the noise power density
//measured at the deltamarkers, referred to the carrier power level (dBc)

```

Example: Measuring the Power in a Channel Using Band Power Markers

This example demonstrates how to measure the power in a specific channel or band using markers in a basic spectrum measurement in a remote environment. It assumes that the basic frequency sweep described in ["Basic Frequency Sweep Measurement for Marker Function Examples"](#) on page 969 has been performed and thus does not begin by presetting the instrument.

```

//----- Configuring the band power marker -----
CALC:MARK1 ON
//Activates marker1 and sets it to the maximum power level
CALC:MARK1:FUNC:BPOW:STAT ON
//Activates the band power measurement for the band around marker 1
CALC:MARK1:FUNC:BPOW:SPAN 30MHz
//Sets the bandwidth to be measured to 30 MHz
CALC:MARK1:FUNC:BPOW:MODE DENS
//Sets the result to be a density (power per Hz bandwidth)

CALC:DELT2 ON
//Activates deltamarker2
CALC:DELT2:FUNC:BPOW:STAT ON
//Activates the band power measurement for the band around deltamarker 2
CALC:DELT2:FUNC:BPOW:SPAN 30MHz
//Sets the bandwidth to be measured to 30 MHz
CALC:DELT2:FUNC:BPOW:MODE DENS
//Sets the result to be a density (power per Hz bandwidth)

CALC:DELT3 ON
//Activates deltamarker3
CALC:DELT3:FUNC:BPOW:STAT ON
//Activates the band power measurement for the band around deltamarker 3

```

```

CALC:DELT3:FUNC:BPOW:SPAN 30MHz
//Sets the bandwidth to be measured to 30 MHz
CALC:DELT3:FUNC:BPOW:MODE DENS
//Sets the result to be a density (power per Hz bandwidth)

//-----Retrieving Results-----
CALC:MARK1:FUNC:BPOW:RES?
//Returns the power sum for the specified bandwidth around marker 1.
CALC:DELT2:FUNC:BPOW:RES?
//Returns the power sum for the specified bandwidth around deltamarker 2.
CALC:DELT3:FUNC:BPOW:RES?
//Returns the power sum for the specified bandwidth around deltamarker 3.

```

Example: Measuring Characteristic Bandwidths (Using the n dB Down Marker)

This example demonstrates how to measure a characteristic bandwidth using markers in a basic spectrum measurement in a remote environment. It assumes that the basic frequency sweep described in [chapter 11.15.1, "Programming Example: Performing a Basic Frequency Sweep"](#), on page 1088 has been performed and thus does not begin by presetting the instrument.

```

//----- Configuring the n dB down marker -----
CALC:MARK1 ON
//Activates marker1 and sets it to the maximum power level
CALC:MARK1:FUNC:NDBD 3DB
//Sets the level offset to 3 dB
CALC:MARK1:FUNC:NDBD:STAT ON
//Activates the n dB down measurement

//-----Retrieving Results-----
CALC:MARK:FUNC:NDBD:RES?
//Returns the bandwidth at the specified power offset.
CALC:MARK:FUNC:NDBD:FREQ?
//Returns the frequencies of the temporary markers at the power offsets
CALC:MARK:FUNC:NDBD:QFAC?
//Returns the quality factor of the resulting bandwidth

```

Examples: Demodulating Marker Values and Providing Audio Output

The following examples demonstrate how to demodulate markers and provide audio output in a remote environment.

- [Example: Providing Audio Output for Individual Marker Values](#)..... 973
- [Example: Demodulating and Providing Audio Output Continuously](#)..... 974

Example: Providing Audio Output for Individual Marker Values

This example demonstrates how to demodulate markers and provide audio output in a basic spectrum measurement in a remote environment. It assumes that the basic frequency sweep described in [chapter 11.15.1, "Programming Example: Performing a Basic Frequency Sweep"](#), on page 1088 has been performed and thus does not begin by presetting the instrument.

Audio output is provided for 5s each time the signal reaches its initial maximum, however only if it is higher than -90 dBm (10% of the total y-axis range) in order to ignore noise.

```
//----- Configuring the marker demodulation -----
CALC:MARK1 ON
//Activates marker1 and sets it to the maximum power level
CALC:MARK1:FUNC:DEM:SEL FM
//Selects FM demodulation
CALC:MARK1:FUNC:DEM:HOLD 5s
//Defines an output duration of 5s
DEM:SQU:LEV 10
//Sets a squelch level for noise
DEM:SQU ON
//Activates squelching
CALC:MARK1:FUNC:DEM ON
//Activates demodulation

//----- Performing the measurement -----
INIT;*WAI
//Performs a measurement and waits for it to end

//-----Retrieving Results-----
//Results are only provided as audio output!
```

Example: Demodulating and Providing Audio Output Continuously

This example demonstrates how to demodulate markers and provide audio output in a basic spectrum measurement in a remote environment. It assumes that the basic frequency sweep described in [chapter 11.15.1, "Programming Example: Performing a Basic Frequency Sweep"](#), on page 1088 has been performed and thus does not begin by presetting the instrument.

```
//----- Configuring the marker demodulation -----
CALC:MARK1 ON
//Activates marker1
CALC:MARK1:FUNC:DEM:SEL FM
//Selects FM demodulation
DEM:SQU:LEV 10
//Sets a squelch level for noise
DEM:SQU ON
//Activates squelching
CALC:MARK1:FUNC:DEM:CONT ON
//Activates continuous demodulation

//----- Performing the measurement -----
INIT:CONT ON
//Performs a measurement and provides continuous audio output

//-----Retrieving Results-----
//Results are only provided as audio output!
```

Example: Performing a Highly Accurate Frequency Measurement Using the Signal Count Marker

This example demonstrates how to determine highly accurate frequency values using signal count markers in a basic spectrum measurement in a remote environment. It assumes that the basic frequency sweep described in [chapter 11.15.1, "Programming Example: Performing a Basic Frequency Sweep"](#), on page 1088 has been performed and thus does not begin by presetting the instrument.

```
//----- Configuring the signal count marker -----
CALC:MARK1 ON
//Activates marker1
CALC:MARK1:COUN ON
//Switches on the frequency counter for marker 1.
CALC:MARK1:COUN:RES 1kHz
//Sets the resolution of the frequency counter to 1kHz

//----- Performing the measurement -----
INIT;*WAI
//Performs a measurement and waits for it to end

//-----Retrieving Results-----
CALC:MARK1:COUN:FREQ?
//Returns the signal counter value as the precise marker frequency.
```

11.8.4 Configuring Display and Limit Lines

The commands required to configure display and limit lines in a remote environment are described here. The tasks for manual operation are described in [chapter 7.5.4, "How to Work with Display and Limit Lines"](#), on page 534.

- [Configuring Display Lines](#)..... 975
- [Defining Limit Checks](#)..... 977

11.8.4.1 Configuring Display Lines

The following commands configure vertical and horizontal display lines.

CALCulate<n>:DLINe<k>	975
CALCulate<n>:DLINe<k>:STATe	976
CALCulate<n>:FLINe<k>	976
CALCulate<n>:FLINe<k>:STATe	976
CALCulate<n>:TLINe<Line>	977
CALCulate<n>:TLINe<Line>:STATe	977

CALCulate<n>:DLINe<k> <Position>

This command defines the (vertical) position of a display line.

Parameters:

<Position>

The value range is variable.

You can use any unit you want, the R&S FSW then converts the unit to the currently selected unit. If you omit a unit, the R&S FSW uses the currently selected unit.

*RST: (state is OFF)

Example:

CALC:DLIN -20dBm

Positions the display line at -20 dBm.

Manual operation: See "[Horizontal Line 1/2](#)" on page 528**CALCulate<n>:DLINe<k>:STATe <State>**

This command turns a display line on and off

Parameters:

<State>

ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example:

CALC:DLIN2:STAT ON

Turns on display line 2.

CALCulate<n>:FLINe<k> <Frequency>

This command defines the position of a frequency line.

Parameters:

<Frequency>

Note that you can not set a frequency line to a position that is outside the current span.

Range: 0 Hz to Fmax

*RST: (STATe to OFF)

Example:

CALC:FLIN2 120MHz

Sets frequency line 2 to a frequency of 120 MHz.

Manual operation: See "[Vertical Line 1/2](#)" on page 528**CALCulate<n>:FLINe<k>:STATe <State>**

This command turns a frequency line on and off

Parameters:

<State>

ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example:

CALC:FLIN2:STAT ON

Turns frequency line 2 on.

CALCulate<n>:TLINe<Line> <Time>

This command defines the position of a time line.

Parameters:

<Time> Note that you can not set a time line to a position that is higher than the current sweep time.

Range: 0 s to 1600 s

*RST: (STATe to OFF)

Example:

CALC:TLIN 10ms

Sets the first time line to 10 ms.

Manual operation: See "[Vertical Line 1/2](#)" on page 528

CALCulate<n>:TLINe<Line>:STATe <State>

This command turns a time line on and off

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example:

CALC:TLIN:STAT ON

Turns the first time line on.

11.8.4.2 Defining Limit Checks

Note that in remote control, upper and lower limit lines are configured using separate commands. Thus, you must decide in advance which you want to configure. The x-values for both upper and lower limit lines are defined as a common control line. This control line is the reference for the y-values for both upper and lower limit lines.

- [Configuring Limit Lines](#).....977
- [Managing Limit Lines](#).....985
- [Checking the Results of a Limit Check](#).....986
- [Programming Example: Using Limit Lines](#).....987

Configuring Limit Lines

CALCulate:LIMit:COMMeNt	978
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:CONTRol[:DATA]	978
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:CONTRol:DOMain	978
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:CONTRol:MODE	979
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:CONTRol:OFFSet	979
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:CONTRol:SHIFt	979
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:CONTRol:SPACing	979
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer[:DATA]	980
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer:MARGin	980
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer:MODE	980
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer:OFFSet	980
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer:SHIFt	981

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer:SPACing.....	981
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer:STATe.....	981
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer:THReshold.....	981
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:NAME.....	982
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UNIT.....	982
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer[:DATA].....	982
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer:MARGin.....	983
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer:MODE.....	983
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer:OFFSet.....	983
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer:SHIFt.....	983
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer:SPACing.....	984
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer:STATe.....	984
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer:THReshold.....	984

CALCulate:LIMit:COMMeNt <Comment>

This command defines a comment for a limit line.

Parameters:

<Comment> String containing the description of the limit line. The comment may have up to 40 characters.

Manual operation: See "[Comment](#)" on page 532

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:CONTRol[:DATA] <LimitLinePoints>

This command defines the horizontal definition points of a limit line.

Parameters:

<LimitLinePoints> Variable number of x-axis values.
 Note that the number of horizontal values has to be the same as the number of vertical values set with `CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer[:DATA]` or `CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer[:DATA]`. If not, the R&S FSW either adds missing values or ignores surplus values.
 The unit is Hz or s.
 *RST: -

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "[Data points](#)" on page 533

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:CONTRol:DOMain <SpanSetting>

This command selects the domain of the limit line.

Parameters:

<SpanSetting> FREQuency | TIME
 *RST: FREQuency

Manual operation: See "[X-Axis](#)" on page 533

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:CONTrol:MODE <Mode>

This command selects the horizontal limit line scaling.

Parameters:

<Mode>

ABSolute

Limit line is defined by absolute physical values (Hz or s).

RELative

Limit line is defined by relative values related to the center frequency (frequency domain) or the left diagram border (time domain).

*RST: ABSolute

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:CONTrol:OFFSet <Offset>

This command defines an offset for a complete limit line.

Compared to shifting the limit line, an offset does not actually change the limit line definition points.

Parameters:

<Offset>

Numeric value.

The unit depends on the scale of the x-axis.

*RST: 0

Manual operation: See "[X-Offset](#)" on page 530

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:CONTrol:SHIFt <Distance>

This command moves a complete limit line horizontally.

Compared to defining an offset, this command actually changes the limit line definition points by the value you define.

Parameters:

<Distance>

Numeric value.

The unit depends on the scale of the x-axis.

Manual operation: See "[Shift x](#)" on page 534

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:CONTrol:SPACing <InterpolMode>

This command selects linear or logarithmic interpolation for the calculation of limit lines from one horizontal point to the next.

Parameters:

<InterpolMode>

LINear | LOGarithmic

*RST: LIN

Example:

CALC:LIM:CONT:SPAC LIN

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer[:DATA] <LimitLinePoints>

This command defines the vertical definition points of a lower limit line.

Parameters:

<LimitLinePoints> Variable number of level values.
 Note that the number of vertical values has to be the same as the number of horizontal values set with **CALCulate:LIMit<k>:CONTRol[:DATA]**. If not, the R&S FSW either adds missing values or ignores surplus values.
 The unit depends on **CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UNIT** on page 982.
 *RST: Limit line state is OFF

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "[Data points](#)" on page 533

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer:MARGIN <Margin>

This command defines an area around a lower limit line where limit check violations are still tolerated.

Parameters:

<Margin> **numeric value**
 *RST: 0
 Default unit: dB

Manual operation: See "[Margin](#)" on page 533

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer:MODE <Mode>

This command selects the vertical limit line scaling.

Parameters:

<Mode> **ABSolute**
 Limit line is defined by absolute physical values.
 The unit is variable.
RELative
 Limit line is defined by relative values related to the reference level (dB).
 *RST: ABSolute

Manual operation: See "[X-Axis](#)" on page 533

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer:OFFSet <Offset>

This command defines an offset for a complete lower limit line.

Compared to shifting the limit line, an offset does not actually change the limit line definition points.

Parameters:

<Offset> Numeric value.
 *RST: 0
 Default unit: dB

Manual operation: See "[Y-Offset](#)" on page 531

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer:SHIFt <Distance>

This command moves a complete lower limit line vertically.

Compared to defining an offset, this command actually changes the limit line definition points by the value you define.

Parameters:

<Distance> Defines the distance that the limit line moves.
 The unit depends on [CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UNIT](#)
 on page 982.

Manual operation: See "[Shift y](#)" on page 534

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer:SPACing <InterpolType>

This command selects linear or logarithmic interpolation for the calculation of a lower limit line from one horizontal point to the next.

Parameters:

<InterpolType> LINear | LOGarithmic
 *RST: LIN

Manual operation: See "[X-Axis](#)" on page 533
 See "[Y-Axis](#)" on page 533

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer:STATe <State>

This command turns a lower limit line on and off.

Before you can use the command, you have to select a limit line with [CALCulate:LIMit<k>:NAME](#) on page 982.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "[Visibility](#)" on page 530

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer:THReshold <Threshold>

This command defines a threshold for relative limit lines.

The R&S FSW uses the threshold for the limit check, if the limit line violates the threshold.

Parameters:

<Threshold> Numeric value.
 The unit depends on `CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UNIT`
 on page 982.
 *RST: -200 dBm

Manual operation: See "[Threshold](#)" on page 532

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:NAME <Name>

This command selects a limit line that already exists or defines a name for a new limit line.

Parameters:

<Name> String containing the limit line name.
 *RST: REM1 to REM8 for lines 1 to 8

Manual operation: See "[Name](#)" on page 532

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UNIT <Unit>

This command defines the unit of a limit line.

Parameters:

<Unit> DBM | DBPW | WATT | DBUV | DBMV | VOLT | DBUA |
 AMPere | DB | DBUV_M | DBUA_M | (unitless)
 If you select dB as the limit line unit, the command automatically
 turns the limit line into a relative limit line.
 *RST: DBM

Manual operation: See "[Y-Axis](#)" on page 533

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPER[:DATA] <LimitLinePoints>

This command defines the vertical definition points of an upper limit line.

Parameters:

<LimitLinePoints> Variable number of level values.
 Note that the number of vertical values has to be the same as
 the number of horizontal values set with `CALCulate:
 LIMit<k>:CONTrol[:DATA]`. If not, the R&S FSW either adds
 missing values or ignores surplus values.
 The unit depends on `CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UNIT`
 on page 982.
 *RST: Limit line state is OFF

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See ["Data points"](#) on page 533

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer:MARGin <Margin>

This command defines an area around an upper limit line where limit check violations are still tolerated.

Parameters:

<Margin> **numeric value**
 *RST: 0
 Default unit: dB

Manual operation: See ["Margin"](#) on page 533

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer:MODE <Mode>

This command selects the vertical limit line scaling.

Parameters:

<Mode> **ABSolute**
 Limit line is defined by absolute physical values.
 The unit is variable.

RELative
 Limit line is defined by relative values related to the reference
 level (dB).

 *RST: ABSolute

Manual operation: See ["X-Axis"](#) on page 533

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer:OFFSet <Offset>

This command defines an offset for a complete upper limit line.

Compared to shifting the limit line, an offset does not actually change the limit line definition points.

Parameters:

<Offset> Numeric value.
 *RST: 0
 Default unit: dB

Manual operation: See ["Y-Offset"](#) on page 531

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer:SHIFt <Distance>

This command moves a complete upper limit line vertically.

Compared to defining an offset, this command actually changes the limit line definition points by the value you define.

Parameters:

<Distance> Defines the distance that the limit line moves.
The unit depends on `CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UNIT` on page 982.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Shift y" on page 534

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer:SPACing <InterpolType>

This command selects linear or logarithmic interpolation for the calculation of an upper limit line from one horizontal point to the next.

Parameters:

<InterpolType> LINear | LOGarithmic
*RST: LIN

Manual operation: See "X-Axis" on page 533
See "Y-Axis" on page 533

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer:STATe <State>

This command turns an upper limit line on and off.

Before you can use the command, you have to select a limit line with `CALCulate:LIMit<k>:NAME` on page 982.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "Visibility" on page 530

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer:THReshold <Limit>

This command defines an absolute limit for limit lines with a relative scale.

The R&S FSW uses the threshold for the limit check, if the limit line violates the threshold.

Parameters:

<Limit> Numeric value.
The unit depends on `CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UNIT` on page 982.
*RST: -200
Default unit: dBm

Manual operation: See "Threshold" on page 532

Managing Limit Lines

Useful commands for managing limit lines described in the R&S FSW User Manual:

- `M MEM:SEL[:ITEM]:LIN:ALL`
- `M MEM:STOR:TYPE`
- `M MEM:LOAD:TYPE`

Remote commands exclusive to managing limit lines:

<code>CALCulate:LIMit:ACTive?</code>	985
<code>CALCulate:LIMit<k>:COPY</code>	985
<code>CALCulate:LIMit<k>:DELeTe</code>	985
<code>CALCulate:LIMit<k>:STATe</code>	986
<code>CALCulate:LIMit<k>:TRACe<t>:CHECK</code>	986

`CALCulate:LIMit:ACTive?`

This command queries the names of all active limit lines.

Return values:

<LimitLines> String containing the names of all active limit lines in alphabetical order.

Example: `CALC:LIM:ACT?`
Queries the names of all active limit lines.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "[Visibility](#)" on page 530

`CALCulate:LIMit<k>:COPY <Line>`

This command copies a limit line.

Parameters:

<Line> **1 to 8**
number of the new limit line

<name>
String containing the name of the limit line.

Example: `CALC:LIM1:COPY 2`
Copies limit line 1 to line 2.
`CALC:LIM1:COPY 'FM2'`
Copies limit line 1 to a new line named FM2.

Manual operation: See "[Copy Line](#)" on page 531

`CALCulate:LIMit<k>:DELeTe`

This command deletes a limit line.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See ["Delete Line"](#) on page 531

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:STATe <State>

This command turns the limit check for a specific limit line on and off.

To query the limit check result, use `CALCulate:LIMit<k>:FAIL?`.

Note that a new command exists to activate the limit check and define the trace to be checked in one step (see `CALCulate:LIMit<k>:TRACe<t>:CHECK` on page 986).

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example: `CALC:LIM:STAT ON`
Switches on the limit check for limit line 1.

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See ["Disable All Lines"](#) on page 531

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:TRACe<t>:CHECK <State>

This command turns the limit check for a specific trace on and off.

To query the limit check result, use `CALCulate:LIMit<k>:FAIL?`.

Note that this command replaces the two commands from previous signal and spectrum analyzers (which are still supported, however):

- `CALCulate:LIMit<k>:TRACe` on page 1085
- `CALCulate:LIMit<k>:STATe` on page 986

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example: `CALC:LIM3:TRAC2:CHEC ON`
Switches on the limit check for limit line 3 on trace 2.

Manual operation: See ["Traces to be Checked"](#) on page 530

Checking the Results of a Limit Check

<code>CALCulate:LIMit:CLEAr[:IMMediate]</code>	986
<code>CALCulate:LIMit<k>:FAIL?</code>	987

CALCulate:LIMit:CLEAr[:IMMediate]

This command deletes the result of the current limit check.

The command works on all limit lines in all measurement windows at the same time.

Example: `CALC:LIM:CLE`
Deletes the result of the limit check.

Usage: SCPI confirmed

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:FAIL?

This command queries the result of a limit check.

Note that for SEM measurements, the limit line suffix <k> is irrelevant, as only one specific SEM limit line is checked for the currently relevant power class.

To get a valid result, you have to perform a complete measurement with synchronization to the end of the measurement before reading out the result. This is only possible for single sweeps. See also `INITiate:CONTinuous` on page 694.

Return values:

<Result>	0
	PASS
	1
	FAIL

Example: `INIT;*WAI`
Starts a new sweep and waits for its end.
`CALC:LIM3:FAIL?`
Queries the result of the check for limit line 3.

Usage: Query only
SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "[Spectrum Emission Mask](#)" on page 113
See "[Limit Check <n>](#)" on page 213
See "[Limit Check](#)" on page 246

Programming Example: Using Limit Lines

The following examples demonstrate how to work with limit lines in a remote environment.

- [Example: Configuring Limit Lines](#).....987
- [Example: Performing a Limit Check](#).....989

Example: Configuring Limit Lines

This example demonstrates how to configure 2 limit lines - an upper and a lower limit - for a measurement in a remote environment.

```
//----- Configuring the limit lines -----
CALC:LIM1:NAME 'FM1'
//Names limit line 1 'FM1'.

CALC:LIM1:CONT:MODE ABS
//Selects absolute scaling for the horizontal axis.
CALC:LIM1:CONT 1 MHz,50MHz,100 MHz,150MHz,200MHz
```

```

//Defines 5 horizontal definition points for limit line 1.
CALC:LIM1:UPP:MODE ABS
//Selects an absolute vertical scale for limit line 1.
CALC:LIM1:UNIT DBM
//Selects the unit dBm for limit line 1.
CALC:LIM1:UPP -10,-5,0,-5,-10
//Defines 5 definition points for limit line 1.

CALC:LIM1:UPP:MARG 5dB
//Defines an area of 5 dB around limit line 1 where limit check violations
//are still tolerated.

CALC:LIM1:UPP:SHIF -10DB
//Shifts the limit line 1 by -10 dB.
CALC:LIM1:UPP:OFFS -3dB
//Defines an additional -3 dB offset for limit line 1.

CALC:LIM3:NAME 'FM3'
//Names limit line 3 'FM3'.

CALC:LIM3:LOW:MODE REL
//Selects a relative vertical scale for limit line 3.
CALC:LIM3:UNIT DB

CALC:LIM3:CONT 1 MHz,50MHz,100 MHz,150MHz,200MHz
//Defines 5 horizontal definition points for limit line 3.
CALC:LIM3:LOW -90,-60,-40,-60,-90
//Defines 5 definition points relative to the reference level for limit line 3.

CALC:LIM3:LOW:SHIF 2
//Shifts the limit line 3 by 2dB.
CALC:LIM3:LOW:OFFS 3
//Defines an additional 3 dB offset for limit line 3.

CALC:LIM3:LOW:THR -200DBM
//Defines a power threshold of -200dBm that must be exceeded for limit to be checked

CALC:LIM3:LOW:MARG 5dB
//Defines an area of 5dB around limit line 3 where limit check violations
//are still tolerated.

//----- Storing the limit lines -----
MMEM:SEL:CHAN:LIN:ALL ON
MMEM:STOR:TYPE CHAN
MMEM:STOR:STAT 1,'LimitLines_FM1_FM3'

```

Example: Performing a Limit Check

This example demonstrates how to perform a limit check during a basic frequency sweep measurement in a remote environment. The limit lines configured in "[Example: Configuring Limit Lines](#)" on page 987 are assumed to exist and be active.

```
//-----Preparing the instrument -----
*RST
//Resets the instrument
INIT:CONT OFF
//Selects single sweep mode.

//-----Configuring the measurement -----
FREQ:CENT 100MHz
//Defines the center frequency
FREQ:SPAN 200MHz
//Sets the span to 100 MHz on either side of the center frequency.
SENS:SWE:COUN 10
//Defines 10 sweeps to be performed in each measurement.
DISP:TRAC1:Y:RLEV 0dBm
//Sets the reference level to 0 dBm.
TRIG:SOUR IFP
TRIG:LEV:IFP -10dBm
//Defines triggering when the second intermediate frequency rises to a level
//of -10 dBm.

//-----Configuring the Trace-----
DISP:TRAC2 ON
DISP:TRAC2:MODE AVER
DISP:TRAC3 ON
DISP:TRAC3:MODE MAXH
//Configures 3 traces: 1 (default): clear/write; 2: average; 3: max hold

//----- Configuring the limit check -----
MMEM:LOAD:TYPE REPL
MMEM:LOAD:STAT 1,'LimitLines_FM1_FM3'
//Loads the limit lines stored in 'LimitLines_FM1_FM3'
CALC:LIM1:NAME 'FM1'
CALC:LIM1:UPP:STAT ON
//Activates upper limit FM1 as line 1.
CALC:LIM3:NAME 'FM3'
CALC:LIM3:LOW:STAT ON
//Activates lower limit line FM3 as line 3.
CALC:LIM:ACT?
//Queries the names of all active limit lines
//Result: 'FM1,FM3'
CALC:LIM1:TRAC3:CHEC ON
//Activates the upper limit to be checked against trace3 (maxhold trace)
CALC:LIM3:TRAC2:CHEC ON
//Activates the upper limit to be checked against trace2 (average trace)
CALC:LIM:CLE
```

```
//Clears the previous limit check results

//----- Performing the measurement-----
INIT;*WAI
//Initiates a new measurement and waits until the last sweep has finished.

//----- Retrieving limit check results-----

CALC:LIM1:FAIL?
//Queries the result of the upper limit line check
CALC:LIM3:FAIL?
//Queries the result of the lower limit line check
```

11.9 Managing Settings and Results

The commands required to store and load instrument settings and import and export measurement results in a remote environment are described here. The tasks for manual operation are described in [chapter 8, "Data Management"](#), on page 538.

Addressing drives

The various drives can be addressed via the "mass storage instrument specifier" <msis> using the conventional Windows syntax. The internal hard disk is addressed by "C:". For details on storage locations refer to [chapter 8.3.2.2, "Storage Location and File Name"](#), on page 546.

The file names (<FileName> parameter) are given as string parameters enclosed in quotation marks. They also comply with Windows conventions. Windows file names do not distinguish between uppercase and lowercase notation.

Wildcards

The two characters "*" and "?" can be used as "wildcards", i.e., they are variables for a selection of several files. The question mark "?" replaces exactly one character, the asterisk replaces any of the remaining characters in the file name. "*.*" thus means all files in a directory.

Path names

Storage locations can be specified either as absolute (including the entire path) or relative paths (including only subfolders of the current folder). Use the `MMEM:CDIR?` query to determine the current folder.



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 MHz. Thus, a "Memory full" error may occur although the hard disk indicates that storage space is still available.

- [General Data Storage and Loading Commands](#)..... 991
- [Selecting the Items to Store](#)..... 997
- [Storing and Loading Instrument Settings](#)..... 1000
- [Storing or Printing Screenshots](#)..... 1005
- [Storing Measurement Results](#)..... 1011
- [Examples: Managing Data](#)..... 1015

11.9.1 General Data Storage and Loading Commands

See also:

- [FORMat \[: DATA \]](#) on page 921

FORMat:DEXPort:DSEPARATOR	991
MMEMory:CATalog?	992
MMEMory:CATalog:LONG?	992
MMEMory:CDIRectory	993
MMEMory:COMMent	993
MMEMory:COPIE	993
MMEMory:DATA	993
MMEMory:DELeTe	994
MMEMory:MDIRectory	994
MMEMory:MOVE	994
MMEMory:MSIS	995
MMEMory:NAME	995
MMEMory:NETWork:DISConnect	995
MMEMory:NETWork:MAP	995
MMEMory:NETWork:UNUSeddrives?	996
MMEMory:NETWork:USEDdrives?	996
MMEMory:RDIRectory	996

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 "[Saving the Result Summary \(Evaluation List\) to a File](#)" on page 225

See "[Saving the Evaluation List](#)" on page 248

See "[Decimal Separator](#)" on page 472

See "[Exporting the Peak List](#)" on page 519

MMEMory:CATalog?

This command returns the contents of a particular directory.

Query parameters:

<Path> String containing the path and directory.
If you leave out the path, the command returns the contents of the directory selected with [MMEMory:CDIRectory](#).
The path may be relative or absolute. Using wildcards (*) is possible to query a certain type of files only.

Return values:

<FileNames> List of file and directory names, separated by commas

Example:

```
MMEM:CAT? 'C:\R_S\Instr\user\SPOOL?.PNG'
```

Returns all files in C:\R_S\Instr\user whose names start with SPOOL, have 6 letters and the extension ".PNG", e.g.:
SPOOL1.PNG, SPOOL2.PNG, SPOOL3.PNG

Usage:

Query only
SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See ["Selecting the Storage Location - Drive/ Path/ Files"](#) on page 222

MMEMory:CATalog:LONG? <Path>

This command returns the contents of a particular directory with additional information about the files.

Query parameters:

<Path> String containing the path and directory.
If you leave out the path, the command returns the contents of the directory selected with [MMEMory:CDIRectory](#).
The path may be relative or absolute. Using wildcards (*) is possible to query a certain type of files only.

Return values:

<UsedDiskSpace> Byte size of all files in the directory.

<FreeDiskSpace> Remaining disk space in bytes.

<FileInfo> <NameFileN>,<SuffixFileN>,<SizeFileN>

Describes the individual file.

<NameFileN>

Name of the file.

<SuffixFileN>

Type of the file. Possible suffixes are: ASCii, BINary, DIRectory, STAT

<SizeFileN>

Size of the file in bytes.

Usage:

Query only

MMEMory:CDIRectory <Directory>

This command changes the current directory.

Parameters:

<Directory> String containing the path to another directory.
The path may be relative or absolute.

Usage: SCPI confirmed

MMEMory:COMMeNT <Comment>

This command defines a comment for the stored settings.

Parameters:

<Comment> String containing the comment.

Example:

```
MMEMory:COMMeNT "ACP measurement with Standard
Tetra from 23.05."
MMEMory::MMEMory:STORel:STATe 1, "ACP_T"
As a result, in the selection list for recall settings, the comment
"ACP measurement with Standard Tetra from
23.05." is added to the ACP entry.
```

Manual operation: See "[Comment](#)" on page 548

MMEMory:COpy <SourceFile>,<DestinationFile>

This command copies one or more files to another directory.

Parameters:

<SourceFile> String containing the path and file name of the source file.

<DestinationFile> String containing the path and name of the target file.
The path may be relative or absolute.

Usage: SCPI confirmed

MMEMory:DATA <FileName>, [<Block>]

This command writes block data into a file. The delimiter must be set to EOI to obtain error-free data transfer.

When you query the contents of a file, you can save them in a file on the remote control computer.

The command is useful for reading stored settings files or trace data from the instrument or for transferring them to the instrument.

Parameters:

<FileName> String containing the path and name of the target file.

<Block> Data block with the following structure.
#
 Hash sign.
<number>
 Length of the length information.
<number>
 Length information of the binary data (number of bytes).
<data>
 Binary data with the indicated <number> of bytes.

Example:

```
MMEM:NAME '\Public\User\Testfile.txt'
```

Creates a new file called 'testfile.txt'.

```
MMEM:DATA 'Testfile.txt',#220
```

Contents of the file

The parameter means:
 #2: hash sign and length of the length information (20 bytes = 2 digits)
 20: indicates the number of subsequent binary data bytes.
 Contents of the file: store 20 binary bytes (characters) to the file.

Usage: SCPI confirmed

MMEMory:DElete <FileName>

This command deletes a file.

Parameters:

<FileName> String containing the path and file name of the file to delete.
 The path may be relative or absolute.

Usage: Event
 SCPI confirmed

MMEMory:MDIRectory <Directory>

This command creates a new directory.

Parameters:

<Directory> String containing the path and new directory name
 The path may be relative or absolute.

Usage: Event

MMEMory:MOVE <SourceFile>,<NewFileName>

This command moves a file to another directory.

The command also renames the file if you define a new name in the target directory.

If you do not include a path for <NewFileName>, the command just renames the file.

Parameters:

<SourceFile> String containing the path and file name of the source file.

<NewFileName> String containing the path and name of the target file.

Example: `M MEM:MOVE 'C:\TEST01.CFG', 'SETUP.CFG'`
Renames TEST01.CFG in SETUP.CFG in directory C:\.

Usage: Event
SCPI confirmed

M MEMory:MSIS <Device>

This command selects the default storage device used by all M MEMory commands.

Parameters:

<Device> 'A:' | 'C:' | ... | 'Z:'
String containing the device drive name
*RST: 'C:'

Usage: SCPI confirmed

M MEMory:NAME <FileName>

This command creates a new and empty file.

It also sets the file name for screenshots taken with `HCOPY[:IMMEDIATE<device>]` on page 1009. Note that you have to route the printer output to a file.

Parameters:

<FileName> String containing the path and name of the target file.

Example: `M MEM:NAME 'C:\R_S\instr\user\PRINT1.BMP'`
Selects the file name.

Usage: Event
SCPI confirmed

M MEMory:NETWork:DISConnect <Drive>

This command disconnects a network drive.

Parameters:

<Drive> String containing the drive name.

Usage: Event

M MEMory:NETWork:MAP <Drive>, <HostName> [, <UserName>, <Password>][, <Reconnect>]

This command maps a drive to a server or server directory of the network.

Note that you have to allow sharing for a server or folder in Microsoft networks first.

Parameters:

<Drive>	String containing the drive name or path of the directory you want to map.
<HostName>	String containing the host name of the computer or the IP address and the share name of the drive. '<host name or IP address\share name>'
<UserName>	String containing a user name in the network. The user name is optional.
<Password>	String containing the password corresponding to the <UserName>. The password is optional.
<Reconnect>	ON OFF ON Reconnects at logon with the same user name. OFF Does not reconnect at logon.

Usage: Event

MMEMory:NETWork:UNUSeddrives?

This command returns a list of unused network drives.

Return values:

<DriveName>	List of network drives in alphabetically descending order, e.g. 'W:,V:,U:,...'
-------------	---

Usage: Query only

MMEMory:NETWork:USEDdrives? <State>

This command returns a list of all network drives in use.

Parameters:

<State>	You do not have to use the parameter. If you do not include the parameter, the command returns a list of all drives in use. This is the same behavior as if you are using the parameter OFF. ON Returns a list of all drives in use including the folder information. OFF Returns al list of all drives in use.
---------	---

Usage: Query only

MMEMory:RDIRECTory <Directory>

This command deletes the indicated directory.

Parameters:

<Directory> String containing the path of the directory to delete.
Note that the directory you want to remove may contain no contents.

Usage: Event

11.9.2 Selecting the Items to Store

The following commands select the items to be included in the configuration file.

Depending on the used command, either the items from the entire instrument (`MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]...`), or only those from the currently selected channel (`MMEMemory:SElect:CHANnel[:ITEM]...`) are stored.

<code>MMEMemory:SElect:CHANnel[:ITEM]:ALL</code>	997
<code>MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]:ALL</code>	997
<code>MMEMemory:SElect:CHANnel[:ITEM]:DEFault</code>	998
<code>MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]:DEFault</code>	998
<code>MMEMemory:SElect:CHANnel[:ITEM]:HWSettings</code>	998
<code>MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]:HWSettings</code>	998
<code>MMEMemory:SElect:CHANnel[:ITEM]:LINES:ALL</code>	998
<code>MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]:LINES:ALL</code>	998
<code>MMEMemory:SElect:CHANnel[:ITEM]:NONE</code>	999
<code>MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]:NONE</code>	999
<code>MMEMemory:SElect:CHANnel[:ITEM]:SGRam</code>	999
<code>MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]:SGRam</code>	999
<code>MMEMemory:SElect:CHANnel[:ITEM]:TRACe[:ACTive]</code>	999
<code>MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]:TRACe[:ACTive]</code>	999
<code>MMEMemory:SElect:CHANnel[:ITEM]:TRANsducer:ALL</code>	999
<code>MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]:TRANsducer:ALL</code>	999

MMEMemory:SElect:CHANnel[:ITEM]:ALL

MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]:ALL

This command includes all items when storing or loading a configuration file.

The items are:

- Hardware configuration: `MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]:HWSettings`
- Limit lines: `MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]:LINES:ALL`
- Spectrogram data: `MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]:SGRam`
- Trace data: `MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]:TRACe[:ACTive]`
- Transducers: `MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]:TRANsducer:ALL`

Example: `MMEM:SEL:ALL`

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Items" on page 548

MMEMory:SElect:CHANnel[:ITEM]:DEFault
MMEMory:SElect[:ITEM]:DEFault

This command selects the current settings as the only item to store to and load from a configuration file.

Manual operation: See ["Items"](#) on page 548

MMEMory:SElect:CHANnel[:ITEM]:HWSettings <State>
MMEMory:SElect[:ITEM]:HWSettings <State>

This command includes or excludes hardware settings when storing or loading a configuration file.

Hardware settings include:

- general instrument configuration
- measurement hardware configuration including markers
- limit lines
 Note that a configuration may include no more than 8 limit lines. This number includes active limit lines as well as inactive limit lines that were used last. Therefore the combination of inactivate limit lines depends on the sequence of use with [MMEMory:LOAD:STATe](#).
- color settings
- configuration for the hardcopy output

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF | 0 | 1
 *RST: 1

Example: MMEM:SEL:HWS ON

Manual operation: See ["Items"](#) on page 548

MMEMory:SElect:CHANnel[:ITEM]:LINes:ALL <State>
MMEMory:SElect[:ITEM]:LINes:ALL <State>

This command includes or excludes all limit lines (active and inactive) when storing or loading a configuration file.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example: MMEM:SEL:LIN:ALL ON

Manual operation: See ["Items"](#) on page 548

MMEMemory:SElect:CHANnel[:ITEM]:NONE**MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]:NONE**

This command does not include any of the following items when storing or loading a configuration file.

- Hardware configuration: `MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]:HWSettings`
- Limit lines: `MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]:LINES:ALL`
- Trace data: `MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]:TRACe[:ACTiVe]`
- Transducers: `MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]:TRANsducer:ALL`

Example: `MMEM:SEL:NONE`

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Items](#)" on page 548

MMEMemory:SElect:CHANnel[:ITEM]:SGRam <State>**MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]:SGRam <State>**

This command includes or excludes spectrogram data when storing or loading a configuration file.

Parameters:

<State> **ON | OFF**
*RST: OFF

Example: `MMEM:SEL:SGR ON`
Adds the spectrogram data to the list of data subsets.

MMEMemory:SElect:CHANnel[:ITEM]:TRACe[:ACTiVe] <State>**MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]:TRACe[:ACTiVe] <State>**

This command includes or excludes trace data when storing or loading a configuration file.

Parameters:

<State> **ON | OFF**
*RST: OFF, i.e. no traces is stored

Example: `MMEM:SEL:TRAC ON`

Manual operation: See "[Items](#)" on page 548

MMEMemory:SElect:CHANnel[:ITEM]:TRANsducer:ALL <State>**MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]:TRANsducer:ALL <State>**

This command includes or excludes transducer factors when storing or loading a configuration file.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example:

MMEM:SEL:TRAN:ALL ON

Manual operation:

See "Items" on page 548
 See "Save" on page 576

11.9.3 Storing and Loading Instrument Settings

See also:

- [INSTRument\[:SElect\]](#) on page 686 to select the channel.

MMEMory:CLEar:ALL	1000
MMEMory:CLEar:STATe	1000
MMEMory:LOAD:AUTO	1001
MMEMory:LOAD:STATe	1001
MMEMory:LOAD:TYPE	1002
MMEMory:STORe:STATe	1003
MMEMory:STORe:STATe:NEXT	1003
MMEMory:STORe:TYPE	1004
SYSTem:PRESet	1004
SYSTem:PRESet:CHANnel[:EXECute]	1005

MMEMory:CLEar:ALL

This command deletes all instrument configuration files in the current directory.

You can select the directory with [MMEMory:CDIRectory](#).

Example: MMEM:CLE:ALL

Usage: Event

MMEMory:CLEar:STATe 1,<FileName>

This command deletes a instrument configuration file.

Parameters:

1

<FileName> String containing the path and name of the file to delete.
 The string may or may not contain the file's extension.

Example: MMEM:CLE:STAT 1, 'TEST'

Usage: Event

MMEMory:LOAD:AUTO 1, 'Factory' | <FileName>

This command restores an instrument configuration and defines that configuration as the default state.

The default state is restored after a preset (**RST*) or after you turn on the R&S FSW.

Parameters:

1

'Factory' <FileName>	'Factory' Restores the factory settings as the default state.
	'<file_name>' String containing the path and name of the configuration file. Note that only <i>instrument</i> settings files can be selected for the startup recall function; channel settings files cause an error.

Example: `MMEM:LOAD:AUTO 1, 'C:\R_S\Instr\user\TEST'`

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Startup Recall](#)" on page 550

MMEMory:LOAD:STATe 1, <FileName>

This command restores and activates an instrument configuration stored in a *.dfl file.

Note that files with other formats cannot be loaded with this command.

The contents that are reloaded from the file are defined by the last selection made either in the "Save/Recall" dialogs (manual operation) or through the `MMEMory:SElect[:ITEM]` commands (remote operation; the settings are identical in both cases).

By default, the selection is limited to the user settings ("User Settings" selection in the dialogs, `HWSettings` in SCPI). The selection is not reset by PRESET or **RST*.

As a consequence, the results of a SCPI script using the `MMEMory:LOAD:STATe` command without a previous `MMEMory:SElect[:ITEM]` command may vary, depending on previous actions in the GUI or in previous scripts, even if the script starts with the **RST* command.

It is therefore recommended that you use the appropriate `MMEMory:SElect[:ITEM]` command before using `MMEMory:LOAD:STATe`.

Parameters:

1

<FileName>	String containing the path and name of the file to load. The string may or may not include the file's extension.
------------	---

Example:

```

MEM:SEL:ALL
//Save all items (User Settings, All Traces, All Limit Lines) from
the R&S FSW.
MEM:LOAD:STAT 1, 'C:\R_S\Instr\user\TEST01'
//Reloads all items
In the "Recall" dialog, select only "User Settings" and "All Limit
Lines".
MEM:LOAD:STAT 1, 'C:\R_S\Instr\user\TEST01'
//Reloads user settings and all limit lines.
*RST
//Reset instrument.
MEM:LOAD:STAT 1, 'C:\R_S\Instr\user\TEST01'
//Selected items are retained. Reloads user settings and all limit
lines.
Restart the instrument (using the ON/OFF key on the front
panel).
MEM:LOAD:STAT 1, 'C:\R_S\Instr\user\TEST01'
// Selected items are set to default. Reloads only the user set-
tings.

```

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See ["Recall"](#) on page 545
See ["Recall in New Channel / Recall in Current Channel"](#)
on page 549

MEMory:LOAD:TYPE <Mode>

This command defines whether the channel-specific settings that will be loaded with the subsequent `MEM:LOAD:STAT` command will replace the current channel or activate a new channel.

Parameters:

<Mode> NEW | REPLace

NEW
The loaded settings will be activated in a new channel.

REPLace
The loaded settings will replace the currently active channel.

*RST: NEW

Example:

```
INST:SEL 'SPECTRUM2'
```

Selects measurement channel 'SPECTRUM2'.

```
MMEM:STOR:TYP CHAN
```

Specifies that channel-specific data is to be stored.

```
MMEM:STOR:STAT 1, 'C:\R_S\Instr\user\Spectrum'
```

Stores the settings from channel 'SPECTRUM2' to the file 'C:\R_S\Instr\user\Spectrum'.

```
MMEM:LOAD:TYPE NEW
```

Specifies that channel-specific settings are to be activated in a new channel.

```
MMEM:LOAD:STAT 1, 'C:\R_S\Instr\user\Spectrum'
```

Loads the channel-specific settings from the file 'C:\R_S\Instr\user\Spectrum' to the new channel 'SPECTRUM2* '.

MMEMory:STORe:STATe 1,<FileName>

This command saves the current instrument configuration in a *.dfl 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 [chapter 3.1.7, "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode"](#), on page 37.

For details see "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode" in the "Data Management" section of the R&S FSW User Manual.

Parameters:

1

<FileName> String containing the path and name of the target file.
The file extension is .dfl.

Example:

```
MMEM:STOR:STAT 1, 'Save'
```

Saves the current device settings in the file `Save.dfl`.

Usage: Event
SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See ["Save File"](#) on page 549
See ["Save"](#) on page 576

MMEMory:STORe:STATe:NEXT

This command saves the current instrument configuration in a *.dfl file.

The file name depends on the one you have set with `MMEMemory:STOR:STATe`. This command adds a consecutive number to the file name.

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 [chapter 3.1.7, "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode"](#), on page 37.

For details see "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode" in the "Data Management" section of the R&S FSW User Manual.

Example:

```
MME:STOR:STAT 1, 'Save'
```

Saves the current device settings in the file `Save.dfl`.

```
MME:STOR:STAT:NEXT
```

Saves the current device settings in the file `Save_001.dfl`

```
MME:STOR:STAT:NEXT
```

Saves the current device settings in the file `Save_002.dfl`

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See ["Save File"](#) on page 549

MMEMemory:STOR:TYPE <Mode>

This command defines whether the data from the entire instrument or only from the current channel is stored with the subsequent `MME:STOR...` command.

Parameters:

<Mode> INSTRument | CHANnel
*RST: INST

Example:

```
INST:SEL 'SPECTRUM2'
```

Selects measurement channel `'SPECTRUM2'`.

```
MME:STOR:TYPE CHAN
```

Specifies that channel-specific data is to be stored.

```
MME:STOR:PEAK 'SpectrumPeaks'
```

Stores the peak list from channel `'SPECTRUM2'` to the file `'SpectrumPeaks'`.

SYSTem:PRESet

This command presets the R&S FSW.

Example: `SYST:PRES`

Usage: Event
SCPI confirmed

SYSTem:PRESet:CHANnel[:EXECute]

This command restores the default instrument settings in the current channel.

Use `INST:SEL` to select the channel.

For details see [chapter 8.1.1, "Factory Default Configuration"](#), on page 539.

Example:

```
INST 'Spectrum2'
Selects the channel for "Spectrum2".
SYST:PRESet:CHAN:EXEC
Restores the factory default settings to the "Spectrum2" channel.
```

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See ["Preset Channel"](#) on page 313

11.9.4 Storing or Printing Screenshots

Useful commands to configure screenshots described elsewhere

- [MMEMoRY:NAME](#) on page 995

Remote commands exclusive to configure screenshots

DISPlay:LOGO	1005
HCOPy:ABORt	1006
HCOPy:CMAP<item>:DEFault<colors>	1006
HCOPy:CMAP<item>:HSL	1006
HCOPy:CMAP<item>:PDEFined	1007
HCOPy:DESTination<device>	1007
HCOPy:DEVice:COLor	1008
HCOPy:DEVice:LANGUage<device>	1008
HCOPy[:IMMediate<device>]	1009
HCOPy[:IMMediate<device>]:NEXT	1009
HCOPy:ITEM:ALL	1009
HCOPy:ITEM:WINDow:TEXT	1010
HCOPy:PAGE:ORientation<device>	1010
HCOPy:TDSTamp:STATe<device>	1010
SYSTem:COMMunicate:PRINter:ENUMerate:FIRSt?	1010
SYSTem:COMMunicate:PRINter:ENUMerate[:NEXT]?	1011
SYSTem:COMMunicate:PRINter:SELect<device>	1011

DISPlay:LOGO <State>

Activates/deactivates the printout of the Rohde & Schwarz company logo in the upper left corner.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: ON

Example: `DISP:LOGO OFF`

Manual operation: See ["Print Logo"](#) on page 562

HCOPY:ABORT

This command aborts a running hardcopy output.

Example: `HCOP:ABOR`

Usage: Event
SCPI confirmed

HCOPY:CMAP<item>:DEFault<colors>

This command defines the color scheme for print jobs.

Suffix:

<item> Selects the item for which the color scheme is to be defined. For more information see [chapter 11.10.4.3, "CMAP Suffix Assignment"](#), on page 1034.

<colors> 1...4
1
Current colors with a white background and a black grid.
2
Optimized colors.
3
Customized colors.
4
Current screen colors (setting for hardcopies).

Example: `HCOP:CMAP:DEF2`
Selects the optimized color set for the color settings of a printout or a hardcopy.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See ["Print colors"](#) on page 598

HCOPY:CMAP<item>:HSL <Color>

This command selects the color for various screen elements in print jobs.

Suffix:

<item> Selects the item for which the color scheme is to be defined. For more information see [chapter 11.10.4.3, "CMAP Suffix Assignment"](#), on page 1034.

Parameters:

<Color> **hue**
 tint
 sat
 saturation
 lum
 brightness

The value range is 0 to 1 for all parameters.

Example:

HCOP:CMAP2:HSL 0.3,0.8,1.0
 Changes the grid color

Manual operation: See "[Defining User-specific Colors](#)" on page 599

HCOPy:CMAP<item>:PDEFined <Color>

This command selects a predefined color for various screen elements in print jobs.

Suffix:

<item> Selects the item for which the color scheme is to be defined.
 For more information see [chapter 11.10.4.3, "CMAP Suffix Assignment"](#), on page 1034.

Parameters:

<Color> BLACK | BLUE | BROWn | GREen | CYAN | RED | MAGenta |
 YELLOW | WHITe | DGRAY | LGRAY | LBLUE | LGREEN |
 LCYan | LRED | LMAGenta

Example:

HCOP:CMAP2:PDEF GRE

Manual operation: See "[Predefined Colors](#)" on page 599

HCOPy:DESTination<device> <Destination>

This command selects the destination of a print job.

Suffix:

<device> 1 | 2
 Printing device.

Parameters:

<Destination>

'MMEM'

Sends the hardcopy to a file.

You can select the file name with `MMEMory:NAME`.You can select the file format with `HCOPY:DEVIce:``LANGUage<device>`.**'SYST:COMM:PRIN'**

Sends the hardcopy to a printer.

You can select the printer with `SYSTEM:COMMunicate:``PRINter:SElect<device>`.**'SYST:COMM:CLIP'**

Sends the hardcopy to the clipboard.

The format should be WEMF.

`*RST: 'SYST:COMM:CLIP'`**Usage:**

SCPI confirmed

Manual operation:See "[Device](#)" on page 563**HCOPY:DEVIce:COLor <State>**

This command turns color printing on and off.

Parameters:

<State>

ON

Color printing

OFF

Black and white printing

`*RST: OFF`**Example:**`HCOPY:DEV:COL ON`**Usage:**

SCPI confirmed

HCOPY:DEVIce:LANGUage<device> <Format>

This command selects the file format for a print job.

Suffix:

<device>

1 | 2

Printing device.

Parameters:

<Format>

GDI

Graphics Device Interface.

Default format for the output to a printer configured under Windows. Must be selected for the output to the printer interface.

Can be used for the output to a file. The printer driver configured under Windows is used in this case and a printer-specific file format is thus generated.

BMP, JPG, PNG

Data format for output to files only.

Usage:

SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See ["Output Medium"](#) on page 562**HCOPY[:IMMEDIATE<device>]**

This command initiates a print job.

If you are printing to a file, the file name depends on [MMEMory:NAME](#).**Suffix:**

<device>

1 | 2

Printing device.

Usage:

Event

SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See ["Printing or Storing a Screenshot \(Print Screen\)"](#) on page 561**HCOPY[:IMMEDIATE<device>]:NEXT**

This command initiates a print job.

If you are printing to a file, the file name depends on [MMEMory:NAME](#). This command adds a consecutive number to the file name.**Suffix:**

<device>

1 | 2

Printing device.

Usage:

Event

Manual operation: See ["Printing or Storing a Screenshot \(Print Screen\)"](#) on page 561**HCOPY:ITEM:ALL**

This command includes all screen elements in the printout.

The screen elements include comments, title, time and date.

Usage:

SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See ["Printing or Storing a Screenshot \(Print Screen\)"](#) on page 561

HCOPY:ITEM:WINDow:TEXT <Comment>

This command defines a comment to be added to the printout.

Parameters:

<Comment> String containing the comment.

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See ["Comment"](#) on page 563

HCOPY:PAGE:ORientation<device> <Orientation>

The command selects the format of the print job.

The command is only available if the output device is a printer.

Suffix:

<device> 1 | 2
Printing device.

Parameters:

<Orientation> LANDscape | PORTRait
*RST: PORTRait

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See ["Orientation"](#) on page 563

HCOPY:TDSTamp:STATe<device> <State>

This command includes or excludes the time and date in the printout.

Suffix:

<device> 1 | 2
Printing device.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Manual operation: See ["Print Date and Time"](#) on page 562

SYSTem:COMMunicate:PRINter:ENUMerate:FIRSt?

This command queries the name of the first available printer.

To query the name of other installed printers, use `SYSTem:COMMunicate:PRINter:ENUMerate[:NEXT]?`.

Return values:

<PrinterName> String containing the name of the first printer as defined in Windows.
If the command cannot find a printer, it returns an empty string ('').

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "[Printer Name](#)" on page 563

SYSTem:COMMunicate:PRINter:ENUMerate[:NEXT]?

This command queries the name of available printers.

You have to use `SYSTem:COMMunicate:PRINter:ENUMerate:FIRSt?` for this command to work properly.

Return values:

<PrinterName> String containing the name of one printer as defined in Windows. To get a complete list of printers you have to send this query several times until no more printers could be found. In that case, the return value is an empty string (''). Further queries after the empty string result in an error.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "[Printer Name](#)" on page 563

SYSTem:COMMunicate:PRINter:SElect<device> <PrinterName>

This command selects the printer that processes jobs sent by the R&S FSW.

Use `HCOPY:DESTination<device>` to select another output destination.

Suffix:

<device> 1 | 2
Printing device.

Parameters:

<PrinterName> String containing the printer name.
Use

- `SYSTem:COMMunicate:PRINter:ENUMerate:FIRSt?` and
- `SYSTem:COMMunicate:PRINter:ENUMerate[:NEXT]?` to query all available printers.

*RST: NONE

Manual operation: See "[Printer Name](#)" on page 563

11.9.5 Storing Measurement Results

The following commands can be used to store the results of a measurement.

Useful commands for storing results described elsewhere:

- [FORMat \[: DATA \]](#) on page 921

Remote commands exclusive to storing results:

FORMat:DEXPort:HEADer	1012
FORMat:DEXPort:TRACes	1012
MMEMory:STORe:LIST	1013
MMEMory:STORe:PEAK	1013
MMEMory:STORe<n>:SGRam	1014
MMEMory:STORe:SPURious	1014
MMEMory:STORe<n>:TRACe	1015

FORMat:DEXPort:HEADer <State>

If enabled, additional instrument and measurement settings are included in the header of the export file for result data. If disabled, only the pure result data from the selected traces and tables is exported.

See [chapter 8.4.4, "Reference: ASCII File Export Format"](#), on page 557 for details.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF | 0 | 1
 *RST: 1

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See ["Include Instrument Measurement Settings"](#) on page 471

FORMat:DEXPort:TRACes <Selection>

This command selects the data to be included in a data export file (see [MMEMory:STORe<n>:TRACe](#) on page 1015).

For details on exporting data see [chapter 7.3.2.3, "Trace / Data Export Configuration"](#), on page 470.

Parameters:

<Selection> **SINGLE**
 Only a single trace is selected for export, namely the one specified by the [MMEMory:STORe<n>:TRACe](#) command.

ALL
 Selects all active traces and result tables (e.g. Result Summary, marker peak list etc.) in the current application for export to an ASCII file.
 The <trace> parameter for the [MMEMory:STORe<n>:TRACe](#) command is ignored.
 *RST: SINGLE

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See ["Export all Traces and all Table Results"](#) on page 471

MMEMory:STORe:LIST <FileName>

This command exports the SEM and spurious emission list evaluation to a file.

The file format is *.dat.

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 [chapter 3.1.7, "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode"](#), on page 37.

For details see "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode" in the "Data Management" section of the R&S FSW User Manual.

Parameters:

<FileName> String containing the path and name of the target file.

Example:

```
MMEM:STOR:LIST 'test'
```

Stores the current list evaluation results in the `test.dat` file.

Manual operation: See ["Saving the Result Summary \(Evaluation List\) to a File"](#) on page 225
See ["Saving the Evaluation List"](#) on page 248

MMEMory:STORe:PEAK <FileName>

This command exports the marker peak list to a file.

The file format is *.dat.

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 [chapter 3.1.7, "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode"](#), on page 37.

For details see "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode" in the "Data Management" section of the R&S FSW User Manual.

Parameters:

<FileName> String containing the path and name of the target file.

Example:

```
MMEM:STOR:PEAK 'test'
```

Saves the current marker peak list in the file `test.dat`.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See ["Exporting the Peak List"](#) on page 519

MMEMory:STORe<n>:SGRam <FileName>

This command exports spectrogram data to an ASCII file.

The file contains the data for every frame in the history buffer. The data corresponding to a particular frame begins with information about the frame number and the time that frame was recorded.

Note that, depending on the size of the history buffer, the process of exporting the data can take a while.

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 [chapter 3.1.7, "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode"](#), on page 37.

For details see "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode" in the "Data Management" section of the R&S FSW User Manual.

Parameters:

<FileName> String containing the path and name of the target file.

Example:

```
MMEM:STOR:SGR 'Spectrogram'  
Copies the spectrogram data to a file.
```

Manual operation: See ["Export Trace to ASCII File"](#) on page 472

MMEMory:STORe:SPURious <FileName>

This command exports the marker peak list available for spurious emission measurements to a 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 [chapter 3.1.7, "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode"](#), on page 37.

For details see "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode" in the "Data Management" section of the R&S FSW User Manual.

Parameters:

<FileName> String containing the path and name of the target file.

Example:

```
MMEM:STOR:SPUR 'test'
```

Saves the current marker peak list in the file test.dat.

Usage:

Event

MMEMory:STORe<n>:TRACe <Trace>, <FileName>

This command exports trace data from the specified window to an ASCII file.

For details on the file format see [chapter 8.4.4, "Reference: ASCII File Export Format"](#), on page 557.

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 [chapter 3.1.7, "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode"](#), on page 37.

For details see "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode" in the "Data Management" section of the R&S FSW User Manual.

Parameters:

<Trace> Number of the trace to be stored
(This parameter is ignored if the option "Export all Traces and all Table Results" is activated in the Export configuration settings, see [FORMat:DEXPort:TRACes](#) on page 1012).

<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 ["Export Trace to ASCII File"](#) on page 472

11.9.6 Examples: Managing Data

- [Storing Data](#)..... 1016
- [Loading Data](#)..... 1016
- [Storing Instrument Settings](#)..... 1017
- [Loading Instrument Settings](#)..... 1017
- [Printing to a File](#)..... 1017
- [Printing on a Printer](#)..... 1018

11.9.6.1 Storing Data

```

MMEM:MSIS 'C:'
//Selects drive C: as the default storage device.
-----Connecting a network drive-----
MMEM:NETW:USED?
//Returns a list of all drives in use in the network.
MMEM:NETW:UNUS?
//Returns a list of free drive names in the network.
MMEM:NETW:MAP 'T:', 'Server\ACLRTTest'
//Maps drive T: to the directory 'Server\ACLRTTest'
-----Saving data on the instrument-----
MMEM:MDIR 'C:\R_S\INST\USER\ACLRTTest'
//Creates a directory called 'ACLRTTest' on drive C:
MMEM:NAME 'C:\R_S\INST\USER\Test001.txt'
//Creates a file called 'Test001.txt'
MMEM:COMM 'ACLR test results'
//Creates a comment for the file.
MMEM:DATA 'Test001.txt', #212FileContents
//Writes 12 characters to the file 'Test001.txt'
-----Copying the data to another location---
MMEM:COPY 'C:\R_S\INST\USER\Results\Test001.txt', 'T:'
//Copies the specified file to network drive T:..
MMEM:DEL 'C:\R_S\INST\USER\Results\Test001.txt'
//Deletes the specified file from the instrument hard disk.
//or
MMEM:MOVE 'C:\R_S\INST\USER\Results\Test001.xml', 'D:\TestResults.txt'//
//Moves the file 'Test001.txt' to drive T:, renames it to 'Testresults.txt'
//and removes it from the instrument hard disk.
MMEM:RDIR 'C:\R_S\INST\USER\Results'
//Deletes the directory called 'Results' from drive C:, unless it still contains any content.
-----Disconnecting the network drive---
MMEM:NETW:DISC 'T:'
//Disconnect drive T:..

```

11.9.6.2 Loading Data

```

MMEM:CDIR?
//Returns the path of the current directory.
//e.g.
C:\R_S\Instr\user\
MMEM:CDIR 'C:\R_S\INST\USER\Results'
//Changes the current directory.
MMEM:CAT? 'C:\R_S\INST\USER\Results\*.xml'
//or
MMEM:CAT? '*.xml'
//Returns a list of all xml files in the directory 'C:\R_S\INST\USER\Results'.
MMEM:CAT:LONG? '*.xml'
//Returns additional information about the xml files in the directory 'C:\R_S\INST\USER\Results'.

```

11.9.6.3 Storing Instrument Settings

In this example we will store the instrument settings for the "Spectrum" channel.

```
INST:SEL 'SPECTRUM'
//Selects measurement channel 'SPECTRUM'.
MEMM:STOR:TYPE CHAN
//Specifies that channel-specific data is to be stored.
MMEM:STOR:STAT 1, 'C:\R_S\Instr\user\Spectrum'
//Stores the channel settings from the 'Spectrum' channel
// to the file 'Spectrum.dfl'.
```

11.9.6.4 Loading Instrument Settings

In this example we will load the hardware settings from the configuration file Spectrum.dfl to a new "Spectrum2" channel.

```
Folgende zeile hat maximale länge
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789

MEMM:LOAD:TYPE NEW
//Specifies that settings will be loaded to a new channel besides the existing
//'Spectrum' channel.
MMEM:SEL:CHAN:HWS ON
//Selects only hardware settings to be loaded.
MMEM:LOAD:STAT 1, 'C:\R_S\Instr\user\Spectrum'
//Loads the channel-specific settings from the file 'C:\R_S\Instr\user\Spectrum.dfl'
//to a new channel. The new channel is named 'Spectrum2' to avoid a naming conflict
//with the existing 'Spectrum' channel.
INST:REN 'Spectrum2','Spectrum3'
//Renames the loaded channel to 'Spectrum3'.
```

11.9.6.5 Printing to a File

```
HCOP:DEST 'MMEM'
//Prints the data to a file.
HCOP:DEV:LANG BMP
//Selects bmp as the file format.
MMEM:NAME 'C:\R_S\INST\USER\Screenshot.bmp'
//Selects the file name for the printout.
HCOP:ITEM:ALL
//Prints all screen elements
HCOP:ITEM:WIND:TEXT 'ACLRResults'
//Adds a comment to the printout.
HCOP
//Stores the printout in a file called 'Screenshot.bmp'.
HCOP:NEXT
//Stores the printout in a file called 'Screenshot_001.bmp'.
```

11.9.6.6 Printing on a Printer

```

HCOP:DEST2 'SYST:COMM:PRIN'
//Prints the data on a printer.
SYST:COMM:PRIN:ENUM:FIRS?
SYST:COMM:PRIN:ENUM?
//Returns the available printers, e.g.
'LASER on LPT1'
''

//Means that one printer is available.
SYST:COMM:PRIN:SEL2 'LASER on LPT1'
//Selects the printer for the print job on device 2.
HCOP:PAGE:ORI2 LAND
//Selects the landscape format for the printout.
HCOP:TDST:STAT2 ON
//Includes date and time on the printout.
HCOP:ITEM:ALL
//Prints all screen elements
HCOP
//Initiates the printout.

```

11.10 Configuring the R&S FSW

The remote commands required to set up the R&S FSW are described here.

- [Configuring the Reference Frequency](#)..... 1018
- [Calibration and Temperature Checks](#)..... 1022
- [Working with Transducers](#)..... 1025
- [Customizing the Screen Layout](#)..... 1028
- [Configuring the Network and Remote Control](#)..... 1035
- [Checking the System Configuration](#)..... 1038
- [Using Service Functions](#)..... 1043

11.10.1 Configuring the Reference Frequency

[SENSe:]ROSCillator:LBWidth	1019
[SENSe:]ROSCillator:O100	1019
[SENSe:]ROSCillator:O640	1019
SOURce:EXTErnal:ROSCillator:EXTErnal:FREQuency	1019
[SENSe:]ROSCillator:OSYNc	1020
[SENSe:]ROSCillator:SOURce	1020
[SENSe:]ROSCillator:SOURce:EAUTO?	1021
[SENSe:]ROSCillator:TRANge	1021

[SENSe:]ROSCillator:LBWidth <Bandwidth>

Defines the loop bandwidth, that is, the speed of internal synchronization with the reference frequency. The setting requires a compromise between performance and increasing phase noise.

For a variable external reference frequency with a narrow tuning range (± 0.5 ppm), the loop bandwidth is fixed to 0.1 Hz and cannot be changed.

Parameters:

<Bandwidth> 0.1 Hz | 1 Hz | 3 Hz | 10 Hz | 30 Hz | 100 Hz | 300 Hz
 The possible values depend on the reference source and tuning range (see [table 9-1](#)).
 Default unit: Hz

Example: ROSC:LBW 3

Manual operation: See "[Loop Bandwidth](#)" on page 570

[SENSe:]ROSCillator:O100 <State>

If enabled, a 100 MHz reference signal is provided to the REF OUTPUT 100 MHz connector.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example: ROSC:O100 ON

Manual operation: See "[Reference Frequency Output](#)" on page 570

[SENSe:]ROSCillator:O640 <State>

If enabled, a 640 MHz reference signal is provided to the REF OUTPUT 640 MHz connector.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example: ROSC:O640 ON

Manual operation: See "[Reference Frequency Output](#)" on page 570

SOURce:EXternal:ROSCillator:EXternal:FREQuency <Frequency>

This command defines the frequency of the external reference oscillator.

If the external reference oscillator is selected, the reference signal must be connected to the rear panel of the instrument.

Parameters:

<Frequency> Range: 1 MHz to 20 MHz

Example: ROSC:EXT:FREQ 13MHZ
 Sets the frequency to 13 MHz.
 SOUR:EXT:ROSC:EXT:FREQ 13MHZ

Manual operation: See "[Reference Frequency Input](#)" on page 569

[SENSe:]ROSCillator:OSYNc <State>

If enabled, a 100 MHz reference signal is provided to the SYNC TRIGGER OUTPUT connector.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example: ROSC:OSYN ON

Manual operation: See "[Reference Frequency Output](#)" on page 570

[SENSe:]ROSCillator:SOURce <Source>

This command selects the reference oscillator.

If you want to select the external reference, it must be connected to the R&S FSW.

Parameters:

<Source> **INTernal**
 the internal reference is used (10 MHz)

EXTernal
 the external reference from REF INPUT 1..20 MHz connector is used with a variable frequency; if none is available, an error flag is displayed in the status bar

E10
 the external reference from REF INPUT 1..20 MHz connector is used with a fixed 10 MHz frequency; if none is available, an error flag is displayed in the status bar

E100
 the external reference from REF INPUT 100 MHz connector is used; if none is available, an error flag is displayed in the status bar

EAUTO
 the external reference is used as long as it is available, then the instrument switches to the internal reference

SYNC
 the external reference is used; if none is available, an error flag is displayed in the status bar

Example: ROSC:SOUR EXT

Usage: SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See ["Reference Frequency Input"](#) on page 569
See ["Behavior in case of missing external reference"](#)
on page 570

[SENSe:]ROSCillator:SOURce:EAUTO?

This command queries the current reference type in case you have activated an automatic switch to the internal reference if the external reference is missing.

Parameters:

<Reference> **INT**
internal reference

EXT
external reference

Example: SENS:ROSC:SOUR:EAUT?
Queries the currently available reference type.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See ["Behavior in case of missing external reference"](#)
on page 570

[SENSe:]ROSCillator:TRANge <Range>

Defines the tuning range. The tuning range is only available for the variable external reference frequency. It determines how far the frequency may deviate from the defined level in parts per million (10^{-6}).

Parameters:

<Range> The possible values depend on the reference source (see [table 9-1](#)).

SMALI

With this smaller deviation (+/- 0.5 ppm) a very narrow fixed loop bandwidth of 0.1 Hz is realized. With this setting the instrument can synchronize to an external reference signal with a very precise frequency. Due to the very narrow loop bandwidth, unwanted noise or spurious components on the external reference input signal are strongly attenuated. Furthermore, the loop requires about 30 seconds to reach a locked state. During this locking process, "NO REF" is displayed in the status bar.

WIDE

The larger deviation (+/- 6 ppm) allows the instrument to synchronize to less precise external reference input signals.

Example: ROSC:TRAN WIDE

Manual operation: See ["Tuning Range"](#) on page 570

11.10.2 Calibration and Temperature Checks

The following commands control calibration and temperature checks on the R&S FSW.

CALibration[:ALL]?	1022
CALibration:RESult?	1022
DIAGnostic:SERVice:INPut:MC:DISTance	1023
DIAGnostic:SERVice:INPut:PULSed:CFRequency	1023
DIAGnostic:SERVice:INPut:RF:SPECTrum	1023
DIAGnostic:SERVice:INPut:AIQ[:TYPE]	1024
DIAGnostic:SERVice:INPut[:SElect]	1024
DIAGnostic:SERVice:STESt:RESult?	1024
SOURce:TEMPerature:FRONTend?	1025

CALibration[:ALL]?

This command initiates a calibration (self-alignment) routine and queries if calibration was successful.

During the acquisition of correction data the instrument does not accept any remote control commands.

In order to recognize when the acquisition of correction data is completed, the MAV bit in the status byte can be used. If the associated bit is set in the Service Request Enable (SRE) register, the instrument generates a service request after the acquisition of correction data has been completed.

Return values:

<CalibrationState> **0**
The command returns a '0' if calibration was successful.

Example:

```
*CLS
Resets the status management.
*SRE 16
Enables MAV bit in the Service Request Enable register.
*CAL?
Starts the correction data recording, and then a service request
is generated.
```

Usage: Query only
 SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "[Starting a Self-alignment](#)" on page 576

CALibration:RESult?

This command returns the results collected during calibration.

Return values:

<CalibrationData> String containing the calibration data.

- Example:** CAL:RES?
would return, e.g.
Total Calibration Status:
PASSED, Date (dd/mm/yyyy): 12/07/2004,
Time: 16:24:54, Runtime: 00.06
- Usage:** Query only
- Manual operation:** See "[Alignment Results](#)" on page 577

DIAGnostic:SERVice:INPut:MC:DISTance <Bandwidth>

This command selects the distance of the peaks of the microwave calibration signal for calibration of the YIG filter.

This command is only available for instrument models R&S FSW13/26.

Parameters:

- <Bandwidth> **SMALI**
Small offset of combine frequencies.
- WIDE**
Wide offset of combine frequencies.

Manual operation: See "[Calibration Frequency MW](#)" on page 587

DIAGnostic:SERVice:INPut:PULSed:CFREquency <Frequency>

This command defines the frequency of the calibration signal.

Before you can use the command, you have to feed in a calibration signal with [DIAGnostic:SERVice:INPut\[:SElect\]](#).

Parameters:

- <Frequency> Possible frequencies of the calibration signal are fix.
If you define a frequency that is not available, the R&S FSW uses the next available frequency. Example: a frequency of 20 MHz is rounded up to the next available frequency (21.33 MHz).
- *RST: 64 MHz
Default unit: Hz

Manual operation: See "[Calibration Frequency RF](#)" on page 587

DIAGnostic:SERVice:INPut:RF:SPECTrum <Bandwidth>

This command selects the bandwidth of the calibration signal.

Parameters:

- <Bandwidth> **NARRowband**
Narrowband signal for power calibration of the frontend.
- BROadband**
Broadband signal for calibration of the IF filter.

Manual operation: See "[Spectrum](#)" on page 587

DIAGnostic:SERVice:INPut:AIQ[:TYPE] <SignalType>

This command defines the type of calibration signal to be used for Analog Baseband. This command is only available if the R&S FSW-B71 option is installed.

Parameters:

<SignalType> **AC**
 1.5625 MHz square wave AC signal

DC
 DC signal

DCZ
 no signal

 *RST: AC

Example: DIAG:SERV:INP:AIQ:TYPE DCZ

Manual operation: See "[Calibration Signal Type](#)" on page 587

DIAGnostic:SERVice:INPut[:SElect] <Signal>

This command activates or deactivates the use of an internal calibration signal as input for the R&S FSW.

Parameters:

<Signal> **CALibration**
 Uses the calibration signal as RF input.

MCALibration
 Uses the calibration signal for the microwave range as RF input.

RF
 Uses the signal from the RF input.

AIQ
 Uses the Analog Baseband calibration signal as input to the optional Analog Baseband interface. This signal is only available if the R&S FSW-B71 option is installed.

 *RST: RF

Example: DIAG:SERV:INP CAL
 Uses the calibration signal as RF input.

Manual operation: See "[None](#)" on page 586
 See "[Calibration Frequency RF](#)" on page 587
 See "[Calibration Frequency MW](#)" on page 587
 See "[Calibration Analog Baseband](#)" on page 587

DIAGnostic:SERVice:STESt:RESult?

This command queries the self test results.

Return values:

<Results>

String of data containing the results.

The rows of the self test result table are separated by commas.

Example:

DIAG:SERV:STES:RES?

would return, e.g.

"Total Selftest Status:

PASSED", "Date (dd/mm/yyyy): 09/07/2004 TIME:
16:24:54", "Runtime: 00:06", "...**Usage:**

Query only

SOURce:TEMPerature:FRONtend?

This command queries the current frontend temperature of the R&S FSW.

During self-alignment, the instrument's (frontend) temperature is also measured (as soon as the instrument has warmed up completely). This temperature is used as a reference for a continuous temperature check during operation. If the current temperature deviates from the stored self-alignment temperature by a certain degree, a warning is displayed in the status bar indicating the resulting deviation in the measured power levels. A status bit in the `STATUS:QUESTIONable:TEMPerature` register indicates a possible deviation.

Return values:

<Temperature>

Temperature in degrees Celsius.

Example:

SOUR:TEMP:FRON?

Queries the temperature of the frontend sensor.

Usage:

Query only

11.10.3 Working with Transducers

The following commands configure and control transducer factors.

Useful commands for transducer management described elsewhere

- `MMEMemory:SElect[:ITEM]:TRANsdncer:ALL` on page 999

Remote commands exclusive to transducer management

<code>[SENSe:]CORRection:TRANsdncer:ADJust:RLEVel[:STATe]</code>	1026
<code>[SENSe:]CORRection:TRANsdncer:COMMeNt</code>	1026
<code>[SENSe:]CORRection:TRANsdncer:DATA</code>	1026
<code>[SENSe:]CORRection:TRANsdncer:DELeTe</code>	1026
<code>[SENSe:]CORRection:TRANsdncer:SCALing</code>	1026
<code>[SENSe:]CORRection:TRANsdncer:SELeCt</code>	1027
<code>[SENSe:]CORRection:TRANsdncer[:STATe]</code>	1027
<code>[SENSe:]CORRection:TRANsdncer:UNIT</code>	1027

Parameters:

<ScalingType> LINear | LOGarithmic
 *RST: LINear

Manual operation: See "[X-Axis Scaling](#)" on page 575

[SENSe:]CORRection:TRANsducer:SELEct <Name>

This command selects a transducer factor.

Parameters:

<Name> String containing the name of the transducer factor.
 If the name does not exist yet, the R&S FSW creates a transducer factor by that name.

Example:

CORR:TRAN:SEL 'FACTOR1'

Manual operation: See "[Activating/Deactivating](#)" on page 573
 See "[Create New Line](#)" on page 573
 See "[Name](#)" on page 574

[SENSe:]CORRection:TRANsducer[:STATe] <State>

This command turns the selected transducer factor on or off.

Before you can use the command, you have to select a transducer.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Manual operation: See "[Activating/Deactivating](#)" on page 573

[SENSe:]CORRection:TRANsducer:UNIT <Unit>

This command selects the unit of the transducer factor.

Before you can use the command, you have to select and turn on a transducer.

Parameters:

<Unit> string as defined in table below
 *RST: DB

Example:

CORR:TRAN:UNIT 'DBUV'

Manual operation: See "[Unit](#)" on page 575

String	Unit
'DB'	dB
'DBM'	dBm
'DBMV'	dBmV

String	Unit
'DBUV'	dB μ V
'DBUV/M'	dB μ V/m
'DBUA'	dB μ A
'DBUA/M'	dB μ A/m
'DBPW'	dBpW
'DBPT'	dBpT

11.10.4 Customizing the Screen Layout

The remote commands required to set up the display of the R&S FSW are described here.

- [General Display Settings and Items](#)..... 1028
- [Colors and Themes](#)..... 1031
- [CMAP Suffix Assignment](#)..... 1034

11.10.4.1 General Display Settings and Items

The following commands add, remove or customize general display and screen elements.

Useful commands for general display settings described elsewhere

- `DISPlay:MTABLE` on page 933
- `DISPlay:FORMat` on page 821

Remote commands exclusive to general display settings

<code>DISPlay:ANNotation:CBAR</code>	1028
<code>DISPlay:ANNotation:FREQuency</code>	1029
<code>DISPlay:PSAVe:HOLDoff</code>	1029
<code>DISPlay:PSAVe[:STATe]</code>	1029
<code>DISPlay:SBAR[:STATe]</code>	1030
<code>DISPlay:SKEYs[:STATe]</code>	1030
<code>DISPlay:TBAR[:STATe]</code>	1030
<code>DISPlay:TOUChscreen:STATe</code>	1030
<code>DISPlay[:WINDow]:TIME</code>	1031
<code>DISPlay[:WINDow]:TIME:FORMat</code>	1031
<code>SYSTem:DISPlay:FPANel[:STATe]</code>	1031

`DISPlay:ANNotation:CBAR <State>`

This command hides or displays the channel bar information.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF | 0 | 1
 *RST: 1

Example:

DISP:ANN:CBAR OFF

Usage:

SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See ["Channel Bar"](#) on page 594

DISPlay:ANNotation:FREQuency <State>

This command turns the label of the x-axis on and off.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF | 0 | 1
 *RST: 1

Example:

DISP:ANN:FREQ OFF

Usage:

SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See ["Diagram Footer \(Annotation\)"](#) on page 594

DISPlay:PSAVe:HOLDoff <Minutes>

This command defines the time until the R&S FSW turns the display power save mode on.

Parameters:

<Minutes> Minutes until power save mode starts. Note that the number you enter may have no dimension.
 Range: 1 to 100
 *RST: 15

Example:

DISP:PSAV:HOLD 30

Manual operation: See ["Display Power Save Function"](#) on page 592

DISPlay:PSAVe[:STATe] <State>

This command turns the power save mode of the display on and off.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example:

DISP:PSAVe ON
 Switches on the power-save mode.

Manual operation: See ["Display Power Save Function"](#) on page 592

DISPlay:SBAR[:STATe] <State>

This command turns the status bar on and off.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF | 0 | 1
*RST: 1

Example: DISP:SBAR:OFF

Manual operation: See "[Status Bar](#)" on page 593

DISPlay:SKEYs[:STATe] <State>

This command turns the softkey bar on and off.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF | 0 | 1
*RST: 1

Example: DISP:SKEY:OFF

Manual operation: See "[Softkey Bar](#)" on page 594

DISPlay:TBAR[:STATe] <State>

This command turns the toolbar on or off.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example: DISP:TOOL ON

Manual operation: See "[Toolbar](#)" on page 593

DISPlay:TOUCHscreen:STATe <State>

This command controls the touch screen functionality.

Parameters:

<State> **ON | 1**
Touch screen is active for entire screen
OFF | 0
Touch screen is inactivate for entire screen

FRAMe

Touch screen is inactivate for the diagram area of the screen, but active for softkeys, toolbars and menus.

*RST: 1

Example: DISP:TOUC:STAT ON

Manual operation: See "[Deactivating and Activating the Touchscreen](#)" on page 591

DISPlay[:WINDow]:TIME <State>

This command adds or removes the date and time from the display.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example: DISP:TIME ON

Manual operation: See ["Date and Time"](#) on page 594

DISPlay[:WINDow]:TIME:FORMat <Format>

This command selects the time and date format.

Parameters:

<Format> **DE**
dd.mm.yyyy hh:mm:ss
24 hour format.
US
mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss
12 hour format.
*RST: DE

Example: DISP:TIME ON
Switches the screen display of date and time on.
DISP:TIME:FORM US
Switches the date and time format to US.

Manual operation: See ["Date and Time Format"](#) on page 592

SYSTem:DISPlay:FPANel[:STATe] <State>

This command includes or excludes the front panel keys when working with the remote desktop.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF | 0 | 1
*RST: 1

Manual operation: See ["Front Panel"](#) on page 594
See ["Mini Front Panel"](#) on page 595

11.10.4.2 Colors and Themes**Useful commands to customize display colors described elsewhere**

The HCOPY commands define the print colors and thus only take effect on the display colors, if the display shows the printing colors.

- `HCOPY:CMAP<item>:DEFault<colors>` on page 1006
- `HCOPY:CMAP<item>:HSL` on page 1006
- `HCOPY:CMAP<item>:PDEFined` on page 1007

Remote commands exclusive to customize the display colors and themes

<code>DISPlay:CMAP<item>:DEFault<colors></code>	1032
<code>DISPlay:CMAP<item>:HSL</code>	1032
<code>DISPlay:CMAP<item>:PDEFined</code>	1033
<code>DISPlay:THEMe:CATalog?</code>	1033
<code>DISPlay:THEMe:SELect</code>	1033

`DISPlay:CMAP<item>:DEFault<colors>`

This command resets the color scheme for the display.

Suffix:

`<item>` Selects the item for which the color scheme is to be defined. For more information see [chapter 11.10.4.3, "CMAP Suffix Assignment"](#), on page 1034.

`<colors>`

1...4	
1	Current colors with a white background and a black grid.
2	Optimized colors.
3	Customized colors.
4	Current screen colors (setting for hardcopies).

Example:

```
DISP:CMAP:DEF2
```

Selects default setting 2 for setting the colors.

Usage:

Event
SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "[Screen colors](#)" on page 597

`DISPlay:CMAP<item>:HSL <Color>`

This command selects the color for various screen elements in the display.

Suffix:

`<item>` Selects the item for which the color scheme is to be defined. For more information see [chapter 11.10.4.3, "CMAP Suffix Assignment"](#), on page 1034.

Parameters:

<Color> **hue**
 tint
 sat
 saturation
 lum
 brightness
 The value range is 0 to 1 for all parameters.

Example: `DISP:CMAP2:HSL 0.3,0.8,1.0`
 Changes the grid color.

DISPlay:CMAP<item>:PDEFined <Color>

This command selects a predefined color for various screen elements.

Suffix:

<item> Selects the item for which the color scheme is to be defined.
 For more information see [chapter 11.10.4.3, "CMAP Suffix Assignment"](#), on page 1034.

Parameters:

<Color> BLACK | BLUE | BROWn | GREen | CYAN | RED | MAGenta |
 YELLow | WHITe | DGRAY | LGRAY | LBLUe | LGREen |
 LCYan | LRED | LMAGenta

Example: `DISP:CMAP2:PDEF GRE`

Manual operation: See ["Restoring the User Settings to Default Colors"](#) on page 600

DISPlay:THEMe:CATalog?

This command queries all available display themes.

Parameters:

<Themes> String containing all available display themes.

Example: `DISP:THEMe:CAT?`

Usage: Query only

DISPlay:THEMe:SElect <Theme>

This command selects the display theme.

Parameters:

<Theme> String containing the name of the theme.
 *RST: SPL

Example: `DISP:THEM:SEL "OceanBlue"`

Manual operation: See ["Theme"](#) on page 597

11.10.4.3 CMAP Suffix Assignment

Several commands to change the color settings of individual items of the display or printout are available. Which item is to be configured is defined using a <CMAP> suffix. The following assignment applies:

Suffix	Description
CMAP1	Background
CMAP2	Grid
CMAP3 *)	Common Text
CMAP4 *)	Check Status OK
CMAP5 *)	Check Status Error
CMAP6 *)	Text Special 1
CMAP7 *)	Text Special 2
CMAP8	Trace 1
CMAP9	Trace 2
CMAP10	Trace 3
CMAP11	Marker Info Text
CMAP12	Limit Lines
CMAP13	Limit and Margin Check – "Pass"
CMAP14	Limit and Margin Check – "Fail"
CMAP15 *)	Softkey Text
CMAP16 *)	Softkey Background
CMAP17 *)	Selected Field Text
CMAP18 *)	Selected Field Background
CMAP19 *)	Softkey 3D Bright Part
CMAP20 *)	Softkey 3D Dark Part
CMAP21 *)	Softkey State "On"
CMAP22 *)	Softkey State "Dialog open"
CMAP23 *)	Softkey Text Disabled
CMAP24	Logo
CMAP25	Trace 4
CMAP26	Grid – Minorlines
CMAP27	Marker
CMAP28	Display Lines
CMAP29 *)	Sweepcount – Text

Suffix	Description
CMA30	Limit and Margin Check – Text
CMA31	Limit and Margin Check – \"Margin\"
CMA32 *)	Table Overall – Title Text
CMA33 *)	Table Overall – Title Background
CMA34 *)	Table Overall – Text
CMA35 *)	Table Overall – Background
CMA36 *)	Table Value – Title Text
CMA37 *)	Table Value – Title Background
CMA38 *)	Table Value – Text
CMA39 *)	Table Value – Background
CMA40	Trace 5
CMA41	Trace 6

*) these settings can only be defined via the theme (`DISPlay:THEMe:SElect`) and are thus ignored in the SCPI command

11.10.5 Configuring the Network and Remote Control

The following commands are required to configure a network or remote control for the R&S FSW.

Useful commands for configuring remote control described elsewhere:

- `SYSTem:LANGUage` on page 1050

Remote commands exclusive to configuring a network and remote control

<code>SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB[:SELF]:ADDRess</code>	1035
<code>SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB[:SELF]:RTERminator</code>	1036
<code>SYSTem:DISPlay:UPDate</code>	1036
<code>SYSTem:IDENtify:FACTory</code>	1036
<code>SYSTem:IDENtify[:STRing]</code>	1037
<code>SYSTem:LXI:INFo?</code>	1037
<code>SYSTem:LXI:LANReset</code>	1037
<code>SYSTem:LXI:MDEscription</code>	1037
<code>SYSTem:LXI:PASSword</code>	1037

`SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB[:SELF]:ADDRess` <Address>

This command sets the GPIB address of the R&S FSW.

Parameters:

<Address> Range: 0 to 30
 *RST: (no influence on this parameter, factory default 20)

Example: `SYST:COMM:GPIB:ADDR 18`
Usage: SCPI confirmed
Manual operation: See "[GPIB Address](#)" on page 651

SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB[:SELF]:RTERminator <Terminator>

This command selects the GPIB receive terminator.

According to the standard the terminator in ASCII is <LF> and/or <EOI>. For binary data transfers (e.g. trace data) from the control computer to the instrument, the binary code (0AH) used for <LF> might be included in the binary data block, and therefore should not be interpreted as a terminator in this particular case. This can be avoided by changing the receive terminator to EOI.

Output of binary data from the instrument to the control computer does not require such a terminator change.

Parameters:

<Terminator> LFEOI | EOI
 *RST: (no influence on this parameter, factory default LFEOI)

Example: `SYST:COMM:GPIB:RTER EOI`

Manual operation: See "[GPIB Terminator](#)" on page 651

SYSTem:DISPlay:UPDate <State>

This command turns the display during remote operation on and off.

If on, the R&S FSW updates the diagrams, traces and display fields only.

The best performance is obtained if the display is off during remote control operation.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example: `SYST:DISP:UPD ON`

Manual operation: See "[Remote Display Update](#)" on page 651

SYSTem:IDENtify:FACTory

This command resets the query to `*IDN?` to its default value.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Reset to Factory String](#)" on page 651

SYSTem:IDENtify[:STRing] <String>

This command defines the response to [*IDN?](#).

Parameters:

<String> String containing the description of the instrument.

Manual operation: See "[Identification String](#)" on page 651

SYSTem:LXI:INFo?

This command queries the LXI settings.

Return values:

<LXIInfo> <current version> | <LXI class> | <Computername> |
 <MAC adress> | <IP adress> | <Auto MDIX>

String containing the current LXI parameters.

- <version>
- <LXIclass>
- <ComputerName>
- <MACAddress>
- <IPAddress>
- <AutoMDIX>

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "[Current LXI Configuration](#)" on page 656

SYSTem:LXI:LANReset

This command resets the LAN configuration as required by the LXI standard. The command also resets the LXI password and instrument description.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[LAN Reset](#)" on page 657

SYSTem:LXI:MDEscription <Description>

This command defines the LXI instrument description.

Parameters:

<Description> String containing the instrument description.

Manual operation: See "[LXI Manufacturer Description](#)" on page 657

SYSTem:LXI:PASSword <Password>

This command defines the LXI password.

Parameters:

<Password> String containing the password.

Return values:

<Password> The query returns the current password.

Manual operation: See "[LXI Password](#)" on page 656

11.10.6 Checking the System Configuration

The following commands are required to check the system configuration on the R&S FSW.

Useful commands for obtaining system information described elsewhere:

- [DIAGnostic:SERVice:SINfo?](#) on page 1044

Remote commands exclusive to obtaining system information:

DIAGnostic:INFO:CCOunter?	1038
DIAGnostic:SERVice:BIOSinfo?	1039
DIAGnostic:SERVice:HWInfo?	1039
DIAGnostic:SERVice:VERSinfo?	1039
SYSTem:ERRor:CLEar:ALL	1040
SYSTem:ERRor:EXTended?	1040
SYSTem:ERRor:LIST?	1041
SYSTem:ERRor[:NEXT]?	1041
SYSTem:FORMat:IDENT	1041
SYSTem:PRESet:COMPAtible	1041
SYSTem:SECurity[:STATE]	1042

DIAGnostic:INFO:CCOunter? <Relay>

This command queries how many switching cycles the individual relays have performed since they were installed.

Query parameters:

<Relay>	ACDC Mechanical Attenuation Coupling
	ATT5 Mechanical Attenuation 05 DB
	ATT10 Mechanical Attenuation 10 DB
	ATT20 Mechanical Attenuation 20 DB
	ATT40 Mechanical Attenuation 40 DB
	CAL Mechanical Calibration Source
	EATT Electrical Attenuation Bypass
	PREamp Preamplifier Bypass

Return values:

<Cycles> Number of switching cycles.

Example:

DIAG:INFO:CCO? CAL

Usage:

Query only

Manual operation: See "[Relay Cycle Counter](#)" on page 590

DIAGnostic:SERVice:BIOSinfo?

This command queries the BIOS version of the CPU board.

Return values:

<BiosInformation> String containing the BIOS version.

Example:

DIAG:SERV:BIOS?

Returns the BIOS version.

Usage:

Query only

DIAGnostic:SERVice:HWInfo?

This command queries hardware information.

Return values:

<Hardware> String containing the following information for every hardware component.

<component>: name of the hardware component

<serial#>: serial number of the component

<order#>: order number of the component

<model>: model of the component

<code>: code of the component

<revision>: revision of the component

Example:

DIAG:SERV:HWIN?

Queries the hardware information.

"FRONTEND|100001/003|1300.3009|03|01|00|00",

"MOTHERBOARD|123456/002|1300.3080|02|00|00|00",

...

Usage:

Query only

DIAGnostic:SERVice:VERSinfo?

This command queries information about the hardware and software components.

Return values:

<Information> String containing the version of hardware and software components including the types of licenses for installed firmware options.

Example: `DIAG:SERV:VERS?`
 Queries the version information.
Response:
 Instrument Firmware |1.10
 BIOS |FSW Analyzer BIOS V1.03-1-32-4-3 IPC10
 Image Version |1.2.0
 PCI-FPGA |9.01
 SA-FPGA |2.43
 MB-FPGA |2.0.8.0
 SYNTH-FPGA |3.9.0.0
 REF-FPGA |3.4.0.0
 Data Sheet Version |01.00
 Time Control Management |active
 Analog Demod K7| |permanent

Usage: Query only
 SCPI confirmed

SYSTem:ERRor:CLEar:ALL

This command deletes all contents of the "System Messages" table.

Example: `SYST:ERR:CLE:ALL`

Usage: Event

SYSTem:ERRor:EXTended? <MessageType>[, <ChannelName>]

This command queries all system messages, or all messages of a defined type, displayed in the status bar for a specific measurement channel (application).

Note: This command queries the strings displayed for manual operation. For remote programs, do not define processing steps depending on these results. Instead, query the results of the `STATUS:QUESTIONable:EXTended:INFO` status register, which indicates whether messages of a certain type have occurred (see "[STATUS:QUESTIONable:EXTended:INFO Register](#)" on page 637).

Query parameters:

<MessageType> ALL | INFO | WARNING | ERRor | FATal | MESSage

<ChannelName> String containing the name of the channel.
 The parameter is optional. If you omit it, the command works for the currently active channel.

Return values:

<Messages> String containing all messages of the selected type for the specified measurement channel. Each message is separated by a comma and inserted in parentheses. If no messages are available, empty parentheses are returned.

Example: `SYST:ERR:EXT? ALL`
 Returns all messages for the currently active application, e.g. "Message 1", "Message 2".

Example: `SYST:ERR:EXT? FAT, 'Spectrum2'`
 Queries fatal errors in the 'Spectrum2' application. If none have occurred, the result is: " ".

Usage: Query only

SYSTem:ERRor:LIST?

This command queries the system messages.

Return values:

<Messages> String containing all messages in the "System Messages" table.

Example: `SYST:ERR:LIST?`

Usage: Query only

SYSTem:ERRor[:NEXT]?

This command queries the most recent error queue entry and deletes it.

Positive error numbers indicate device-specific errors, negative error numbers are error messages defined by SCPI. If the error queue is empty, the error number 0, "No error", is returned.

For details on error queues see [chapter 10.1.7, "Status Reporting System"](#), on page 627.

Usage: Query only

SYSTem:FORMat:IDENt <IDNFormat>

This command selects the response format to the `*IDN?` query.

Parameters:

<IDNFormat> **LEGacy**
 Format is compatible to R&S FSP/FSU/FSQ/FSG family.

NEW | FSL
 R&S FSW format
 Format is also compatible to the R&S FSL and R&S FSV family

*RST: not reset!

Example: `SYST:FORM:IDEN LEG`
 Adapts the return value of `*IDN?` to the R&S FSP/FSU/FSQ family.

Manual operation: See "[*IDN Format](#)" on page 651

SYSTem:PRESet:COMPAtible <OpMode>

This command defines the operating mode that is activated when you switch on the R&S FSW or press the PRESET key.

For details on operating modes see [chapter 4, "Applications and Operating Modes"](#), on page 96.

Parameters:

<OpMode>

SANalyzer

(Default:) Defines Signal and Spectrum Analyzer operating mode as the presetting.

MSRA

Defines Multi-Standard Radio Analysis (MSRA) as the preset default operating mode.

RTSM

Defines Multi-Standard Realtime (MSRT) as the preset default operating mode.

*RST: SAN

Usage:

Event

Manual operation: See "[Preset Mode](#)" on page 582

SYSTEM:SECurity[:STATe] <State>

Activates or queries secure user mode.

Note: Before you activate secure user mode, store any instrument settings that are required beyond the current session, such as predefined instrument settings, transducer files, or self-alignment data.

Note: Initially after installation of the R&S FSW-K33 option, secure user mode must be enabled manually once before remote control is possible. This is necessary to prompt for a change of passwords.

For details on the secure user mode see [chapter 3.1.7, "Protecting Data Using the Secure User Mode"](#), on page 37.

Parameters:

<State>

ON | OFF | 0 | 1

ON | 1

The R&S FSW automatically reboots and starts in secure user mode. In secure user mode, no data is written to the instrument's internal solid-state drive. Data that the R&S FSW normally stores on the solid-state drive is redirected to SDRAM.

OFF | 0

The R&S FSW is set to normal instrument mode. Data is stored to the internal solid-state drive.

*RST: 0

Manual operation: See "[Secure User Mode](#)" on page 582

11.10.7 Using Service Functions

DIAGnostic:SERVice:SFUNction.....	1043
DIAGnostic:SERVice:SFUNction:LASTresult?.....	1043
DIAGnostic:SERVice:SFUNction:RESults:DELeTe.....	1043
DIAGnostic:SERVice:SFUNction:RESults:SAVE.....	1043
DIAGnostic:SERVice:SINFo?.....	1044

DIAGnostic:SERVice:SFUNction <ServiceFunction>

This command starts a service function.

The service functions are available after you have entered the level 1 or level 2 system password.

Parameters:

<ServiceFunction> String containing the ID of the service function.
 The ID of the service function is made up out of five numbers, separated by a point.

- function group number
- board number
- function number
- parameter 1 (see the Service Manual)
- parameter 2 (see the Service Manual)

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Service Function](#)" on page 588
 See "[Send](#)" on page 589

DIAGnostic:SERVice:SFUNction:LASTresult?

This command queries the results of the most recent service function you have used.

Usage: Query only

DIAGnostic:SERVice:SFUNction:RESults:DELeTe

This command deletes the results of the most recent service function you have used.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Clear Results](#)" on page 589

DIAGnostic:SERVice:SFUNction:RESults:SAVE <FileName>

This command saves the results of the most recent service function you have used.

Parameters:

<FileName> String containing the file name.

Manual operation: See "[Save Results](#)" on page 589

DIAGnostic:SERVice:SINFo? <FileName>

This command creates a *.zip file with important support information. The *.zip file contains the system configuration information ("device footprint"), the current eeprom data and a screenshot of the screen display (if available).

This data is stored to the C:\R_S\Instr\user\ directory on the instrument. As a result of this command, the created file name (including the drive and path) is returned. You can use the resulting file name information as a parameter for the MMEM:COPI command to store the file on the controller PC.

(See MMEMory:COPI on page 993)

If you contact the Rohde&Schwarz support to get help for a certain problem, send this file to the support in order to identify and solve the problem faster.

Return values:

<FileName> C:\R_S\Instr\user\<>R&S Device ID>_<CurrentDate>_<CurrentTime>
String containing the drive, path and file name of the created support file, where the file name consists of the following elements:
<R&S Device ID>: The unique R&S device ID indicated in the "Versions + Options" information
(See chapter 9.3.4.2, "Information on Versions and Options", on page 578)
<CurrentDate>: The date on which the file is created (<YYYYMMDD>)
<CurrentTime>: The time at which the file is created (<HHMMSS>)

Example:

```
DIAG:SERV:SINF?
```

Result:

```
"c:\R&S\instr\user\FSW-26_1312.8000K26-100005-xx_20130116_165858.zip"
```

Copy to controller PC:

```
MMEM:COPI "c:\R&S\instr\user\FSW-26_1312.8000K26-100005-xx_20130116_165858.zip",  
"s:\Debug\FSW-26_1312.8000K26-100005-xx_20130116_165858.zip"
```

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Creating R&S Support Information" on page 584

11.11 Using the Status Register

For more information on the contents of the status registers see:

- "STATus:OPERation Register" on page 633
- "STATus:QUEStionable:ACPLimit Register" on page 636

- "STATus:QUEStionable:EXTended Register" on page 636
- "STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency Register" on page 637
- "STATus:QUEStionable:LIMit Register" on page 638
- "STATus:QUEStionable:LMARgin Register" on page 639
- "STATus:QUEStionable:POWer Register" on page 639
- "STATus:QUEStionable:TEMPerature Register" on page 640
- "STATus:QUEStionable:TIME Register" on page 640
- General Status Register Commands..... 1045
- Reading Out the CONDition Part..... 1045
- Reading Out the EVENT Part..... 1046
- Controlling the ENABLE Part..... 1047
- Controlling the Negative Transition Part..... 1047
- Controlling the Positive Transition Part..... 1048

11.11.1 General Status Register Commands

STATus:PRESet.....	1045
STATus:QUEue[:NEXT]?.....	1045

STATus:PRESet

This command resets the edge detectors and ENABLE parts of all registers to a defined value. All PTRansition parts are set to FFFFh, i.e. all transitions from 0 to 1 are detected. All NTRansition parts are set to 0, i.e. a transition from 1 to 0 in a CONDition bit is not detected. The ENABLE part of the STATus:OPERation and STATus:QUEStionable registers are set to 0, i.e. all events in these registers are not passed on.

Usage: Event

STATus:QUEue[:NEXT]?

This command queries the most recent error queue entry and deletes it.

Positive error numbers indicate device-specific errors, negative error numbers are error messages defined by SCPI. If the error queue is empty, the error number 0, "No error", is returned.

This command is identical to the `SYSTem:ERRor[:NEXT]?` command.

Usage: Query only

11.11.2 Reading Out the CONDition Part

For more information on the condition part see [chapter 10.1.7.2, "Structure of a SCPI Status Register"](#), on page 629.

STATus:OPERation:CONDition?
STATus:QUESTionable:CONDition?
STATus:QUESTionable:ACPLimit:CONDition? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:EXTended:CONDition? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:EXTended:INFO:CONDition? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:CONDition? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:LIMit<n>:CONDition? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:LMARgin<n>:CONDition? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:POWer:CONDition? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:TEMPerature:CONDition? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:TIME:CONDition? <ChannelName>

These commands read out the CONDition section of the status register.

The commands do not delete the contents of the CONDition 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

11.11.3 Reading Out the EVENT Part

For more information on the event part see [chapter 10.1.7.2, "Structure of a SCPI Status Register"](#), on page 629.

STATus:OPERation[:EVENT]?
STATus:QUESTionable[:EVENT]?
STATus:QUESTionable:ACPLimit[:EVENT]? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:EXTended[:EVENT]? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:EXTended:INFO[:EVENT]? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency[:EVENT]? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:LIMit<n>[:EVENT]? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:LMARgin<n>[:EVENT]? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:POWer[:EVENT]? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:TEMPerature[:EVENT]? <ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:TIME[:EVENT]? <ChannelName>

These commands read out the EVENT section of the status register.

At the same time, the commands 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

11.11.4 Controlling the ENABLE Part

For more information on the enable part see [chapter 10.1.7.2, "Structure of a SCPI Status Register"](#), on page 629.

```

STATus:OPERation:ENABLE <SumBit>
STATus:QUESTionable:ENABLE <SumBit>
STATus:QUESTionable:ACPLimit:ENABLE <SumBit>,<ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:EXTended:ENABLE <SumBit>,<ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:EXTended:INFO:ENABLE <SumBit>,<ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:ENABLE <SumBit>,<ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:LIMit<n>:ENABLE <SumBit>,<ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:LMARgin<n>:ENABLE <SumBit>,<ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:POWer:ENABLE <SumBit>,<ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:TEMPerature:ENABLE <SumBit>,<ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:TIME:ENABLE <SumBit>,<ChannelName>

```

These commands control 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:

<SumBit>	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.

11.11.5 Controlling the Negative Transition Part

For more information on the positive transition part see [chapter 10.1.7.2, "Structure of a SCPI Status Register"](#), on page 629.

```

STATus:OPERation:NTRansition <SumBit>
STATus:QUESTionable:NTRansition <SumBit>
STATus:QUESTionable:ACPLimit:NTRansition <SumBit>,<ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:EXTended:NTRansition <SumBit>,<ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:EXTended:INFO:NTRansition <SumBit>,<ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:NTRansition <SumBit>,<ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:LIMit<n>:NTRansition <SumBit>,<ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:LMARgin<n>:NTRansition <SumBit>,<ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:POWer:NTRansition <SumBit>,<ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:TEMPerature:NTRansition <SumBit>,<ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:TIME:NTRansition <SumBit>,<ChannelName>

```

These commands control 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:

<SumBit> 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.

11.11.6 Controlling the Positive Transition Part

For more information on the negative transition part see [chapter 10.1.7.2, "Structure of a SCPI Status Register"](#), on page 629.

STATus:OPERation:PTRansition <SumBit>
STATus:QUESTionable:PTRansition <SumBit>
STATus:QUESTionable:ACPLimit:PTRansition <SumBit>,<ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:EXTended:PTRansition <SumBit>,<ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:EXTended:INFO:PTRansition <SumBit>,<ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:PTRansition <SumBit>,<ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:LIMit<n>:PTRansition <SumBit>,<ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:LMARgin<n>:PTRansition <SumBit>,<ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:POWer:PTRansition <SumBit>,<ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:TEMPerature:PTRansition <SumBit>,<ChannelName>
STATus:QUESTionable:TIME:PTRansition <SumBit>,<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:

<SumBit> 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 Remote Instrument Operation

The following commands are required to shutdown or reboot the R&S FSW from a remote PC.

SYSTem:CLOGging	1049
SYSTem:REBoot	1049
SYSTem:SHUTdown	1049

SYSTem:CLOGging <State>

This command turns logging of remote commands on and off.

Parameters:

<State> **ON**
 Writes all remote commands that have been sent to a file.
 The destination is C :
 \R_S\instr\ScpiLogging\ScpiLog.txt.

OFF
 *RST: OFF

Manual operation: See "[I/O Logging](#)" on page 652

SYSTem:REBoot

This command reboots the instrument, including the operating system.

Usage: Event

SYSTem:SHUTdown

This command shuts down the instrument.

Usage: Event

11.13 Emulating Other Instruments' Commands

The R&S FSW analyzer family supports a subset of the GPIB commands of several HP and PSA instruments.

For details see [chapter 10.2, "GPIB Languages"](#), on page 645.

- [Setting up Instrument Emulation](#)..... 1049
- [Reference: GPIB Commands of Emulated HP Models](#)..... 1053
- [Reference: Command Set of Emulated PSA Models](#)..... 1081

11.13.1 Setting up Instrument Emulation

The following commands are required to set up the use of commands to emulate other instruments.

[SYSTem:HPCoupling](#)..... 1050
[SYSTem:IFGain:MODE](#)..... 1050
[SYSTem:LANGuage](#)..... 1050
[SYSTem:PREamplifier](#)..... 1051
[SYSTem:PSA:WIDeband](#)..... 1051

SYSTem:REVision:FACTory	1052
SYSTem:REVision[:STRing]	1052
SYSTem:RSW	1052

SYSTem:HPCoupling <CouplingType>

Controls the default coupling ratios in the HP emulation mode for:

- span and resolution bandwidth (Span/RBW) and
- resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth (RBW/VBW)

For FSP (=FSW), the standard parameter coupling of the instrument is used. As a result, in most cases a shorter sweep time is used than in case of HP.

This command is only available if a HP language is selected using [SYSTem:LANGuage](#) on page 1050.

Parameters:

<CouplingType> HP | FSP
 *RST: FSP

Example: SYSTem:HPC HP

Manual operation: See "[Coupling](#)" on page 654

SYSTem:IFGain:MODE <Mode>

Configures the internal IF gain settings in HP emulation mode due to the application needs. This setting is only taken into account for resolution bandwidth < 300 kHz and is only available if a HP language is selected using [SYSTem:LANGuage](#).

Parameters:

<Mode> NORM | PULS
 NORM
 Optimized for high dynamic range, overload limit is close to reference level.
 PULS
 Optimized for pulsed signals, overload limit up to 10 dB above reference level.
 *RST: NORM

Example: SYST:IFG:MODE PULS

Manual operation: See "[IF Gain](#)" on page 654

SYSTem:LANGuage <Language>

This command defines the system language.

For details see [chapter 10.2, "GPIB Languages"](#), on page 645.

Note: as of firmware version 1.60, this command is also used to emulate previous R&S signal and spectrum analyzers, making the `SYST:COMP` command obsolete.

Note: For PSA89600 emulation, the option is indicated as "B7J" for the *OPT? query ("B7J, 140" if [Wideband](#) is activated).

Parameters:

<Language> "SCPI" | "8560E" | "8561E" | "8562E" | "8563E" | "8564E" |
 "8565E" | "8566A" | "8566B" | "8568A" | "8568A_DC" | "8568B" |
 "8568B_DC" | "8591E" | "8594E" | "71100C" | "71200C" |
 "71209A" | "PSA89600" | "FSP" | "FSU" | "FSQ" | "FSV" |
 "FSEA" | "FSEB" | "FSEM" | "FSEK"
 *RST: SCPI

Example:

SYST:LANG '8560E'

Sets the system language to 8560E to simulate the HP model.

Usage:

SCPI confirmed

Manual operation: See "[Language](#)" on page 653

SYSTem:PREamplifier <Option>

This setting defines which option is returned when the *OPT? query is executed, depending on the used preamplifier.

It is only available for FSU/FSQ emulation, and only if a preamplifier is used by the R&S FSW (-B24/-B25 option).

Parameters:

<Option> B23 | B24
 *RST: B23

Manual operation: See "[FSU/FSQ Preamplifier](#)" on page 655

SYSTem:PSA:WIDeband <State>

This command defines which option is returned when the *OPT? query is executed, depending on the state of the wideband option.

It is only available for PSA89600 emulation.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF | HIGH
OFF
 The option is indicated as "B7J"
ON
 The 40 MHz wideband is used.
 The option is indicated as "B7J, 140".
HIGH
 The 80 MHz wideband is used.
 The option is indicated as "B7J, 122".
 *RST: OFF

Manual operation: See ["Language"](#) on page 653
See ["Wideband"](#) on page 654

SYSTem:REVision:FACTory

Resets the response to the REV? query to the default value, e.g. after a user string was defined using the `SYSTem:REVision[:STRing]` command. (REV? query available for HP emulation only, see `SYSTem:LANGuage` on page 1050.)

Example:

```

Define the system language:
SYST:LANG '8563E'
Set the response back to factory setting:
SYS:REV:FACT
Query the revision:
REV?
Response:
920528

```

Manual operation: See ["Resetting the Factory Revision"](#) on page 655

SYSTem:REVision[:STRing] <Name>

Sets the response to the REV? query to the defined string (HP emulation only, see `SYSTem:LANGuage` on page 1050).

Parameters:
<Name>

Example:

```

Define the system language:
SYST:LANG '8563E'
Query the revision:
REV?
Response:
920528
Set the response to 'NewRevision':
SYST:REV:STR 'NewRevision'
Query the response:
SYST:REV:STR?
Response:
NewRevision

```

Manual operation: See ["Revision String"](#) on page 655

SYSTem:RSW <State>

Controls a repeated sweep of the E1 and MKPK HI HP model commands (for details on the commands refer to [chapter 11.13.2, "Reference: GPIB Commands of Emulated HP Models"](#), on page 1053). If the repeated sweep is OFF, the marker is set without sweeping before.

This command is only available if a HP language is selected using [SYSTem:LANGuage](#) on page 1050

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example: SYSTem:RSW ON

Manual operation: See "[Sweep Repeat](#)" on page 654

11.13.2 Reference: GPIB Commands of Emulated HP Models

The R&S FSW analyzer family supports a subset of the GPIB commands of HP models 8560E, 8561E, 8562E, 8563E, 8564E, 8565E, 8566A, 8566B, 8568A, 8568B and 8594E.

Despite the differences in system architecture and device features, the supported commands have been implemented in a way to ensure a sufficiently high degree of correspondence with the original.

This includes the support of syntax rules for not only newer device families (B and E models) but for the previous A family as well.

In many cases the selection of commands supported by the R&S FSW is sufficient to run an existing GPIB program without adaptation.

After the introduction, this section includes the following topics:

- [Command Set of Models 8560E, 8561E, 8562E, 8563E, 8564E, 8565E, 8566A/B, 8568A/B, 8591E, 8594E, 71100C, 71200C, and 71209A](#)..... 1053
- [Special Features of the Syntax Parsing Algorithms for 8566A and 8568A Models](#) 1077
- [Special Behavior of Commands](#)..... 1078
- [Model-Dependent Default Settings](#)..... 1079
- [Data Output Formats](#).....1080
- [Trace Data Output Formats](#)..... 1080
- [Trace Data Input Formats](#)..... 1080
- [GPIB Status Reporting](#)..... 1080

11.13.2.1 Command Set of Models 8560E, 8561E, 8562E, 8563E, 8564E, 8565E, 8566A/B, 8568A/B, 8591E, 8594E, 71100C, 71200C, and 71209A

As with the original units, the R&S FSW includes the command set of the A models in the command set of the B models.



The HP model 8591E is compatible to HP model 8594E, the HP models 71100C, 71200C, and 71209A are compatible to HP models 8566A/B.

Emulating Other Instruments' Commands

Command	Supported subset	Function	Corresp. HP-Models	Status
A1	A1	Clear/Write A	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
A2	A2	Max Hold A	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
A3	A3	View A	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
A4	A4	Blank A	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
ABORT ¹⁾	ABORT	Stop previous function	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/HP 8568B/HP 8594E	available
ADD		Add	HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
ADJALL	ADJALL	Adjust all	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
ADJCRT ²⁾	ADJCRT	Adjust CRT	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
ADJIF ²⁾	ADJIF	Auto adjust IF	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
AMB	AMB ON OFF AMB 1 0 AMB?	Trace A – B -> Trace A	HP 856xE/ HP 8594E	available
AMBPL	AMBPL ON OFF AMBPL 1 0 AMBPL?		HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
AMPCORDATA	AMPCORDATA <freq>,<amp>,... AMPCORDATA?	Amplitude Correction Data	HP 856xE	available
AMPCOR	AMPCOR ON OFF AMPCOR 1 0 AMPCOR?	Amplitude Correction	HP 856xE	available

Emulating Other Instruments' Commands

Command	Supported subset	Function	Corresp. HP-Models	Status
AMPCORSIZE	AMPCORSIZE?	Amplitude Correction Data Array Size	HP 856xE	available
AMPCORRCL	AMPCORRCL <numeric value>	Amplitude Correction Recall	HP 856xE	available
AMPCORSAVE	AMPCORSAVE <numeric value>	Amplitude Correction Save	HP 856xE	available
ANNOT	ANNOT ON OFF ANNOT 1 0 ANNOT?	Annotation	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
APB	APB	Trace A + B -> Trace A	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
AT	AT <numeric_value> DB DM AT DN AT UP AT AUTO AT?	Attenuation	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A/ HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
AUNITS	AUNITS DBM DBMV DBUV AUNITS?	Amplitude Units	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
AUTOCP	AUTOCP	Coupling default	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
AXB	AXB	Exchange trace A and B	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
B1	B1	Clear/Write B	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
B2	B2	Max Hold B	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
B3	B3	View B	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
B4	B4	Blank B	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available

Emulating Other Instruments' Commands

Command	Supported subset	Function	Corresp. HP-Models	Status
BL	BL	Trace B – Display Line - > Trace B	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
BML	BML	Trace B – Display Line - > Trace B	HP 856xE/ HP8594E	available
BTC	BTC	Transfer Trace B -> C	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
BXC	BXC	Exchange Trace B and C	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
BLANK	BLANK TRA TRB TRC	Blank Trace	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
C1	C1	A-B off	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
C2	C2	A-B -> A	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
CA	CA	Couple Attenuation	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
CAL ¹⁾	CAL ALL CAL ON CAL OFF	Start analyzer self align- ment	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
CF	CF <numeric_value> HZ KHZ MHZ GHZ CF UP CF DN CF?	Center Frequency	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A/ HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
CHANPWR	CHANPWR TRA TRB, <numeric_value>,<?>	Channel Power Mea- surement	HP 856xE/ HP 8594E	available
CHPWRBW	CHPWRBW <numeric_value> HZ KHZ MHZ GHZ	Channel Power Band- width	HP 856xE/ HP 8594E	available

Command	Supported subset	Function	Corresp. HP-Models	Status
CLRW	CLRW TRA TRB TRC	Clear/Write Trace	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
CLS ¹⁾	CLS	Clear all status bits	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
CONTS	CONTS		HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
COUPLE	COUPLE AC DC	Input coupling	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
CR	CR	Couple RBW	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
CS	CS	Couple Step Size	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
CT	CT	Couple SWT	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
CTA		Convert to absolute units	HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
CV	CV	Couple VBW	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
D1 ²⁾	D1	Display Size normal	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
DA ²⁾	DA	Display address		available
DEMOM ¹⁾	DEMOM ON OFF AM FM	AF Demodulator	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
DEMOMAGC ²⁾	DEMOMAGC ON OFF 1 0 DEMOMAGC?	Demodulation AGC	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available

Command	Supported subset	Function	Corresp. HP-Models	Status
DEMOT	DEMOT <numeric_value> S MS US SC DEMOT UP DN DEMOT?	Demodulation time	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
DET	DET POS SMP NEG DET?	Detector	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
DISPOSE ²⁾	ONEOS TRMATH ONSWP ALL <numeric_value>			available
DIV		Divide	HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
DL	DL <numeric_value> DB DM DL DN DL UP DL ON DL OFF DL?	Display Line	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
DLE	DLE ON OFF	Display Line enable	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
DONE	DONE DONE?	Done query	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
DW ²⁾	DW	Write to display and increment address		available
E1	E1	Peak Search	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
E2	E2	Marker to Center Freq.	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
E3	E3	Deltamarker Step Size	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
E4	E4	Marker to Ref. Level	available	available
EDITDONE		limit line edit done	HP 856xE	available
EDITLIML		edit limit line	HP 856xE	available

Emulating Other Instruments' Commands

Command	Supported subset	Function	Corresp. HP-Models	Status
ERR	ERR 250 cal level error ERR 300 LO unlock ERR 472 cal error digital filter ERR 473 cal error analog filter ERR 552 cal error log amp ERR 902 unscale tracking generator ERR 906 oven cold ERR 117 numeric unit error ERR 112 Unrecognized Command	Now some FSx errors are mapped to HP errors.	HP8568A HP856xE	not yet available
ERR?	ERR?	Error queue query	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	not yet available
EX	EX	Exchange trace A and B	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
FA	FA <numeric_value> HZ KHZ MHZ GHZ FA UP FA DN FA?	Start Frequency	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A/ HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
FB	FB <numeric_value> HZ KHZ MHZ GHZ FB UP FB DN FB?	Stop Frequency	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A/ HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
FDSP		Frequency display off	8560E 8561E 8562E 8563E 8564E 8565E	available
FOFFSET ¹⁾	FOFFSET <numeric_value> HZ KHZ MHZ GHZ FOFFSET?	Frequency Offset	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available

Command	Supported subset	Function	Corresp. HP-Models	Status
FREF	FREF INT EXT	Reference Frequency	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
FS	FS	Full Span	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
FUNCDEF		Define Function Function must be in one line between delimiters @	HP 8594E/ HP 856xE/ HP 8566B	available
GATE ¹⁾	GATE ON OFF GATE 1 0		HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
GATECTL ¹⁾	GATECTL EDGE LEVEL GATECTL?		HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
GD ¹⁾	GD <numeric_value> US MS SC GD DN GD UP GD?		HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
GL ¹⁾	GL <numeric_value> US MS SC GL DN GL UP GL?		HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
GP ¹⁾	GP POS NEG GP?		HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
GRAT ²⁾	GRAT ON OFF	Graticule	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
I1	I1		HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
I2	I2		HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available

Emulating Other Instruments' Commands

Command	Supported subset	Function	Corresp. HP-Models	Status
ID	ID ID?	Identify	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A/ HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
INZ ¹⁾	INZ 75 INZ 50 INZ?	Input Impedance	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
IP	IP	Instrument preset	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KEYDEF	KEYDEF	Key definition	HP 8566B/ HP 856xE/ HP 859xE	available
KEYEXEC	KEYEXEC	Key execute	HP 8566B	available
KS=	KS= <numeric_value> HZ KHZ MHZ GHZ KS= DN KS= UP KS=?	Marker Frequency Counter Resolution	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KS/	KS/	Manual Peaking	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KS(KS(Lock register	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KS)	KS)	Unlock register	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KS91	KS91	Read Amplitude Error	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KSA	KSA	Amplitude Units in dBm	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KSB	KSB	Amplitude Units in dBmV	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KSC	KSC	Amplitude Units in dBuV	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KSD	KSD	Amplitude Units in V	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KSE	KSE <numeric_value> <char data>@	Title mode	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available

Emulating Other Instruments' Commands

Command	Supported subset	Function	Corresp. HP-Models	Status
KSG	KSG KSG ON KSG <numeric_value>	Video Averaging on	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KSH	KSH	Video Averaging Off	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KSK		Marker to Next Peak	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KSL		Marker Noise off	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KSM		Marker Noise on	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KSO	KSO	Deltamarker to span	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KSP	KSP <numeric_value>	HPIB address	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KSQ ²⁾	KSQ	Band lock off	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KST	KST	Fast Preset	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KSV	KSV <numeric_value> HZ KHZ MHZ GHZ KSV?	Frequency Offset	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KSW	KSW	Error Correction Routine	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KSX	KSX	Correction Values On	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KSY	KSY	Correction Values Off	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KSZ	KSZ <numeric_value> DB KSZ?	Reference Value Offset	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KSa	KSa	Normal Detection	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KSb	KSb	Pos Peak Detection	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KSd	KSd	Neg Peak Detection	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available

Emulating Other Instruments' Commands

Command	Supported subset	Function	Corresp. HP-Models	Status
KSe	KSe	Sample Detection	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KSg		CRT beam off		available
KSh		CRT beam on		available
KSj	KSj	View Trace C	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KSk	KSk	Blank Trace C	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KSl	KSl	Transfer B to C	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KSm	KSm	Graticule off	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KSn ²⁾	KSn	Grid on	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KSo	KSn	Character display off	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KSp	KSp	Character display on	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KSr	KSr	Create service request	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KSt ²⁾	KSt	Band lock on	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
KV ²⁾	KV	Signal ident on	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
L0	L0	Display line off	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
LB	LB <numeric_value> <char data>@	Label	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
LF	LF	Low frequency band pre- set	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
LIMD		limit line delta	HP 856xE	available
LIMF		limit line frequency	HP 856xE	available
LIMIFAIL		limit fail query	HP 856xE	available
LIMIPURGE		purge limit line	HP 856xE	available
LIMIRCL		recall limit line	HP 856xE	available
LIMIREL		relative limit line	HP 856xE	available

Command	Supported subset	Function	Corresp. HP-Models	Status
LIMISAV		save limit line	HP 856xE	available
LIMITEST		limit line test	HP 856xE	available
LIML		lower limit line value	HP 856xE	available
LIMM		middle limit line value	HP 856xE	available
LIMTFL		flat limit line segment	HP 856xE	available
LIMTSL		slope limit line segment	HP 856xE	available
LIMU		upper limit line value	HP 856xE	available
LG	LG <numeric_value> DB DM LG?	Amplitude Scale Log	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
LL ²⁾	LL	Plot command	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
LN	LN	Amplitude Scale Lin	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
M1	M1	Marker Off	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
M2	M2 M2 <numeric_value> HZ KHZ MHZ GHZ M2 DN M2 UP M2?	Marker Normal	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
M3	M3 M3 <numeric_value> HZ KHZ MHZ GHZ M3 DN M3 UP M3?	Delta Marker	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
M4	M4 <numeric_value> HZ KHZ MHZ GHZ	Marker Zoom	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
MA	MA	Marker Amplitude	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
MC0	MC0	Marker Count off	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available

Emulating Other Instruments' Commands

Command	Supported subset	Function	Corresp. HP-Models	Status
MC1	MC1	Marker Count on	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
MDS	MDS	Measurement data size	HP 8566B	available
MEAS		Measurement status	HP 856xE	available
MF	MF MF?	Marker Frequency	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A/ HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
MINH ¹⁾	MINH TRC	Minimum Hold	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
MKA	MKA <numeric_value> MKA?	Marker Amplitude	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
MKACT	MKACT 1 MKACT?	Select the active marker	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	not available
MKBW ¹⁾	MKBW <numeric_value> MKBW ON MKBW OFF	N dB Down	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
MKD	MKD MKD <numeric_value> HZ KHZ MHZ GHZ MKD DN MKD UP MKD ON MKD OFF MKD?	Delta Marker	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
MKDR	MKDR <numeric_value> HZ KHZ MHZ GHZ S SC MS MSEC USMKDR?	Delta Marker reverse	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available

Emulating Other Instruments' Commands

Command	Supported subset	Function	Corresp. HP-Models	Status
MKDR?		Delta Marker reverse query		available
MKF	MKF <numeric_value> HZ KHZ MHZ GHZ MKF?	Set Marker Frequency	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
MKFC	MKFC ON OFF	Frequency Counter on/off	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
MKFCR ¹⁾	MKFCR <numeric_value> HZ KHZ MHZ GHZ MKFCR DN MKFCR UP MKFCR?	Frequency Counter Resolution	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
MKMIN	MKMIN	Marker -> Min	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
MKN	MKN MKN <numeric_value> HZ KHZ MHZ GHZ MKN DN MKN UP MKN ON MKN OFF MKN?	Normal Marker	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
MKNOISE	MKNOISE ON OFF MKNOISE 1 0 MKNOISE?	Noise Measurement	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
MKOFF	MKOFF MKOFF ALL	Marker off	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
MKP	MKP <numeric_value> MKP?	Marker position	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available

Emulating Other Instruments' Commands

Command	Supported subset	Function	Corresp. HP-Models	Status
MKPK	MKPK MKPK HI MKPK NH MKPK NR MKPK NL	Marker Search	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
MKPT	MKPT MKPT HI MKPT NH MKPT NR MKPT NL	Marker Peak Threshold	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
MKPX	MKPX <numeric_value> DB MKPX DN MKPX UP MKPX?	Peak Excursion	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
MKRL	MKRL	Ref Level = Marker Level	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
MKSP	MKSP	Deltamarker to span	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
MKSS	MKSS	CF Stepsize = Marker Freq	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
MKT	MKT <numeric_value> S MS US SC MKT?	$MKF = f_{start} + MKT / (SWT * Span)$	HP 856xE/ HP 8594E	available
MKTRACE	MKTRACE TRA TRB TRC	Marker to Trace	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
MKTRACK	MKTRACK ON OFF MKTRACK 1 0 MKTRACK?	Signal Track	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available

Emulating Other Instruments' Commands

Command	Supported subset	Function	Corresp. HP-Models	Status
MKTYPE	MKTYPE AMP MK TYPE?	Marker type	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
ML		Mixer level	HP 856xE	available
MOV	MOV TRA TRB TRC, TRA TRB T RC	Move Trace Contents	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
MPY		Multiply	HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
MT0	MT0	Marker Track Off	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
MT1	MT1	Marker Track On	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
MXMH	MXMH TRA TRB	Maximum Hold	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
NORMALIZE	NORMALIZE	Normalize trace	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	not available available
NRL ¹⁾	NRL <numeric_value> DB DM NRL?	Normalized Reference Level	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
NRPOS	NRPOS <numeric_value> NRL?	Normalize position	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
O1	O1	Format ASCII, Values 0 to 4095	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
O2	O2	Format Binary, Values 0 to 4095	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
O3	O3	Format ASCII	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available

Emulating Other Instruments' Commands

Command	Supported subset	Function	Corresp. HP-Models	Status
OA	OA	Output All	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
OL	OL <80 characters> OL?	Output Learn String	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
OT	OT	Output Trace Annotations	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
PA	PA <numeric_value>, <numeric_value	Plot command	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
PD	PD <numeric_value>, <numeric_value	Plot command	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
PH_MKF		Spot frequency in Hz	HP 856xE	available
PH_FMIN		Min offset frequency to be measured	HP 856xE	available
PH_FMAX		Max offset frequency to be measured	HP 856xE	available
PH_MKA		Queries amplitude at the spot frequency	HP 856xE	available
PH_DRIFT		0: for stable signals, 1: for drifty	HP 856xE	available
PH_RLVL		Reference level for the log plot	HP 856xE	available
PH_SMTHV		Trace smoothing	HP 856xE	available
PH_VBR		Filtering	HP 856xE	available
PH_RMSPT		Amount of data points to skip when doing the integration	HP 856xE	available
PH_RMSFL		Lower integration frequency in Hz	HP 856xE	available
PH_RMSFU		Upper integration frequency in Hz	HP 856xE	available
PH_EXIT		Quits phase noise	HP 856xE	available
PH_F_UDT		Updates internal frequency variables	HP 856xE	available
PH_LMT_L		Apply limits to PH_FMIN and PH_FMAX	HP 856xE	available
PH_MEAS		Generates log frequency plot	HP 856xE	available
PH_MKF_D		Updates the spot frequency	HP 856xE	available

Command	Supported subset	Function	Corresp. HP-Models	Status
PH_RMS		Requests the rms phase noise	HP 856xE	available
PH_RMSFT		Updates internal frequency variables	HP 856xE	available
PH_RMSX		Calculates the rms phase noise	HP 856xE	available
PH_SPOTF		Executes the spot frequency measurement	HP 856xE	available
PLOTORG ²⁾	PLOTORG DSP GRT	Plot command	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
PLOTSRC ²⁾	PLOTSRC ANNT GRT TRB TRA ALLDSP GRT	Plot command	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
PP	PP	Preselector Peaking	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
PRINT ¹⁾	PRINT PRINT 1 0	Hardcopy	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
PSDAC ²⁾	PSDAC <numeric_value> PSDAC UP DN	Preselector DAC value	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
PSTATE ²⁾	PSTATE ON OFF 1 0	Protect State	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
PU	PU	Pen Up	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
PWRBW	PWRBW	Power Bandwidth	HP 8566B/ HP 859x/ HP 856xE	available
R1	R1	Set Status Bit Enable	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
R2	R2	Set Status Bit Enable	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available

Command	Supported subset	Function	Corresp. HP-Models	Status
R3	R3	Set Status Bit Enable	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
R4	R4	Set Status Bit Enable	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
RB	RB <numeric_value> HZ KHZ MHZ GHZ RB DN RB UP RB AUTO RB?	Resolution Bandwidth	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
RBR	RBR <numeric_value> RBR DN RBR UP RBR?	Resolution Bandwidth Ratio	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
RC1...6	RC1...6	Recall Last State	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
RCLS	RCLS <numeric_value>	Recall State Register	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
RCLT	RCLT TRA TRB, <number>	Recall Trace	HP856xE/ HP8594E	available
RESET	RESET	Instrument preset	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
REV	REV REV?	Firmware revision	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
RL	RL <numeric_value> DB DM RL DN RL UP RL?	Reference Level	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
RLCAL	RLCAL <numeric_value> RL?	Reference Level Calibration	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available

Emulating Other Instruments' Commands

Command	Supported subset	Function	Corresp. HP-Models	Status
RCLOSCAL	RCLOSCAL	Recall Open/Short Average	HP 856xE/ HP 8594E	not available
RCLTHRU	RCLTHRU	Recall Thru	HP 856xE/ HP 8594E	not available
RLPOS ¹⁾	RLPOS <numeric_value> RLPOS DN RLPOS UP RLPOS?	Reference Level Position	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
ROFFSET	ROFFSET <numeric_value> DB DM ROFFSET?	Reference Level Offset	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
RQS	RQS	Service Request Bit mask	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
S1	S1	Continuous Sweep	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
S2	S2	Single Sweep	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
SADD		add a limit line segment	HP 856xE	available
SAVES	SAVES <numeric_value>	Save State Register	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
SAVET	SAVET TRA TRB,<number>	Save Trace	HP856xE/ HP8594E	available
SDEL		delete limit line segment	HP 856xE	available
SDON		limit line segment done	HP 856xE	available
SEDI		edit limit line segment	HP 856xE	available
SMOOTH	SMOOTH TRA TRB TRC, <number of points>	Smooth Trace	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
SNGLS	SNGLS	Single Sweep	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available

Emulating Other Instruments' Commands

Command	Supported subset	Function	Corresp. HP-Models	Status
SQUELCH ²⁾	SQUELCH <numeric_value> DM DB SQUELCH UP DN SQUELCH ON OFF	Squelch	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
SP	SP <numeric_value> HZ KHZ MHZ GHZ SP DN SP UP SP?	Span	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A/ HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
SRCNORM ¹⁾	SRCNORM ON OFF SRCNORM 1 0	Source Normalization	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	not available
SRCPOFS ¹⁾	SRCPOFS <numeric_value> DB DM SRCPOFS DN SRCPOFS UP SRCPOFS?	Source Power Offset	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	not available
SRCPWR ¹⁾	SRCPWR <numeric_value> DB DM SRCPWR DN SRCPWR UP SRCPWR ON SRCPWR OFF SRCPWR?	Source Power	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	not available
SS	SS <numeric_value> HZ KHZ MHZ GHZ SS DN SS UP SS AUTO SS?	CF Step Size	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A/ HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
ST	ST <numeric_value> US MS SC ST DN ST UP ST AUTO ST?	Sweep Time	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A/ HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available

Emulating Other Instruments' Commands

Command	Supported subset	Function	Corresp. HP-Models	Status
STB	STB	Status byte query	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
STOREOPEN	STOREOPEN	Store Open	HP 856xE/ HP 8594E	not available
STORESHORT	STORESHORT	Store Short	HP 856xE/ HP 8594E	not available
STORETHRU	STORETHRU	Store Thru	HP 856xE/ HP 8594E	not available
SUB		Subtract	HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
SUM		sum of trace amplitudes	HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
SV1...6	SV1...6	Save State	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
SWPCPL ²⁾	SWPCPL SA SR SWPCPL?	Sweep Couple	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
SWPOUT ²⁾	SWPOUT FAV FAVA RAMP SWPOUT?	Sweep Output	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
T0	T0	Threshold off	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
T1	T1	Free Run Trigger	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
T2 ²⁾	T2	Line Trigger	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
T3	T3	External Trigger	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
T4	T4	Video Trigger	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
TA	TA	Transfer A	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available

Emulating Other Instruments' Commands

Command	Supported subset	Function	Corresp. HP-Models	Status
TACL	TACL?	Returns instantaneous measurement results. See TRACe<trace #>:IMMediate:LEVel? for full description.		not available
TBCL	TBCL?			
TCCL	TCCL?			
TACR	TACR?	Returns instantaneous measurement results. See TRACe<trace #>:IMMediate:LEVel? for full description.		not available
TBCR	TBCR?			
TCCR	TCCR?			
TB	TB	Transfer B	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
TDF	TDF P TDF M TDF B TDF A TDF I	Trace Data Format	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
TH	TH <numeric_value> DB DM TH DN TH UP TH ON TH OFF TH AUTO TH?	Threshold	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
THE	THE ON OFF	Threshold Line enable	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
TIMEDSP ¹⁾	TIMEDSP ON OFF TIMEDSP 1 0 TIMEDSP?	Time Display	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
TM	TM FREE VID EXT LINE ²⁾ TM?	Trigger Mode	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
TM LINE ²⁾	TM LINE	Trigger Line	HP 8566B	available

Command	Supported subset	Function	Corresp. HP-Models	Status
TRA	TRA B TRA A TRA I	Transfer A	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
TRB	TRB B TRB A TRB I	Transfer B	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
TRSTAT	TRSTAT?	Trace State Query	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
TS	TS	Take Sweep	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
UR ²⁾	UR	Plot Command	HP 8566A/ HP 8568A	available
VARDEF	VARDEF	Variable definition, arrays are not supported	HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
VAVG	VAVG VAVG TRA TRB TRC	Video Averaging	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
VB	VB <numeric_value> HZ KHZ MHZ GHZ VB DN VB UP VB AUTO VB?	Video Bandwidth	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
VBR ¹⁾	VBR <numeric_value> VBR DN VBR UP VBR?	Video Bandwidth Ratio	HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available
VIEW	VIEW TRA TRB TRC		HP 856xE/ HP 8566B/ HP 8568B/ HP 8594E	available

Command	Supported subset	Function	Corresp. HP-Models	Status
VTL	VTL <numeric_value> DB DM VTL DN VTL UP VTL?	Video Trigger Level	HP 856xE/ HP 8594E	not available
1) HP 8594E only				
2) Command is accepted without error message, but is ignored				

11.13.2.2 Special Features of the Syntax Parsing Algorithms for 8566A and 8568A Models

The command syntax is very different for models A and B. Different names are assigned to identical instrument functions, and the command structure likewise differs considerably between models A and models B.

The command structure for models A is as follows:

```
<command> ::= <command
code> [<SPC>] [<data> | <step>] [<SPC>] [<delimiter>] [<command
code>] ... <delimiter>
```

```
<data> ::= <Value> [<SPC>] [<units
code>] [<SPC>] [<delimiter>] [<SPC>] [<data>] ...
```

```
<step> ::= UP | DN
```

where

<command code> = see Table "Supported Commands"

<Value> = integer or floating-point numerical value

<units code> = DM | -DM | DB | HZ | KZ | MZ | GZ | MV | UV | SC | MS | US

<delimiter> = <CR> | <LF> | <, > | <; > | <ETX>

<SPC> = 32₁₀

<ETX> = 3₁₀

Command sections given in [] are optional.

The R&S FSW GPIB hardware differs from that used in the HP analyzers. Therefore, the following constraint exists:

<LF> | <EOI> are still used as delimiters since the GPIB hardware is able to identify them. The other delimiters are identified and evaluated during syntax analysis.

11.13.2.3 Special Behavior of Commands

Command	Known Differences
ABORT	Does not automatically set the command complete bit (bit 4) in the status byte. An additional DONE is required for that purpose.
ANNOT	Only frequency axis annotation is affected.
AT	AT DN/UP: Step size
CAL	The CAL commands do not automatically set the command complete bit (bit 4) in the status byte. An additional DONE command is required for that purpose.
CF	Default value, range, step size
CR	Default ratio Span/RBW
CT	Formula for coupled sweep time
CV	Default ratio RBW/VBW
DEMODO	requires option R&S FSW-B3
DET	DET? returns SAMP instead of SMP on the R&S FSW. DET not automatically set the command complete bit (bit 4) in the status byte. An additional DONE is required for that purpose.
ERR?	Deletes the error bit in the status register but always returns a '0' in response.
FA	Default value, range, step size
FB	Default value, range, step size
ID	Query of instrument ID. The instrument ID defined in "SETUP > Network + Remote > GPIB > Identification String" is returned.
M2	Default value, range, step size
M3	Default value, range, step size
MKACT	Only marker 1 is supported as the active marker.
MKBW	Default value
MKPT	Step size
MKPX	Step size
OL?	Storage of instrument settings: 80 characters are returned as information on the instrument settings. The contents of the 80 characters returned does not correspond to the original data contents of the 8566A/8568A family.
OL	Readout of instrument settings: The 80 characters read by means of OL? are accepted as information on the corresponding instrument settings. The contents of the 80 characters read does not correspond to the original data contents of the 8566A/8568A family.
RB	Default value, range, step size
RL	Default value, step size

Command	Known Differences
RLPOS	Adapts the position of the reference level even if the tracking generator normalization is not active.
RQS	Supported bits: 1 (Units key pressed) 2 (End of Sweep) 3 (Device error) 4 (Command complete) 5 (Illegal command)

11.13.2.4 Model-Dependent Default Settings

If the GPIB language is switched over to an 85xx model, the GPIB address is automatically switched over to 18 provided that the default address of the R&S FSW (20) is still set. If a different value is set, this value is maintained. Upon return to SCPI, this address remains unchanged.

The following table shows the default settings obtained after a change of the GPIB language and for the commands IP, KST and RESET:

Model	# of Trace Points	Start Freq.	Stop Freq.	Ref Level	Input Coupling
8566A/B	1001	2 GHz	22 GHz	0 dBm	AC
8568A/B	1001	0 Hz	1.5 GHz	0 dBm	AC
8560E	601	0 Hz	2.9 GHz	0 dBm	AC
8561E	601	0 Hz	6.5 GHz	0 dBm	AC
8562E	601	0 Hz	13.2 GHz	0 dBm	AC
8563E	601	0 Hz	26.5 GHz	0 dBm	AC
8564E	601	0 Hz	40 GHz	0 dBm	AC
8565E	601	0 Hz	50 GHz	0 dBm	AC
8594E	401	0 Hz	3 GHz	0 dBm	AC



Stop frequency

The stop frequency given in the table may be limited to the corresponding frequency range of the R&S FSW.

Command LF sets the stop frequency for 8566A/B to a maximum value of 2 GHz.

Test points (trace points)

The number of trace points is switched over only upon transition to the REMOTE state.

11.13.2.5 Data Output Formats

In the case of the SCPI and IEEE488.2 standards, the output formats for numerical data are flexible to a large extent. The output format for the HP units, by contrast, is accurately defined with respect to the number of digits. The memory areas for reading instrument data have therefore been adapted accordingly in the remote-control programs for instruments of this series.

Therefore, in response to a query, the R&S FSW returns data of the same structure as that used by the original instruments; this applies in particular to the number of characters returned.

Two formats are currently supported when trace data is output: Display Units (command O1) and physical values (command O2, O3 or TDF P). As to the "Display Units" format, the level data of the R&S FSW is converted to match the value range and the resolution of the 8566/8568 series. Upon transition to the **REMOTE** state, the R&S FSW is reconfigured such that the number of test points (trace points) corresponds to that of the 85xx families (1001 for 8566A/B and 8568A/B, 601 for 8560E to 8565E, 401 for 8594E).

11.13.2.6 Trace Data Output Formats

All formats are supported for trace data output: display units (command O1), display units in two byte binary data (command O2 or TDF B and MDS W), display units in one byte binary data (command O4 or TDF B and MDS B) and physical values (commands O3 or TDF P). With format "display units" the level data is converted into value range and resolution of the 8566/8568 models. On transition to REMOTE state the number of trace points are reconfigured in order to be conform to the selected instrument model (1001 for 8566A/B and 8568 A/B, 601 for 8560E to 8565E, 401 for 8594E).

11.13.2.7 Trace Data Input Formats

Trace data input is only supported for binary date (TDF B, TDF A, TDF I, MDS W, MDS B).

11.13.2.8 GPIB Status Reporting

The assignment of status bits by commands R1, R2, R3, R4, RQS is supported.

The STB command and the serial poll respond with an 8-bit value with the following assignment:

Bit enabled by RQS	Description
0	not used (value 0)
1	Units key pressed
2	End of Sweep
3	Device Error

Bit enabled by RQS	Description
4	Command Complete
5	Illegal Command
6	Service Request
7	not used (value 0)

Bits 0 and 7 are not used and always have the value 0.

Please note that the R&S FSW reports any key pressed on the front panel rather than only the unit keys if bit 1 was enabled.

Another difference is the behavior of bit 6 when using the STB? query. On the HP analyzers this bit monitors the state of the SRQ line on the bus. On the R&S FSW this is not possible. Therefore this bit is set, as soon as one of the bits 1 to 5 is set. It won't be reset by performing a serial poll.

11.13.3 Reference: Command Set of Emulated PSA Models

The R&S FSW analyzer family supports a subset of the GPIB commands of PSA89600 instruments.

Despite the differences in system architecture and device features, the supported commands have been implemented in a way to ensure a sufficiently high degree of correspondence with the original.

In many cases the selection of commands supported by the R&S FSW is sufficient to run an existing GPIB program without adaptation.

Supported 89600 commands
*CAL?
*CLS
*ESE
*ESR?
*IDN?
*IST?
*OPC
*OPT?
*PCB
*PRE
*PSC
*RST
*SRE

Supported 89600 commands
*STB?
*TRG
*TST?
*WAI
:CALibration:AUTO OFF ON ALERT
:CALibration:TCORrections AUTO ON OFF
:CONFigure:WAVeform
:DIAGnostic:EABY ON OFF
:DIAGnostic:LATCh:VALue <numeric>
:DIAGnostic:LATCh:SElect <string>
:DISPlay:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA <string>
:DISPlay:ENABle OFF ON
:DISPlay:WINDow:TRACe:Y:[SCALe]:PDIVision <numeric>
:DISPlay:WINDow:TRACe:Y:[SCALe]:RLEVel <numeric>
:DISPlay:WINDow:TRACe:Y:[SCALe]:RLEVel:OFFSet <numeric>
:FORMat:BORDer NORMAl SWAPped
:FORMat[:DATA] ASCii REAL UINT MATLAB,<numeric>
:INITiate:CONTInuous OFF ON
:INITiate[:IMMediate]
:INSTrument:CATalog?
:INSTrument:NSElect <numeric>
:MMEMory:CATalog? <dir_name>
:MMEMory:COpy <'file_name1'>,<'file_name2'>
:MMEMory:DATA <'file_name'>,<definite_length_block>
:MMEMory:DELeTe <'file_name'>
:MMEMory:LOAD:STATe 1,<'file_name'>
:MMEMory:LOAD:TRACe 1,<'file_name'>
:MMEMory:MDIRectory <'dir_name'>
:MMEMory:MOVE <'file_name1'>,<'file_name2'>
:MMEMory:STORe:STATe 1,<'file_name'>
:MMEMory:STORe:TRACe <numeric>,<'file_name'>
:READ:WAVform?
[:SENSe]:FREQuency:CENTer <numeric>

Supported 89600 commands
[.SENSe]:FREQuency:STARt <numeric>
[.SENSe]:FREQuency:STOP <numeric>
[.SENSe]:FREQuency:SPAN <numeric>
[.SENSe]:POWer:ATTenuation <numeric>
[.SENSe]:ROSCillator:EXTernal:FREQuency <numeric>
[.SENSe]:ROSCillator:OUTPut OFF ON
[.SENSe]:ROSCillator:SOURce INTernal EXTernal EAUTO
[.SENSe]:SPECtrum:TRIGger:SOURce EXTernal<1 2> IF IMMEDIATE
[.SENSe]:WAVEform:ADC:RANGe P6
[.SENSe]:WAVEform:APER?
[.SENSe]:WAVEform:AVERage:TACount <numeric>
[.SENSe]:WAVEform:BWIDth:ACTive?
[.SENSe]:WAVEform:BWIDth:TYPE FLAT GAUSSian
[.SENSe]:WAVEform:IFGain <numeric>
[.SENSe]:WAVEform:IFPath NARRow WIDE
[.SENSe]:WAVEform:NCPTTrace ON OFF
[.SENSe]:WAVEform:PDIT ON OFF
[.SENSe]:WAVEform:SRATe <numeric>
[.SENSe]:WAVEform:SWEep:TIME <numeric>
[.SENSe]:WAVEform:TRIGger:EOFFset?
[.SENSe]:WAVEform:TRIGger:INTerpolation ON OFF
[.SENSe]:WAVEform:TRIGger:SOURce EXTernal<1 2> IF IMMEDIATE
:STATus:QUESTionable:CONDition?
:STATus:QUESTionable:ENABle <number>
:STATus:QUESTionable:NTRansition <number>
:STATus:QUESTionable:PTRansition <number>
:STATus:QUESTionable[:EVENT]?
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:CONDition?
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:ENABle <number>
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:NTRansition <number>
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:PTRansition <number>
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration[:EVENT]?
:STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:CONDition?

Supported 89600 commands
:STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:ENABle <number>
:STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:NTRansition <number>
:STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:PTRansition <number>
:STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency[:EVENT]?
:STATus:QUESTionable:INTEgrity:CONDition?
:STATus:QUESTionable:INTEgrity:ENABle <number>
:STATus:QUESTionable:INTEgrity:NTRansition <number>
:STATus:QUESTionable:INTEgrity:PTRansition <number>
:STATus:QUESTionable:INTEgrity[:EVENT]?
:STATus:OPERation:CONDition?
:STATus:OPERation:ENABle <integer>
:STATus:OPERation:NTRansition <integer>
:STATus:OPERation:PTRansition <integer>
:STATus:OPERation[:EVENT]?
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB[:SELF]:ADDRess <integer>
:SYSTem:DATE <year>,<month>,<day>
:SYSTem:ERRor[:NEXT]?
:SYSTem:KLOCK?
:SYSTem:MESSage <string>
:SYSTem:PRESet
:SYSTem:TIME <hour>,<minute>,<second>
:SYSTem:VERSion?
:TRACe:COPY <src_trace>,<dest_trace>
:TRACe[:DATA] TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6, <definite_length_block> <comma_separated_ASCII_data>
:TRACe:MODE WRITe MAXHold MINHold VIEW BLANK
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:DELay <numeric>
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:DELay:STATe OFF ON 0 1
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTerMal:DELay <numeric>
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTerMal:LEVel <numeric>
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTerMal:SLOPe POSitive NEGative
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:HOLDoff <numeric>
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:IF:DELay <numeric>
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:IF:LEVel <numeric>

Supported 89600 commands
:TRIGger[:SEquence]:IF:SLOPe POSitive NEGative
:TRIGger[:SEquence]:SLOPe POSitive NEGative
:TRIGger[:SEquence]:SOURce IMMEDIATE VIDeo EXTernal<1 2>
:TRIGger[:SEquence]:VIDeo:LEVel <numeric>
:TRIGger[:SEquence]:VIDeo:LEVel:FREQuency <freq>

11.14 Commands for Compatibility

The following commands are provided for compatibility to other signal analyzers only. For new remote control programs use the specified alternative commands.

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:TRACe.....	1085
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:STATe.....	1085
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TYPE.....	1086
SOURce:EXTernal:FREQuency:SWEep[:STATe].....	1086
SYSTem:COMPAtible.....	1086
TRIGger[:SEquence]:BBPower:HOLDoff.....	1087
TRIGger[:SEquence]:RFPower:HOLDoff.....	1087

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:TRACe <TraceNumber>

This command links a limit line to one or more traces.

Note that this command is maintained for compatibility reasons only. Limit lines no longer need to be assigned to a trace explicitly. The trace to be checked can be defined directly (as a suffix) in the new command to activate the limit check (see [CALCulate:LIMit<k>:TRACe<t>:CHECK](#) on page 986).

Parameters:

<TraceNumber> 1 to 6
 *RST: 1

Example:

CALC:LIM2:TRAC 3
 Assigns limit line 2 to trace 3.

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:STATe <State>

This command changes the display state of the selected measurement window.

Note that this command is maintained for compatibility reasons only. Use the `LAYout` commands for new remote control programs

(See [chapter 11.6.2, "Working with Windows in the Display"](#), on page 822).

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
OFF
 The window is closed.
 *RST: OFF

Usage: SCPI confirmed

DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TYPE <WindowType>

This command selects the results displayed in a measurement window.

Note that this command is maintained for compatibility reasons only. Use the `LAYout` commands for new remote control programs (see [chapter 11.6.2, "Working with Windows in the Display"](#), on page 822).

Parameters:

<WindowType> **DIAGram**
 Selects a diagram.
MTABLE
 Selects a marker table
PEAKlist
 Selects a peak list
RSUMmary
 Selects a result summary.
SGRam
 Selects a spectrogram.

SOURce:EXTernal:FREQuency:SWEep[:STATe] <State>

Note that this command is maintained for compatibility reasons only. It is not required in new remote control programs.

This command activates or deactivates the frequency sweep for the selected generator.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
 *RST: OFF

Example:

```
SOUR:EXT:FREQ:SWE ON
Activates the frequency sweep for the external generator.
```

SYSTem:COMPAtible <Mode>

This command enables compatibility to other spectrum and signal analyzers by R&S. Compatibility is necessary, for example, regarding the number of sweep points.

Note that this command is maintained for compatibility reasons only. Use the `SYST:LANG` command for new remote control programs (see [SYSTem:LANGuage](#) on page 1050).

Parameters:

<Mode> DEFault | FSU | FSP | FSQ | FSV

Example:

`SYST:COMP FSP`

TRIGger[:SEquence]:BBPower:HOLDoff <Period>

This command defines the holding time before the baseband power trigger event.

The command requires the **Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B17)** or the **Analog Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B71)**.

Note that this command is maintained for compatibility reasons only. Use the [TRIGger\[:SEquence\]:IFPower:HOLDoff](#) on page 851 command for new remote control programs.

Parameters:

<Period> Range: 150 ns to 1000 s
*RST: 150 ns

Example:

`TRIG:SOUR BBP`
Sets the baseband power trigger source.
`TRIG:BBP:HOLD 200 ns`
Sets the holding time to 200 ns.

TRIGger[:SEquence]:RFPower:HOLDoff <Time>

This command defines the holding time before the next trigger event. Note that this command is available for any trigger source, not just RF Power.

Note that this command is maintained for compatibility reasons only. Use the [TRIGger\[:SEquence\]:IFPower:HOLDoff](#) on page 851 command for new remote control programs.

Parameters:

<Time> Default unit: S

11.15 Programming Examples

Some advanced programming examples for complex measurement tasks are provided here.

- [Programming Example: Performing a Basic Frequency Sweep](#)..... 1088
- [Service Request](#)..... 1090

11.15.1 Programming Example: Performing a Basic Frequency Sweep

This example demonstrates how to configure and perform a basic frequency sweep measurement in a remote environment.

```
//-----Preparing the measurement -----
*RST
//Resets the instrument
INIT:CONT OFF
//Selects single sweep mode.

//-----Configuring the Frequency and Span-----
FREQ:CENT 100MHz
//Defines the center frequency
FREQ:SPAN 200MHz
//Sets the span to 100 MHz on either side of the center frequency.

//Activate signal tracking to keep the center frequency on the signal peak:
CALC:MARK:FUNC:STR ON
CALC:MARK:FUNC:STR:BAND 20MHz
CALC:MARK:FUNC:STR:THR -90dBm
CALC:MARK:FUNC:STR:TRAC 1
//After each sweep the maximum on trace 1 is searched within a range of 20 MHz
//around the center frequency. It must have a minimum power of -90dBm.

//-----Configuring the Bandwidth-----
BAND:AUTO OFF
BAND 1MHz
BAND:TYPE RRC
//Defines the RBW as 1 MHz using an RRC filter

BAND:VID:AUTO OFF
BAND:VID 500kHz
//Decouples the VBW from the RBW and decreases it to smooth the trace.

//-----Configuring the Sweep-----
SENS:SWE:COUN 10
//Defines 10 sweeps to be performed in each measurement.
SENS:SWE:POIN 500
//During each sweep, 500 trace points will be measured.
SENS:SWE:TIME:AUTO OFF
SENS:SWE:TIME 50ms
//Decouples the sweep time from the RBW,VBW and span and increases it to
//make the measurement more precise.

//-----Configuring Attenuation-----
//Only if electronic attenuator is available:
//INP:EATT:STAT ON
//Switches on the electronic attenuator.
//INP:EATT 30dB
```

```

//Sets the electronic attenuation to 30 dB.
INP:ATT 10dB
//Sets the mechanical attenuation to 10 dB and couples the reference level
//to the attenuation instead of vice versa.

//-----Configuring the Amplitude and Scaling-----
DISP:TRAC1:Y:RLEV -10dBm
//Sets the reference level to -10 dBm.
DISP:TRAC1:Y:RLEV:OFFS 10dB
//Shifts the trace display in the diagram up by 10dB.
CALC:UNIT:POW V
//Sets the unit of the y-axis to Volt. The reference level is now 70.711 mV.
DISP:TRAC1:Y:SPAC LOG
//Uses logarithmic scaling with absolute values (V).
DISP:TRAC1:Y 110dB
//Increases the displayed range of the y-axis to 110 dB.
DISP:TRAC1:Y:RPOS 80PCT
//Shifts the display of the reference level down, it is no longer the top line
//in the diagram. The reference level is displayed as a red line.

//-----Triggering-----
TRIG:SOUR IFP
TRIG:LEV:IFP -10dBm
TRIG:SLOP POS
TRIG:DTIM 50ms
TRIG:IFP:HYST 5dB
TRIG:HOLD 10ms
//Defines triggering when the second intermediate frequency rises to a level
//of -10 dBm, with a dropout time of 50 ms, a hysteresis of 5 dB and a delay
//of 10 ms.

SWE:EGAT ON
SWE:EGAT:TYPE EDGE
SWE:EGAT:LENG 5ms
//Defines gating. Values are measured for 5 ms after triggering.

OUTP:TRIG2:DIR OUTP
OUTP:TRIG2:OTYP UDEF
OUTP:TRIG2:LEV HIGH
OUTP:TRIG2:PULS:LENG 100us
OUTP:TRIG2:PULS:IMM
//Configures a high trigger signal with a pulse length of 100 us to be output at
//the front TRIGGER INPUT/OUTPUT connector once.

//-----Configuring the Trace-----
DISP:TRAC2 ON
DISP:TRAC2:MODE AVER
DISP:TRAC3 ON
DISP:TRAC3:MODE MAXH

```

```

//Configures 3 traces: 1 (default): clear/write; 2: average; 3: max hold

SENS:DET1 POS
SENS:DET2 RMS
SENS:DET3 POS
//Configures traces 1 and 3 to use the positive peak detector; trace 2 uses
//the RMS detector.

TRAC:COPY TRACE4,TRACE1
//Copies trace 1 to a new trace 4 which will then be averaged.

SENS:AVER:STAT4 ON
SENS:AVER:COUN 10
SENS:AVER:TYPE LIN
//Configures trace 4 to be averaged linearly over 10 sweeps.

CALC:MATH:STAT ON
CALC:MATH:MODE LIN
CALC:MATH (TRACE1-TRACE2)
CALC:MATH:POS 100
//Calculates the linear difference between the measured and average values.
//The resulting trace is displayed at the top of the diagram.

//-----Performing the Measurement-----
INIT;*WAI
//Initiates a new measurement and waits until the last sweep has finished.

//-----Retrieving Results-----
TRAC:DATA? TRACE1
TRAC:DATA? TRACE2
TRAC:DATA? TRACE3
TRAC:DATA? TRACE4
//Returns one power and one frequency value per sweep point for each trace.

```

11.15.2 Service Request

The service request routine requires an extended initialization of the instrument in which the relevant bits of the transition and enable registers are set. In addition the service request event must be enabled in the VISA session.

11.15.2.1 Initiate Service Request

```

REM ---- Example of initialization of the SRQ in the case
' of errors -----
PUBLIC SUB SetupSRQ()
CALL InstrWrite (analyzer, "*CLS") 'Reset status reporting system
CALL InstrWrite (analyzer, "*SRE 168") 'Enable service request for
'STAT:OPER, STAT:QUES and ESR

```

```

'register
CALL InstrWrite (analyzer, "*ESE 60") 'Set event enable bit for
'command, execution, device-
'dependent and query error
CALL InstrWrite (analyzer, "STAT:OPER:ENAB 32767")
'Set OPERATION enable bit for
'all events
CALL InstrWrite (analyzer, "STAT:OPER:PTR 32767")
'Set appropriate OPERATION
'Ptransition bits
CALL InstrWrite (analyzer, "STAT:QUES:ENAB 32767")
'Set questionable enable bits
'for all events
CALL InstrWrite (analyzer, "STAT:QUES:PTR 32767")
'Set appropriate questionable
'Ptransition bits
CALL viEnableEvent(analyzer, VI_EVENT_SERVICE_REQ, VI_QUEUE, 0)
'Enable the event for service
'request
Status = viWaitOnEvent(analyzer, VI_EVENT_SERVICE_REQ, SRQWaitTimeout, VI_NULL,
VI_NULL)
IF (status = VI_SUCCESS) THEN CALL Srq
'If SRQ is recognized =>
'subroutine for evaluation
END SUB
REM *****

Private mbSession As MessageBasedSession

Sub Main()
  Console.WriteLine("Example of initialization _
                    of the SRQ in the case of errors.")
  Dim SRQWaitTimeout = 4000 ' Timeout As Integer for WaitOnEvent
  'Opening session
  Try
    'FSW is alias, instead of use resource string.
    'For example on TCP use TCPIP0::192.168.1.2::inst0::INSTR
    mbSession = CType(ResourceManager.GetLocalManager().Open("FSW"), _
                      MessageBasedSession)
    mbSession.TerminationCharacterEnabled = True
  Try
    mbSession.Write("*CLS") 'Reset status reporting system
    mbSession.Write("*SRE 168") 'Enable service request for
    'STAT:OPER, STAT:QUES and ESR register
    mbSession.Write("*ESE 60") 'Set event enable bit for
    'command, execution, device-dependent and query error
    mbSession.Write("STAT:OPER:ENAB 32767")
    'Set OPERATION enable bit for all events
    mbSession.Write("STAT:OPER:PTR 32767")
    'Set appropriate OPERATION Ptransition bits

```

```

mbSession.Write("STAT:QUES:ENAB 32767")
' Set questionable enable bits for all events
mbSession.Write("STAT:QUES:PTR 32767")
' Set appropriate questionable Ptransition bits
Console.WriteLine("Wait on event - Blocking")
mbSession.EnableEvent(MessageBasedSessionEventType.ServiceRequest, _
                      EventMechanism.Queue)

' Enable the event for service request

' -----
' Your command please use here
' mbSession.Write("Your command")
' -----

Dim Status = mbSession.WaitOnEvent( _
                                   MessageBasedSessionEventType.ServiceRequest, SRQWaitTimeout)
If (Status.EventType() = _
    MessageBasedSessionEventType.ServiceRequest) Then
    Console.WriteLine("SRQ is recognized")
    ' If SRQ is recognized => subroutine for evaluation
    Srq()
End If
Catch exp As Exception
    Console.WriteLine(exp.Message)
End Try
Catch exp As InvalidCastException
    Console.WriteLine("Resource selected must be a message-based session")
Catch exp As Exception
    Console.WriteLine(exp.Message)
End Try

' Close session
mbSession.Dispose()
' Wait for end
Console.WriteLine("Press any key to end")
Console.ReadKey()
End Sub

```

11.15.2.2 Waiting for the Arrival of a Service Request

There are basically two methods of waiting for the arrival of a service request:

Blocking (user inputs not possible):

This method is appropriate if the waiting time until the event to be signaled by an SRQ is short (shorter than the selected timeout), if no response to user inputs is required during the waiting time, and if – as the main criterion – the event is absolutely certain to occur.

Reason:

From the time the `viWaitOnEvent()` function is called until the occurrence of the expected event, it does not allow the program to respond to mouse clicks or key entries during the waiting time. Moreover, it returns an error if the SRQ event does not occur within the predefined timeout period.

The method is, therefore, in many cases not suitable for waiting for measurement results, especially when using triggered measurements.

The following function calls are required:

```
Status = viWaitOnEvent(analyzer, VI_EVENT_SERVICE_REQ, SRQWaitTimeout, VI_NULL,
    VI_NULL)
'Wait for service request user
'inputs are not possible during
'the waiting time!
IF (status = VI_SUCCESS) THEN CALL Srq
'If SRQ is recognized =>
'subroutine for evaluation

'----- Sweep in first Spectrum Tab and query marker -----
Dim Status = mbSession.WaitOnEvent( _
MessageBasedSessionEventType.ServiceRequest, SRQWaitTimeout)
'Wait for service request user inputs are not possible
'during the waiting time!
If (Status.EventType() = MessageBasedSessionEventType.ServiceRequest) Then
'If SRQ is recognized => subroutine for evaluation
    Srq()
End If
```

Non-blocking (user inputs possible):

This method is recommended if the waiting time until the event to be signaled by an SRQ is long (longer than the selected timeout), and user inputs should be possible during the waiting time, or if the event is not certain to occur. This method is, therefore, the preferable choice for waiting for the end of measurements, i.e. the output of results, especially in the case of triggered measurements.

The method necessitates a waiting loop that checks the status of the SRQ line at regular intervals and returns control to the operating system during the time the expected event has not yet occurred. In this way, the system can respond to user inputs (mouse clicks, key entries) during the waiting time.

It is advisable to employ the `Hold()` auxiliary function, which returns control to the operating system for a selectable waiting time (see section [Waiting Without Blocking the Keyboard and Mouse](#)), so enabling user inputs during the waiting time.

```
result% = 0
For i = 1 To 10 'Abort after max. 10 loop
'iterations
Status = viWaitOnEvent(analyzer, VI_EVENT_SERVICE_REQ, VI_TMO_IMMEDIATE, VI_NULL,
    VI_NULL)
'Check event queue
If (status = VI_SUCCESS) Then
```

```

result% = 1
CALL Srq 'If SRQ is recognized =>
'subroutine for evaluation
Else
CALL Hold(20) 'Call hold function with
'20 ms 'waiting time. User inputs
'are possible.
Endif
Next i
If result% = 0 Then
Debug.Print "Timeout Error; Program aborted" 'Output error message
STOP 'Stop software
Endif

```

11.15.2.3 Waiting Without Blocking the Keyboard and Mouse

A frequent problem with remote control programs using Visual Basic is to insert waiting times without blocking the keyboard and the mouse.

If the program is to respond to user inputs also during a waiting time, control over the program events during this time must be returned to the operating system. In Visual Basic, this is done by calling the `DoEvents` function. This function causes keyboard-or mouse-triggered events to be executed by the associated elements. For example, it allows the operation of buttons and input fields while the user waits for an instrument setting to be completed.

The following programming example describes the `Hold()` function, which returns control to the operating system for the period of the waiting time selectable in milliseconds.

```

Rem *****
Rem The waiting function below expects the transfer of the desired
Rem waiting time in milliseconds. The keyboard and the mouse remain
Rem operative during the waiting period, thus allowing desired elements
Rem to be controlled
Rem *****
Public Sub Hold(delayTime As Single)
Start = Timer 'Save timer count on calling the
'function
Do While Timer < Start + delayTime/1000 'Check timer count
DoEvents 'Return control to operating
'system to enable control of
'desired elements as long as
'timer has not elapsed
Loop
End Sub
Rem *****

```

The waiting procedure is activated simply by calling `Hold(<Waiting time in milliseconds>)`.

11.15.2.4 Service Request Routine

A service request is processed in the service request routine.



The variables userN% and userM% must be pre-assigned usefully!

```

REM ----- Service request routine -----
Public SUB Srq()
ON ERROR GOTO noDevice 'No user existing
CALL viReadSTB(analyzer, STB%) 'Serial poll, read status byte
IF STB% > 0 THEN 'This instrument has bits set in
'the STB
SRQFOUND% = 1
IF (STB% AND 16) > 0 THEN CALL Outputqueue
IF (STB% AND 4) > 0 THEN CALL ErrorQueueHandler
IF (STB% AND 8) > 0 THEN CALL Questionablestatus
IF (STB% AND 128) > 0 THEN CALL Operationstatus
IF (STB% AND 32) > 0 THEN CALL Esrread
END IF
noDevice:
END SUB 'End of SRQ routine
REM *****

REM ----- Subroutine for evaluation Service Request Routine -----

Public Sub Srq()
    Try
        Dim mySTB As Short = mbSession.ReadStatusByte()
                                'Serial poll, read status byte
        Console.WriteLine("Reading Service Request Routine:" + mySTB.ToString())
        If mySTB > 0 Then 'This instrument has bits set in the STB
            If (mySTB And 16) > 0 Then Call Outputqueue()
            If (mySTB And 4) > 0 Then Call ErrorQueueHandler()
            If (mySTB And 8) > 0 Then Call Questionablestatus()
            If (mySTB And 128) > 0 Then Call Operationstatus()
            If (mySTB And 32) > 0 Then Call Esrread()
        End If
    Catch exp As Exception
        Console.WriteLine(exp.Message)
    End Try
End Sub 'End of SRQ routine

```

Reading out the status event registers, the output buffer and the error/event queue is effected in subroutines.

11.15.2.5 Reading Out the Output Buffer

```

REM ----- Subroutine for the individual STB bits -----
Public SUB Outputqueue() 'Reading the output buffer
result$ = SPACE$(100) 'Make space for response
CALL InstrRead(analyzer, result$)
Debug.Print "Contents of Output Queue:"; result$
END SUB
REM *****

REM ----- Subroutine for the output queue -----
Public Sub Outputqueue() 'Reading the output buffer
    Try
        Dim result As String = mbSession.ReadString()
        Console.WriteLine("Contents of Output Queue:" + result)
    Catch exp As Exception
        Console.WriteLine(exp.Message)
    End Try
End Sub

```

11.15.2.6 Reading Error Messages

```

REM ----- Subroutine for reading the error queue -----
Public SUB ErrorQueueHandler()
ERROR$ = SPACE$(100) 'Make space for error variable
CALL InstrWrite (analyzer, "SYSTEM:ERROR?")
CALL InstrRead(analyzer, ERROR$)
Debug.Print "Error Description:"; ERROR$
END SUB
REM *****

REM ----- Subroutine for reading the error queue -----
Sub ErrorQueueHandler()
    Dim result As String
    Dim hasErr As Boolean = True
    Do
        mbSession.Write("SYST:ERR?")
        result = mbSession.ReadString()
        Dim parts As String() = result.Split(",")
        If parts(0) = 0 Then
            hasErr = False
            Console.WriteLine(result)
        Else
            Console.WriteLine(result)
        End If
    Loop While hasErr
End Sub

```

11.15.2.7 Evaluation of SCPI Status Registers

```

REM ----- Subroutine for evaluating Questionable Status Register -----
Public SUB Questionablestatus()
Ques$ = SPACE$(20)
'Preallocate blanks to text
'variable
CALL InstrWrite (analyzer, "STATus:QUESTionable:EVENT?")
CALL InstrRead(analyzer, Ques$)
Debug.Print "Questionable Status: "; Ques$
END SUB
REM *****
REM ----- Subroutine for evaluating Operation Status Register -----
Public SUB Operationstatus()
Oper$ = SPACE$(20) 'Preallocate blanks to text
'variable
CALL InstrWrite (analyzer, "STATus:OPERation:EVENT?")
CALL InstrRead(analyzer, Oper$)
Debug.Print "Operation Status: "; Oper$
END SUB
REM *****

REM ----- Subroutine for evaluating Questionable Status Register -----
Public Sub Questionablestatus()
    Dim myQSR As String = Nothing
    Try
        myQSR = mbSession.Query("STATus:QUESTionable:EVENT?") 'Read QSR
        Console.WriteLine("Questionable Status:" + myQSR)
    Catch exp As Exception
        Console.WriteLine(exp.Message)
    End Try
End Sub

REM ----- Subroutine for evaluating Operation Status Register -----
Public Sub Operationstatus()
    Dim myOSR As String = Nothing
    Try
        myOSR = mbSession.Query("STATus:OPERation:EVENT?") 'Read OSR
        Console.WriteLine("Operation Status:" + myOSR)
    Catch exp As Exception
        Console.WriteLine(exp.Message)
    End Try
End Sub

```

11.15.2.8 Evaluation of Event Status Register

```

REM ----- Subroutine for evaluating the Event Status Register -----
Public SUB Esrread()
Esr$ = SPACE$(20) 'Preallocate blanks to text
'variable

```

```

CALL InstrWrite (analyzer, "*ESR?") 'Read ESR
CALL InstrRead(analyzer, Esr$)
IF (VAL(Esr$) AND 1) > 0 THEN Debug.Print "Operation complete"
IF (VAL(Esr$) AND 2) > 0 THEN Debug.Print "Request Control"
IF (VAL(Esr$) AND 4) > 0
THEN Debug.Print "Query Error"
IF (VAL(Esr$) AND 8) > 0
THEN Debug.Print "Device dependent error"
IF (VAL(Esr$) AND 16) > 0
THEN Debug.Print "Execution Error; Program aborted" 'Output error message
STOP 'Stop software
END IF
IF (VAL(Esr$) AND 32) > 0
THEN Debug.Print "Command Error; Program aborted" 'Output error message
STOP 'Stop software
END IF
IF (VAL(Esr$) AND 64) > 0 THEN Debug.Print "User request"
IF (VAL(Esr$) AND 128) > 0 THEN Debug.Print "Power on"END SUB
REM *****

REM ----- Subroutine for evaluating the Event Status Register -----
Public Sub Esrread()
    Try
        Dim myESR As Short = mbSession.Query("*ESR?") 'Read ESR
        If (myESR And 1) > 0 Then Console.WriteLine("Operation complete")
        If (myESR And 2) > 0 Then Console.WriteLine("Request Control")
        If (myESR And 4) > 0 Then Console.WriteLine("Query Error")
        If (myESR And 8) > 0 Then Console.WriteLine("Device dependent error")
        If (myESR And 16) > 0 Then
            Console.WriteLine("Execution Error; Program aborted") 'Output error message
            Stop 'Stop software
        End If
        If (myESR And 32) > 0 Then
            Console.WriteLine("Command Error; Program aborted") 'Output error message
            Stop 'Stop software
        End If
        If (myESR And 64) > 0 Then Console.WriteLine("User request")
        If (myESR And 128) > 0 Then Console.WriteLine("Power on")
    Catch exp As Exception
        Console.WriteLine(exp.Message)
    End Try
End Sub

```

12 Maintenance

The R&S FSW does not require regular maintenance. Maintenance is essentially restricted to cleaning the R&S FSW. It is however advisable to check the nominal data from time to time.

NOTICE**Instrument damage caused by cleaning agents**

Cleaning agents contain substances that may damage the instrument, for example cleaning agents that contain a solvent may damage the front panel labeling, plastic parts, or the display.

Never use cleaning agents such as solvents (thinners, acetone, etc), acids, bases, or other substances.

The outside of the instrument can be cleaned sufficiently using a soft, lint-free dust cloth.

The storage temperature range for the R&S FSW is specified in the data sheet. The instrument must be protected against dust if it is to be stored for a long period.

When transporting or shipping the instrument, it is advisable to use the original packing material (especially the two protective covers for the front and rear panel).

13 Optimizing and Troubleshooting

If the results do not meet your expectations, the following sections may contain helpful hints and information.

- [Error Information](#)..... 1100
- [Error Messages in Remote Control Mode](#)..... 1102
- [Troubleshooting Remote Operation](#)..... 1103
- [Minimizing the Measurement Duration](#)..... 1104
- [Improving Averaging Results](#)..... 1104
- [Miscellaneous Troubleshooting Hints](#)..... 1105
- [Obtaining Technical Support](#)..... 1105

13.1 Error Information

If errors or irregularities are detected, a keyword and an error message, if available, are displayed in the status bar.



Depending on the type of message, the status message is indicated in varying colors.

Table 13-1: Status bar information - color coding

Color	Type	Description
red	Fatal	A serious error occurred in the application; regular operation is no longer possible.
red	Error	An error occurred during a measurement, e.g. due to missing data or wrong settings, so that the measurement cannot be completed correctly.
orange	Warning	An irregular situation occurred during measurement, e.g. the settings no longer match the displayed results, or the connection to an external device was interrupted temporarily.
gray	Information	Information on the status of individual processing steps.
gray	Message	An event or state has occurred that may lead to an error during further operation.
green	No errors	No messages displayed.



If any error information is available for a measurement channel, the  icon is displayed next to the channel name. This is particularly useful when the MultiView tab is displayed, as the status bar in the MultiView tab always displays the information for the currently selected measurement only.

Furthermore, a status bit is set in the `STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:EXTENDED:INFO` register for the application concerned (see "[STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:EXTENDED:INFO Register](#)" on page 637). Messages of a specific type can be queried using the `SYST:ERR:EXT?` command, see [SYSTEM:ERROR:EXTENDED?](#) on page 1040.

The following keywords are used:

DATA ERR	For Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B17) only: Error in digital I/Q input data For details on the Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B17) see the R&S FSW I/Q Analyzer User Manual.
FIFO OVLD	For Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B17) only: Input sample rate from connected instrument is too high For details on the Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B17) see the R&S FSW I/Q Analyzer User Manual.
IF OVLD	Overload of the IF signal path after the input mixer. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the reference level.
INPUT OVLD	The signal level at the RF input connector exceeds the maximum. The RF input is disconnected from the input mixer to protect the device. In order to re-enable measurement, decrease the level at the RF input connector and reconnect the RF input to the mixer input.
LOUNL	Error in the instrument's frequency processing hardware was detected.
NO REF	Instrument was set to an external reference but no signal was detected on the reference input.
OVEN	OCXO reference frequency (option R&S FSW-B4) has not yet reached its operating temperature. The message usually disappears a few minutes after power has been switched on.
OVLD	Overload of the input signal path after the input mixer (only when RF INPUT path is NOT used, e.g. for input from the Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B17) or the Analog Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B71)). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the input level.
PLL UNLOCK	For Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B17) only: Error in digital I/Q input data For details on the Digital Baseband Interface (R&S FSW-B17) see the R&S FSW I/Q Analyzer User Manual.
RF OVLD	Overload of the input mixer. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the RF attenuation (for RF input). • Reduce the input level (for digital input)
UNCAL	One of the following conditions applies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correction data has been switched off. • No correction values are available, for example after a firmware update. • Record the correction data by performing a self alignment (For details refer to chapter 3.1.1.6, "Performing a Self-Alignment and a Self-test", on page 26).
WRONG_FW	The firmware version is out-of-date and does not support the currently installed hardware. Until the firmware version is updated, this error message is displayed and self-alignment fails. (For details refer to chapter 9.3.4.4, "Firmware Updates" , on page 580).

13.2 Error Messages in Remote Control Mode

In remote control mode error messages are entered in the error/event queue of the status reporting system and can be queried with the command `SYSTem:ERRor?`. The answer format of R&S FSW to the command is as follows:

```
<error code>, "<error text with queue query>; <remote control command concerned>"
```

The indication of the remote control command with prefixed semicolon is optional.

Example:

The command `TEST:COMMAND` generates the following answer to the query `SYSTem:ERRor?`

```
-113, "Undefined header;TEST:COMMAND"
```

There are two types of error messages:

- Error messages defined by SCPI are marked by negative error codes. These messages are defined and described in the SCPI standard and not listed here.
- Device-specific error messages use positive error codes. These messages are described below.

Table 13-2: Device-specific error messages

Error code	Error text in the case of queue poll Error explanation
1052	Frontend LO is Unlocked This message is displayed when the phase regulation of the local oscillator fails in the RF front-end.
1060	Trigger-Block Gate Delay Error- gate length < Gate Delay This message is displayed when the gate signal length is not sufficient for the pull-in delay with a predefined gate delay.
1064	Tracking LO is Unlocked This message is displayed when the phase regulation of the local oscillator fails on the external generator module.
2028	Hardcopy not possible during measurement sequence This message is displayed when a printout is started during scan sequences that cannot be interrupted. Such sequences are for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recording the system error correction data (alignment) • Instrument self test In such cases synchronization to the end of the scan sequence should be performed prior to starting the printout.
2033	Printer Not Available This message is displayed when the selected printer is not included in the list of available output devices. A possible cause is that the required printer driver is missing or incorrectly installed.
2034	CPU Temperature is too high This message is displayed when the temperature of the processor exceeds 70 °C.

Table 13-3: Power Sensor errors

Status bar message	Description
Zeroing could not be performed	Zeroing could not be performed because the RF power applied is too high.
Power sensor zero failed	

13.3 Troubleshooting Remote Operation

If problems arise during measurement, try the following methods to solve them.

Uncompleted sequential commands - blocked remote channels

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 FSW is blocked for further commands. In this case, you must interrupt processing on the remote channel in order to abort the measurement.

To regain control over a blocked remote channel

1. Send a "Device Clear" command from the control instrument to the R&S FSW to clear all currently active remote channels. Depending on the used interface and protocol, send the following commands:
 - **Visa:** `viClear()`
 - **GPIB:** `ibclr()`
 - **RSIB:** `RSDLLibclr()`

The remote channel currently processing the uncompleted command is then ready to receive further commands again.

2. On the remote channel performing the measurement, send the SCPI command `ABORT` to abort the current measurement and reset the trigger system.

Ignored commands

When a remote command attempts to define incompatible settings, the command is ignored and the instrument status remains unchanged, i.e. other settings are not automatically adapted. Therefore, control programs should always define an initial instrument status (e.g. using the `*RST` command) and then implement the required settings.

Detecting false commands

If a remote program does not provide the expected results and you are using a GPIB connection, you can log the commands and any errors that may occur. To activate the SCPI error log function, in the "Network + Remote" dialog box, in the "GPIB" tab, select "I/O Logging".

All remote control commands received by the R&S FSW are recorded in the following log file:

C:\R_S\instr\ScpiLogging\ScpiLog.txt

Logging the commands may be extremely useful for debug purposes, e.g. in order to find misspelled keywords in control programs. However, remember to turn off the logging function after debugging to avoid unnecessary access to the hard drive and use of storage space.

13.4 Minimizing the Measurement Duration

If you want to minimize the measurement duration, try the following methods to optimize the measurement:

- Reduce the **span** of the measurement to the relevant parts of the signal only.
- Increase the **RBW** to minimize the measurement time; however, consider the requirements of the standard if you need to measure according to standard!
- Take advantage of the **speed optimization mode** in the "Sweep" settings if you do not require the larger dynamic range (see ["Optimization"](#) on page 413).
- Reduce the **sweep time** and thus the amount of data to be captured and calculated; however, consider the requirements regarding the standard deviation.
- To determine average (or peak) values, use an **RMS detector (or peak detector) with a higher sweep time** instead of trace averaging to obtain better average power results in less time. Furthermore, enforce the use of the **sweep type "FFT"** (as opposed to "Auto"; in Sweep mode, the averaging effect of the RMS detector may be less efficient).
- When performing multiple measurements, use **multiple measurement channels** to switch between measurements rather than changing the settings within one channel repeatedly.
Take advantage of the **Sequencer** function to switch between multiple measurements automatically or continuously (see also [chapter 4.5, "Running a Sequence of Measurements"](#), on page 105).

13.5 Improving Averaging Results

Instead of **trace averaging**, use an RMS detector with a higher sweep time to obtain better average power results in less time. Furthermore, enforce the use of the **sweep type "FFT"** (as opposed to "Auto"; in Sweep mode, the averaging effect of the RMS detector may be less efficient).

In FFT mode, FFTs are calculated per bin and combined using the RMS detector. For trace averaging, on the other hand, the local oscillator must be switched repeatedly for each trace, which takes additional time.

Generally, a higher **sweep time** leads to more data to be averaged and thus stabilizes the results. In FFT mode, a higher sweep time means more FFTs are calculated and combined per bin.

Thus, in the same capture time, the FFT mode with an RMS detector can provide better results than an averaged trace.

13.6 Miscellaneous Troubleshooting Hints

Power levels for low frequency signals not correct.....	1105
Invalid trace display.....	1105

Power levels for low frequency signals not correct

By default, the R&S FSW uses AC coupling for RF input. For very low frequencies, the input signal may be distorted with this setting. In this case, use DC coupling instead. To change the setting, select INPUT/OUPUT > "Input Source Config > Radio Frequency > Input Coupling > DC".

Invalid trace display

If output to the IF 2 GHZ OUT connector is activated, the measured values are no longer sent to the display; thus, the trace data currently displayed on the R&S FSW becomes invalid. A message in the status bar indicates this situation.

13.7 Obtaining Technical Support

If problems occur, the instrument generates error messages which in most cases will be sufficient for you to detect the cause of an error and find a remedy.

Error messages are described in [chapter 13, "Optimizing and Troubleshooting"](#), on page 1100.

In addition, our customer support centers are there to assist you in solving any problems that you may encounter with your R&S FSW. We will find solutions more quickly and efficiently if you provide us with the information listed below.

- **System Configuration:** The "System Configuration" dialog box (in the "Setup" menu) provides information on:
 - **Hardware Info:** hardware assemblies
 - **Versions and Options:** the status of all software and hardware options installed on your instrument
 - **System Messages:** messages on any errors that may have occurred

An .xml file with information on the system configuration ("device footprint") can be created automatically (using the `DIAGnostic:SERvice:SIInfo` command or as described in ["To collect the support information"](#) on page 1106).

- **Error Log:** The `RSError.log` file (in the log directory of the main installation directory) contains a chronological record of errors.
- **Support file:** a *.zip file with important support information can be created automatically. The *.zip file contains the system configuration information ("device footprint"), the current eeprom data and a screenshot of the screen display.

See also [chapter 9.3.5, "Service Functions"](#), on page 583.

To collect the support information

1. Press the SETUP key.
2. Select "Service > R&S Support" and then "Create R&S Support Information".

The file is stored as `C:\R_S\instr\user\service.zip`.

Attach the support file to an e-mail in which you describe the problem and send it to the customer support address for your region as listed at the beginning of the R&S FSW Getting Started manual.

**Packing and transporting the instrument**

If the instrument needs to be transported or shipped, e.g. due to damage during delivery, observe the notes described in [chapter 3.1.1.1, "Unpacking and Checking the Instrument"](#), on page 22.

List of remote commands (base unit)

[SENSe:] [WINDow<n>:] DETector<t>[:FUNCTION]:AUTO.....	913
[SENSe:] [WINDow<n>:] DETector<trace>[:FUNCTION].....	912
[SENSe:] ADJust:ALL.....	861
[SENSe:] ADJust:CONFigure:DUration.....	861
[SENSe:] ADJust:CONFigure:DUration:MODE.....	862
[SENSe:] ADJust:CONFigure:HYSTeresis:LOWer.....	862
[SENSe:] ADJust:CONFigure:HYSTeresis:UPPer.....	862
[SENSe:] ADJust:CONFigure:TRIG.....	863
[SENSe:] ADJust:FREQuency.....	863
[SENSe:] ADJust:LEVel.....	863
[SENSe:] AVERAge:COUNT.....	911
[SENSe:] AVERAge<n>:TYPE.....	912
[SENSe:] AVERAge<n>[:STATe<t>].....	912
[SENSe:] BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo.....	838
[SENSe:] BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo:AUTO.....	838
[SENSe:] BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo:RATio.....	839
[SENSe:] BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo:TYPE.....	839
[SENSe:] BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution].....	836
[SENSe:] BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO.....	836
[SENSe:] BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]:FFT.....	843
[SENSe:] BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]:RATio.....	837
[SENSe:] BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]:TYPE.....	837
[SENSe:] CORRection:COLLect[:ACQuire].....	889
[SENSe:] CORRection:CVL:BAND.....	875
[SENSe:] CORRection:CVL:BIAS.....	875
[SENSe:] CORRection:CVL:CATAlog?.....	875
[SENSe:] CORRection:CVL:CLEAr.....	876
[SENSe:] CORRection:CVL:COMMeNt.....	876
[SENSe:] CORRection:CVL:DATA.....	876
[SENSe:] CORRection:CVL:HARMonic.....	877
[SENSe:] CORRection:CVL:MIXer.....	877
[SENSe:] CORRection:CVL:PORTs.....	877
[SENSe:] CORRection:CVL:SELEct.....	878
[SENSe:] CORRection:CVL:SNUMber.....	878
[SENSe:] CORRection:METHod.....	890
[SENSe:] CORRection:RECall.....	890
[SENSe:] CORRection:TRANsducer:ADJust:RLEVel[:STATe].....	1026
[SENSe:] CORRection:TRANsducer:COMMeNt.....	1026
[SENSe:] CORRection:TRANsducer:DATA.....	1026
[SENSe:] CORRection:TRANsducer:DELEte.....	1026
[SENSe:] CORRection:TRANsducer:GENerator.....	891
[SENSe:] CORRection:TRANsducer:SCALing.....	1026
[SENSe:] CORRection:TRANsducer:SELEct.....	1027
[SENSe:] CORRection:TRANsducer:UNIT.....	1027
[SENSe:] CORRection:TRANsducer[:STATe].....	1027
[SENSe:] CORRection[:STATe].....	891
[SENSe:] DEMod:SQUelch:LEVel.....	966

[SENSe:]DEMod:SQUelch[::STATe].....	966
[SENSe:]ESpectrum:SBCount.....	732
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:BWID.....	748
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:FILTer[::RRC]:ALPHA.....	748
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:FILTer[::RRC][::STATe].....	748
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:HighSPeed.....	733
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:APPLy.....	754
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:BAND.....	755
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:BCATegory.....	755
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:CLAS.....	756
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:GSM:CARR.....	757
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:GSM:CPResent.....	758
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:LTE:CPResent.....	758
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:MPOWer.....	759
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:MSR:RFBWidth.....	759
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:PRESet:REStore.....	730
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:PRESet:StORe.....	731
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:PRESet[::STANdard].....	730
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANge:COUnT?.....	734
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANge:LIMit<PClass>:STATe.....	744
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANge<range>:BANDwidth:VIDeo.....	734
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANge<range>:BANDwidth[::RESolution].....	734
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANge<range>:DELeTe.....	735
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANge<range>:FILTer:TYPE.....	735
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANge<range>:INPut:ATTenuation.....	737
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANge<range>:INPut:ATTenuation:AUTO.....	738
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANge<range>:INPut:GAIN.....	738
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANge<range>:INPut:GAIN:STATe.....	738
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANge<range>:INSert.....	739
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANge<range>:LIMit<PClass>:ABSolute:START.....	739
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANge<range>:LIMit<PClass>:ABSolute:STOP.....	740
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANge<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:START.....	740
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANge<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:START:ABS.....	741
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANge<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:START:FUNCTion.....	742
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANge<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:STOP.....	742
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANge<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:STOP:ABSolute.....	743
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANge<range>:LIMit<PClass>:RELative:STOP:FUNCTion.....	744
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANge<range>:MLCalc.....	745
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANge<range>:POINts:MIN[::VALue].....	745
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANge<range>:RLEVel.....	746
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANge<range>:SWEep:TIME.....	746
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANge<range>:SWEep:TIME:AUTO.....	747
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANge<range>:TRANsducer.....	747
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANge<range>[::FREQuency]:START.....	736
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RANge<range>[::FREQuency]:STOP.....	737
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RRANge?.....	748
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:RTYPE.....	749
[SENSe:]ESpectrum<sb>:SBCenter.....	732
[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer.....	831
[SENSe:]FREQuency:CENTer:STEP.....	832

[SENSe:]FREQUency:CENTer:STEP:AUTO.....	832
[SENSe:]FREQUency:CENTer:STEP:LINK.....	832
[SENSe:]FREQUency:CENTer:STEP:LINK:FACTor.....	833
[SENSe:]FREQUency:OFFSet.....	833
[SENSe:]FREQUency:SPAN.....	833
[SENSe:]FREQUency:SPAN:FULL.....	834
[SENSe:]FREQUency:STARt.....	834
[SENSe:]FREQUency:STOP.....	834
[SENSe:]LIST:POWer:RESult?.....	813
[SENSe:]LIST:POWer:SET.....	814
[SENSe:]LIST:POWer:STATe.....	815
[SENSe:]LIST:POWer[:SEQUence].....	813
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe:BReak.....	767
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe:COUNT?.....	767
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe:LIMit:STATe.....	771
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:BANDwidth:VIDeo.....	766
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:BANDwidth[:RESolution].....	766
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:DELete.....	767
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:DETector.....	767
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:FILTer:TYPE.....	768
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:INPut:ATTenuation.....	770
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:INPut:ATTenuation:AUTO.....	770
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:INPut:GAIN:STATe.....	770
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:INPut:GAIN[:VALue].....	770
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:LIMit:STARt.....	771
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:LIMit:STOP.....	771
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:POINts[:VALue].....	772
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:RLEVel.....	772
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:SWEp:TIME.....	772
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:SWEp:TIME:AUTO.....	773
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>:TRANsducer.....	773
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>[:FREQUency]:STARt.....	769
[SENSe:]LIST:RANGe<range>[:FREQUency]:STOP.....	769
[SENSe:]MIXer:BIAS:HIGH.....	868
[SENSe:]MIXer:BIAS[:LOW].....	868
[SENSe:]MIXer:FREQUency:HANDover.....	870
[SENSe:]MIXer:FREQUency:STARt?.....	870
[SENSe:]MIXer:FREQUency:STOP?.....	871
[SENSe:]MIXer:HARMonic:BAND:PRESet.....	871
[SENSe:]MIXer:HARMonic:BAND[:VALue].....	871
[SENSe:]MIXer:HARMonic:HIGH:STATe.....	872
[SENSe:]MIXer:HARMonic:HIGH[:VALue].....	872
[SENSe:]MIXer:HARMonic:TYPE.....	872
[SENSe:]MIXer:HARMonic[:LOW].....	873
[SENSe:]MIXer:LOPower.....	869
[SENSe:]MIXer:LOSS:HIGH.....	873
[SENSe:]MIXer:LOSS:TABLE:HIGH.....	873
[SENSe:]MIXer:LOSS:TABLE[:LOW].....	873
[SENSe:]MIXer:LOSS[:LOW].....	874
[SENSe:]MIXer:PORTs.....	874

[SENSe:]MIXer:RFOVerrange[:STATe].....	874
[SENSe:]MIXer:SIGNal.....	869
[SENSe:]MIXer:THReshold.....	869
[SENSe:]MIXer[:STATe].....	868
[SENSe:]MPOWer[:SEQuence].....	819
[SENSe:]MPOWer:FTYPE.....	818
[SENSe:]MPOWer:RESult:MIN?.....	820
[SENSe:]MPOWer:RESult[:LIST]?.....	818
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:DCYClE:VALue.....	897
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:DCYClE[:STATe].....	897
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:FREQuency.....	898
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:FREQuency:LINK.....	898
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:MTIME.....	899
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:MTIME:AVERAge:COUNT.....	899
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:MTIME:AVERAge[:STATe].....	899
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:ROFFset[:STATe].....	900
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:TRIGGer:DTIME.....	902
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:TRIGGer:HOLDoff.....	902
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:TRIGGer:HYSTeresis.....	902
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:TRIGGer:LEVel.....	903
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:TRIGGer:SLOPe.....	903
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:TRIGGer[:STATe].....	904
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>:UPDate[:STATe].....	901
[SENSe:]PMETer<p>[:STATe].....	900
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:ACPairs.....	702
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:BANDwidth BWIDth:ACHannel.....	702
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:BANDwidth BWIDth:ALTErnate<ch>.....	702
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:BANDwidth BWIDth:GAP<gap>.....	716
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:BANDwidth BWIDth[:CHANnel<ch>].....	702
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer:ALPHa:ACHannel.....	705
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer:ALPHa:ALTErnate<ch>.....	705
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer:ALPHa:CHANnel<ch>.....	706
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer:ALPHa:GAP<gap>.....	716
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer:ALPHa:SBLock<sb>:CHANnel<ch>.....	716
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer:ALPHa[:ALL].....	705
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer:STATe:GAP<gap>.....	716
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer:STATe:SBLock<sb>:CHANnel<ch>.....	717
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer[:STATe]:ACHannel.....	706
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer[:STATe]:ALL.....	706
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer[:STATe]:ALTErnate<ch>.....	706
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:FILTer[:STATe]:CHANnel<ch>.....	706
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:MODE.....	722
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:NAME:ACHannel.....	703
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:NAME:ALTErnate<ch>.....	703
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:NAME:CHANnel<ch>.....	703
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:PRESet.....	699
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:PRESet:RLEVel.....	699
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:REFerence:AUTO ONCE.....	707
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:REFerence:TXCHannel:AUTO.....	707
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:REFerence:TXCHannel:MANual.....	707

[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SBCount.....	717
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SBLOCK<sb>:BANDwidth BWIDth[:CHANnel<ch>].....	717
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SBLOCK<sb>:CENTer[:CHANnel<ch>].....	718
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SBLOCK<sb>:FREQuency:CENTer.....	718
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SBLOCK<sb>:NAME[:CHANnel<ch>]?.....	718
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SBLOCK<sb>:RFBWIDth.....	719
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SBLOCK<sb>:TECHnology[:CHANnel<ch>].....	719
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SBLOCK<sb>:TXCHannel:COUNT.....	720
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SPACing:ALTErnate<ch>.....	704
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SPACing:CHANnel<ch>.....	704
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SPACing:GAP<gap>.....	720
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:SPACing[:ACHannel].....	703
[SENSe:]POWer:ACHannel:TXCHannel:COUNT.....	704
[SENSe:]POWer:BANDwidth BWIDth.....	728
[SENSe:]POWer:HSPeed.....	712
[SENSe:]POWer:NCORrection.....	845
[SENSe:]POWer:TRACe.....	699
[SENSe:]PROBe<p>:ID:PARTnumber?.....	881
[SENSe:]PROBe<p>:ID:SRNumber?.....	881
[SENSe:]PROBe<p>:SETup:MODE.....	881
[SENSe:]PROBe<p>:SETup:NAME?.....	882
[SENSe:]PROBe<p>:SETup:STATe?.....	882
[SENSe:]PROBe<p>:SETup:TYPE?.....	883
[SENSe:]ROSCillator:LBWIDth.....	1019
[SENSe:]ROSCillator:O100.....	1019
[SENSe:]ROSCillator:O640.....	1019
[SENSe:]ROSCillator:OSYNc.....	1020
[SENSe:]ROSCillator:SOURce.....	1020
[SENSe:]ROSCillator:SOURce:EAUTO?.....	1021
[SENSe:]ROSCillator:TRANge.....	1021
[SENSe:]SWEep:COUNT.....	840
[SENSe:]SWEep:COUNT:CURRent?.....	695
[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATE.....	856
[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATE:HOLDoff.....	856
[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATE:LENGth.....	857
[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATE:POLarity.....	857
[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATE:SOURce.....	857
[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATE:TRACe:PERiod.....	780
[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATE:TRACe<k>:COMMeNt.....	780
[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATE:TRACe<k>:STARt<range>.....	780
[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATE:TRACe<k>:STOP<range>.....	781
[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATE:TRACe<k>[:STATe<range>].....	781
[SENSe:]SWEep:EGATE:TYPE.....	858
[SENSe:]SWEep:MODE.....	731
[SENSe:]SWEep:OPTimize.....	840
[SENSe:]SWEep:POINts.....	841
[SENSe:]SWEep:TIME.....	842
[SENSe:]SWEep:TIME:AUTO.....	842
[SENSe:]SWEep:TYPE.....	843
[SENSe:]SWEep:TYPE:USED.....	843

*CAL?	678
*CLS	678
*ESE	678
*ESR?	678
*IDN?	679
*IST?	679
*OPC	679
*OPT?	679
*PCB	680
*PRE	680
*PSC	680
*RST	681
*SRE	681
*STB?	681
*TRG	681
*TST?	681
*WAI	682
ABORT	692
CALCulate:DELTAmarker<m>:FUNCTION:FMEasurement:DETECTOR	804
CALCulate:DELTAmarker<m>:FUNCTION:FMEasurement:LIMIT<k>:CONDITION ?	808
CALCulate:DELTAmarker<m>:FUNCTION:FMEasurement:LIMIT<k>:DELTA?	809
CALCulate:DELTAmarker<m>:FUNCTION:FMEasurement:RESULT?	807
CALCulate:LIMIT:ACPower:ACHannel:ABSolute	708
CALCulate:LIMIT:ACPower:ACHannel:ABSolute:STATE	708
CALCulate:LIMIT:ACPower:ACHannel:RESULT?	709
CALCulate:LIMIT:ACPower:ACHannel[:RELative]	709
CALCulate:LIMIT:ACPower:ACHannel[:RELative]:STATE	709
CALCulate:LIMIT:ACPower:ALTErnate<ch>:ABSolute	710
CALCulate:LIMIT:ACPower:ALTErnate<ch>:ABSolute:STATE	710
CALCulate:LIMIT:ACPower:ALTErnate<ch>:RESULT?	711
CALCulate:LIMIT:ACPower:ALTErnate<ch>[:RELative]	710
CALCulate:LIMIT:ACPower:ALTErnate<ch>[:RELative]:STATE	711
CALCulate:LIMIT:ACPower:GAP<gap>:ABSolute	713
CALCulate:LIMIT:ACPower:GAP<gap>:ABSolute:STATE	714
CALCulate:LIMIT:ACPower:GAP<gap>:RESULT?	715
CALCulate:LIMIT:ACPower:GAP<gap>[:RELative]:STATE	715
CALCulate:LIMIT:ACPower:GAP<gap>[:RELative]	714
CALCulate:LIMIT:ACPower[:STATE]	711
CALCulate:LIMIT:ACTIVE?	985
CALCulate:LIMIT:CLEar[:IMMEDIATE]	986
CALCulate:LIMIT:COMMENT	978
CALCulate:LIMIT:ESpectrum:RESTore	730
CALCulate:LIMIT:ESpectrum<sb>:LIMITS	749
CALCulate:LIMIT:ESpectrum<sb>:MODE	750
CALCulate:LIMIT:ESpectrum<sb>:PCLass:COUNT	751
CALCulate:LIMIT:ESpectrum<sb>:PCLass<class>:LIMIT[:STATE]	752
CALCulate:LIMIT:ESpectrum<sb>:PCLass<class>:MAXimum	753
CALCulate:LIMIT:ESpectrum<sb>:PCLass<class>:MINimum	753
CALCulate:LIMIT:ESpectrum<sb>:PCLass<class>[:EXCLUSIVE]	752
CALCulate:LIMIT:ESpectrum<sb>:VALue	751

CALCulate:LIMit<k>:CONTRol:DOMain.....	978
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:CONTRol:MODE.....	979
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:CONTRol:OFFSet.....	979
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:CONTRol:SHIFt.....	979
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:CONTRol:SPACing.....	979
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:CONTRol[:DATA].....	978
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:COPY.....	985
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:DELeTe.....	985
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:FAIL?.....	987
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer:MARGin.....	980
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer:MODE.....	980
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer:OFFSet.....	980
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer:SHIFt.....	981
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer:SPACing.....	981
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer:STATe.....	981
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer:THReshold.....	981
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:LOWer[:DATA].....	980
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:NAME.....	982
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:STATe.....	986
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:TRACe.....	1085
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:TRACe<t>:CHECK.....	986
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UNIT.....	982
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer:MARGin.....	983
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer:MODE.....	983
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer:OFFSet.....	983
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer:SHIFt.....	983
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer:SPACing.....	984
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer:STATe.....	984
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer:THReshold.....	984
CALCulate:LIMit<k>:UPPer[:DATA].....	982
CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTion:FMEasurement:DWELl.....	805
CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTion:FMEasurement:PSEarch PEAKsearch:AUTO.....	805
CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTion:FMEasurement:STATe.....	803
CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTion:FPEaks:COUNT?.....	953
CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTion:FPEaks:X?.....	955
CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTion:FPEaks:Y?.....	955
CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTion:NDBDown:QFACTOR?.....	962
CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTion:POWer<sb>:RESult?.....	696
CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTion:STRack:BANDwidth.....	835
CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTion:STRack:THReshold.....	835
CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTion:STRack:TRACe.....	835
CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTion:STRack[:STATe].....	835
CALCulate:MARKer:FUNCTion:TOI:SEARChsignal ONCE.....	800
CALCulate:MARKer:LOEXclude.....	934
CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits:LEFT.....	935
CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits:RIGHT.....	935
CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits:ZOOM[:STATe].....	936
CALCulate:MARKer:X:SLIMits[:STATe].....	935
CALCulate:MARKer:X:SSIZe.....	933
CALCulate:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:FMEasurement:DETEctor.....	804

CALCulate:MARKer<m>:FUNction:FMEasurement:LIMit<k>:CONDition ?.....	808
CALCulate:MARKer<m>:FUNction:FMEasurement:LIMit<k>:DELTA?.....	809
CALCulate:MARKer<m>:FUNction:FMEasurement:RESult?.....	808
CALCulate:SGRam SPEctrogram:CLEar[:IMMediate].....	914
CALCulate:SGRam SPEctrogram:CONT.....	914
CALCulate:SGRam SPEctrogram:FRAME:COUNT.....	915
CALCulate:SGRam SPEctrogram:FRAME:SElect.....	915
CALCulate:SGRam SPEctrogram:HDEPTH.....	916
CALCulate:SGRam SPEctrogram:TSTamp:DATA?.....	916
CALCulate:SGRam SPEctrogram:TSTamp[:STATE].....	917
CALCulate:SGRam SPEctrogram[:STATE].....	917
CALCulate:STATistics:RESult<t>?.....	785
CALCulate:THReshold.....	936
CALCulate:THReshold:STATE.....	936
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker:AOff.....	929
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker:MODE.....	929
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:FUNction:BPOwer:MODE.....	960
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:FUNction:BPOwer:RESult?.....	960
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:FUNction:BPOwer:SPAN.....	960
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:FUNction:BPOwer[:STATE].....	960
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:FUNction:FIXed:RPOint:MAXimum[:PEAK].....	951
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:FUNction:FIXed:RPOint:X.....	951
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:FUNction:FIXed:RPOint:Y.....	952
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:FUNction:FIXed:RPOint:Y:OFFSet.....	952
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:FUNction:FIXed[:STATE].....	952
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:FUNction:PNOise:AUTO.....	957
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:FUNction:PNOise:RESult?.....	957
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:FUNction:PNOise[:STATE].....	957
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:LINK.....	929
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:MAXimum:LEFT.....	940
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:MAXimum:NEXT.....	940
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:MAXimum:RIGHT.....	940
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:MAXimum[:PEAK].....	940
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:MINimum:LEFT.....	941
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:MINimum:NEXT.....	941
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:MINimum:RIGHT.....	941
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:MINimum[:PEAK].....	941
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:MREF.....	930
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:SGRam SPEctrogram:FRAME.....	948
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:SGRam SPEctrogram:SARea.....	949
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:SGRam SPEctrogram:XY:MAXimum[:PEAK].....	949
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:SGRam SPEctrogram:XY:MINimum[:PEAK].....	949
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:SGRam SPEctrogram:Y:MAXimum:ABOVE.....	949
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:SGRam SPEctrogram:Y:MAXimum:BELOW.....	949
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:SGRam SPEctrogram:Y:MAXimum:NEXT.....	950
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:SGRam SPEctrogram:Y:MAXimum[:PEAK].....	950
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:SGRam SPEctrogram:Y:MINimum:ABOVE.....	950
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:SGRam SPEctrogram:Y:MINimum:BELOW.....	950
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:SGRam SPEctrogram:Y:MINimum:NEXT.....	951
CALCulate<n>:DELTAmarker<m>:SGRam SPEctrogram:Y:MINimum[:PEAK].....	951

CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:TRACe.....	930
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:X.....	931
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:X:RELative?.....	942
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>:Y?.....	943
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m>[:STATe].....	930
CALCulate<n>:DELTamarker<m1>:LINK:TO:MARKer<m2>.....	929
CALCulate<n>:DLINe<k>.....	975
CALCulate<n>:DLINe<k>:STATe.....	976
CALCulate<n>:ESPectrum:PSEarch PEAKsearch:AUTO.....	760
CALCulate<n>:ESPectrum:PSEarch PEAKsearch:MARGIn.....	761
CALCulate<n>:ESPectrum:PSEarch PEAKsearch:PSHow.....	761
CALCulate<n>:ESPectrum:PSEarch PEAKsearch[:IMMEdiate].....	760
CALCulate<n>:FLINe<k>.....	976
CALCulate<n>:FLINe<k>:STATe.....	976
CALCulate<n>:MARKer:PEXCursion.....	934
CALCulate<n>:MARKer:SGRam SPECTrogram:SARea.....	945
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:AOFF.....	931
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:COUnT.....	963
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:COUnT:FREQUency?.....	964
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:COUnT:RESolution.....	964
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:BPOWer:MODE.....	958
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:BPOWer:RESult?.....	958
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:BPOWer:SPAN.....	959
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:BPOWer[:STATe].....	959
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:CENTer.....	830
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:CSTep.....	831
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:DEModulation:CONTInuous.....	965
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:DEModulation:HOLDoff.....	965
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:DEModulation:SELect.....	965
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:DEModulation[:STATe].....	966
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:FPEaks:ANNotation:LABel[:STATe].....	953
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:FPEaks:LIST:SIZE.....	954
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:FPEaks:SORT.....	954
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:FPEaks:STAT.....	955
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:FPEaks[:IMMEdiate].....	954
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:HARMonics:BANDwidth:AUTO.....	796
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:HARMonics:DISTortion?.....	797
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:HARMonics:LIST?.....	798
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:HARMonics:NHARMonics.....	797
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:HARMonics:PRESet.....	797
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:HARMonics[:STATe].....	796
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:MDEPth:RESult?.....	802
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:MDEPth:SEARChsignal ONCE.....	801
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:MDEPth[:STATe].....	801
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:MSUMmary.....	817
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:NDBDown.....	961
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:NDBDown:FREQUency?.....	961
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:NDBDown:RESult?.....	962
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:NDBDown:STATe.....	962
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNCTion:NDBDown:TIME?.....	963

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:NOISe:RESult?	956
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:NOISe[:STATe]	956
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:POWer:MODE	696
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:POWer:PRESet	700
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:POWer:RESult:PHZ	721
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:POWer:SELEct	698
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:POWer:STANdard:CATalog?	701
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:POWer:STANdard:DELEte	701
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:POWer:STANdard:SAVE	701
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:POWer[:STATe]	698
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:REFerence	844
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:AOFF	788
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:AVERAge	788
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:MEAN:AVERAge:RESult?	791
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:MEAN:PHOLd:RESult?	791
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:MEAN:RESult?	791
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:MEAN[:STATe]	789
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:PHOLd	789
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:PPEak:AVERAge:RESult?	792
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:PPEak:PHOLd:RESult?	792
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:PPEak:RESult?	792
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:PPEak[:STATe]	790
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:RMS:AVERAge:RESult?	792
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:RMS:PHOLd:RESult?	793
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:RMS:RESult?	793
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:RMS[:STATe]	790
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:SDEViation:AVERAge:RESult?	793
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:SDEViation:PHOLd:RESult?	794
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:SDEViation:RESult?	794
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary:SDEViation[:STATe]	790
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:SUMMary[:STATe]	789
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:TOI:RESult?	800
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:FUNction:TOI[:STATe]	799
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:AUTO	937
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:LEFT	937
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:NEXT	937
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum:RIGHT	938
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MAXimum[:PEAK]	938
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:AUTO	938
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:LEFT	938
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:NEXT	939
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum:RIGHT	939
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:MINimum[:PEAK]	939
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam SPECTrogram:FRAMe	945
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam SPECTrogram:XY:MAXimum[:PEAK]	945
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam SPECTrogram:XY:MINimum[:PEAK]	945
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam SPECTrogram:Y:MAXimum:ABOVe	946
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam SPECTrogram:Y:MAXimum:BELOW	946
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam SPECTrogram:Y:MAXimum:NEXT	946
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam SPECTrogram:Y:MAXimum[:PEAK]	946

CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam SPECtrogram:Y:MINimum:ABOVE.....	947
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam SPECtrogram:Y:MINimum:BELOW.....	947
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam SPECtrogram:Y:MINimum:NEXT.....	947
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:SGRam SPECtrogram:Y:MINimum[:PEAK].....	947
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:TRACe.....	932
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:X.....	932
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:Y:PERCent.....	779
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>:Y?.....	943
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m>[:STATe].....	932
CALCulate<n>:MARKer<m1>:LINK:TO:MARKer<m2>.....	931
CALCulate<n>:MATH:MODE.....	920
CALCulate<n>:MATH:POSition.....	920
CALCulate<n>:MATH:STATe.....	920
CALCulate<n>:MATH[:EXPrESSion][:DEFine].....	919
CALCulate<n>:PMETer<p>:RELative:STATe.....	896
CALCulate<n>:PMETer<p>:RELative[:MAGNitude].....	896
CALCulate<n>:PMETer<p>:RELative[:MAGNitude]:AUTO ONCE.....	896
CALCulate<n>:PSEarch PEAKsearch:AUTO.....	774
CALCulate<n>:PSEarch PEAKsearch:MARGin.....	774
CALCulate<n>:PSEarch PEAKsearch:PSHow.....	774
CALCulate<n>:PSEarch PEAKsearch:SUBRanges.....	774
CALCulate<n>:STATistics:APD[:STATe].....	778
CALCulate<n>:STATistics:CCDF:X<t>?.....	785
CALCulate<n>:STATistics:CCDF[:STATe].....	778
CALCulate<n>:STATistics:NSAMples.....	779
CALCulate<n>:STATistics:PRESet.....	782
CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:AUTO ONCE.....	783
CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:X:RANGe.....	783
CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:X:RLEVel.....	783
CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:Y:LOWer.....	784
CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:Y:UNIT.....	784
CALCulate<n>:STATistics:SCALE:Y:UPPer.....	784
CALCulate<n>:TLINe<Line>.....	977
CALCulate<n>:TLINe<Line>:STATe.....	977
CALCulate<n>:UNIT:POWER.....	844
CALibration:PMETer<p>:ZERO:AUTO ONCE.....	895
CALibration:RESult?.....	1022
CALibration[:ALL]?.....	1022
DIAGnostic:INFO:CCOunter?.....	1038
DIAGnostic:SERVice:BIOSinfo?.....	1039
DIAGnostic:SERVice:HWINfo?.....	1039
DIAGnostic:SERVice:INPut:AIQ[:TYPE].....	1024
DIAGnostic:SERVice:INPut:MC:DISTance.....	1023
DIAGnostic:SERVice:INPut:PULSed:CFRequency.....	1023
DIAGnostic:SERVice:INPut:RF:SPECtrum.....	1023
DIAGnostic:SERVice:INPut[:SElect].....	1024
DIAGnostic:SERVice:NSOource.....	904
DIAGnostic:SERVice:SFUNction.....	1043
DIAGnostic:SERVice:SFUNction:LASTresult?.....	1043
DIAGnostic:SERVice:SFUNction:RESults:DELeTe.....	1043

DIAGnostic:SERVice:SFUNction:RESults:SAVE.....	1043
DIAGnostic:SERVice:SIInfo?.....	1044
DIAGnostic:SERVice:STEST:RESult?.....	1024
DIAGnostic:SERVice:VERSInfo?.....	1039
DISPlay:ANNotation:CBAR.....	1028
DISPlay:ANNotation:FREQuency.....	1029
DISPlay:ATAB.....	682
DISPlay:CMAP<item>:DEFault<color>.....	1032
DISPlay:CMAP<item>:HSL.....	1032
DISPlay:CMAP<item>:PDEFined.....	1033
DISPlay:FORMat.....	821
DISPlay:LOGO.....	1005
DISPlay:MTABLE.....	933
DISPlay:PSAVe:HOLDoff.....	1029
DISPlay:PSAVe[:STATe].....	1029
DISPlay:SBAR[:STATe].....	1030
DISPlay:SKEYs[:STATe].....	1030
DISPlay:TBAR[:STATe].....	1030
DISPlay:THEMe:CATalog?.....	1033
DISPlay:THEMe:SElect.....	1033
DISPlay:TOUCHscreen:STATe.....	1030
DISPlay[:WINDow]:TIME.....	1031
DISPlay[:WINDow]:TIME:FORMat.....	1031
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:SGRam SPECTrogram:COLor:DEFault.....	917
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:SGRam SPECTrogram:COLor:LOWer.....	918
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:SGRam SPECTrogram:COLor:SHAPE.....	918
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:SGRam SPECTrogram:COLor:UPPer.....	918
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:SGRam SPECTrogram:COLor[:STYLe].....	918
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:SIZE.....	821
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:STATe.....	1085
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:X:SPACing.....	831
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y:SPACing.....	850
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe].....	849
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO ONCE.....	849
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:MODE.....	849
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel.....	845
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel:OFFSet.....	845
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSition.....	849
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RVALue.....	889
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:MODE.....	910
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>:MODE:HCONtinuous.....	910
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TRACe<t>[:STATe].....	911
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:TYPE.....	1086
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ZOOM:AREA.....	907
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ZOOM:MULTiple<zoom>:AREA.....	908
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ZOOM:MULTiple<zoom>:STATe.....	908
DISPlay[:WINDow<n>]:ZOOM:STATe.....	907
FETCH:PMETer<p>?.....	897
FORMat:DEXPort:DSEParator.....	991
FORMat:DEXPort:HEADer.....	1012

FORMat:DEXPort:TRACes.....	1012
FORMat[:DATA].....	921
HCOPY:ABORt.....	1006
HCOPY:CMAP<item>:DEFault<color>.....	1006
HCOPY:CMAP<item>:HSL.....	1006
HCOPY:CMAP<item>:PDEFined.....	1007
HCOPY:DESTination<device>.....	1007
HCOPY:DEVice:COLor.....	1008
HCOPY:DEVice:LANGuage<device>.....	1008
HCOPY:ITEM:ALL.....	1009
HCOPY:ITEM:WINDow:TEXT.....	1010
HCOPY:PAGE:ORlentation<device>.....	1010
HCOPY:TDSamp:STATe<device>.....	1010
HCOPY[:IMMEDIATE<device>].....	1009
HCOPY[:IMMEDIATE<device>]:NEXT.....	1009
INITiate:CONMeas.....	693
INITiate:CONTinuous.....	694
INITiate:ESpectrum.....	731
INITiate:SEQuencer:ABORt.....	688
INITiate:SEQuencer:IMMEDIATE.....	688
INITiate:SEQuencer:MODE.....	688
INITiate:SPURious.....	765
INITiate[:IMMEDIATE].....	694
INPut:ATTenuation.....	846
INPut:ATTenuation:AUTO.....	846
INPut:ATTenuation:PROtection:RESet.....	864
INPut:CONNector.....	864
INPut:COUPling.....	865
INPut:EATT.....	847
INPut:EATT:AUTO.....	847
INPut:EATT:STATe.....	847
INPut:FILTer:HPASs[:STATe].....	865
INPut:FILTer:YIG[:STATe].....	866
INPut:GAIN:STATe.....	848
INPut:GAIN[:VALue].....	848
INPut:IMPedance.....	866
INPut:LISN:FILTer:HPASs[:STATe].....	806
INPut:LISN:PHASe.....	806
INPut:LISN:TYPE.....	807
INPut:SElect.....	866
INPut:UPORt:STATe.....	867
INPut:UPORt[:VALue]?.....	867
INSTRument:CREate:DUPLicate.....	683
INSTRument:CREate:REPLace.....	684
INSTRument:CREate[:NEW].....	683
INSTRument:DELeTe.....	684
INSTRument:LIST?.....	684
INSTRument:MODE.....	686
INSTRument:REName.....	686
INSTRument[:SElect].....	686

LAYout:ADD[:WINDow]?	822
LAYout:CATalog[:WINDow]?	823
LAYout:IDENtify[:WINDow]?	824
LAYout:REMOve[:WINDow]	824
LAYout:REPLace[:WINDow]	824
LAYout:SPLitter	825
LAYout:WINDow<n>:ADD?	826
LAYout:WINDow<n>:IDENtify?	826
LAYout:WINDow<n>:REMOve	827
LAYout:WINDow<n>:REPLace	827
MMEMory:CATalog:LONG?	992
MMEMory:CATalog?	992
MMEMory:CDIRectory	993
MMEMory:CLEar:ALL	1000
MMEMory:CLEar:STATe	1000
MMEMory:COMMeNt	993
MMEMory:COpy	993
MMEMory:DATA	993
MMEMory:DELeTe	994
MMEMory:LOAD:AUTO	1001
MMEMory:LOAD:STATe	1001
MMEMory:LOAD:TYPE	1002
MMEMory:MDIRectory	994
MMEMory:MOVE	994
MMEMory:MSIS	995
MMEMory:NAME	995
MMEMory:NETWork:DISConnect	995
MMEMory:NETWork:MAP	995
MMEMory:NETWork:UNUSeddrives?	996
MMEMory:NETWork:USEDdrives?	996
MMEMory:RDIRectory	996
MMEMory:SElect:CHANnel[:ITEM]:ALL	997
MMEMory:SElect:CHANnel[:ITEM]:DEFault	998
MMEMory:SElect:CHANnel[:ITEM]:HWSettings	998
MMEMory:SElect:CHANnel[:ITEM]:LINES:ALL	998
MMEMory:SElect:CHANnel[:ITEM]:NONE	999
MMEMory:SElect:CHANnel[:ITEM]:SGRam	999
MMEMory:SElect:CHANnel[:ITEM]:TRACe[:ACTive]	999
MMEMory:SElect:CHANnel[:ITEM]:TRANSDucer:ALL	999
MMEMory:SElect[:ITEM]:ALL	997
MMEMory:SElect[:ITEM]:DEFault	998
MMEMory:SElect[:ITEM]:HWSettings	998
MMEMory:SElect[:ITEM]:LINES:ALL	998
MMEMory:SElect[:ITEM]:NONE	999
MMEMory:SElect[:ITEM]:SGRam	999
MMEMory:SElect[:ITEM]:TRACe[:ACTive]	999
MMEMory:SElect[:ITEM]:TRANSDucer:ALL	999
MMEMory:STORe:LIST	1013
MMEMory:STORe:PEAK	1013
MMEMory:STORe:SPURious	1014

MMEMory:STORe:STATe.....	1003
MMEMory:STORe:STATe:NEXT.....	1003
MMEMory:STORe:TYPE.....	1004
MMEMory:STORe<n>:SGRam.....	1014
MMEMory:STORe<n>:TRACe.....	1015
OUTPut:IF:IFFRequency.....	905
OUTPut:IF:SBAND?.....	905
OUTPut:IF[:SOURce].....	904
OUTPut:TRIGGer<port>:DIRectioN.....	858
OUTPut:TRIGGer<port>:LEVel.....	859
OUTPut:TRIGGer<port>:OTYPE.....	859
OUTPut:TRIGGer<port>:PULSe:IMMediate.....	860
OUTPut:TRIGGer<port>:PULSe:LENGth.....	860
OUTPut:UPORt:STATe.....	906
OUTPut:UPORt[:VALue].....	906
READ:PMETer<p>?.....	897
SOURce:EXTErnal:FREQUency.....	884
SOURce:EXTErnal:FREQUency:COUPling[:STATe].....	884
SOURce:EXTErnal:FREQUency:OFFSet.....	885
SOURce:EXTErnal:FREQUency:SWEep[:STATe].....	1086
SOURce:EXTErnal:FREQUency[:FACTor]:DENominator.....	884
SOURce:EXTErnal:FREQUency[:FACTor]:NUMerator.....	885
SOURce:EXTErnal:POWEr[:LEVel].....	886
SOURce:EXTErnal:ROSCillator:EXTErnal:FREQUency.....	1019
SOURce:EXTErnal:ROSCillator[:SOURce].....	887
SOURce:EXTErnal[:STATe].....	886
SOURce:POWEr[:LEVel][:IMMediate]:OFFSet.....	886
SOURce:TEMPerature:FRONTend?.....	1025
STATus:OPERation:CONDition?.....	1046
STATus:OPERation:ENABLE.....	1047
STATus:OPERation:NTRansition.....	1047
STATus:OPERation:PTRansition.....	1048
STATus:OPERation[:EVENT]?.....	1046
STATus:PRESet.....	1045
STATus:QUEStionable:ACPLimit:CONDition?.....	1046
STATus:QUEStionable:ACPLimit:ENABLE.....	1047
STATus:QUEStionable:ACPLimit:NTRansition.....	1047
STATus:QUEStionable:ACPLimit:PTRansition.....	1048
STATus:QUEStionable:ACPLimit[:EVENT]?.....	1046
STATus:QUEStionable:CONDition?.....	1046
STATus:QUEStionable:ENABLE.....	1047
STATus:QUEStionable:EXTended:CONDition?.....	1046
STATus:QUEStionable:EXTended:ENABLE.....	1047
STATus:QUEStionable:EXTended:INFO:CONDition?.....	1046
STATus:QUEStionable:EXTended:INFO:ENABLE.....	1047
STATus:QUEStionable:EXTended:INFO:NTRansition.....	1047
STATus:QUEStionable:EXTended:INFO:PTRansition.....	1048
STATus:QUEStionable:EXTended:INFO[:EVENT]?.....	1046
STATus:QUEStionable:EXTended:NTRansition.....	1047
STATus:QUEStionable:EXTended:PTRansition.....	1048

STATus:QUESTionable:EXTended[:EVENT]?	1046
STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:CONDition?	1046
STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:ENABle	1047
STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:NTRansition	1047
STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:PTRansition	1048
STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency[:EVENT]?	1046
STATus:QUESTionable:LIMit<n>:CONDition?	1046
STATus:QUESTionable:LIMit<n>:ENABle	1047
STATus:QUESTionable:LIMit<n>:NTRansition	1047
STATus:QUESTionable:LIMit<n>:PTRansition	1048
STATus:QUESTionable:LIMit<n>[:EVENT]?	1046
STATus:QUESTionable:LMARgin<n>:CONDition?	1046
STATus:QUESTionable:LMARgin<n>:ENABle	1047
STATus:QUESTionable:LMARgin<n>:NTRansition	1047
STATus:QUESTionable:LMARgin<n>:PTRansition	1048
STATus:QUESTionable:LMARgin<n>[:EVENT]?	1046
STATus:QUESTionable:NTRansition	1047
STATus:QUESTionable:POWer:CONDition?	1046
STATus:QUESTionable:POWer:ENABle	1047
STATus:QUESTionable:POWer:NTRansition	1047
STATus:QUESTionable:POWer:PTRansition	1048
STATus:QUESTionable:POWer[:EVENT]?	1046
STATus:QUESTionable:PTRansition	1048
STATus:QUESTionable:TEMPerature:CONDition?	1046
STATus:QUESTionable:TEMPerature:ENABle	1047
STATus:QUESTionable:TEMPerature:NTRansition	1047
STATus:QUESTionable:TEMPerature:PTRansition	1048
STATus:QUESTionable:TEMPerature[:EVENT]?	1046
STATus:QUESTionable:TIME:CONDition?	1046
STATus:QUESTionable:TIME:ENABle	1047
STATus:QUESTionable:TIME:NTRansition	1047
STATus:QUESTionable:TIME:PTRansition	1048
STATus:QUESTionable:TIME[:EVENT]?	1046
STATus:QUESTionable[:EVENT]?	1046
STATus:QUEEue[:NEXT]?	1045
SYSTem:CLOGging	1049
SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB:RDEvice:GENerator:ADDRess	887
SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB[:SELF]:ADDRess	1035
SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB[:SELF]:RTERminator	1036
SYSTem:COMMunicate:PRINter:ENUMerate:FIRSt?	1010
SYSTem:COMMunicate:PRINter:ENUMerate[:NEXT]?	1011
SYSTem:COMMunicate:PRINter:SELect<device>	1011
SYSTem:COMMunicate:RDEvice:GENerator:INTerface	887
SYSTem:COMMunicate:RDEvice:GENerator:LINK	888
SYSTem:COMMunicate:RDEvice:GENerator:TYPE	888
SYSTem:COMMunicate:RDEvice:PMETer:COUNT?	894
SYSTem:COMMunicate:RDEvice:PMETer<p>:CONFigure:AUTO[:STATe]	893
SYSTem:COMMunicate:RDEvice:PMETer<p>:DEFine	894
SYSTem:COMMunicate:TCPip:RDEvice:GENerator:ADDRess	888
SYSTem:COMPatible	1086

SYSTem:DISPlay:FPANel[:STATe].....	1031
SYSTem:DISPlay:UPDate.....	1036
SYSTem:ERRor:CLear:ALL.....	1040
SYSTem:ERRor:EXTended?.....	1040
SYSTem:ERRor:LIST?.....	1041
SYSTem:ERRor[:NEXT]?.....	1041
SYSTem:FORMat:IDENT.....	1041
SYSTem:HPCoupling.....	1050
SYSTem:IDENTify:FACTory.....	1036
SYSTem:IDENTify[:STRing].....	1037
SYSTem:IFGain:MODE.....	1050
SYSTem:LANGUage.....	1050
SYSTem:LXI:INFo?.....	1037
SYSTem:LXI:LANReset.....	1037
SYSTem:LXI:MDEsCription.....	1037
SYSTem:LXI:PASSword.....	1037
SYSTem:PREamplifier.....	1051
SYSTem:PRESet.....	1004
SYSTem:PRESet:CHANnel[:EXECute].....	1005
SYSTem:PRESet:COMPAtible.....	1041
SYSTem:PSA:WIDeband.....	1051
SYSTem:REBoot.....	1049
SYSTem:REVisiOn:FACTory.....	1052
SYSTem:REVisiOn[:STRing].....	1052
SYSTem:RSW.....	1052
SYSTem:SECurity[:STATe].....	1042
SYSTem:SEQuencer.....	689
SYSTem:SHUTdown.....	1049
TRACe<n>:COPY.....	913
TRACe<n>[:DATA].....	922
TRACe<n>[:DATA]:MEMory?.....	924
TRACe<n>[:DATA]:X?.....	924
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:BBPower:HOLDoff.....	1087
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:DTIME.....	851
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:HOLDoff[:TIME].....	851
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:IFPower:HOLDoff.....	851
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:IFPower:HYSterEsis.....	852
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:LEVel:IFPower.....	853
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:LEVel:IQPower.....	853
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:LEVel:RFPower.....	853
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:LEVel:VIDeo.....	854
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:LEVel[:EXTernal<port>].....	852
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:RFPower:HOLDoff.....	1087
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SLOPe.....	854
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SOURce.....	854
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:TIME:RINTerval.....	855
UNIT<n>:PMETer<p>:POWer.....	901
UNIT<n>:PMETer<p>:POWer:RATio.....	901

Index

Symbols

*IDN	
Format	651
*OPC	625
*OPC?	625
*RST	644
*WAI	625
# of Samples	
Softkey (APD, CCDF)	257
% Power Bandwidth	
Softkey	191
1xEV-DO BTS	
Application	99
1xEV-DO MS	
Application	99
3G FDD BTS	
Application	99
3G FDD UE	
Application	100
75 Ω (channel bar)	77

A

Aborting	
Sweep	414, 415, 474
AC (channel bar)	77
AC/DC coupling	319
Accoustic	
Monitoring	521
ACLR	
General Settings for MSR	159
MSR signals	145
Programming example	722
Results (remote)	696
see CP/ACLR	112, 135
ACLR Mode	
Softkey	153, 163
ACP	
see CP/ACLR	112
Active	
Transducer lines	573
Active probe	
Microbutton	321
Adjacent channels	
MSR	168
MSR ACLR	167
MSR, bandwidth	169
MSR, configuring	169
MSR, spacing	169
MSR, weighting filters	170
Adjust settings	
Softkey (APD)	257, 261
Softkey (C/N)	187
Softkey (CP/ACLR)	154, 164
Softkey (OBW)	192
Adjust X-Axis	
Softkey	246
Alignment	
Basics	565
Performing	602, 603
Results	565, 576, 577

Settings	576
touchscreen	566, 576, 577
All Functions Off	
Softkey	519
Alpha	
RRC filter (SEM)	218
Alphanumeric parameters	84
AM modulation	
Measurement example	126, 127
AM modulation depth	285
About	285
Configuring	286
Determining	288
Markers	287
Markers (remote control)	801
Measurement (remote control)	801
Programming example	802
Results	285
Results (remote control)	801
Search signals	287
Search signals (remote control)	801
AM Modulation Depth	114
Amplitude	
Configuration (softkey)	395
Distribution, white noise	263
Optimizing display	401
Probability, white noise	263
Scaling	401
Settings	395
Analog Baseband	
Input	320
Analog Baseband connector	
RF input	314
Analog Baseband Interface (B71)	
Connectors	50
Analog Demodulation	
Application	100
Analysis bandwidth	256
Statistics	256, 265
Analysis BW	
Softkey (APD, CCDF)	256
AnBW (channel setting)	76
Annotations	
Hiding/restoring	594
AP (trace information)	78
APD	251
About	251
Activating (remote control)	778
Application	251
Configuring	255
Gate (remote control)	780
Gate ranges	257
Gated trigger	254, 257
Measurement	113
Measurement (remote control)	778
Measurement example	263
Performing	255, 261
Results	252
Results (remote control)	779
Scaling (remote control)	782
see also Statistics	251
Using gate ranges	261

- Applications
 - 1xEV-DO BTS 99
 - 1xEV-DO MS 99
 - 3G FDD BTS 99
 - 3G FDD UE 100
 - Analog Demodulation 100
 - Available 98
 - cdma2000 BTS 100
 - cdma2000 MS 100
 - Group Delay 100
 - GSM 100
 - I/Q Analyzer 101
 - LTE 101
 - Noise Figure 101
 - Phase Noise 101
 - Pulse 101
 - Realtime Spectrum 101
 - Setting 103, 104
 - Signal and Spectrum Analyzer mode 96
 - Spectrum 99
 - TD-SCDMA BTS 102
 - TD-SCDMA UE 102
 - Transient Analysis 102
 - Vector Signal Analysis (VSA) 102
 - WLAN 102
 - APR (channel bar) 78
 - APX
 - External generator 336, 341
 - Arranging
 - Windows 90, 446
 - Arrow keys 49
 - ASCII trace export 557
 - Att (channel setting) 76
 - Attenuation 398
 - Auto 398
 - Electronic 398
 - Impact 394
 - Manual 398
 - Option B25 398
 - Protective 314
 - Protective (remote) 864
 - Audio output 492
 - Configuring 521
 - Marker demodulation 515
 - Audio Output
 - Programming example 973, 974
 - Audio signals
 - Output (remote) 382, 904
 - Auto adjustment
 - Triggered measurement 863
 - Auto all
 - Softkey 437
 - Auto frequency
 - Softkey 438
 - Auto ID
 - External Mixer (B21, remote control) 869
 - External Mixer (B21) 362, 371
 - Threshold (External Mixer (B21), remote control) 869
 - Threshold (External Mixer, B21) 371
 - Auto level
 - Hysteresis 438, 439
 - Reference level 397, 438
 - Softkey 397, 438
 - Auto Peak detector 452
 - Auto peak search 296
 - Auto scaling 401
 - Auto settings
 - Meastime Auto (softkey) 438
 - Meastime Manual (softkey) 438
 - Automatic coupling
 - Frequencies, external generator 339, 346
 - Automatic login mechanism
 - Activating/Deactivating 666
 - AUX control
 - TTL synchronization, external generator 332
 - AUX PORT
 - Connector 56
 - AV (trace information) 78
 - Average count 407, 412, 467
 - Power sensor 327
 - Average detector 452
 - EMI 292
 - Average mode
 - Traces 467
 - Averaging
 - Continuous sweep 456
 - Single sweep 456
 - Sweep count 456
 - Traces 457
 - Traces (algorithm) 456
 - Traces (remote control) 912
- ## B
- Band
 - Conversion loss table (B21) 375
 - External Mixer (B21, remote control) 871
 - External Mixer (B21) 368
 - Band power
 - Marker 491
 - Band power markers
 - Programming example 972
 - Band power measurement
 - Activating/Deactivating 514
 - Deactivating 515
 - Power mode 515
 - Span 515
 - Band power measurement (remote control) 958
 - Bandwidth
 - Configuration (Softkey) 408
 - Coupling 404
 - CP/ACLR 156
 - Default settings 402
 - MSR sub blocks 166
 - MSR, adjacent channels 169
 - MSR, gap channels 171
 - MSR, Tx channel 167
 - Resolution 303, 403, 410
 - Video 404, 410
 - Baseband Input
 - Connectors 50
 - BB Power
 - Trigger (softkey) 429
 - Bias
 - Conversion loss table (B21) 372, 375
 - External Mixer (B21, remote control) 868
 - External Mixer (B21) 360, 371
 - Boolean parameters 621
 - Burst signals
 - Measurement example 130

C

- C/N, C/N0
 - see Carrier-to-Noise 184
- CACLR
 - see Gap channels 167
- Calibration
 - Analog Baseband (B71, remote control) 1024
 - Analog Baseband (B71) 587
 - External generator 335
 - External generator, remote 889
 - Frequency 586
 - Frequency MW 587
 - Frequency RF 587
 - How to, external generator 350
 - Normalization, external generator 348
 - Performing with external generator 349
 - Reference trace, external generator 336
 - Reflection open measurement, external generator ... 348
 - Reflection short measurement, external generator ... 347
 - Remote 678
 - Remote control 1022
 - Removing component effects, external generator 351
 - Restoring settings, external generator 337, 348
 - Results (remote control) 1022
 - RF 586
 - Settings 586
 - Signal 586
 - Signal, as RF input 59
 - Storing results, external generator 336
 - Transmission measurement, external generator 347
- Capture time
 - see also Measurement time 842
- Carrier Noise Config
 - Softkey 186
- Carrier-to-Noise 184
 - Activating 186
 - Channel bandwidth 187
 - Channel bandwidth (remote control) 726
 - Configuring 186
 - Determining 187
 - Measurement 112, 184
 - Measurement (remote control) 726
 - Measurement process 184
 - Results 185
 - Results (remote control) 726
 - Span 185
- Case-sensitivity
 - SCPI 617
- CCDF 251
 - About 251
 - Activating (remote control) 778
 - Application 251
 - Configuring 255
 - Crest factor 253
 - Gate (remote control) 780
 - Gate ranges 257
 - Gated trigger 254, 257
 - Measurement 114
 - Measurement (remote control) 778
 - Measurement example 263
 - Percent marker 254, 256
 - Percent marker (remote control) 779
 - Performing 255, 261
 - Results 253
 - Results (remote control) 779
 - Scaling (remote control) 782
 - see also Statistics 251
 - Using gate ranges 261
- cdma2000 BTS
 - Application 100
- cdma2000 MS
 - Application 100
- Center = Mkr Freq
 - Softkey 507
- Center frequency 388
 - Automatic configuration 438
 - MSR sub blocks 166
 - MSR Tx channel 166
 - Setting to marker 507
 - Softkey 388
 - Step size 385, 390, 392
 - Sub blocks (Multi-SEM) 216
- Ch Power ACLR
 - see CP/ACLR 112
- Channel bandwidth
 - C/N 187
 - CP/ACLR 156
 - MSR Tx channel 167
 - MSR, adjacent channels 169
 - MSR, gap channels 171
 - OBW 192
 - Softkey 192
- Channel bar
 - Hiding/restoring 594
 - Information 75
 - Information, external generator 341
- Channel power
 - Comparing (CP/ACLR) 176
 - Density (CP/ACLR) 154, 163
 - see CP/ACLR 112
 - SEM results 195
 - Settings (SEM) 217
- Channel settings
 - Display 75, 76
 - Presetting 538
- Channel-defined Sequencer
 - Softkey 108
- Channels
 - CP/ACLR 155, 164, 173
 - CP/ACLR measurements 152
 - Duplicating 105
 - Names (CP/ACLR) 158
 - New 105
 - Operating modes 96
 - Replacing 105
 - see also Measurement channels 86
 - Sequential operation 105
 - Spacings (CP/ACLR) 156
 - Spacings, configuring 173
 - Switching 75
 - Trying out 62
 - Weighting filters 158
- CISPR Average
 - Detector 291
- CISPR Average detector
 - EMI 293
- CISPR bandwidth 290, 304
- Clear status
 - Remote 678
- Closing
 - Channels 87
 - Channels (remote) 684

- Windows 90, 446
- Windows (remote) 824, 827
- CLRW (trace information) 78
- CMT
 - Display 272
- CNT (marker functions) 79
- Colon 622
- Color curve
 - Shape 462, 476
 - Spectrograms 462, 481
- Color mapping
 - Color curve 476
 - Color range 476, 477
 - Color scheme 476
 - Softkey 474
 - Spectrograms 461, 474, 475, 480
 - Step by step 480
 - Value range 462
- Color scheme
 - Spectrogram 461, 476
- Colors
 - Assigning to object 599
 - Configuring 598, 606
 - Display 596
 - Editing 596
 - Editing (remote) 1031
 - Predefined 599
 - Print 598
 - Printing 596
 - Restoring 600
 - Screen 597
 - Screenshots 563
 - Softkey 563
 - User-defined 598
 - User-specific 599
- Comma 622
- Command sequence
 - Recommendation 644
 - Remote 682
- Commands 615
 - Colon 622
 - Comma 622
 - Command line structure 622
 - Common 615
 - Double dagger 622
 - Instrument control 615
 - Overlapping 624
 - Question mark 622
 - Quotation mark 622
 - SCPI confirmed 615
 - Sequential 624
 - Syntax elements 622
 - Tracking 652
 - White space 622
- Comment
 - Gate ranges (statistics) 258
 - Limit lines 532
 - Screenshots 563
 - Softkey 563
 - Transducer lines 575
- Common commands
 - Syntax 616
- Compatibility
 - FSQ, FSP, FSU, FSV 653
 - GPIB 652
 - Limit lines 524, 530
 - Mode 653
 - Transducer lines 573
- Compatible mode (channel setting) 76
- Compensation
 - After calibration, external generator 352
- Computer name 649
 - Changing 36
- CONDition 629
- Connector
 - AC power supply 53
 - AUX PORT 56
 - Baseband Input 50
 - Display Port 54
 - DVI 54
 - External mixer 52
 - External Mixer (B21) 376
 - GPIB interface 57
 - IF OUT (2 GHz) 55
 - IF/VIDEO/DEMOD 55
 - LAN 54
 - Noise source control 46
 - OCCO 57
 - PHONES 45
 - Power Sensor 46
 - PROBE 46
 - REF INPUT 57
 - RF Input 50Ω 52
 - SYNC TRIGGER 56
 - TRIGGER 3 56
 - TRIGGER INPUT / OUTPUT 51
 - USB 46, 54
 - VOLUME 45
- Connectors
 - AUX control, external generator 332
 - EXT REF 569
 - External generator control 332
 - GPIB 332
 - IF/VIDEO/DEMOD 383
 - REF OUTPUT 570
 - SYNC TRIGGER 569
- Context-sensitive menus 44
- Continue single sweep
 - Softkey 115, 415
- Continuous Sequencer
 - Softkey 108
- Continuous sweep
 - Softkey 115, 415, 474
- Conventions
 - SCPI commands 676
- Conversion loss
 - External Mixer (B21, remote control) 873, 874
- Conversion loss tables 372, 373
 - Available (remote control) 875
 - Band (remote control) 875
 - Bias (remote control) 875
 - Configuring (B21) 372
 - Creating 373
 - Deleting (remote control) 876
 - External Mixer (B21, remote control) 873
 - External Mixer (B21) 361, 369
 - Harmonic order (remote control) 877
 - Importing (External Mixer, B21) 373
 - Managing 372
 - Mixer type (remote control) 877
 - Saving (External Mixer, B21) 376
 - Selecting (remote control) 878

- Shifting values (External Mixer, B21) 376
- Values (External Mixer, B21) 376
- Copy trace 468
- Copying
 - Measurement channel (remote) 683
 - Traces 482
 - Traces (Softkey) 482
- Coupling
 - Automatic, external generator 339, 346
 - Frequencies, external generator 338
 - GPIO 654
 - GPIO (remote control) 1050
 - Input (remote) 865
 - Manual, external generator 346
 - Span/RBW 404
 - VBW/RBW 404
- Coupling ratio
 - Span/RBW (remote) 837
- Coupling ratios
 - Default 412
 - RBW/VBW 411
 - Span/RBW 411
- CP/ACLR 135
 - About 136
 - Absolute/relative values 153, 163
 - Adjust Settings 154, 164
 - Channel bandwidths 156
 - Channel bandwidths (remote control) 701
 - Channel names 158
 - Channel names (remote control) 701
 - Channel power density 154, 163
 - Channel setup 155, 164
 - Channel setup (remote control) 701
 - Channel spacing 173
 - Channel spacing (remote control) 701
 - Channel spacings 156
 - Clear/Write 154, 164
 - Comparing channel powers 176
 - Configuring 148
 - Configuring MSR signals 158
 - Detector 144
 - Fast ACLR 139, 153
 - Fixed reference for CP 154
 - Frequency span 143
 - General Settings 149
 - IBW method 139
 - Limit check 157
 - Limit check (remote control) 708
 - Max Hold 154, 164
 - Measurement 112
 - Measurement (remote control) 700
 - Measurement examples 176
 - Measurement methods 138
 - Mode 153, 163
 - Multicarrier 138
 - Noise cancellation 153, 162, 399
 - Number of channels 152
 - Number of channels (remote control) 701
 - Optimizing 182
 - Performing 148
 - Performing measurement 172, 174
 - Power mode 154, 164
 - Power Unit 154, 163
 - Predefined Settings 150, 160
 - Predefined standards 183
 - RBW 143
 - Reference channel 152, 162
 - Reference channel (remote control) 707
 - Reference level 145
 - Repeatability 140
 - Results 136, 721
 - Setting up channels 173
 - Setting up channels (remote control) 701
 - Standards 150, 160
 - Standards (remote control) 700
 - Standards (Softkey) 150, 160
 - Sweep time 142
 - Sweep Time 155
 - Trace averaging 145
 - Trace Selection 153, 163
 - Troubelshooting 182
 - User-defined standards 150, 160, 175
 - VBW 144
 - W-CDMA signals 179
 - Weighting filters 158
 - Weighting filters (remote control) 705
- CPU
 - Temperature 590
- Crest factor
 - APD 253
 - CCDF 253
- Cumulated Measurement Time (CMT)
 - Harmonics 272
- D**
 - Data format
 - ASCII 925
 - Binary 925
 - Remote 921, 1012
 - Date
 - Format 592
 - Hiding/restoring 594
 - Instrument setting 592
 - Setting 37
 - Date and Time
 - Printing 562
 - DC (channel bar) 77
 - Debugging
 - Remote control programs 1103
 - Decimal separator
 - Trace export 472
 - DEF 620
 - Default
 - Restoring settings 538
 - Default coupling 412
 - Default values
 - Remote 681
 - Deleting
 - Limit line values 534
 - Settings files 224
 - Standards 224
 - Transducer factors 575
 - Delta markers 300, 495
 - Defining 300, 495, 510
 - Fixed reference marker 520
 - Remote control 928
 - Demodulation
 - Activating (marker) 516
 - Continuous (marker) 516
 - Marker 492, 515, 521
 - Marker stop time 516
 - Modulation type 517
 - Remote control 965

- Squelch 517
- Squelch level 517
- Demodulation markers
 - Programming example 973, 974
- Denominator
 - Frequencies, external generator 339, 346
- Detectors
 - CP/ACLR 144
 - EMI 291
 - Overview 452
 - Remote control 912
 - Spurious Emissions range 244
 - Trace 301, 466
- Device
 - Softkey 563
- Device Setup
 - Softkey 561
- Device-specific commands 615
- DHCP 34, 650, 659
- DHCP server
 - LAN configuration 36
- Diagnostics
 - Hardware 589
- Diagram area
 - Channel settings 76
 - Status display 80
 - Trace information 78
- Diagram footer 80
 - Hiding/restoring 594
- Diagrams
 - Evaluation method 441
- Dialogs
 - Printing 563
 - Suppressing file selection 563
- Digital Baseband Interface (B17)
 - Connector 55
- Display
 - Changing - see User Manual 92
 - Colors 596, 606
 - Config (Softkey) 440
 - Deactivating - see User Manual 92
 - Evaluation bar 90, 445
 - Evaluation methods 440
 - Information 74
 - Settings 590
 - Settings (remote control) 1028
 - SmartGrid 87, 442
 - Theme 596
 - Theme (remote) 1031
 - Update (GPIB) 651
 - Update rate 592
- Display colors
 - Changing - see User Manual 92
- Display lines 524
 - Defining 534
 - Remote control 975
 - Settings 528
- Display Port
 - Connector 54
- Display theme
 - Selecting - see User Manual 92
- Displayed items
 - Touchscreen 592
- DNS server
 - IP Address 660
 - LAN configuration 36
- Double dagger 622
- DOWN 620
- Drop-out time
 - Trigger 420, 431
 - Trigger (Power sensor) 328
- Duplicating
 - Measurement channel (remote) 683
- Duty cycle
 - Power sensor 327
- DVI
 - Connector 54
- Dwell time 297, 303
 - EMI detectors 291
- Dynamic range
 - Intermodulation-free 279
 - Measuring 270
- E**
- Edge gate
 - Slope 432
- Electromagnetic compatibility
 - see EMC 288
- Electromagnetic interference
 - see EMI 288
- Electronic input attenuation 398
- Electrostatic discharge 21
- EMC 288
- EMI 288
 - Detectors 291
 - Measurement 115, 288
 - Refining results 297
- EMI marker evaluation 297
- EMI measurement
 - Programming example 809
- ENABLE 629
- Enable registers
 - Remote 680
- Entering data 83
- EOI
 - GPIB terminator 651
- Error log 1105
- Error messages
 - Device-specific 1102
 - Status bar 81, 1100
- Error queues
 - recommendations 645
- Errors
 - External generator 341
 - IF OVLD 82, 396, 640, 1101
 - Increase sweep points (EMI) 310
 - INPUT OVLD 82, 640, 1101
 - LOUNL 82, 1101
 - NO REF 82, 1101
 - OVEN 82, 1101
 - Remote control programming 644
 - RF OVLD 82, 640, 1101
 - UNCAL 82, 1101
 - UNLD 640
 - WRONG_FW 82, 565, 580, 1101
- ESD 21
- ESE (event status enable register) 632
- ESR 628
- ESR (event status register) 632
- Evaluation
 - Lists (SEM) 224
 - Lists (Spurious) 246
 - Modes 440

- Modes, adding 90, 445
- Trying out 61
- Evaluation bar
 - Using 90, 445
- Evaluation list
 - Details (Spurious Emissions) 247
 - Peaks (Spurious Emissions) 248
 - Spurious Emissions 239
- Evaluation methods
 - Remote 822
- EVENT 629
- Event status enable register
 - Remote 678
- Event status enable register (ESE) 632
- Event status register
 - Remote 678
- Event status register (ESR) 632
- EX-IQ-BOX
 - Connector 55
- Example
 - Calibration with an external generator 352
 - Remote control of an external generator 891
- Exclude LO 500, 504
- Exclude LO (remote control) 934
- Export format
 - SEM results 237
 - Spurious Emissions results 249
 - Traces 557
- Exporting
 - Data 555
 - Functions 546
 - I/Q data 555
 - Measurement settings 471
 - Peak list 519, 556
 - SEM result files 229
 - Softkey 554
 - Spurious Emissions result files 249
 - Trace data 555
 - Traces 470, 472, 554, 555
- EXREF (status display) 82, 1101
- EXT REF
 - Status message 80
- Ext.Gen (channel bar) 78
- External generator 331
 - Activating/Deactivating 345
 - Basics 331
 - Calibration functions 347
 - Calibration measurement settings 344
 - Channel bar information 341
 - Connections 332
 - Coupling frequencies 338
 - Errors 341
 - Generators, supported 334
 - Interface 343
 - Interface settings 342
 - Normalizing 348
 - Overloading 342
 - Recalling calibration settings 348
 - Reference level 337
 - Reference line 337
 - Reference line position 349
 - Reference line value 349
 - Reference position 349
 - Reference trace 337
 - Reference value 349
 - Reflection measurement 333
 - Reflection open measurement 348
- Reflection short measurement 347
- Remote control 883
- Settings 342
- Transducer factor 337, 348
- Transmission measurement 332, 347
- TTL synchronization 332
- External mixer
 - Connector 52
- External Mixer (B21) 358, 367
 - 2-port vs 3-port 359
 - Activating (remote control) 868
 - Band 368, 870, 871
 - Basic settings 370
 - Bias current 360
 - Configuration 366
 - Connector 376
 - Conversion loss 369
 - Conversion loss tables 361, 372, 373
 - Frequency range 358, 367
 - General information 358
 - Handover frequency 368
 - Harmonic Order 369
 - Harmonic Type 369
 - Measurement example 379
 - Name 375
 - Programming example 878
 - Range 368, 369
 - Restoring bands 368
 - RF overrange 368, 874
 - RF Start/RF Stop 367
 - Serial number 375
 - Type 368, 376, 874
- External monitor
 - Connectors 54
- External reference
 - External generator 333
 - External generator control 344
 - Frequency 570
 - Input 569
 - Loop bandwidth 570
 - Missing 570
 - Output 570
 - Settings 568
 - Settings (remote control) 1018
 - Status message 80
 - Tuning range 570
- External trigger
 - Configuring power sensor 330
 - Level (power sensor) 327
 - Level (remote) 852
 - Power sensor 327
 - Softkey 428
- ExtMix (channel bar) 77
- F**
- Factory defaults 539
- Falling
 - Slope (Power sensor) 328
- Fans 590
- Fast ACLR
 - Activating/Deactivating 153
 - Measurement method 139
- Fast SEM 203
 - Consequences 204
 - Example 204
 - Multi-SEM 204, 206

- Prerequisites 203
 - SEM 211
 - FFT filters
 - Mode 413
 - FFT sweep 405, 414
 - File format
 - Export Files 557
 - SEM export files 237
 - SEM settings files 231
 - Spurious Emissions export files 249
 - Trace export 557
 - File name
 - Data files 546
 - Settings 223, 548, 551
 - File type
 - Storage settings 548
 - Filter type (EMI) 290, 304
 - Filter types 302, 406, 412
 - SEM range 211
 - Spurious Emissions range 243
 - Filters
 - 5-pole 407
 - Channel 407
 - Configuration 408
 - FFT 413
 - Gaussian (3dB) 407
 - High-pass (remote) 865
 - High-pass (RF input) 320
 - Overview 416
 - RBW 403
 - RRC 407
 - VBW 404
 - Weighting (remote) 705
 - YIG (remote) 866
 - Final test 297
 - Firmware
 - Updating 580, 603
 - Firmware updates
 - see User Manual 20
 - Fixed reference
 - Configuring 520
 - Defining 497, 513
 - Delta markers 520
 - Marker 488
 - Remote control 951
 - Focus
 - Changing 83
 - Focus area
 - Switching between windows 45
 - Format
 - Data 925
 - Data (remote) 921, 1012
 - Date and Time 592
 - see also File format 557
 - Frame count
 - Softkey 416
 - Spectrograms 460
 - Frames
 - Spectrogram marker 495
 - Free Run
 - Trigger (softkey) 428
 - Frequencies
 - Multi-SEM 206
 - Frequency
 - Configuration (Softkey) 387
 - Coupling (power sensor) 326
 - External generator 346
 - External reference 570
 - IF Out 383
 - Power sensor 326
 - Range 385
 - Range, defining 391
 - Reference 568
 - Reference (remote control) 1018
 - Span 388
 - Start 389
 - Step size 385
 - Stop 389
 - Sweep 414
 - Frequency axis
 - Scaling 303, 386, 389
 - Frequency counter
 - see also Signal count 488
 - Frequency coupling
 - Automatic, external generator 339
 - External generator 338, 346
 - Reverse sweep, external generator 340
 - TTL synchronization, external generator 340
 - Frequency denominator
 - External generator 346
 - Frequency lines
 - Remote control 975
 - Frequency numerator
 - External generator 346
 - Frequency offset
 - External generator 339, 346
 - Frequency range
 - Calibration sweep, external generator 339, 346, 347
 - Extending 358
 - External Mixer (B21) 358
 - Frequency Reference Signal
 - see User Manual 37
 - Frequency span
 - CP/ACLR 143
 - Frequency sweep
 - Measurement 111
 - Programming example 1088
 - Frequency-converting measurements
 - External generator 339
 - Front Panel
 - Displaying - see User Manual 92
 - Hiding/restoring 594
 - Frontend
 - Temperature 566
 - Temperature (remote) 1025
 - Temperature, status bit 640
 - FRQ
 - External generator 341
 - Frq (channel bar) 77
 - Full span
 - Softkey 389
 - Function keys
 - Details - see User Manual 47
 - Overview 47
 - FXD (marker functions) 79
- ## G
- Gap (CACLR)
 - MSR, spacing 171
 - Gap (CACLR) channels
 - MSR, bandwidth 171
 - MSR, configuring 171
 - MSR, weighting filters 171

- Gap channels (CACLR)
 - MSR ACLR 167
- GAT (channel bar) 77
- Gate
 - Delay 433
 - Length 434
 - Measurements 422
 - Mode 433
 - Ranges (statistics) 254
 - Settings 433
- Gate ranges
 - Activating (statistics) 258
 - Comment (statistics) 258
 - Period (statistics) 258
 - Start/Stop (statistics) 258
 - Statistics 257
- Gated trigger
 - Activating 433
 - Configuring (statistics) 257, 261
 - Delay 433
 - Example 262
 - Length 434
 - Mode 433
 - Softkey 257
 - Statistics 254, 257, 265
- Gating
 - Source 427
- Generator
 - Frequencies, external generator 339, 346
 - Frequency coupling, external generator 346
 - Frequency offset, external generator 345
 - Output power, external generator 345
- Generator type
 - External generator 343
- Generators
 - Frequency range, external generator 344
 - Power range, external generator 344
 - Setup files, external generator 335, 343, 344
 - Supported, external generator 334
- GPIB 610
 - Address 651, 664
 - Address, External generator 344
 - Characteristics 613
 - Coupling 654
 - External generator 343
 - IF Gain (remote control) 1050
 - Language 653
 - Language (remote control) 1050
 - Remote control interface 609
 - Settings 650
 - Terminator 651
 - TTL synchronization, External generator 343
- GPIB bus control
 - Remote 680
- GPIB interface
 - Configuring - see User Manual 57
 - Connector 57
 - Remote control 95
 - see User Manual 95
- GPIB Language 645
- Group Delay
 - Application 100
- GSM
 - Application 100
- H**
- Handover frequency
 - External Mixer (B21, remote control) 870
 - External Mixer (B21) 359, 368
- Hard drive
 - Removable 53
- Hardcopy
 - see Screenshots 73
- Hardware
 - Check 580
 - Diagnostics 589
 - Information 577
 - Supported 580
- Harmonic Distortion 269
 - About 270
 - Activating (remote control) 795
 - Basics 270
 - Configuring 273
 - Measurement 114
 - Measurement (remote control) 795
 - Measuring 275
 - RBW 274
 - Results 273
 - Results (remote control) 796
 - Sweep time 274
- Harmonics
 - Basics 270
 - Conversion loss table (B21) 375
 - External Mixer (B21, remote control) 872, 873
 - High-sensitivity 272
 - LO 358
 - Measurement example 522
 - Measurement rules 272
 - Measurement time 272
 - Number 274
 - Order (External Mixer, B21) 369
 - Origin 272
 - Power 273
 - Second harmonic intercept 270
 - Type (External Mixer, B21) 369
- Headphones
 - Connector 45
- Help
 - Search for topic 93
 - Using 93
- Hiding
 - Screen elements - see User Manual 92
- Hiding/restoring
 - Display items 592
- High-pass filter
 - Remote 865
 - RF input 320
- Highpass filter
 - LISN control (EMI) 305
- HiSLIP 611
 - Protocol 612
 - Resource string 611
- History
 - Spectrograms 474
- History Depth
 - Softkey 474
- Hold
 - Trace setting 466
- Horizontal Line 1/2
 - Softkeys 528
- HP emulation 1053

- Hysteresis
 - Lower (Auto level) 439
 - Trigger 431
 - Trigger (Power sensor) 328
 - Upper (Auto level) 438
- I**
- I/O Logging 652
- I/Q Analyzer
 - Application 101
 - Trying out 62
- I/Q data
 - Exporting 555
- I/Q Power
 - Trigger level (remote) 853
- IBW method
 - CP/ACLR measurements 139
- ID String User 645
- Identification
 - Remote 679
- Identification string
 - GPIB 651
 - Resetting 651
- IEC/IEEE bus
 - see GPIB 610
- IECWIN 647
 - Accessing 30
- IF frequency
 - Output 317, 382
 - Output (remote) 904
- IF Gain
 - GPIB 654
 - GPIB (remote control) 1050
- IF OUT (2 GHz)
 - Connector 55
- IF Out Frequency 383
- IF output
 - Remote 904
- IF OVLD
 - Error 82, 1101
 - External generator 336, 341
- IF OVLD (status display) 82, 1101
- IF Power
 - Trigger (softkey) 429
 - Trigger level (remote) 853
- IF/VIDEO/DEMODO
 - Connector 55, 317
 - Output 383
- Impedance
 - Remote 866
 - Setting 319
- Importing
 - Functions 546
 - Softkey 554
- INF 620
- Information
 - Hardware 577
 - Options 578
 - Version 578
- Inherent noise
 - Cancellation 153, 162, 399
- Initial configuration 539
- Input
 - Connector (remote) 864
 - Coupling 319
 - Coupling (remote) 865
 - Overload 314
 - Overload (remote) 864
 - RF 319
 - Settings 318, 398
 - Signal, parameters 314
 - Source Configuration (softkey) 318
 - Source, Radio frequency (RF) 319
- INPUT OVLD
 - Error 82, 1101
- INPUT OVLD (status display) 82, 1101
- Inserting
 - Limit line values 534
 - Transducer factors 575
- Installing
 - Options 579, 603
- Instrument messages 615
- Instrument name
 - Changing 661
- Instrument settings
 - Secure user mode 542
- Instrument Settings
 - see User Manual 37
- Interface messages 615
- Interfaces
 - GPIB 613
 - LAN 610
 - USB 613
- Intermodulation products 276
- Interrupt 641
- IP address
 - Assigning 659
 - Changing 34
 - Network 649
- IP Address
 - DNS server 660
- IP configuration
 - LXI 663
- IST 628
- IST flag 632
 - Remote 679
- Items
 - Saving 545
 - Settings 548
- K**
- Key
 - DOWN 49
 - LEFT 50
 - POWER 45
 - REDO 50
 - RIGHT 50
 - UNDO 50
 - UP 49
- Keyboard
 - On-screen 44
- Keypad 84
 - Key layout 85
 - Overview 48
- Keys
 - MKR 493
 - MKR -> 498, 506
 - MKR FUNCT 507
 - Peak Search 506
 - PRESET 538
 - RUN CONT 115, 415, 474
 - RUN SINGLE 115, 414, 415, 474

- Keywords
 - see Mnemonics 616
- L**
- LAN
 - Configuration 33
 - Configuration - see user Manual 20
 - Configuring 661
 - Connector 54
 - Interface 610
 - IP address 611
 - Remote control interface 609
 - Reset 657
 - VISA 611
 - VXI protocol 612
- Last span
 - Softkey 390
- Legacy format
 - *IDN 651
- LFEOI
 - GPIB terminator 651
- Limit check
 - Activating/Deactivating 535
 - CP/ACLR 157
 - MSR channels 170, 172
 - MSR, activating 168
 - Remote control 977
 - Results 526
 - SEM range 213
 - Spurious Emissions 242
 - Spurious Emissions range 246
- Limit lines 306, 524, 528
 - Activating/Deactivating 530
 - Band power marker 491
 - Calculation (Multi-SEM) 206, 214
 - Comment 532
 - Compatibility 524, 530
 - Compatible 535
 - Copying 531, 536
 - Creating 531, 536
 - Data points 533
 - Deactivating 531
 - Defining 535
 - Deleting 531, 536
 - Deleting values 534
 - Details 531
 - Editing 531, 536
 - Inserting values 534
 - Managing 528
 - Margin 533
 - Margins 525
 - Name 532
 - OBW 192, 500, 505
 - Offsets 526
 - Peak search 192, 500, 505
 - Remote control 977
 - Saving 534, 545
 - Selecting 530
 - SEM 201, 535
 - Shifting 526, 534, 537
 - Spurious 535
 - Spurious Emissions 241
 - Threshold 526, 532
 - Time Domain Power measurement 266
 - Traces 530
 - View filter 530
 - Violation 526
 - Visibility 530
 - X-axis 533
 - X-Offset 530
 - Y-axis 533
 - Y-Offset 531
- Limits
 - Absolute (SEM range) 213
 - Absolute (Spurious Emissions range) 246
 - Relative (SEM range) 213
- Line impedance stabilization network
 - see LISN 295
- Linear scaling
 - X-axis 303, 386, 389
- Lines
 - Configuration (Softkey) 527, 528
 - Display 524, 528, 534
 - Horizontal 528
 - Limit, see Limit lines 528
 - Vertical 528
- Linking
 - Markers 300, 495
- LISN 305
 - Configuration (EMI) 304
 - EMI 295
 - Highpass filter (EMI) 305
 - Phase (EMI) 305
- List evaluation 811
 - Evaluations 224, 246
 - Saving (SEM) 225
 - Saving (Spurious Emissions) 248
 - SEM 224
 - Softkey 224
 - Spurious Emissions 246
 - State (SEM) 225
 - State (Spurious Emissions) 247
- LO
 - Harmonics 358
 - Level (External Mixer (B21), remote control) 869
 - Level (External Mixer, B21) 370
- Loading
 - Functions 546
 - Instrument settings 551
 - Settings 542, 543
 - Settings files 223
 - Trying out 72
- Logarithmic scaling
 - Sweep points 386
 - X-axis 303, 386, 389
- Login
 - Network 664
 - Operating system 28
 - Secure user mode 28
- Logo
 - Printing 562
- Loop bandwidth
 - External reference 570
- LOUNL
 - Error 82, 1101
 - (status display) 82, 1101
- Lower Level Hysteresis
 - Softkey 439
- LTE
 - Application 101
- LVL
 - External generator 341
 - (channel bar) 78

- LXI
- Browser interface 661
 - Configuration 656
 - LAN configuration 663
 - Manufacturer Description 657
 - Password 656
 - Ping 663
 - Remote control 95
 - Reset (LCI) 657
 - see user Manual 95
 - Settings 655
- M**
- Maintenance 1099
- Manual peak search 296
- Margins
- Limit lines 525, 533
 - Peaks (SEM) 225
 - Peaks (Spurious Emissions) 247
 - Violation 526
- Marker
- Information 79
 - Search area (softkey) 504
 - Search type (softkey) 503
- Marker demodulation 306
- Marker functions
- Deactivating 519
 - Measurement example 522
- Marker peak list
- see Peak list 518
- Marker Peak List
- Programming example 970
- Marker search
- Spectrograms, programming example 968
- Marker search area
- Remote control 934
- Marker table
- Evaluation method 441
 - Information 79
- Marker to Trace
- Softkey 300, 496
- Markers 484
- AM Modulation Depth measurement 287
 - Analyzing in detail 519
 - Assigned trace 300, 496
 - Band power 491
 - Band power (remote control) 958
 - Basic settings 493
 - Configuration (remote control) 928
 - Configuration (softkey) 493, 496
 - Deactivating 496
 - Delta markers 300, 495, 510
 - Demodulation 492, 515, 521
 - Demodulation (remote control) 965
 - Fixed reference 488
 - Fixed reference (remote control) 933, 951
 - Function configuration 507
 - Linking 300, 495
 - Minimum 506
 - Minimum (remote control) 934, 937
 - n dB down 490, 513
 - n dB down (remote control) 960
 - Next minimum 506
 - Next minimum (remote control) 934, 937
 - Next peak 506
 - Next peak (remote control) 934, 937
 - Noise 488, 490
 - Noise measurement 509
 - Noise measurement (remote control) 956
 - Peak 506
 - Peak (remote control) 934, 937
 - Peak list (remote control) 953
 - Phase noise measurement 510
 - Phase noise measurement (remote control) 956
 - Position 299, 495
 - Positioning 506
 - Positioning (remote control) 928
 - Programming example 967
 - Querying position (remote) 943
 - Remote control 928
 - Search (remote control) 934
 - Setting center frequency 507
 - Setting reference level 507
 - Signal count 488, 508
 - Signal count (remote control) 963
 - Softkeys (AM Modulation Depth) 287
 - Softkeys (TOI) 282
 - Spectrograms 463, 479
 - Spectrograms (remote control) 944
 - State 299, 494, 510
 - Step size 497
 - Step size (remote control) 933
 - Table 497
 - Table (evaluation method) 441
 - Table (remote control) 933
 - Tips 483
 - TOI measurement 282
 - Trying out 66
 - Type 300, 495, 510
 - X-value 299, 495
- Mask monitoring
- SEM 195
- MAX 620
- MAXH (trace information) 79
- Maximize
- Window 91
- Maximizing
- Display 45
 - Windows (remote) 821
- Meas Time (channel setting) 76
- Measurement accuracy
- External generator 336
- Measurement channel
- Creating (remote) 683, 684, 686
 - Deleting (remote) 684
 - Duplicating (remote) 683
 - Querying (remote) 684
 - Renaming (remote) 686
 - Replacing (remote) 684
 - Selecting (remote) 686
- Measurement channels
- Activating 86
 - Closing 87
- Measurement examples
- AF of AM-modulated signal 127
 - AM modulation 126
 - CP/ACLR 176, 177, 178
 - External Mixer (B21) 379
 - Harmonics 522
 - Intermodulation 283
 - Level and frequency 117
 - Marker functions 522
 - OBW 193

- Power of burst signals 130
- Separating signals 123
- Signal frequency using signal counter 119
- Signal-to-noise ratio 133
- Statistics 263
- Time Domain Power 268
- TOI 283
- Measurement results
 - SEM 224
 - Spurious Emissions 246
- Measurement time 303
 - Auto settings 438
 - Power sensor 326
 - Remote 842
- Measurements
 - All Functions off 115
 - APD 113, 251
 - Carrier-to-Noise 112, 184
 - CCDF 114, 251
 - Correlating 96
 - CP/ACLR 112, 135
 - EMI 115
 - Evaluation methods 440
 - Frequency sweep 111
 - Harmonic Distortion 114, 269
 - OBW 113, 188
 - Selecting 110
 - SEM 113, 194
 - Spurious Emissions 113, 238
 - Statistics 251
 - Time Domain Power 114, 265
 - TOI 114, 275
 - Zero span 112
- Measurementsition time
 - Statistics 257
- Menus
 - Context-sensitive 44
- Messages
 - Commands 615
 - Instrument 615
 - Instrument responses 615
 - Interface 615
- MI (trace information) 78
- Microbutton
 - Probes 321
- MIL Std bandwidth 290, 304
- MIN 620
- MINH (trace information) 79
- Mini Front Panel
 - Displaying - see User Manual 92
 - Hiding/restoring 595
 - Key combination 596
 - Using 607
- Minimum
 - Marker positioning 506
 - Next 506
 - Softkey 506
- Mixer Type
 - External Mixer (B21) 368
- MKR
 - Key 493
- MKR ->
 - Key 498, 506
- MKR FUNCT
 - Key 507
- Mnemonics 616
 - Optional 618
- MOD (marker functions) 80
- Mode (channel setting) 76
- Modes
 - see Operating mode 96
- Modulation
 - Depth 114
 - Marker Demodulation 517
- Monitor
 - External 600
 - Settings 600
- Motherboard
 - Temperature 590
- MSR
 - Basics 205
 - Configuration 158, 219
 - Configuration (softkey) 219
 - Settings (Multi-SEM) 216
- MSR ACLR
 - Adjacent channel bandwidths 169
 - Adjacent channel definition 169
 - Adjacent channel setup 167
 - Adjacent channel spacing 169
 - Adjacent channel weighting filters 170
 - Gap channel (CACLR) setup 167
 - Gap channel bandwidths 171
 - Gap channel definition 171
 - Gap channel spacing 171
 - Gap channel weighting filters 171
 - Limit check 170, 172
 - Limit checks, activating 168
 - Programming example 724
 - Results (remote) 696
 - Tx channel bandwidth 167
 - Weighting filters 167
- MSR signal
 - Number of adj. channels 168
- MSR signals
 - ACLR measurement 145
- Multi-Carrier Group Delay
 - Application 100
- Multi-SEM
 - Basics 205
 - Center frequencies 216
 - Fast SEM 204, 206
 - Frequency definition 206
 - Limit line calculation 206, 214
 - MSR settings 216
 - Number of sub blocks 216
 - Results 197
 - Settings 215
 - Standard settings files 216
- Multi-standard radio
 - see MSR 205
- Multicarrier ACLR measurement 138
- Multiple signals
 - Measurement example 123
- Multiple zoom 447, 448
- MultiView
 - Status display 80
 - Tab 97, 105
 - Trying out 65

N

n dB down	
Delta value	513
Marker	490, 513
Remote control	960
n dB down markers	
Programming example	973
Name	
CP/ACLR channels	158
Limit lines	532
Transducer lines	574
NAN	620
Navigation keys	49
NCor (enhancement label)	78
Negative peak detector	
EMI	291
Negative Peak detector	452
Network	
Automatic login	666
Changing user passwords	665
Configuration (dialog box)	650
Configuring	609, 658
Connecting the instrument	658
Creating users	665
DNS server	660
Login	664
Operating the instrument	664
Setting up	657
Settings	649
Settings (remote)	1035
Sharing directories	666
Next Minimum	
Marker positioning	506
Softkey	506
Next Mode X	
Softkey	502
Next Mode Y	
Softkey	502
Next Peak	
Marker positioning	506
Softkey	506
NINF	620
NO REF	
Error	82, 1101
NOI (marker functions)	79
Noise	
Cancellation (CP/ACLR)	153, 162, 399
Cancellation (remote control)	845
Cancellation (softkey)	153, 162, 399
Correction, see Cancellation	153, 162, 399
Density	488, 490
Floor (RF attenuation)	394
Marker	488, 490
Saving settings	545
Source	316, 383
Noise Figure	
Application	101
Noise markers	
Programming example	971
Noise measurement	
Activating/Deactivating	510
Deactivating	510
Marker	509
Remote control	956
Noise source control	
Connector	46

NOR

External generator	336, 341
NOR (channel bar)	78
Normalization	
Approximate, external generator	336
External generator	336, 348
NTransition	629
Number of Readings	
Power sensor	327
Numerator	
Frequencies, external generator	339, 346
Numeric parameters	84
Numeric values	
Special	620

O

OBW	188
% Power	191
% Power (remote control)	727
Adjust Settings	192
Channel bandwidth	192
Channel bandwidth (remote control)	727
Configuring	191
Deactivating limits	192, 501, 506
Determining	191, 193
Limits	192, 500, 505
Measurement	113, 188
Measurement (remote control)	727
Measurement example	193
Multicarrier signal	189, 191, 193
Prerequisites	189
Results	190
Search limits	189, 191, 193
Occupied Bandwidth	
see OBW	188
OCXO	
Connector	57
Offset	
Frequency	390
Limit lines	526
Reference level	397
X-axis (statistics)	260
Offset (channel setting)	76
On-screen keyboard	44, 84
Online help	
Working with	92
Open-circuit reflection measurement	
Calibration, external generator	348
Operating mode	96
Changing	97
Presetting	582
Operating system	27
Login	28
service packs	28
Operation complete	
Remote	679
Optimizing	
Calibration signal display	60
Option identification	
Remote	679
Options	
Electronic attenuation (B25)	398
EMI measurement (K54)	288, 304
External generator control (B10)	331
External mixer (B21)	358
High-pass filter (B13)	320, 865

- Information 578
- Installing 578, 579, 603
- Preamplifier (B24) 399
- Secure user mode (K33) 37, 540
- Orientation
 - Screenshot 563
- Output
 - Audio 904
 - Configuration (remote) 904
 - Configuration (softkey) 381
 - External reference 570
 - IF frequencies 317
 - IF frequency (remote) 905
 - IF Out Frequency 383
 - IF source (remote) 904
 - Noise source 316, 383
 - Parameters 314
 - Settings 381
 - Trigger 383, 432
 - Video 382, 904
 - Video signal 317
- Output buffer 628
- OVEN
 - Error 82, 1101
- OVEN (status display) 82, 1101
- Overlapping
 - preventing 625
- Overlapping commands 624
- Overload
 - External generator 336
 - RF input 314
 - RF input (remote) 864
- Overloading
 - External generator 342
- Overview (configuration) 312
- OVLD
 - External generator 336
- OVLD (status display) 82, 1101
- P**
- Pa (channel bar) 77
- Paint
 - Accessing 30
- Parallel poll register enable
 - Remote 680
- Parameters
 - Block data 622
 - Boolean 621
 - Entering 84
 - Input signal 314
 - Output 314
 - Passing between applications 97, 104
 - SCPI 619
 - Special numeric values 620
 - String 622
 - Text 621
 - Units 620
- partial spans 405, 406
- Password
 - Secure user mode 583
- Passwords
 - Changing 665
 - Secure user mode 39, 541
 - Service functions 589
- Peak excursion 486, 500, 505, 518
- Peak list 487
 - Configuring 517
 - Displaying 517
 - Evaluation method 441
 - Exporting 519, 556
 - Marker numbers 519
 - Maximum number of peaks 518
 - Peak excursion 500, 505, 518
 - Remote control 953
 - Sort mode 518
 - State 518
 - Trying out 67
- Peak search 296, 486
 - Area (spectrograms) 504
 - Automatic 303, 487, 500, 505
 - Deactivating limits 192, 501, 506
 - Excursion 486
 - Key 506
 - Limits 192, 486, 500, 505
 - List 487
 - Mode 499, 502
 - Mode (spectrograms) 501, 502
 - Reference marker 497
 - Threshold 501, 505
 - Type (spectrograms) 503
 - Zoom limits 501, 505
- Peaks
 - Displaying (SEM) 225
 - Displaying (Spurious Emissions) 247
 - Margin (SEM) 225
 - Margin (Spurious Emissions) 247
 - Marker positioning 506
 - Next 506
 - per range (Spurious Emissions) 248
 - SEM results 197
 - Softkey 506
 - Spurious Emissions 240
- Percent marker
 - CCDF 254
 - Softkey (CCDF) 256
- Performing
 - EMI measurement 306
- Period
 - Gate ranges (statistics) 258
- Persistence spectrum
 - Spectrogram 462
- Phase 305
 - EMI 295
 - LISN control (EMI) 305
- Phase noise markers
 - Programming example 971
- Phase noise measurement
 - Activating/Deactivating 511
 - Application 101
 - Deactivating 512
 - Marker 510
 - Reference point 511
 - Remote control 956
- PHN (marker functions) 79
- PHONES
 - Connector 45
- Ping 663
- PK (trace information) 78
- Ports
 - External Mixer (B21, remote control) 874
 - User 906

- Position
 - Limit line values 533
 - Transducer factors 575
- Positive peak detector
 - EMI 291
- Positive Peak detector 452
- Power
 - Channel, see Channel Power 136
 - Harmonics 273
 - Mean (time domain) 265
 - Peak (time domain) 265
 - Percent (OBW) 191
 - RMS (time domain) 265
 - Standard deviation (time domain) 265
 - Time domain 265
- POWER
 - Key 45
- Power classes
 - Adding/Removing (SEM) 219
 - Ranges (SEM) 219
 - SEM 200, 218
 - SEM results 195
 - Softkey 218
 - Used (SEM) 218
- Power mode
 - Band power measurement 515
 - CP/ACLR 154, 164
 - Softkey 154, 164
- Power Save
 - Display 592
- Power sensors
 - Activating/Deactivating 325
 - Applications 322
 - Average count 327
 - Configuration (softkey) 324
 - Configuring 323
 - Configuring - see User Manual 46
 - Configuring as trigger 330
 - Connecting 323
 - Connector 46
 - Continuous Value Update 325
 - Duty cycle 327
 - External power trigger 327
 - External trigger level 327
 - Frequency 326
 - Frequency Coupling 326
 - Measurement time 326
 - Number of readings 327
 - R&S Power Viewer 322
 - Reference level 327
 - Reference level offset 327
 - Results 322
 - Selecting 325
 - Setting up 329
 - Settings 324
 - Trigger mode 430
 - Unit/Scale 326
 - Using 328
 - Using - see User Manual 46
 - Zeroing 325, 330
- Power supply
 - Connector 53
- Power Unit
 - Softkey 154, 163
- Power-save mode
 - Activating - see User Manual 92
- PPE 628
- PPE register 632
- Preamplifier
 - SEM range 212
 - Setting 399
 - Softkey 399
 - Spurious Emissions range 245
- Predefined standards
 - CP/ACLR 150, 160, 183
- Preset
 - Bands (External Mixer (B21), remote control) 871
 - Channel settings 538
 - External Mixer (B21) 368
 - Key 538
 - Recalling settings 553
- Presetting
 - Channels 313
- Pretrigger 431
- Preview
 - Trigger/Gate settings 427
- Print colors
 - Changing - see User Manual 92
- Print Screen
 - Softkey 561
- Printer
 - Selecting 563
- Printer configuration
 - see user Manual 20
- Printer setup
 - see User Manual 37
- Printers
 - Installing 564
- Printing
 - Colors 596, 598, 606
 - Colors (remote) 1031
 - Medium 562
 - Screenshots 561, 564
 - Trying out 73
- Probability range
 - Statistics 260
- PROBE
 - Connector 46
- Probes
 - Connectors 50
 - Microbutton 321
 - Settings 321
- Product IDs 614
- Programming examples
 - ACLR 722
 - AM Modulation Depth 802
 - Band power markers 972
 - Carrier-to-Noise ratio 727
 - Demodulation markers 973, 974
 - EMI measurement 809
 - External Mixer (B21) 878
 - Frequency sweep 1088
 - Marker Peak List 970
 - Marker search (spectrograms) 968
 - Markers 967
 - MSR ACLR 724
 - n dB down markers 973
 - Noise markers 971
 - Phase noise markers 971
 - Reference Marker 970
 - SEM 762
 - Sequencer 690
 - Service request 1090
 - Signal count markers 975

- Spectrogram 925
- Spurious Emissions measurement 775
- Statistics 786, 969, 987, 989
- TOI 800
- Protection
 - RF input 314
 - RF input (remote) 864
- Protocol
 - VXI 612
- PSA emulation 1081
- PSA89600
 - Wideband 654
- PTRansition 629
- Pulse
 - Application 101
- Pulsed signals
 - EMI detector 291, 292, 293
- Q**
- QP (trace information) 78
- Quasipeak detector
 - EMI 292
- Queries 615, 623
 - Status 642
- Question mark 622, 623
- Quick Config
 - Traces 467
- Quick recall
 - Settings 543
- Quick save
 - Settings 543
- Quotation mark 622
- R**
- R&S FSP
 - Emulating 653
 - Emulating (remote) 1050
- R&S FSQ
 - Emulating 653
 - Emulating (remote) 1050
- R&S FSU
 - Emulating 653
 - Emulating (remote) 1050
- R&S FSV
 - Emulating 653
 - Emulating (remote) 1050
- R&S Power Viewer Plus 322
- R&S SMA
 - External generator 334
- R&S SMU
 - External generator 334
- R&S Support
 - Softkey 584
- Rackmounting 24
- Range 400
 - Scaling 401
 - X-axis (statistics) 260
- Ranges
 - Definition (SEM) 199
 - Deleting (SEM) 215
 - Deleting (Spurious Emissions) 246
 - Inserting (SEM) 214
 - Inserting (Spurious Emissions) 246
 - Reference (SEM) 199, 216
 - Remote control (Spurious Emissions) 241
 - Rules (SEM) 199
 - Rules (Spurious Emissions) 240
 - SEM 199
 - Symmetrical (SEM) 200
- RBW
 - see Resolution Bandwidth 403
- RBW (channel setting) 76
- Ready for trigger
 - Status register 633
- Realtime spectrum
 - Application 101
- Rear panel
 - Overview 52
- Rebooting
 - Remote control 1049
- Recalling
 - Calibration settings, external generator 348
 - Settings 542, 543, 546, 550
 - Settings for preset 553
 - Softkey 546
- Recommendations
 - Remote control programming 644
- REDO
 - Key 50
- REF INPUT
 - Connector 57
- Ref Level (channel setting) 76
- Ref Lvl = Mkr Lvl
 - Softkey 507
- Reference
 - External 568
 - Fixed 488, 497, 513
 - Fixed (channel power) 154
 - Fixed (Delta marker) 520
 - Frequency 568
 - Frequency (remote control) 1018
 - Internal 568
 - Marker 497, 513
 - Phase noise measurement 511
 - Power (SEM) 217
 - Range (SEM) 199, 216
 - Softkey 568
- Reference channel
 - CP/ACLR 152, 162
- Reference frequency
 - Default 571
 - External generator 333, 344
 - Input 569
 - Output 570
- Reference level 393
 - Adjusting to transducer factors 573
 - Auto level 397, 438
 - CP/ACLR 145
 - External generator 337
 - External Mixer (B21) 362
 - Offset 397
 - Offset (Power sensor) 327
 - Offset (softkey) 397
 - Position 400
 - Power sensor 327
 - SEM range 212
 - Setting to marker 507
 - Softkey 396
 - Spurious Emissions range 244
 - Statistics 260
 - Unit 396, 397
 - Value 396

- Reference line
 - External generator 337
 - Position, external generator 349
 - Shifting, external generator 338, 349
 - Value, external generator 349
- Reference marker 300, 495
- Reference Marker
 - Programming example 970
- Reference range
 - Softkey 216
- Reference trace
 - External generator 336, 337
 - Storing as transducer factor, external generator 337, 348
- Reflection measurement
 - External generator 333
 - How to, external generator 350
- Registers 628
- Relay Cycle Counter 590
- Remote commands
 - Obsolete 1085
- Remote control 95
 - Blocked 1103
 - Configuration - see user Manual 94
 - Errors 1103
 - Ignored commands 644
 - Interfaces 609
 - Introduction - see user Manual 94
 - LXI settings 655
 - Protocols 609
 - Sequential commands 1103
- Remote Desktop 657, 667
 - Client 670
 - Ending session 672
 - see User Manual 95
 - Setting up a connection 672
 - Setting up controller 670
 - Setting up instrument 667
- Remote display
 - Update (GPIB) 651
- Remote operation
 - Configuring 609
 - Deactivating the instrument 674
 - GPIB address 664
 - GPIB settings 650
 - see also Remote control 609
 - Setting up 657
 - Settings 648
 - Starting 674
 - Stopping 675
- Removable hard drive 53
- Repeatability
 - CP/ACLR measurements 140
- Repetition interval 430
 - Softkey 430
- Reset values
 - Remote 681
- Resetting
 - RF input protection 314, 864
- Resolution bandwidth
 - Auto (Softkey) 303, 410
 - CP/ACLR 143
 - Harmonics 274
 - Impact 403
 - Manual (Softkey) 303, 410
 - SEM range 211
 - Spurious Emissions range 244
 - Statistics 263
- Resolution bandwidth (EMI) 290, 304
- Restoring
 - Channel settings 313
 - Standard files 224
- Restricted operation
 - Secure user mode 38, 541
- Restrictions
 - Storage space 38, 540
- Result display
 - Programming example 827
- Result displays
 - Diagram 441
 - Marker table 441
 - Peak list 441
 - Result Summary 442
 - Spectrogram 442
- Result frequency
 - External generator 346, 347
- Result Summary
 - Configuration (SEM) 224
 - Evaluation method 442
 - Result display 442
 - Saving (SEM) 225
- Results
 - Analyzing 306
 - CP/ACLR measurements 136
 - Data format (remote) 921, 1012
 - Displaying 85
 - Exporting 471
 - Managing 538
 - OBW 190
 - SEM 195
 - SEM (remote) 198
 - Storing (remote) 1011
- Reverse sweep
 - External generator 340, 346
- Revision string
 - GPIB 655, 1052
 - GPIB (remote control) 1052
 - Resetting 655
- RF attenuation
 - Auto (softkey) 398
 - Impact 394
 - Manual (softkey) 398
 - Mode (SEM range) 212
 - Mode (Spurious Emissions range) 245
 - Noise floor 394
 - SEM range 212
 - Spurious Emissions range 245
- RF input 319
 - Analog Baseband connector 314
 - Connector (remote) 864
 - Overload protection 314
 - Overload protection (remote) 864
 - Remote 864, 866
- RF Input
 - Connector 52
- RF overrange
 - External Mixer (B21) 359, 368, 874
- RF OVLD
 - Error 82, 1101
 - External generator 341
- RF OVLD (status display) 82, 1101

- RF Power
 - Trigger 429
 - Trigger level (remote) 853
- Rising
 - Slope (Power sensor) 328
- RM (trace information) 78
- RMS
 - VBW 454
- RMS Average
 - Detector 291
- RMS Average detector
 - EMI 294
- RMS detector 452
 - EMI 292
 - VBW 404
- Rotary knob 49
- RRC filter
 - SEM 217
- RUN CONT
 - Key 115, 415, 474
- RUN SINGLE
 - Key 115, 414, 415, 474
- S**
- S/N ratio
 - Measurement example 119, 133
- SA (trace information) 78
- Sample detector 452
 - EMI 292
- Samples
 - Statistics 257, 265
- Save/Recall Mode
 - Settings 548
- Savesets
 - Settings 544
- Saving
 - Classified data 37, 540
 - Data types 545
 - Functions 546
 - Instrument settings 551
 - Limit lines 534
 - Screenshots 564
 - SEM result files 229
 - Settings 223, 546
 - Softkey 546
 - Spurious Emissions result files 249
 - Transducer lines 576
 - Trying out 71, 73
- Scalar reflection measurement
 - External generator 333
- Scaling
 - Amplitude range, automatically 401
 - Configuration (softkey) 399
 - Default (statistics) 260
 - Statistics 259
 - X-axis (remote control) 831
 - Y-axis 395, 401
 - Y-axis (remote control) 850
- SCPI
 - Parameters 619
 - Syntax 616
 - version 614
- SCPI confirmed commands 615
- Screen
 - See Touchscreen 597
- Screen colors
 - see User Manual 37
- Screenshots
 - Printing 561, 564
 - Saving 561, 564
 - Trying out 73
- Search
 - In Help 93
- Search limits
 - Activating 192, 500, 505
 - Deactivating 192, 501, 506
 - OBW 189, 191
- Search Mode
 - Spectrogram markers 501
- Search range
 - Zoom area 448
- Search settings
 - Trying out 67
- Search Signals
 - Softkey 282, 287
- Searching
 - Configuration (softkey) 498, 501
- Second harmonic intercept 270
- Secure user mode
 - Activating 582
 - Activating/deactivating 38, 541
 - Background information 37, 540
 - Instrument settings 542
 - Login 28
 - Passwords 39, 541
 - Redirecting storage 37, 540
 - Remote 1042
 - Restricted operation 38, 541
 - Self-alignment 576, 578, 581, 648
 - Self-alignment data 38, 541
 - Storage location 223, 546, 547, 551
 - Transducer settings 571
- Select Frame
 - Softkey 415, 473
- Select Marker
 - Softkey 301, 496
- Self-alignment 576
 - Aborting 577
 - Secure user mode 38, 541, 576, 578, 581, 648
 - Starting 576
- Selftest
 - Performing 585, 602
 - Remote 681, 1043
 - Results 585
 - Settings 585
 - Temperature 602
- SEM 194
 - About 194
 - Adding power classes 219
 - Alpha value (RRC filter) 218
 - Applications 195
 - Channel power settings 217
 - Configuring 208, 225
 - Deleting ranges 215
 - Displaying peaks 225
 - Exporting results 229
 - Fast mode 203, 211
 - Filter type 211
 - Format description of export files 237
 - Format description of settings files 231
 - Inserting ranges 214
 - Limit absolute 213

- Limit check 213
- Limit lines 201
- Limit relative 213
- List evaluation 224
- List evaluation (remote control) 760
- List evaluation state 225
- Measurement 113
- Measurement (remote control) 729
- Measurement result list 224
- MSR (remote control) 754
- Multiple sub blocks (Multi-SEM) 205
- Peak margins 225
- Performing 225
- Power class ranges 219
- Power classes 200, 218
- Power classes (remote control) 749
- Preamplifier 212
- Programming example 762
- Provided settings files 231
- Range start/stop 210
- Ranges 199
- RBW 211
- Reference level 212
- Reference power 217
- Reference range 216
- Reference range (remote control) 747
- Restoring standard files 224
- Result files 229
- Results 195
- Results (Multi-SEM) 197
- Results (remote control) 761, 775
- Results (remote) 198
- RF attenuation 212
- RF attenuation mode 212
- RRC filter 217
- Saving result summary 225
- Settings files 222, 228
- Standard files 222
- Standards (remote control) 729
- Sweep list 209
- Sweep list (remote control) 732
- Sweep points 214
- Sweep time 212
- Sweep time mode 211
- Transducer 212
- Tx Bandwidth 217
- Used power classes 218
- VBW 211
- Sensitivity
 - RBW 403
- Sequencer 76
 - Aborted 577, 585
 - Aborting (remote) 688
 - Activating (remote) 688
 - Channels 105
 - Example 106
 - Mode 106, 108
 - Mode (remote) 688
 - Programming example 690
 - Remote 694
 - Remote control 682
 - RUN SINGLE 107
 - Setting up 108
 - Single Sweep 107
 - Softkey 108
 - State 108
 - Trying out 65
- Sequential commands 624
 - Errors 1103
- Service functions 583, 588
 - Numeric mode 589
 - Passwords 589
 - Results 589
- Service packs 28
- Service request (SRQ) 631, 641
- Service request enable
 - Remote 681
- Service request enable register (SRE) 631
- Set CP Reference
 - Softkey 154
- Setting commands 615
- Settings
 - Factory defaults 539
 - File name 223, 548, 551
 - Format description (SEM) 231
 - Instrument setup 568
 - Loading 551
 - Managing 538
 - Provided files (SEM) 231
 - Recalling 542, 543
 - Recalling; restrictions 542
 - Restoring files 224
 - Saving 545, 551
 - Storage location 222, 547, 550
 - Storing 542, 543
- Settings files
 - Deleting 224
 - Deleting (SEM) 228
 - Loading 223
 - Loading (SEM) 228
 - Managing (SEM) 228
 - Restoring (SEM) 228
 - Saving 223
 - Saving (SEM) 228
- Setup files
 - External generator 335, 343, 344
- Sgl (channel bar) 77
- Shift x
 - Limit lines 534
 - Transducer lines 575
- Shift y
 - Limit lines 534
 - Transducer lines 575
- Shifting
 - Limit lines 526
- Short-circuit reflection measurement
 - Calibration, external generator 347
- Shutdown
 - Remote control 1049
- Signal capturing
 - Duration (remote) 842
- Signal count
 - Marker 488, 508
 - Remote control 963
 - Resolution 508
- Signal count markers
 - Programming example 975
- Signal counter
 - Measurement example 119
- Signal ID
 - External Mixer (B21, remote control) 869
 - External Mixer (B21) 371
- Signal source
 - Remote 866

Signal tracking	385	Comment	563
Bandwidth	391	Continue Single Sweep	115, 415
Configuring	392	Continuous Sequencer	108
Softkey	391	Continuous Sweep	115, 415, 474
State	391	Copy Trace	482
Threshold	391	CP/ACLR Settings	149
Trace	391	CP/ACLR Standard	150, 160
Single Sequencer		Device	563
Softkey	108	Device Setup	561
Single sweep		Display Config	440
Softkey	115, 414, 474	Export	554
Single zoom	447, 448	Export config	555
Sinusoidal signals		External	428
Measurement example	116	Frame count	416
Slope		Free Run	428
Edge gate	432	Frequency Config	387
Power sensor trigger	328	Full Span	389
Trigger	432, 854	Gated Trigger	257
Trigger (Power sensor)	328	Harmonic RBW Auto	274
SmartGrid		Harmonic Sweep Time	274
Activating	89, 445	History Depth	474
Arranging windows	90, 446	Horizontal Line 1/2	528
Display	87, 442	IF Power	429
Evaluation bar	90, 445	Import	554
Features	87, 442	Input Source Config	318
Mode	89, 445	Install Printer	564
Programming example	827	IQ Export	555
Trying out	61	Last Span	390
Soft Front Panels		Line Config	527, 528
Using	607	List evaluation	224
softkey		Lower Level Hysteresis	439
Clear All Messages (remote control)	1041	Marker 1/2/3	287
Filter Type (remote control)	843	Marker 1/2/3/4	282
System Messages (remote control)	1041	Marker Config	493, 496
Trace Mode (remote control)	788, 789	Marker Search Area	504
Softkey		Marker Search Type	503
Calibrate Reflection Open (remote control)	890	Marker to Trace	300, 496
Calibrate Reflection Short (remote control)	890	Meastime Auto	438
Calibrate Transmission (remote control)	890	Meastime Manual	438
Normalize (remote control)	891	Min	506
Softkey bar		MSR Configuration	219
Hiding/restoring	594	Next Min	506
Softkeys		Next Mode X	502
# of Samples (APD, CCDF)	257	Next Mode Y	502
% Power Bandwidth	191	Next Peak	506
ACLR Mode	153, 163	No. of Harmonics	274
Adjust Settings	154, 164, 187, 192, 275	Noise cancellation	153, 162, 399
Adjust Settings (APD)	257, 261	Norm/Delta	300, 495, 510
Adjust X-Axis	246	Outputs Config	381
All Functions Off	519	Peak	506
Amplitude Config	395	Percent Marker	256
Analysis BW (APD, CCDF)	256	Power classes	218
Auto All	437	Power Mode	154, 164
Auto Freq	438	Power Sensor	430
Auto Level	397, 438	Power Sensor Config	324
Bandwidth Config	408	Power Unit	154, 163
BB Power	429	Preamp	399
C/N	186	Print Screen	561
C/No	186	R&S Support	584
Carrier Noise Config	186	Recall	546
Center	388	Recall File	545, 549
Center = Mkr Freq	507	Ref Level	396
Channel Bandwidth	187, 192	Ref Level (APD; CCDF)	260
Channel-defined Sequencer	108	Ref Level Offset	397
Clear Spectrogram	416, 475	Ref Lvl = Mkr Lvl	507
Color Mapping	474	Reference	568
Colors	563	Reference range	216

- Repetition interval 430
- Res BW Auto 303, 410
- Res BW Auto (remote) 837
- Res BW Manual 303, 410
- RF Atten Auto 398
- RF Atten Manual 398
- RF Power 429
- Save 546
- Save File 549
- Scale Config 399
- Search Config 498, 501
- Search Signals 282, 287
- Select Frame 415, 473
- Select Marker 301, 496
- Sequencer 108
- Set CP Reference 154
- Signal Track 391
- Single Sequencer 108
- Single Sweep 115, 414, 474
- Span Manual 388
- Spectrogram 473
- Standard files 222
- Start 389
- Startup Recall 549
- Startup Recall (On/Off) 550
- Status 43
- Stop 389
- Sweep Config 408
- Sweep count 412
- Sweep list 209
- Sweep Time 155
- Sweeptime Auto 411
- Sweeptime Manual 411
- Time 430
- Timestamp 474
- Trace 1/2/3/4 468
- Trace Config 464, 469
- Transducer 571
- Trigger Offset 431
- Trigger/Gate Config 425
- Upper Level Hysteresis 438
- Vertical Line 1/2 528
- Video 428
- Video BW Auto 410
- Video BW Manual 410
- Zero Span 389
- Sort mode
 - Peak list 518
- Source offset
 - External generator 345
- Source power
 - External generator 345
- Spacing
 - MSR, adjacent channels 169
 - MSR, gap channels 171
- Spacings
 - CP/ACLR 156
- Span 388
 - Band power measurement 515
 - Carrier-to-Noise 185
 - CP/ACLR 143
 - Manual (Softkey) 388
- Span/RBW coupling 404
- Special characters
 - SCPI 619
- Spectrograms
 - Activating/Deactivating 473
 - Clearing 416, 475
 - Color curve 462, 476, 481
 - Color mapping 461, 474, 475, 480
 - Color mapping (remote control) 917
 - Color scheme 461, 476
 - Configuring 479
 - Configuring (remote control) 914
 - Continue frame 460
 - Display 458
 - Displaying 478
 - Evaluation method 442
 - Frame count 460
 - Frames (remote control) 914
 - History depth 474
 - Markers 463, 479
 - Markers (remote control) 944
 - Programming example 925
 - Removing 479
 - Scaling 460
 - Selecting frames 415, 473
 - Settings 472
 - Softkey 473
 - Sweep count 460
 - Time frames 459
 - Timestamps 460, 474
 - Trying out 61
 - Value range 462, 480
- Spectrum
 - Application 99
- Spectrum Emission Mask
 - see SEM 194
- Split
 - Window 91
- Split display 45
- Splitters
 - Window size 91
- Spurious Emissions 238
 - About 238
 - Configuring 242
 - Deleting ranges 246
 - Detector 244
 - Displaying peaks 247
 - Evaluation list 239
 - Exporting results 249
 - Filter type 243
 - Format description of export files 249
 - Inserting ranges 246
 - Limit absolute 246
 - Limit check 246
 - Limit lines 241
 - List details 247
 - List evaluation 246
 - List evaluation state 247
 - Measurement 113
 - Measurement (remote control) 765
 - Measurement result list 246
 - Peak margins 247
 - Peaks 240
 - Peaks per range 248
 - Performing 242, 248
 - Preamplifier 245
 - Programming example 775
 - Range start/stop 243
 - Ranges 240
 - RBW 244

- Reference level 244
- Result files 249
- Results 239
- RF attenuation 245
- RF attenuation mode 245
- Saving list evaluation 248
- Sweep behavior 245
- Sweep list 242, 765
- Sweep points 245
- Sweep time 244
- Sweep time mode 244
- Transducer 245
- VBW 244
- Squelch
 - Level 517
 - Marker Demodulation 517
 - Remote control 965
- SRE 628
- SRE (service request enable register) 631
- SRQ (service request) 631, 641
- Standard
 - MSR Tx channel 167
- Standard deviation
 - Power (time domain) 265
- Standard files
 - Softkey 222
- Standards
 - CP/ACLR measurements 150, 160
 - Format description (SEM) 231
 - Provided files (SEM) 231
 - Restoring files (SEM) 224
 - Settings files (Multi-SEM) 216
 - Settings files (SEM) 222
- Start frequency
 - Softkey 389
- Startup recall
 - Remote 1001
- Startup Recall
 - Softkey 550
- Statistics
 - Default scaling 260
 - Gate (remote control) 780
 - Gated trigger 254
 - Measurements 251
 - Measurements (remote control) 778
 - Optimizing 265
 - Programming example 786, 969, 987, 989
 - Scaling 259
 - Scaling (remote control) 782
 - see also APD, CCDF 251
- Status
 - Queries 642
- Status bar
 - Color coding 81, 1100
 - Error messages 81, 1100
 - Error messages, external generator 341
 - Hiding/restoring 593
 - Secure user mode 38, 541
- Status byte
 - Remote 678, 681
- Status display 80
- Status registers 628
 - CONDition 629
 - ENABle 629
 - EVENT 629
 - model 629
 - NTRansition 629
- parts 629
- PTRansition 629
- STAT:QUES:POW 864
- STATus:OPERation 633
- STATus:QUESTionable 634
 - STATus:QUESTionable:ACPLimit 636
 - STATus:QUESTionable:DIQ 631
 - STATus:QUESTionable:EXTended 636
 - STATus:QUESTionable:EXTended:INFO 637
 - STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency 637
 - STATus:QUESTionable:LIMit 638
 - STATus:QUESTionable:LMARgin 639
 - STATus:QUESTionable:POWer 639
 - STATus:QUESTionable:SYNC 631
 - STATus:QUESTionable:TEMPerature 640
 - STATUs:QUESTionable:TEMPerature 566, 1025
 - STATus:QUESTionable:TIME 640
- Status reporting system 627
 - Application 641
 - Common commands 677
- STB 628
- Step size
 - Markers 497
 - Markers (remote control) 933
- Stop frequency
 - Softkey 389
- Storage location
 - Data files 546
 - Secure user mode 223, 546, 547, 551
 - Settings 222, 547, 550
- Storage settings
 - File type 548
- Storing
 - Settings 542, 543
- Sub blocks
 - Configuring 165
 - MSR, Center frequency 166
 - MSR, number of Tx channels 166
 - MSR, RF bandwidth 166
 - MSR, Tx channel definition 166
 - Number (Multi-SEM) 216
- Subnet Mask 650
- Suffixes 618
 - Common 677
- Support 1105
 - Information 584
 - Information (remote) 1043
- Suppressing
 - File name dialog 563
- Sweep
 - Aborting 414, 415, 474
 - Behavior (Spurious Emissions) 245
 - Configuration (Softkey) 408
 - Continuous 115
 - Count 407, 412
 - Count (Spectrograms) 460
 - Default settings 402
 - Mode 115, 408
 - Performing 115
 - Points 407, 413, 452
 - Points (SEM range) 214
 - Points (Spurious Emissions range) 245
 - Settings (Spectrogram) 415
 - Single 115
 - Time (remote) 842
 - Type 405, 414
 - Type (remote) 843

- Sweep list
 - Deleting ranges 215, 246
 - Detector 244
 - Fast SEM 211
 - Filter type 211, 243
 - Inserting ranges 214, 246
 - Limit absolute 213, 246
 - Limit check 213, 246
 - Limit relative 213
 - Preamplifier 212, 245
 - Range start/stop (SEM) 210
 - Range start/stop (Spurious Emissions) 243
 - RBW 211, 244
 - Reference level 212, 244
 - RF attenuation 212, 245
 - RF attenuation mode 212, 245
 - SEM 209
 - Softkey 209
 - Spurious Emissions 242
 - Sweep behavior 245
 - Sweep points 245
 - Sweep points (SEM) 214
 - Sweep time 212, 244
 - Sweep time mode 211, 244
 - Symmetrical 215
 - Transducer 212, 245
 - VBW 211, 244
- Sweep points
 - EMI 294
 - Logarithmic x-axis scaling 386
- Sweep Repeat
 - GPIB 654
 - GPIB (remote control) 1052
- Sweep status
 - Status register 633
- Sweep time
 - Auto (Softkey) 411
 - CP/ACLR 142, 155
 - Harmonics 274
 - Manual (Softkey) 411
 - SEM range 212
 - Softkey 155
 - Spurious Emissions range 244
 - Statistics 257
 - Values 411
- Sweep time mode
 - SEM range 211
 - Spurious Emissions range 244
- Sweeps
 - Reverse, external generator 340
- Switching
 - Focus area 45
 - Keyboard display 45
 - Maximized/split display 45
- SWT (channel setting) 76
- Symmetric setup
 - SEM 215
 - SEM ranges 200
- SYNC TRIGGER
 - Connector 56
- Syntax elements
 - SCPI 622
- System
 - Configuration 577
 - Configuration (remote) 1038
 - Messages 579
 - Preset operating mode 582
- SYSTEM
 - Keys 45
- T**
 - All 86
 - Channels 96
 - MultiTab 75
 - MultiView 97
 - Switching 75
 - Task bar
 - Accessing 30
 - TCP/IP
 - Address, External generator 344
 - External generator 343
 - TD-SCDMA BTS
 - Application 102
 - TD-SCDMA UE
 - Application 102
 - Tdf (channel bar) 77
 - Technology
 - MSR Tx channel 167
 - Temperature
 - Check 566
 - Check (remote) 1025
 - Frontend 566
 - Frontend (remote) 1025
 - Frontend, status bit 566, 640
 - Self-alignment 566
 - Self-alignment (remote) 1025
 - Status register 640
 - Temperatures
 - Hardware 590
 - Theme
 - Display 596, 597
 - Display (remote) 1031
 - Third order intercept point
 - see TOI 275
 - Threshold
 - Limit lines 526, 532
 - Peak search 501, 505
 - Signal tracking 391
 - Time
 - Format 592
 - Hiding/restoring 594
 - Instrument setting 592
 - Setting 37
 - Time Domain Power 265
 - About 265
 - Configuring 267
 - Limit lines 266, 267, 268
 - Measurement 114
 - Measurement (remote control) 787
 - Measurement example 268
 - Measuring 268
 - Restricting range 266
 - Results 265, 267
 - Time frames
 - Configuring 415
 - Continuing 416
 - Navigating 415, 461
 - per sweep 416
 - Selecting 415, 473
 - Spectrograms 459
 - Time lines
 - Remote control 975

- Time trigger
 - Repetition interval 430
 - Softkey 430
- Timestamps
 - Softkey (Spectrogram) 474
 - Spectrograms 460, 474
- TOI 275
 - About the measurement 276
 - Basics 276
 - Calculation method 278
 - Configuring 281
 - Determining 282
 - Markers 282
 - Measurement 114
 - Programming example 800
 - Results 280
 - Search signals 282, 283
- TOI (marker functions) 80
- Toolbar
 - Hiding/restoring 593
 - Overview 42
- Total Harmonic Distortion
 - Measurement 273
- Touch screen
 - Colors (remote) 1031
 - Settings (remote control) 1028
- Touch-sensitivity
 - De-/activating - see User Manual 92
- touchscreen
 - Alignment 566, 576, 577
 - Settings 591
- Touchscreen
 - Alignment 603
 - Colors 596, 597
 - De-/Activating 591
 - Displayed items 592
 - Overview 40
 - Power save 592
 - Theme 597
- Trace copy 468
- Trace information 78
 - Detector type 78
 - Trace number 78
 - Window title bar 78
- Trace math 457
 - Functions 469
 - Settings 469
- Traces
 - Average mode 467
 - Averaging 457
 - Averaging (algorithm) 456
 - Averaging (remote control) 912
 - Combining results 457
 - Configuration (softkey) 464
 - Configuration (Softkey) 469
 - Configuring 477
 - Configuring (remote control) 909
 - Copying 482
 - Copying (remote control) 913
 - Detector 301, 452, 466
 - Detector (remote control) 912
 - Export format 472
 - Exporting 470, 471, 472, 554, 555
 - Hold 466
 - Mode 465
 - Mode (CP/ACLR) 145
 - Mode (remote) 910
 - Saving 545
 - Settings 452
 - Settings (remote control) 909
 - Settings, predefined 467
 - Softkeys 468
- Traces to be Checked
 - Limit lines 530
- Tracking
 - see External generator 345
- Tracking bandwidth 391
- Tracking generator
 - see External generator 331
- Tracking threshold 391
- Transducer factor 296
- Transducers
 - Activating/Deactivating 573
 - Adjusting reference level 573
 - Calibration with external generator 337, 348
 - Checking 604
 - Comment 575
 - Compatibility 573
 - Compatible 604
 - Configuration 567
 - Configuration (remote control) 1025
 - Configuring 604
 - Copying 573, 605
 - Creating 573, 605
 - Data points 575
 - Deleting 574, 605
 - Deleting values 575
 - Editing 573, 604
 - Factors 566
 - Inserting values 575
 - Managing 571
 - Name 574
 - Saving 545, 576
 - Secure user mode 571
 - SEM range 212
 - Settings 571
 - Shifting 575, 606
 - Softkey 571
 - Spurious Emissions range 245
 - Unit 575
 - Validity 567
 - View filter 573
 - X-axis 575
 - Y-axis unit 567
- Transient Analysis
 - Application 102
- Transmission measurement
 - Calibration, external generator 347
 - External generator 332
 - How to, external generator 350
- TRG (channel bar) 77
- Trigger
 - Configuration preview 427
 - Drop-out time 431
 - Drop-Out Time 420
 - Drop-out time (Power sensor) 328
 - External (remote) 854
 - External power 327
 - External, errors 1103
 - Holdoff 421, 431
 - Holdoff (Power sensor) 328
 - Hysteresis 420, 431
 - Hysteresis (Power sensor) 328
 - Level 430

- Level (Power sensor) 328
- Measurements 419
- Offset 419
- Offset (softkey) 431
- Output 383, 432
- Power sensor 327, 330
- Slope 432, 854
- Slope (Power sensor) 328
- Status register 633
- TRIGGER
 - Connector 56
- Trigger event
 - Remote 681
- TRIGGER INPUT / OUTPUT
 - Connectors 51
- Trigger level
 - External trigger (remote) 852
 - I/Q Power (remote) 853
 - IF Power (remote) 853
 - RF Power (remote) 853
- Trigger source 419, 427
 - BB Power 429
 - External 428
 - Free Run 428
 - IF Power 429
 - Power Sensor 430
 - RF Power 429
 - Time 430
 - Video 428
- Trigger/Gate
 - Configuration (Softkey) 425
- TRK (marker functions) 79
- Troubleshooting
 - CP/ACLR 182
 - File name error 1001
 - Hardware 589
 - Input overload 864
 - Low frequencies 1105
 - Overload, external generator 342
 - Remote control programs 652, 1103
 - Trace display 1105
- Trying out
 - Prerequisites 58
- TTL handshake
 - see TTL synchronization 343
- TTL synchronization
 - AUX control, external generator 332
 - External generator 332, 340, 343
- Tuning range
 - External reference 570
- Tx bandwidth
 - SEM 217
- Tx channel
 - MSR, Center frequency 166
 - MSR, technology 167
- Tx channels
 - in MSR sub blocks 166
 - MSR, configuring 166
 - MSR, weighting filters 167
- U**
- UNCAL
 - Error 82, 1101
- UNCAL (status display) 82, 1101
- UNDO
 - Key 50
- Units 620
 - Power sensor 326
 - Reference level 396, 397
 - Transducer factors 575
 - Y-axis (statistics) 260
- UP 620
- Update rate
 - Display 592
- Updating
 - Firmware 580, 603
- Upper Level Hysteresis
 - Softkey 438
- USB
 - Address 613
 - Connector 54
 - Connectors 46
 - Interfaces 613
- User manuals 16
- User ports
 - Remote control 906
- User standards
 - CP/ACLR 150, 160
 - Loading (CP/ACLR) 175
 - Managing 150, 160
 - Storing (CP/ACLR) 175
- Users
 - Network 665
 - Password 665
- V**
- V network 305
- V-network
 - EMI 295
- VBW
 - CP/ACLR 144
 - RMS detector 454
 - see Video bandwidth 404
 - SEM range 211
 - Spurious Emissions range 244
- VBW (channel setting) 76
- VBW/RBW coupling 404
- Vendor ID
 - Rohde & Schwarz 613
- Ventilation 590
- Version information 578
- Vertical Line 1/2
 - Softkeys 528
- Video
 - Output 317
 - Softkey 428
- Video bandwidth 410
 - Auto (Softkey) 410
 - Impact 404
 - Manual (Softkey) 410
 - RMS detector 404
- Video output 382, 904
- View filter
 - Limit lines 530
 - Transducer lines 573
- Virus protection 27
- VISA 610, 611
 - libraries 614
 - resource string 614
 - Resource string 611
- Visible
 - Limit lines 530

Volatile memory	
Secure user mode	37, 540
Volume	
Headphones	45
VSA (Vector Signal Analysis)	
Application	102
VXI protocol	612

W

W-CDMA signals	
CP/ACLR	179
Wait	
Remote	682
Waiting for trigger	
Status register	633
Weighting filters	
CP/ACLR	158
MSR ACLR	167
MSR, adjacent channels	170
MSR, gap channels	171
Remote	705
White noise	
Measurement example (statistics)	263
White space	622
Wideband	
PSA89600	654
Window title bar	78
Windows	
Adding	90, 445
Adding (remote)	822
Arranging	90, 446
Closing	90, 446
Closing (remote)	824, 827
Dialog boxes	84
Layout (remote)	825
Maximizing (remote)	821
Querying (remote)	823, 824
Replacing (remote)	824
Size	91
Splitting (remote)	821
Types (remote)	822
Windows 7	27
Windows 7	
Access	29
WLAN	
Application	102
Wordpad	
Accessing	30
WRONG_FW	
Error	82, 565, 580, 1101

X

X-axis	
Adjusting (Spurious Emissions)	246
Limit lines	533
Scaling	303, 386, 389
Transducer lines	575
X-Offset	
Limit lines	530
X-value	
Marker	299, 495

Y

Y-axis	
Limit lines	533
Max/Min (statistics)	260
Optimizing display	401
Scaling	395, 401
Settings	399
Y-Offset	
Limit lines	531
YIG Bypass (channel bar)	77
YIG-preselector	
Activating/Deactivating	320
Activating/Deactivating (remote)	866

Z

Zero span	
Measurement	112
Measurement examples	129
Softkey	389
Zeroing	
Power sensor	325
Zoom limits	
Search range	448
Using for searches	501, 505
Zooming	447, 449
Activating (remote)	907
Area (Multiple mode, remote)	908
Area (remote)	907
Deactivating	449
Multiple mode	447, 448
Multiple mode (remote)	908
Remote	907
Restoring original display	449
see User Manual	92
Single mode	447, 448
Single mode (remote)	907
Trying out	68