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# FSA SPECTRUM ANALYZER

Operating Manual

Instruments  
Division

**ROHDE & SCHWARZ**





# Certified Quality System ISO 9001

DQS REG. NO 1954-02

## Qualitätszertifikat

## Certificate of quality

## Certificat de qualite

Sehr geehrter Kunde,

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Cher client,

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**Kurze Beschreibung der Beanstandung / Short description of shortcoming / Description de défaut :**

Serien-Nr.:	N° de série:
Serial No.:	
R & S-Auftrags-Nr.:	R & S Order No.:
	N° de commande R & S:
Gerätetype:	Type d'appareil:
Type:	
Sach-Nr.:	Stock No.:
	N° de référence:

**Beanstandung / Shortcomings / Défauts**

Betreff	Anlieferfehler
Subject	Dead on Arrival
Subject	Defaut constaté a l'arrivée
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Telefax number of addressee	
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**Empfänger  
 Adresse  
 Destinataire**

**Absender  
 Sender  
 Expéditeur**

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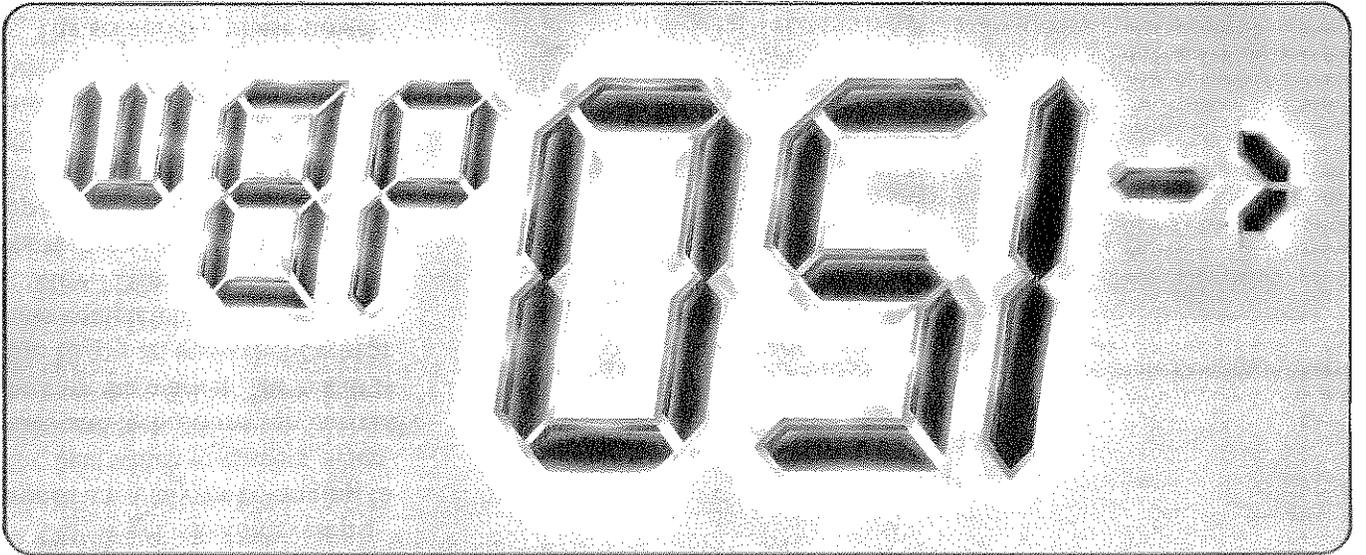
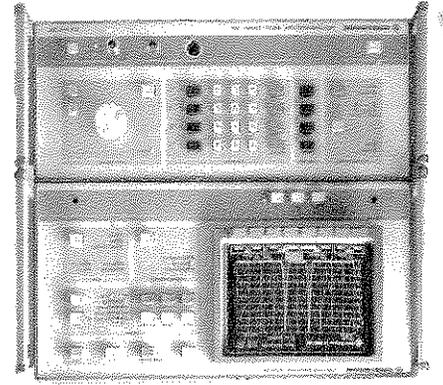


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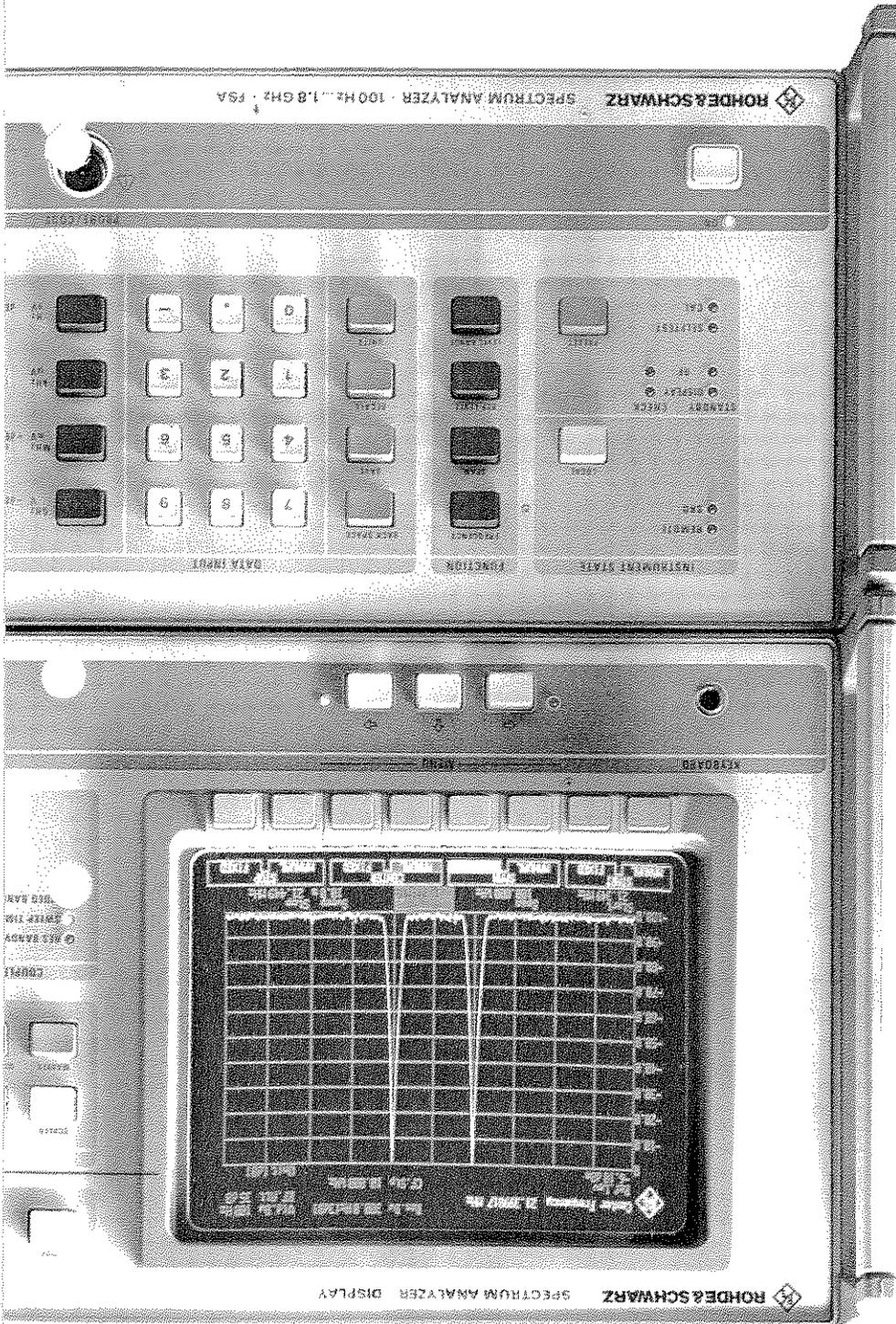
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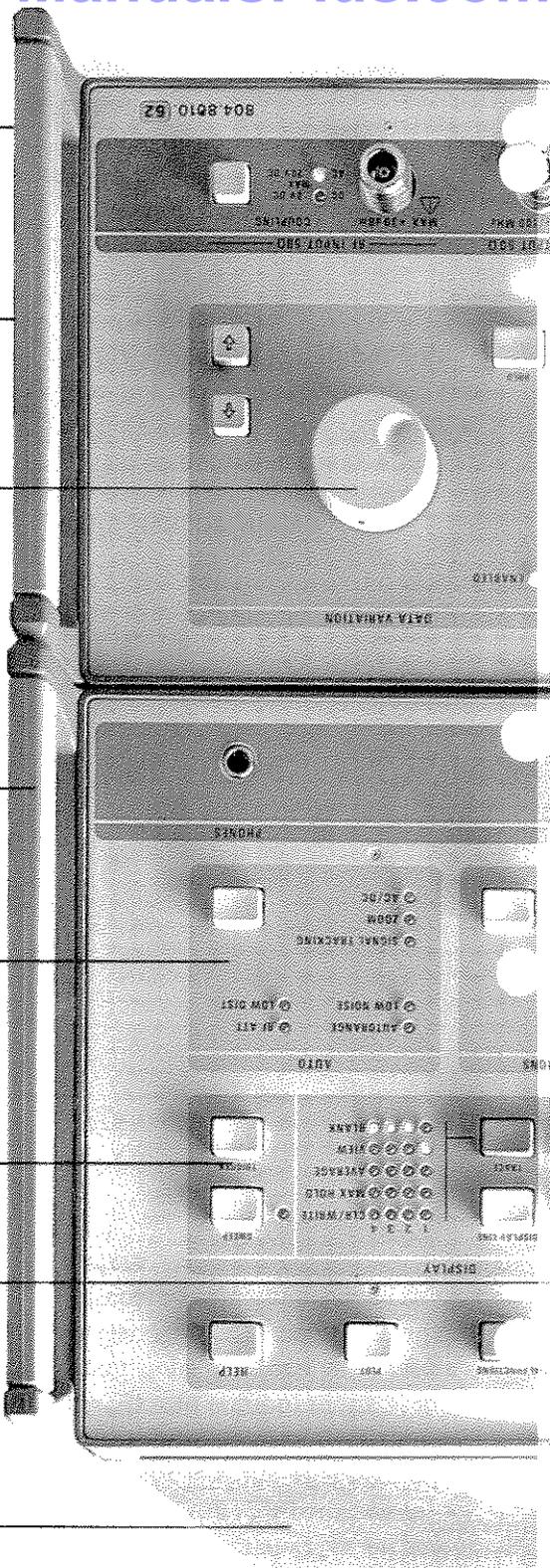
# Spectrum Analyzer FSA



# Spectrum Analyzer FSA for universal RF applications.

Our target was to develop a spectrum analyzer belonging to the best which engineers, scientists and technicians can currently buy on the market. The result is the FSA – an instrument which sets completely new standards. How? Primarily as a result of its technical performance, high operating convenience and its future-oriented concept. The FSA enables applications which were previously unattainable. The sensitivity, phase noise, frequency response and resolution bandwidths have values which are truly in the high-performance range. The microprocessor intelligence and also the use of external software, mean that the FSA reduces the time required for operation and measurement and thus increases the time available for thinking.

The FSA can be used for all spectral signal analysis tasks up to 1.8 GHz (or 2 GHz). It is the ideal universal instrument for selective RF measurements. The Spectrum Analyzer FSA represents the limits of technology.



Temperature-controlled, low-noise fans.

Numerous outputs for test data: interfaces for hardcopy and video printers, plotter, external monitor, oscilloscope or floppy disk drive.

Simple and fast operation using hardkeys (single-function keys), softkeys (screen menu) and spinwheel.

Modern compact housing with display unit and RF unit. Electromagnetically screened. Can be fitted in 19-inch cabinets. Transportable with handles at the front and sides. Assigned the design award "Good Industrial design".

Automatic measuring functions integrated (e.g. autotracking, autozoom).

Numerous evaluation functions for up to 4 curves. 32 marker functions and evaluation facilities with frequency and level lines.

High-resolution 9-inch colour monitor with clear, complete display of test curves, grid, parameters, markers, function menus etc.

- Extremely high technology:
- Sensitivity (inherent noise level <math><-150\text{ dBm}</math>). This means: greater measuring accuracy and improvement of signal detection by approx. 10 to 20 dB
- Low phase noise (<math><-110\text{ dBc}</math> at 1 kHz)
- Low frequency from carrier display of test curves, grid, parameters, markers, function menus etc.
- Response (<math><0.6\text{ dB}</math>)
- Frequency range 100 Hz to 1.8 GHz
- Large intermediate-frequency free dynamic range (>100 dB)
- Exceptional frequency and level accuracy resulting from synthesizer concept and start/stop synchronization
- Quasi-continuously variable resolution bandwidths from 6 Hz to 30 kHz and from 80 kHz to 3 MHz

# Simple and fast operation

## of the FSA.

The FSA is as easy to use as a pocket calculator.

It carries out a selftest as soon as it is switched on.

If you then want to select basic functions, it is no longer necessary to use 2 or even 3 steps. The

pressing of one key is sufficient.

Setting parameters can be coupled for signal analysis. You

only need to change one value, all others are adapted automatically.

For example, the ratio between resolution bandwidth and video

bandwidth.

If repeated measurements are necessary, you can store instrument settings and recall them as

required. Measuring sequences can be executed automatically

when using the controller function.

A built-in RF limiter protects the FSA and can detect overloads,

even outside the displayed frequency range.

### Spinwheel, step keys

A single spinwheel is sufficient to change the FSA parameters.

Magnetic latching ensures that each setting is carried out quickly,

exactly and without faults – in small steps or over a large range.

Two step keys are also available for coarse adjustment of parameters.

### Softkeys, hardkeys

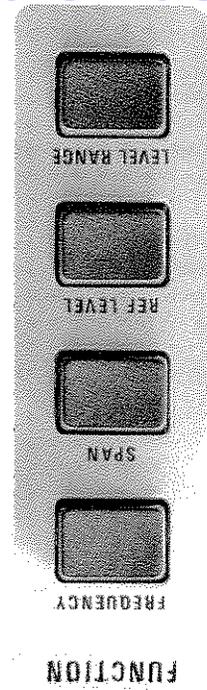
The combined hardkey and softkey concept of the FSA shows

how numerous measurements can be made accessible without complicated operation.

The hardkeys (mono-function keys) are assigned fixed functions

for calling menus (e.g. markers), selecting parameters (e.g. frequency) or entering values

(numeric keys).



The softkeys are assigned varying functions depending on the selected menu. Since all 8 softkeys are located directly below the 8 displayed functions along the bottom edge of the screen, incorrect pressing of a key is practically impossible.

The FSA contains a 9-inch colour screen with high graphics resolution on which all important parameters and results can be read directly. All data and information such as function, status line, scaling and command line are arranged logically on the screen. The display of the result is never impaired.

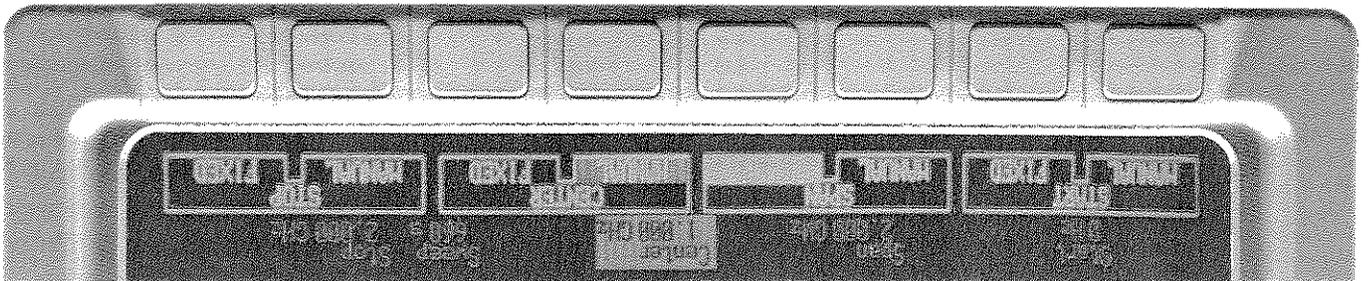
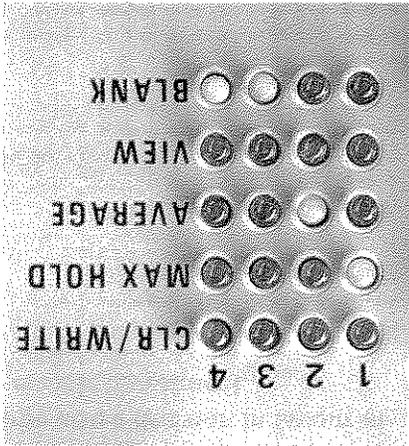
Screen display

The screen menus lead directly to the result – you can forget complicated tree structures with the FSA. If more than 8 functions are offered, the menu is extended horizontally to the left or right.

Menu operation

The LED panel clearly indicates the current status of 4 trace memories. All 5 operating modes of the 4 trace memories can be seen directly. This is very useful when operating with different evaluation criteria.

LED panel



# Modular instrument design is future-oriented.

Right from the beginning we designed the Spectrum Analyzer FSA as a flexible instrument. It provides a "system solution" and not an "isolated solution". This guarantees upward-compatibility. The FSA can handle any new task and any increase in complexity whether as an individual instrument or a complex test system. Hardware and software can be extended and modified without problems. The decision to purchase the Spectrum Analyzer FSA is therefore also a decision in favour of sensible investment.

## Modular hardware

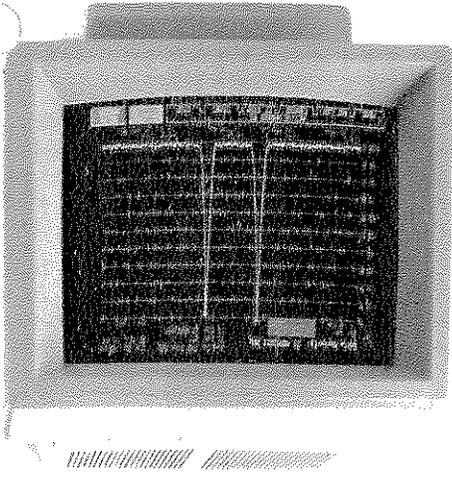
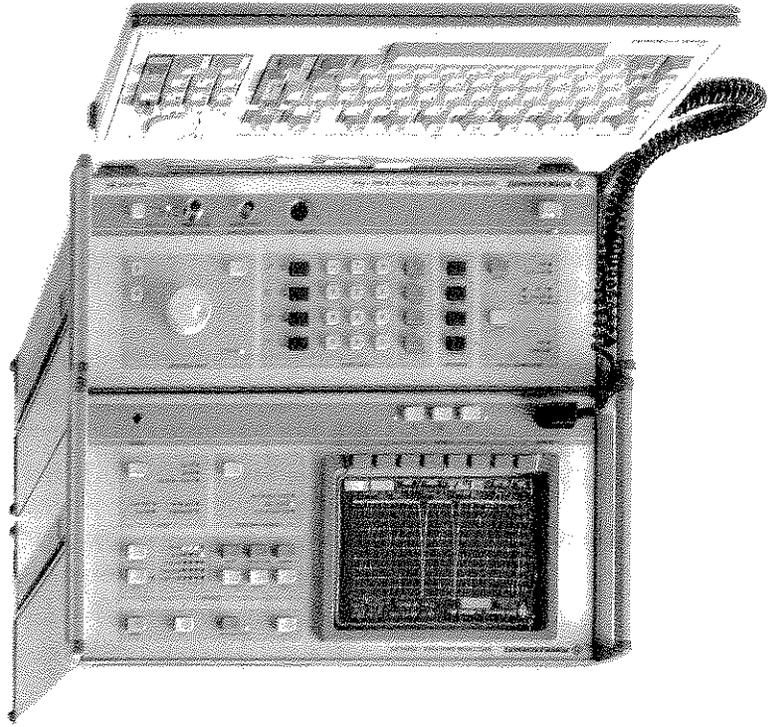
Hardly any other spectrum analyzer can provide the perfect modular and extendable hardware solution of the FSA. The instrument is divided into a display unit and an RF unit. The display unit can thus be combined with all other RF units of the spectrum analyzer family from Rohde & Schwarz.

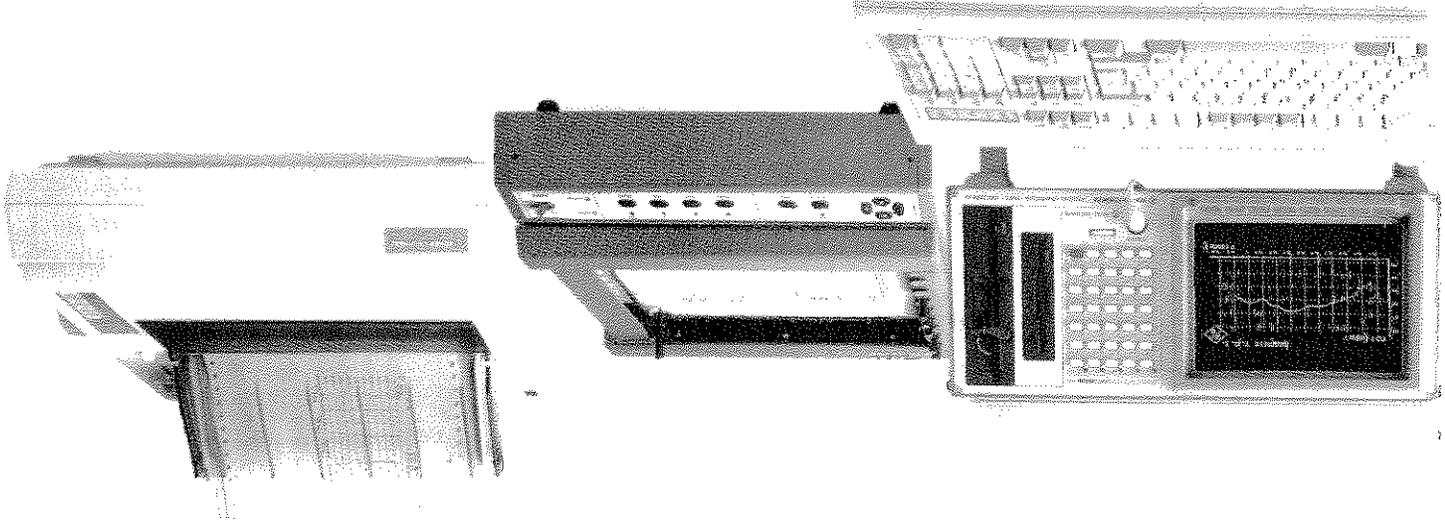
## External screen

A separate colour monitor or a large-display beamer can be connected via an RGB output for special workstations or for training and presentation purposes.

## External keyboard

The Keyboard PCA-Z1 provides even more convenience for screen documentation.





### Further data processing via PC

Complex measuring and test systems with large quantities of data are much faster and more efficient in conjunction with personal computers. To enable storage and further processing of results, the Spectrum Analyzer FSA can therefore be connected to any IEC-bus-compatible PC e.g. the Rohde & Schwarz Process Controller PSA with a 40-MByte Winchester disk.

The Ext. Floppy Disk Station PZ-11 can also be connected in conjunction with the integrated computer function to enable storage of basic test programs.

### Printer/plotter

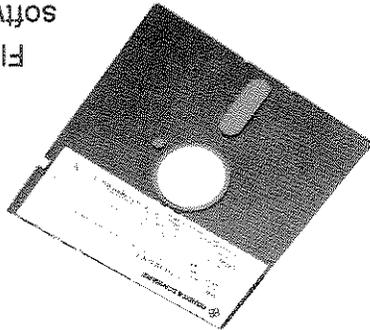
The FSA enables uncompleted logging of results on a printer, video printer or IEC bus plotter with an optimum resolution and display size.

### Flexible software concept

The FSA has comprehensive digital processing facilities with which measurements in the laboratory or during production can be greatly simplified.

The convenient IEC-bus programming and the numerous internal evaluation functions facilitate fast development of user software. If required, customer-specific software can also be written by Rohde & Schwarz.

The FSA can be integrated into an automatic test system via the IEC 625/IEEE 488 interface bus.



Wide dynamic range with flat frequency response

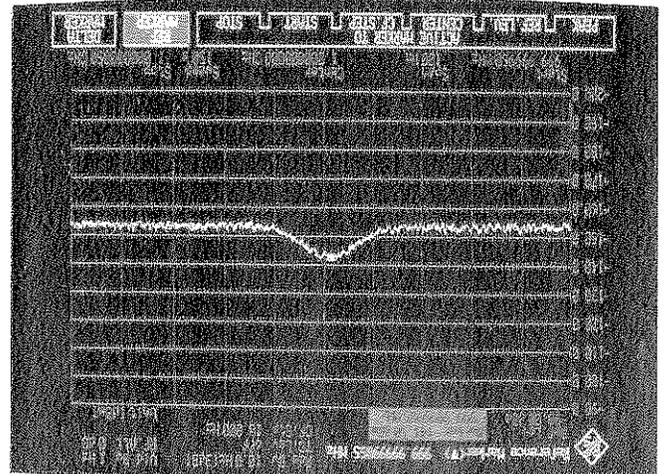
The FSA has an excellent thermal noise characteristic. This has been achieved on the one hand by using a balanced mixer with a wide dynamic range and a low-noise GaAs FET IF amplifier, and on the other hand by optimization of the signal/noise ratio of all stages in the RF and IF paths. The dynamic range is not reduced by large signal levels. The RF attenuation is adjustable in 1-dB steps and enables optimum adaptation of the input level to the most favourable mixer level. The balanced configuration of this mixer largely suppresses even-order distortion products (e.g. 2nd harmonic).

The mixer loss which is almost independent of the frequency, together with an electronic frequency response correction, results in a constant amplitude display over the complete frequency range.

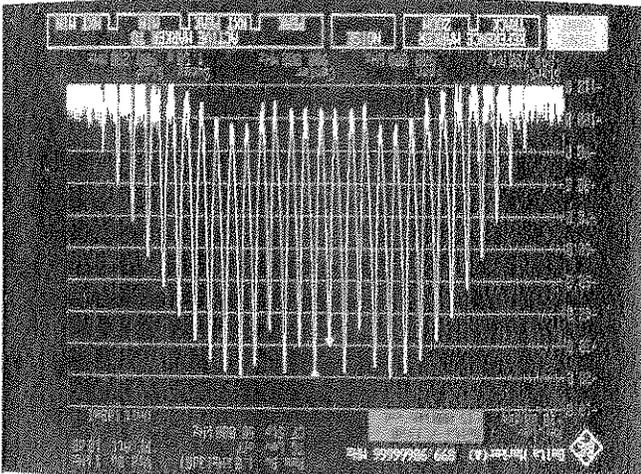
High frequency accuracy and stability

The use of a modern synthesizer concept results in a frequency resolution of 0.1 Hz with very low phase noise. Frequency variation for spans less than 5 MHz is made using very small phase-synchronized frequency steps (down to 0.003 Hz) which yield a quasi-continuous sweep. For spans above 5 MHz, high frequency accuracy is achieved by synchronization of the start and stop frequencies.

The high sensitivity of the FSA enables detection and measurement of very small signals.



Evaluation of an FM signal using the delta marker function and the built-in frequency counter.



The FSA opens-up completely new possibilities.

The display range of the FSA can be modified from a high level resolution (LIN or 0.1 dB per graticule) up to a high level range display (LOG 100 or 110 dB). When using a precision logarithmic amplifier, the improvement of linearity in the displayed level range by electronic means can be dispensed with.

The high resolution of the internal A/D converter also results in a high and usable resolution of the measured levels. Level display is possible in all common units. A level offset can be taken into account. Transducers of all types connected at the input can also be

Large, selectable level display range with numerous level units

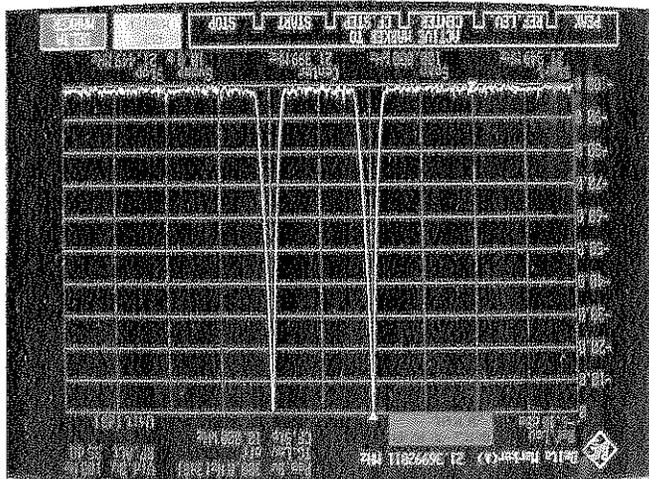
The FSA has a large number of automatic test routines:

- Marker functions with up to 8 markers
- Level, frequency and bandwidth corrections
- Selftest
- Adaption to type of signal
- Selectable operating modes LOW NOISE and LOW DISTORTION.

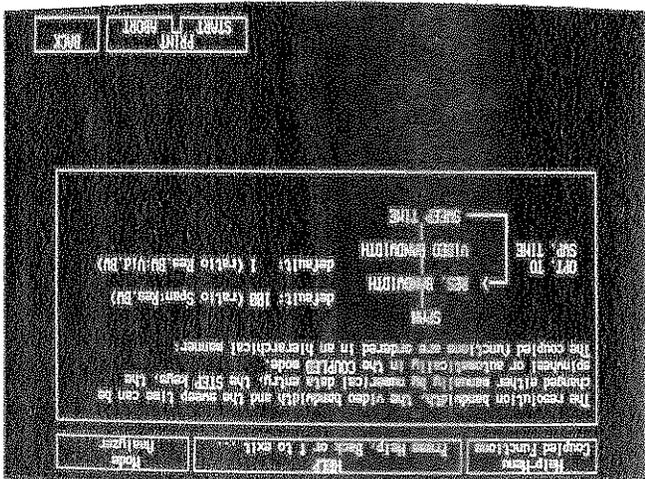
The FSA thus provides exceptionally high operating convenience which largely eliminates errors and greatly accelerates measurements.

High measuring convenience incorporated into the level display.

Feeding in a two-tone signal shows the high intermodulation-free range.



The manual is almost superfluous. Help functions are provided for all softkey menus.



All important functions and parameters are displayed clearly on the standard 9-inch colour monitor, even for complex applications, with several curves displayed simultaneously.

The FSA also contains a demodulator module as standard thus enabling unknown signals which are amplitude or frequency-modulated to be identified easily using headphones or the internal loudspeaker. The demodulated signal can be displayed on the colour screen at the same time with high resolution in the frequency range up to 20 kHz.

The Spectrum Analyzer FSA is used to measure the spectral distribution of signals in the frequency range from 100 Hz to 1.8 GHz (2 GHz). The quasi-continuously variable frequency resolution and the precise synthesizer tuning with long-term stability means that the spectrum analyzer is suitable for swept-frequency analysis as well as for selective level measurements in the fixed-frequency mode.

The large range of resolution bandwidths (6 Hz to 3 MHz), the frequency span (0/10 Hz to 2 GHz) and the level display (1 to 110 dB) in a measuring range of 175 dB (-150 to +30 dBm) predetermine the FSA for all selective level measurements.

## Level measurements on generators

- Small resolution bandwidths (6 Hz)
- High frequency resolution (0.1 Hz)
- Low phase noise (<-110 dbc (1 Hz) at 1 kHz from the carrier)
- Frequency counter

## Level measurements on modulators

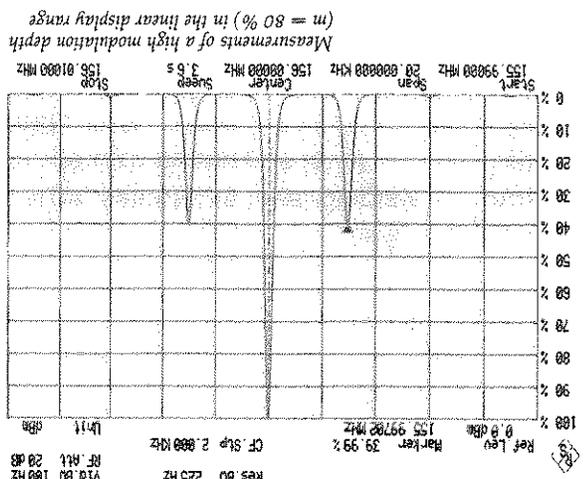
- AM/FM demodulators as standard
- Wide dynamic range and high linearity of AM measurement display

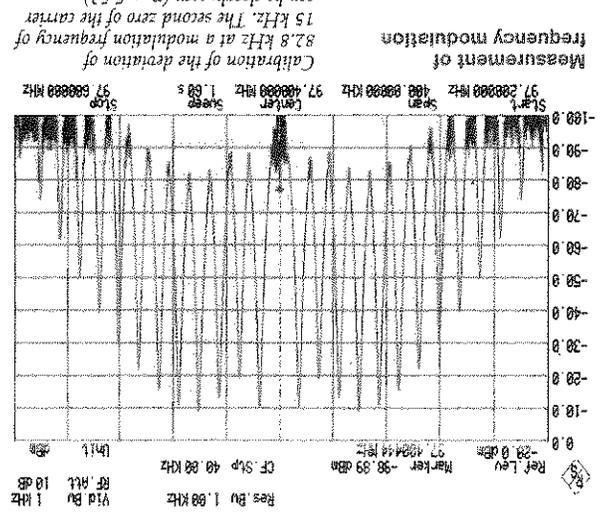
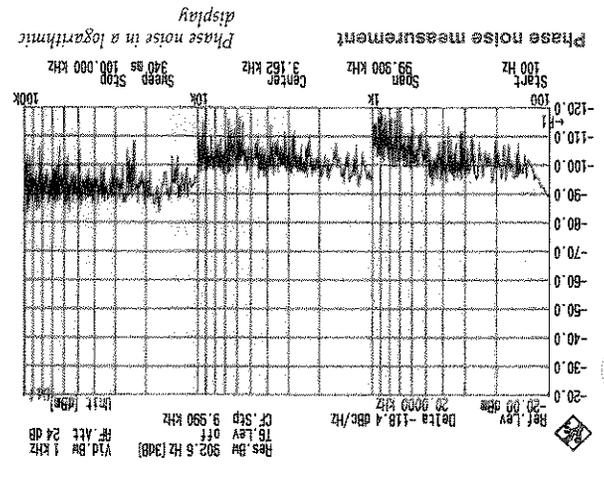
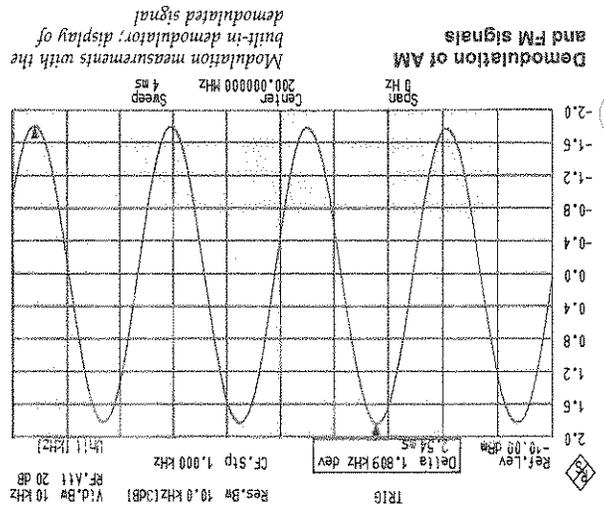
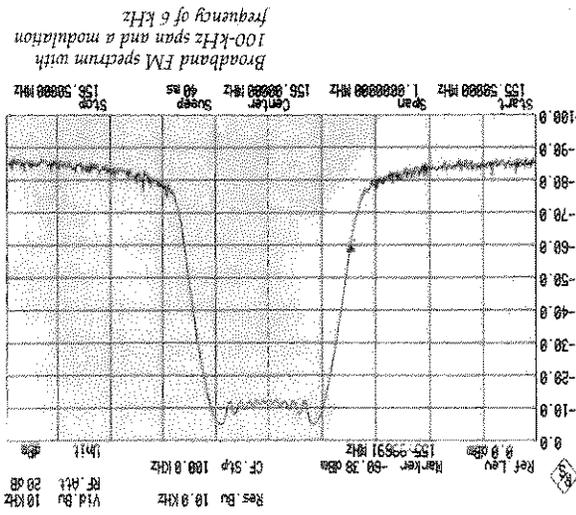
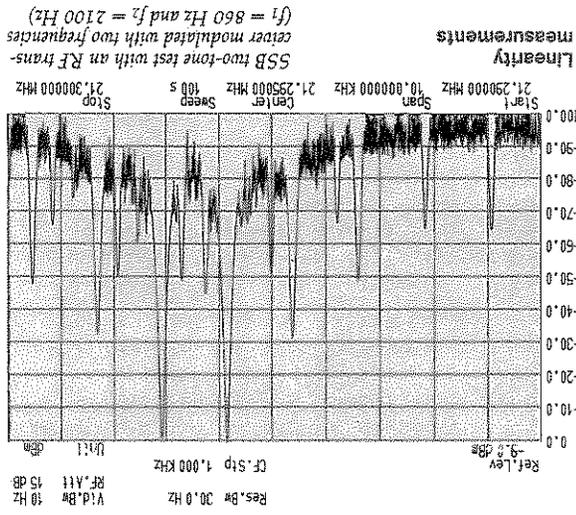
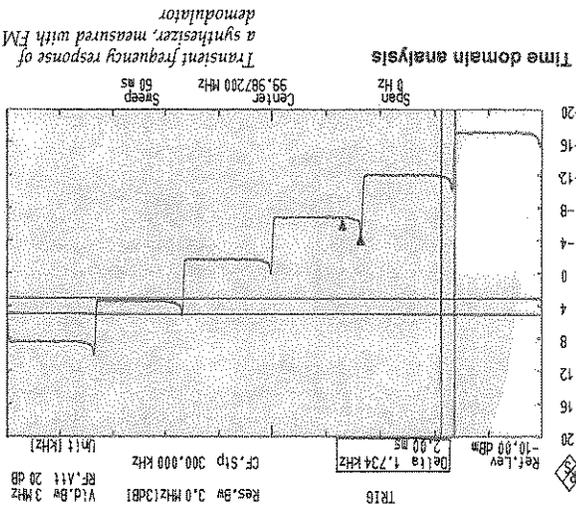
## Level measurements on broadband systems

- Flat frequency response (<0.6 dB)
- High sensitivity (<-150 dBm)
- High overload immunity (intermodulation suppression >100 dB)
- Wide resolution bandwidths (3 MHz)



Measurement of amplitude modulation  
The wide dynamic range of the FSA means that measurements of small modulation depths (in this case  $m = 0.01\%$  with  $f_{mod} = 3$  kHz) are also possible





You can depend  
on our service.



50 years experience

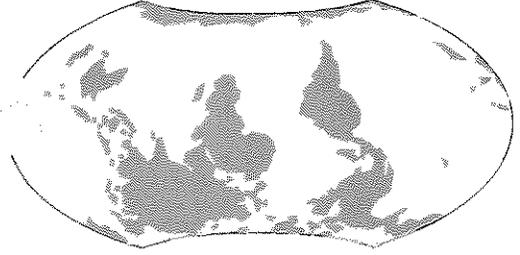
Rohde & Schwarz has already  
been developing and manufactur-  
ing electronic equipment for  
more than 50 years. This experi-  
ence, combined with high quality,  
have made Rohde & Schwarz one  
of the most well-known interna-  
tional suppliers of RF measuring  
instruments.

#### Individual consultation

The central position of the  
development team within the  
company, means that customer  
requirements can be largely con-  
verted into reality. Individual  
consultation and support by  
trained engineers are of prime  
importance for Rohde & Schwarz  
at every point of customer  
contact.

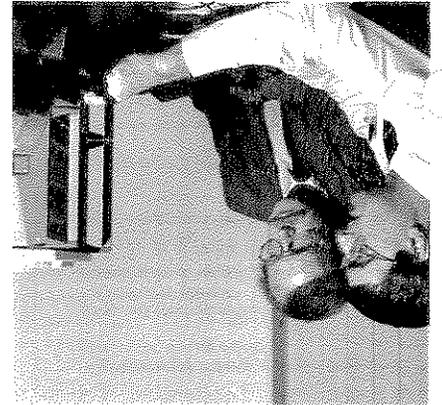
#### Servicing

Rohde & Schwarz has a world-  
wide network of companies and  
representatives. Our supporting  
organizations in over 80 countries  
ensure that you obtain the best  
from your spectrum analyzer.



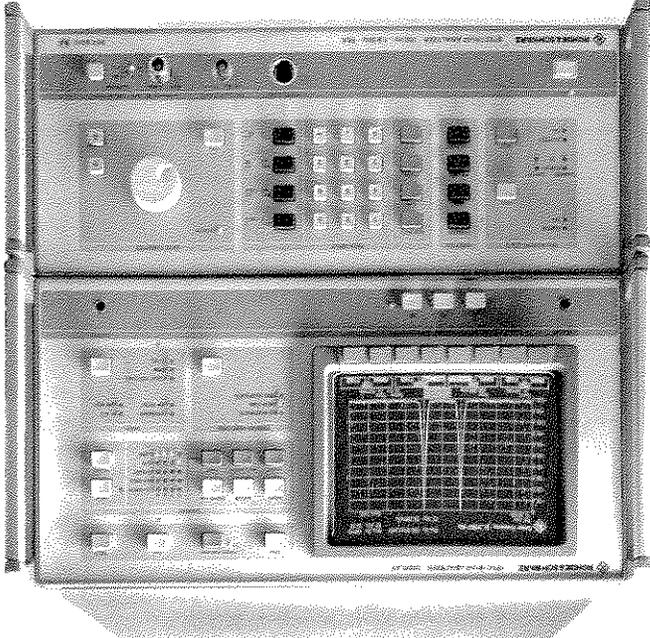
Rohde & Schwarz supports every customer with detailed product documentation, user manuals etc. Our comprehensive know-how is passed-on by many publications, application notes (e.g. "Fundamentals of spectrum analysis with the Spectrum Analyzer FSA"), lectures and customer seminars as well. Training courses with small groups of participants provide intensive training on all important applications with all instruments of the spectrum analyzer family.

### Information and training



Servicing comprises a complete package with instruction, training, calibrating, maintenance, repair and documentation.





# FSA Specifications.

FREQUENCY	
Frequency range	100 Hz to 1.8 GHz (2 GHz) 100 kHz to 1.8 GHz (2 GHz) can be entered up to ±500 GHz
DC coupling	100 Hz to 1.8 GHz (2 GHz)
AC coupling	100 kHz to 1.8 GHz (2 GHz)
Frequency offset	1 Hz
Frequency resolution	span/10
Step keys	span/900
Selectable frequency display	span/10 span/900
LIN	linear frequency response displayed on a linear frequency axis with a relative scale (10 divisions with span/10) n linear sweeps displayed on a logarithmic frequency axis with an absolute scale "Variable oversampling" ensures that all displayed values are backed up by measured values. A continuously adjustable interpolation mode is available for fast measurements. (stop frequency/start frequency > 1.4)
LOG	Linear frequency response displayed on a linear frequency axis with a relative scale (10 divisions with span/10) n linear sweeps displayed on a logarithmic frequency axis with an absolute scale "Variable oversampling" ensures that all displayed values are backed up by measured values. A continuously adjustable interpolation mode is available for fast measurements. (stop frequency/start frequency > 1.4)
Internal reference	R.A. = frequency reference accuracy < 1 × 10 <sup>-8</sup> Aging < 5 × 10 <sup>-10</sup> /day (after 30 days) < 1 × 10 <sup>-10</sup> /year Temperature drift < 5 × 10 <sup>-8</sup> (0 to 55 °C) < 1 × 10 <sup>-7</sup> after 10 min. at +25 °C External (switch-selected) 10 MHz
Frequency display	Orientation aids Resolution Span > 5 MHz Span 10 Hz to 5 MHz
Markers and cursor lines	span/900
Resolution	Span > 5 MHz: < 8 × 10 <sup>-3</sup> × span; < 5 × 10 <sup>-3</sup> × span (sweep time ≥ 100 ms) < 2.5 × 10 <sup>-3</sup> × span ± RBW ± freq. × R.A.; < 2.5 × 10 <sup>-3</sup> × span ± freq. × R.A.
Span	Span > 5 MHz: < 8 × 10 <sup>-3</sup> × span; < 5 × 10 <sup>-3</sup> × span (sweep time ≥ 100 ms) < 2.5 × 10 <sup>-3</sup> × span ± RBW ± freq. × R.A.; < 2.5 × 10 <sup>-3</sup> × span ± freq. × R.A.
Phase noise	At f <sub>m</sub> ≤ 100 MHz: Phase noise in dBc (1 Hz) ≤ 100 kHz > 5 MHz ≤ 100 kHz > 5 MHz
SPECTRAL PURITY	Phase noise At f <sub>m</sub> ≤ 100 MHz: Phase noise in dBc (1 Hz) ≤ 100 kHz > 5 MHz ≤ 100 kHz > 5 MHz
Resolution filters	Resolution filters Type of filter Bandwidths (-3 dB) Uncalibrated (in the range 10 to 300 kHz, the specified bandwidth error does not apply)
Filters	Resolution filters Type of filter Bandwidths (-3 dB) Uncalibrated (in the range 10 to 300 kHz, the specified bandwidth error does not apply)
Additional frequency error	Additional frequency error resulting from centre frequency offset or IF filter
Frequency drift	Frequency drift at constant ambient temperature. after 1-h warmup period < 10 Hz/min Drift of filter centre frequency at constant ambient temperature after 1-h warmup period RBW < 1 kHz < 10 Hz/min at constant ambient temperature. after 1-h warmup period Span > 5 MHz (frequency drift occurring only during sweep, not added from sweep to sweep) Span ≤ 5 MHz: < ±200 kHz per minute of sweep time corr. to ref. frequency drift
Frequency counter	Frequency counter measures the frequency of the signal on which the marker is placed; marker to be at least 20 dB from noise and from point of intersection with adjacent signal 10 kHz to 0.1 Hz (freq. × R.A.) ± 2 × resolution Error 10 MHz
Frequency span	Frequency span Setting range 0 Hz/10 Hz to 2 GHz Resolution Step key increments 0.5 × span or 1 × span span/900 Error Span ≤ 5 MHz: ± 2 × 10 <sup>-3</sup> × span Span > 5 MHz: ± 5 × 10 <sup>-3</sup> × span Frequency steps per span ≥ 1000
Sidebands	Sidebands at discrete frequencies (in dBc) > 70 m × AC supply frequency (29.4 kHz) > 80 100 kHz (span ≤ 5 MHz) > 90 -10.7 MHz Other > 75 Residual FM Span > 5 MHz: < 10 kHz PP/2 in 0.1 s Span ≤ 5 MHz: < 1 Hz PP/2 in 10 s (test bandwidth 10 kHz) (RBW = 10 Hz; VBW = 10 Hz; VBW = video bandwidth)



Data without tolerances: order of magnitude only

Subject to change

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### Supplement to Data Sheet FSA

The specifications given in the data sheet PD 756.4808.23 have been modified as follows:

#### Immunity to interference

- Image frequency rejection .....  $f_c + (2 \times 2221,4 \text{ MHz})$
- .....  $f_c + 42,8 \text{ MHz}$
- > 80 dB, typ. 100 dB
- > 100 dB, typ. 115 dB

#### Demodulation

#### FM demodulator

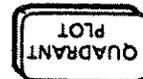
Data given are valid for signal levels between 0 and -30 dBm below the ref. level  
VBW = 10 kHz, signal-to-noise ratio > 60 dB.



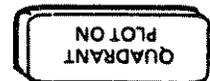
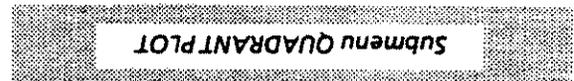
**Supplements A to I**  
**to Operating Manual FSA, FSB, FSM, ESAI**  
 (from Firmware Version 2.30)

**New Functions (for all Models)**

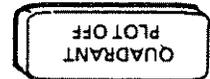
- Tolerance lines can now also be used in the time range (Tolerance Line menu).
- 4-quadrant plot is now feasible in the Plot menu.



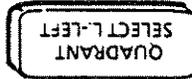
Call of a submenu limiting plotter output to a quarter of the output area used.



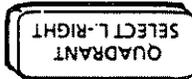
Limit plotter output to a partial quadrant of the output area.



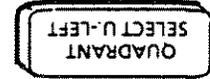
Switch off partial quadrant output. Subsequently the complete output area is used for plotter output.



Output in the lower left-hand quadrant.



Output in the lower right-hand quadrant.



Output in the upper left-hand quadrant.





Using this menu coupling of the input can be switched between AC and DC. The selected type of coupling is indicated by means of LEDs on the front panel.

- AC/DC key as a menu

**New Function (only for FSA, FSB)**

Command	Data	Units	Meaning
PRINT:FORMFEED	ON OFF	-- --	Formfeed on Formfeed off

IEC bus command:

- Selectable printer formfeed (settable in the Setup menu)

Command	Data	Units	Meaning
PLOT:QUADRANT	ON OFF U_LEFT U_RIGHT L_LEFT L_RIGHT	--	Plotting quadrant on Plotting quadrant off Upper left-h. quadrant Upper right-h. quadrant Lower left-h. quadrant Lower right-h. quadrant

IEC bus command:



- Scan mode  
Switch-over of time constants for AVG and RMS detectors is now performed as a function of bandwidth and measuring time instead of measurement frequency (in supplementary menus Trace and Test Marker).

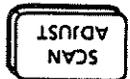
With every scan the, in each case, maximum value is taken from both the new measured value and the TRACE data stored up to now and entered into the TRACE memory. Pressing the softkey again clears the TRACE memory.



- Max Hold (Scan mode: Detector Trace menu)  
Calling the Transducer Table is now also possible in the EMI main menu. Use is the same as in the TRANS.D.FACTOR submenu (cf. SPECIAL FUNCTIONS).

Command	Data	Units	Meaning
SCAN:ADJUST	--	--	Adopting start and stop frequency from Configuration Table

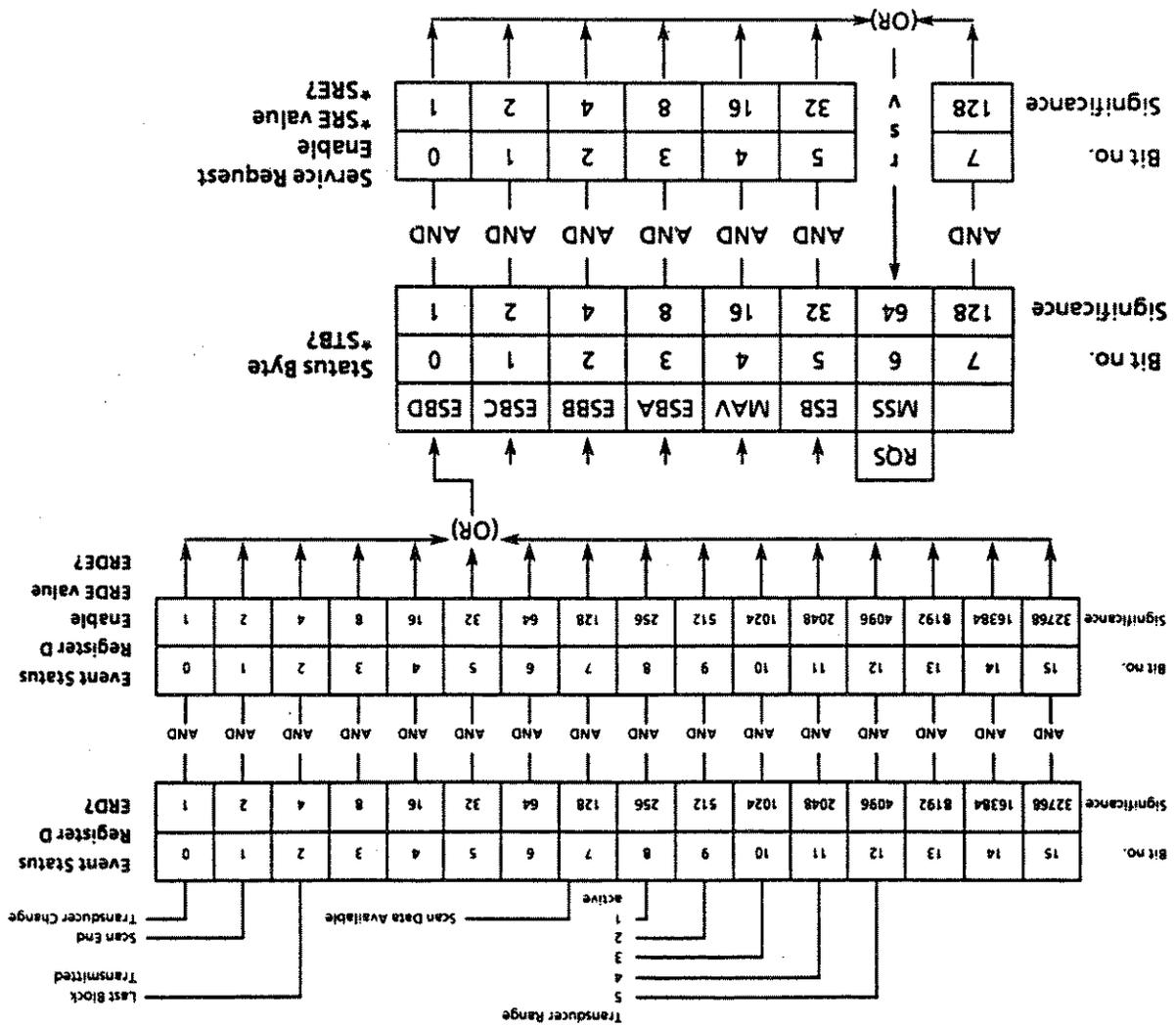
IEC bus command:  
This function serves to adopt start and stop frequency of the active configuration table as start and stop frequency of the receiver.



- Scan Adjust (EMI Receiver: Config. Table menu)  
New Function (only for EMI Receiver)



The bit "Last Block Transmitted" is set after output of the last block of measured values of a scan.



• Additional bit "Last Block Transmitted" in the ERD register



### Additional Program Examples

#### Example 8: Use of the Enhanced Tree Walking Algorithm

This example shows which characteristics the algorithm specified in the IEEE 488.2 standard has and how it can be applied usefully.

The IEEE 488.2 standard permits the combination of several commands separated by ':' in a character string. The "Enhanced Tree Walking Algorithm" provides that two commands separated by ':' can be composed to form one command (exception: Common Commands).

Starting from the right, command recognition replaces the header parts of the first command by the first header part of the second command until either a combination has been recognized to be permissible or the beginning of the first command has been reached.

#### Example:

The program line

```
100 IEC OUT FSA, "FREQUENCY:START 1MHZ:STOP 2MHZ"
```

is processed by the command recognition in the instrument like the following two program lines:

```
100 IEC OUT FSA, "FREQUENCY:START 1MHZ"
110 IEC OUT FSA, "FREQUENCY:STOP 2MHZ"
```

According to the standard, this backward "walking through" the header parts does not occur when the command begins with a ':' after the ':'. The command recognition then starts again at the beginning of the command tree after the ':'.

#### Example:

The program line

```
100 IEC OUT FSA, "LEVEL:REFERENCE -10DB;REFERENCE:LINE -10DB"
```

is processed by the command recognition in the instrument like the following two program lines:

```
100 IEC OUT FSA, "LEVEL:REFERENCE -10DB"
110 IEC OUT FSA, "REFERENCE:LINE -10DB"
```

If, however, the ':' before the command "REFERENCE:LINE" is omitted, this command is composed to form the following program line due to the Enhanced Tree Walking Algorithm:

```
110 IEC OUT FSA, "LEVEL:REFERENCE:LINE -10DB"
```

As the commands stored in the instrument do not include this command, it causes an error message.

Thus it is recommended to start commands after a ':' with a ':' unless the Enhanced Tree Walking Algorithm is to be used intentionally.



```

10 REM ***** Collect Scan Data
20 REM -----
30 REM Init Section
40 REM -----
50 fsa=20
60 Samples_completed%=0
70 REM Setup Controller
80 IEC TERM 10: IEC TIME 5000
90 REM Setup Device
100 IEC OUT fsa,"CLS:RST"
110 IEC OUT fsa,"MODE EMI_SCAN"
120 IEC OUT fsa,"SCAN:RESULTS:CLEAR"
130 REM Enable SRQ on Scan Data Available
140 REM and Last Block Transmitted
150 IEC OUT fsa,"ERDE 132:SRE 1"
160 REM -----
170 REM Define Settings
180 REM -----
190 REM
200 REM Define frequency range
210 IEC OUT fsa,"SPAN LOGARITHMIC"
220 IEC OUT fsa,"FREQUENCY:START 150KHZ"
230 IEC OUT fsa,"FREQUENCY:STOP 30MHZ"
240 REM Define receiver settings
250 IEC OUT fsa,"SCAN:SINGLE"
260 IEC OUT fsa,"SCAN:STEP:SIZE 5KHZ"
270 IEC OUT fsa,"MEASUREMENT:TIME 20MS"
280 IEC OUT fsa,"BANDWIDTH:RESOLUTION 9KHZ"
290 REM Define data format
300 IEC OUT fsa,"SCAN:BLOCK:COUNT 1"
310 IEC OUT fsa,"SCAN:BLOCK:FORMAT ASCII"
320 REM -----
330 REM -----
340 REM Start Scan
350 REM -----
360 ON SRQ1 GOSUB Srq_routine
370 IEC OUT fsa,"SCAN:RUN"
380 REPEAT
390 REM Do something useful or just wait
400 UNTIL Samples_completed%
410 END
420 REM *****
430 REM -----
440 REM -----
450 REM SRQ-Routine
460 REM -----

```

Example 9: Readout of Scan Data in the ASCII Format

This example shows the operations required to read out the scan data in the ASCII format. The SRQ processing is configured in such a way that a service request is generated when a new block of measured values is available as well as when the last block of measured values has been transmitted.

The data are read in a separate subroutine and can be processed there if required.



```

470Srq_routine:
480 IEC OUT fsa,"ERDT": IEC IN 20,Erds
490 REM Test if data available
500 IF (VAL(Erds) AND 128) THEN GOSUB New_data
510 REM Test if Last Block Transmitted
520 IF (VAL(Erds) AND 4) THEN Samples_completed=1
530 ON SRQ1 GOSUB Srq_routine: RETURN
540 REM
550 REM -----
560 REM Read Scan Data
570 REM -----
580New_data:
590 IEC OUT fsa,"SCAN:BLOCK?": IEC IN fsa,Scans
600 REM Here is where the data can be
610 REM stored, analyzed or printed
620 RETURN
630 REM -----

```



```

10 REM ***** Collect Scan Data (Multiple Scan Ranges)
20 REM -----
30 REM Int Section
40 REM -----
50 fsa=20
60 Samples_completed=0
70 REM Setup Controller
80 IEC TERM 1: IEC TIME 5000
90 REM Setup Device
100 IEC OUT fsa, "CLS:RST"
110 IEC OUT fsa, "MODE EMI_SCAN"
120 IEC OUT fsa, "SCAN:RESULTS:CLEAR"
130 REM Enable SRQ on Scan Data Available
140 REM and Last Block Transmitted
150 IEC OUT fsa, "ERDE 132:SRE 1"
160 REM -----
170 REM -----
180 REM Define Settings
190 REM -----
200 REM Define data format
210 IEC OUT fsa, "SCAN:BLOCK:COUNT 10"
220 IEC OUT fsa, "SCAN:BLOCK:FORMAT BINARY"
230 REM Define frequencies
240 IEC OUT fsa, "FREQUENCY:START 9KHZ"
250 IEC OUT fsa, "FREQUENCY:STOP 30MHZ"
260 IEC OUT fsa, "SPAN LOGARITHMIC"
270 IEC OUT fsa, "SCAN:SINGLE"
280 REM Define configuration table
290 Cmd$="CONFIGURATION:TABLE1 2,"
300 REM Define first scan range
310 Cmd$=Cmd$+"9KHZ,150KHZ,200HZ,200MS,OFF,ON,LIN,100HZ,"
320 REM Define second scan range
330 Cmd$=Cmd$+"150KHZ,30MHZ,9KHZ,20MS,OFF,ON,LIN,5KHZ"
340 REM Send configuration table to device
350 IEC OUT fsa,Cmd$
360 REM Enable configuration
370 IEC OUT fsa,"CONFIGURATION:TABLE1 ON"
380 REM -----
390 REM -----
400 REM Start Scan
410 REM -----
420 ON SRQ1 GOSUB Srq_routine
430 IEC OUT fsa,"SCAN:RUN"
440 REPEAT
450 REM Do something useful or just wait
460 UNTIL Samples_completed

```

**Example 10: Readout of Scan Data in Binary Format Using a Configuration Table**

This example shows the operations required for reading out the scan data in binary format. Further, two scan ranges are defined via the configuration table in which measurement is effected at different band and step widths. Please observe that the terminator of the controller is initialized to 'EOI' for the binary transmission.



```

470 END
480 REM *****
490 REM
500 REM -----
510 REM SRQ-Routine
520 REM -----
530SRQ_routine:
540 IEC OUT Fsa,"ERD?": IEC IN 20,ERD$
550 REM Test if data available
560 IF (VAL(ERD$) AND 128) THEN GOSUB New_data
570 REM Test if last Block Transmitted
580 IF (VAL(ERD$) AND 4) THEN Samples_completed=1
590 ON SRQ1 GOSUB Srq_routine: RETURN
600 REM
610 REM -----
620 REM Read Scan Data
630 REM -----
640New_data:
650 IEC OUT Fsa,"SCAN:BLOCK?": IEC IN Fsa,Scans$
660 REM Here is where the data can be
670 REM stored, analyzed or printed
680 RETURN
690 REM -----

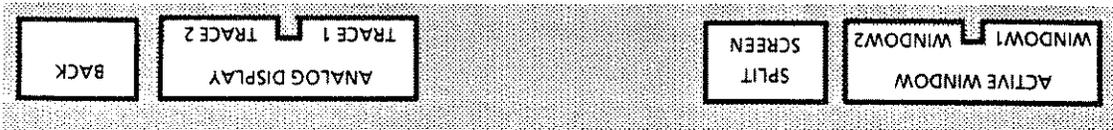
```



# Supplements J to S to Operating Manual FSA, FSB, FSM, ESAI, ESBI (for Firmware Versions 2.50 and later)

## New Functions (for all Models)

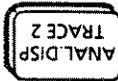
DISPLAY:



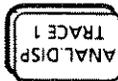
The Analog Display function allows the quasi-analog display of the measurement curve. Usually (Analog Display Off), the measured values are linked by lines resulting in a closed curve. The next sweep causes the previous curve to be deleted and the new curve to be displayed.

After having activated the Analog Display function, each measured value is represented by a pixel on the screen. The pixels are not deleted by the following sweep. The curves resulting from subsequent sweeps are thus superposed on each other, allowing, for example, the quasi-analog display and intermodulation measurements in TV channels.

The measured values are deleted by means of Trace Clear/Write or, with the following trace modes activated, by pressing Trace Max.Hold or Trace Average again.



Switching the quasi-analog display for Trace 2 ON and OFF.



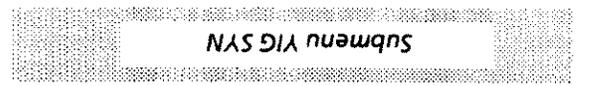
Switching the quasi-analog display for Trace 1 ON and OFF.

*Note:* The quasi-analog display can be copied to printers only. Plotters output only the sweep most recently traced. Also, marker functions are possible only for the sweep most recently executed.



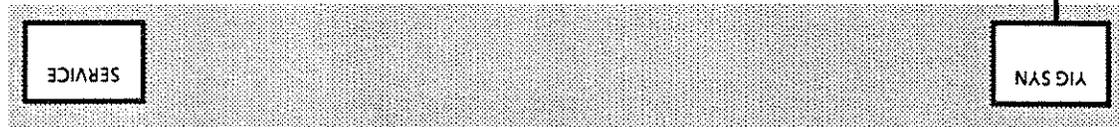
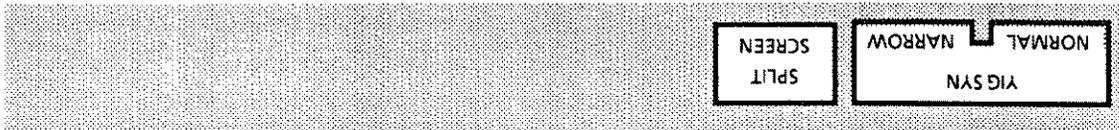
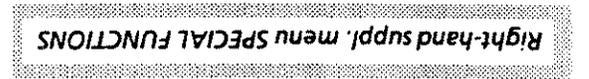
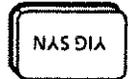
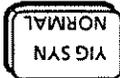
Different selections as a function of span are made in order to enhance the characteristics of the 1st LO. With zero span or small spans and, at the same time, a low frequency offset, a reduction in phase noise can be obtained. Yet, with a high frequency offset, phase noise is slightly increased. This selection can be changed for applications involving zero span and high frequency offsets.

Reduces phase noise with a large frequency offset in the zero span.



Branches to a submenu allowing modifications in the characteristics of the 1st LO as far as phase noise with zero span is concerned.

Reduces phase noise with a small frequency offset in the zero span (corresponds to Preset).



SPECIAL FUNCTIONS, right-hand supplementary menu:

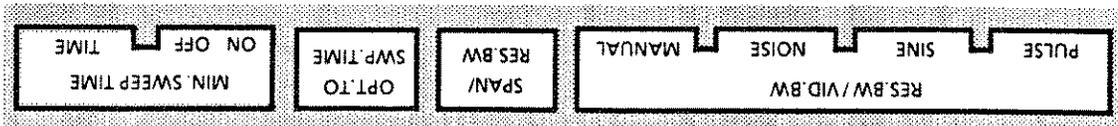


**Note:** Allows the sweep time to be matched to the pulse repetition rate of a pulsed input signal.

Switches sweep time limitation ON and OFF. With minimum sweep time ON and coupled sweep time, the sweep time is limited to the value entered. With Preset, Min. Sweep Time is OFF.

MIN.SW.  
ON OFF

MIN.SW.  
TIME



Submenu COUPLED FUNCTIONS, Coupling Manual:



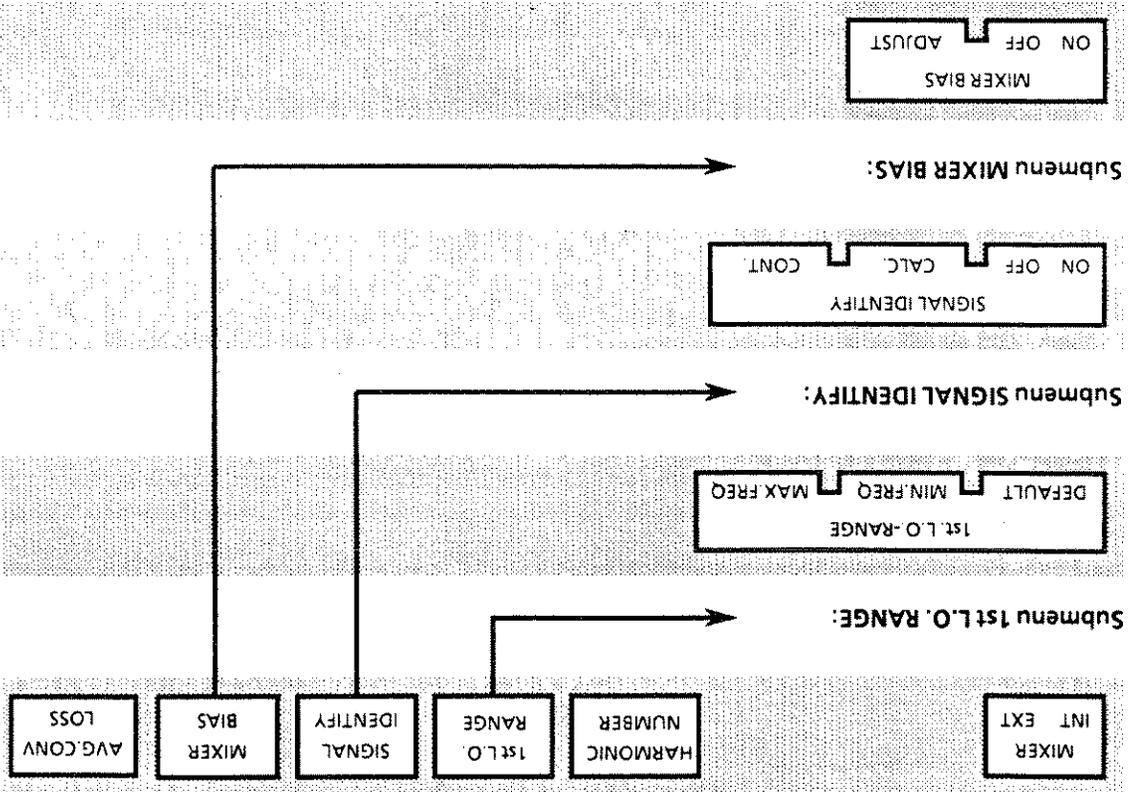
New IEC Bus Commands (for all Models)

Command	Data	Meaning
*OPC	---	<p>Operation Complete command: sets Bit 0 in Event Status Register when preceding commands are completed; sets Bit 0 in Event Status Register at the end of sweep if the preceding command was one of the following commands: AUTO:RANGE CALIBRATION:SHORT CALIBRATION:TOTAL CALIBRATION:AF CALIBRATION:TRACKING CALIBRATION:FILTER MARKER:ZOOM SWEEP:START SWEEP:SINGLE SWEEP:CONTINUOUS TRANSMISSION:CALIBRATION THRU REFLECTION:CALIBRATION OPEN SHORT</p>
*OPC?	---	<p>Operation Complete Query command: puts a '0' into the output buffer when preceding commands are completed; puts a '0' into the output buffer at the end of sweep if the preceding command was one of the following commands: CALIBRATION:SHORT CALIBRATION:TOTAL CALIBRATION:AF CALIBRATION:TRACKING CALIBRATION:FILTER SWEEP:START SWEEP:SINGLE SWEEP:CONTINUOUS TRANSMISSION:CALIBRATION THRU REFLECTION:CALIBRATION OPEN SHORT</p>



Command	Data	Units	Meaning
DISPLAY:ANALOG:T1	ON	---	Analog trace display in Trace 1 - on - off
DISPLAY:ANALOG:T2	ON	---	Analog trace display in Trace 2 - on - off
SWEEP:MIN_TIME :MIN_TIME?	20ms to 1980s	S MS US NS	Min. sweep time (coupled mode) - Increment - Decrement - ON - OFF
YIG_SYN	NORMAL NARROW	---	YIG-SYN setting: - normal - always narrow-band
ERRORS?	---	---	Output of error number 37 Normalize Trans- mission/Reflection aborted 38 Response Calibration aborted 43 Response Calibration Data invalid 47 Split Screen inactive 49 Count aborted 50 Zoom aborted 51 numeric data out of range (Tracking Generator).





FREQUENCY, left-hand supplementary menu:

$f_i = n * f_{LO} - f_{IF}$   
 $f_i$  input frequency  
 $f_{LO}$  frequency of 1st LO  
 $f_{IF}$  IF frequency 221.4 MHz  
 $n$  number of harmonic

The following relation applies to the conversion of harmonics:

The left-hand supplementary menu of the Frequency key allows the extension of the analyzer frequency range with the help of an external mixer in Analyzer mode.

Function "External Mixer" (FSM only)



Left-hand supp. menu FREQUENCY

MIXER  
INT EXT

HARMONIC  
NUMBER

Selection of internal or external mixer.

Upon selection of the external mixer, start and stop frequencies are matched to the permissible LO range (see submenu 1st L.O. RANGE) and set harmonics.

A number of instrument settings are required for matching the instrument to external mixer mode.

-RF preamplifier off (when it was ON before)

-RF preselection off (when it was ON before)

-Tracking generator off (when it was ON before)

before)

-RF Attenuation coupled (always 0 dB)

-Span Log is switched to Span Lin

The reference level setting is relative to a mixer conversion loss of 0 dB. In addition, input attenuation can be set to 20 dB (Attenuation Manual).

Selecting the internal mixer switches the ID signal OFF.

External mixer mode involves some peculiarities as far as the following functions are concerned:

- Signal Count: The Signal Count function provides faulty results in the case of image signals. If required, use the ID signal to check whether it is a real signal.

- Auto Zoom: Auto Zoom and Marker Zoom also use the IF counter, which is why the above restrictions apply.

Submenu for entering the LO range, allowing the flexible matching to the permissible LO frequency ranges of mixers from a wide variety of manufacturers. The maximum permissible range extends from 5.27 GHz to 13.14 GHz.

Band	Range (GHz)	Harmonics No.
J	220 - 330	26
Y	170 - 260	20
G	140 - 220	17
D	110 - 170	14
F	90 - 140	11
W	75 - 110	9
E	60 - 90	7
V	50 - 75	7
U	40 - 60	5
Q	33 - 50	4
A	26.5 - 40	4
K	18 - 26.5	3

With the preset values for the LO range, the following table results:

$$f_{MIN} = n * f_{LO(MIN)} - f_{IF}$$

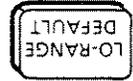
$$f_{MAX} = n * f_{LO(MAX)} - f_{IF}$$

The harmonics input together with the permissible LO range determine the analyzer frequency range settable in each case. The following relations apply to the settable ranges:

1st L.O.  
RANGE



GHZ.  
Sets the range limits of the 1st LO to the maximum permissible LO range of 5.27 to 13.14



When using an external mixer, a number of undesired signals due to image and multiple reception are produced in addition to the desired receive signal. The SIGNAL IDENTIFY submenu provides the functions necessary for differentiation between desired and undesired signals.

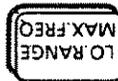
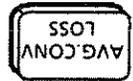
Submenu 1st L.O. RANGE

**Note:** Entering the reference level offset has the same function. The frequency-dependent portion of the conversion loss can be corrected using the transducer tables.

Submenu SIGNAL IDENTIFY

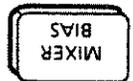
Enter the maximum permissible LO frequency. The difference between minimum and maximum LO frequency must be at least 1 GHz. Changing the maximum LO frequency causes the analyzer start and stop frequencies to be adjusted to the new LO setting range, if required.

message LVLOFF (level offset) marks this correction value in the display. Sets the average conversion loss of the external mixer. Both the entry and display of the reference level are corrected by this amount. The message LVLOFF (level offset) marks this correction value in the display.



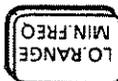
**Note:** For the Signal ID procedure, the 1st LO is additionally tuned down by 442.8 MHz per harmonic number. Use of Signal ID requires setting the minimum LO frequency such that there is an appropriate margin to the limit.

operating point. Branches to the submenu for setting the mixer



Entering the minimum permissible LO frequency. The difference between minimum and maximum LO frequency must be at least 1 GHz. Changing the minimum LO frequency causes the analyzer start and stop frequencies to be adjusted to the new LO setting range, if required.

reception due to the other harmonics of the LO. Branches to the submenu SIGNAL IDENTIFY. The functions included in this submenu allow the differentiation between signals and undesired signals, which are caused by image and multiple

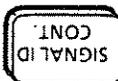




**Frequency Shift procedure:**

Frequency shift requires a sweep between start and stop frequency (measurement curve). A second sweep is performed with a 1st LO shifted by the frequency of 2 \* IF / harmonic number (reference curve). Real signals only are displayed at the same position on the screen. These two sweeps are displayed alternatively in Trace 1 and Trace 2. Using mathematical evaluation methods, a trace in which the undesired conversion products are filtered out can be calculated.

Activation of the Split Screen function causes the measurement curve to be stored in Trace 2; without Split Screen, Trace 2 is deleted. Trace 3 and Trace 4 contain the measurement curve and reference curve, respectively. After conversion of the curve, Trace 1 and Trace 2 are frozen in order to avoid overwriting of the calculated trace.



Reactivates Traces 1 and 2 after having triggered the Signal ID CALC. function and starts the sweep.

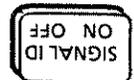


Switching the Signal ID on and off.

Switching Signal ID on activates Trace 1 and Trace 2 for the measurement curve and reference curve, respectively. Trace 3 and Trace 4 are set to Blank.

Switching Signal ID off resets Trace 2 to Blank.

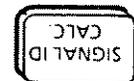
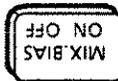
With Signal ID ON, Trace 1 and Trace 2 are fixedly coupled, ie switchover of Trace 1 simultaneously switches Trace 2 over and vice versa. Changing Trace 3 or Trace 4 automatically deactivates the Signal ID function.



**Note:**

The setting Split Screen (Display menu) is highly suited for display and optical comparisons.

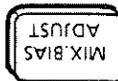
Switches the voltage source of the Mixer Bias setting from 0 V (off) to the desired output voltage and vice versa (presetting off). For the use of R&S mixers FS-Z16, FS-Z18, FS-Z19, FS-Z20 and FS-Z21, select the setting "off". These mixers operate without bias.



With external mixer and Signal ID activated, Trace 1 and Trace 2 are converted into a measurement curve free from undesired conversion products by way of calculations. This curve is displayed in Trace 1.

Allows the adjustment of the mixer bias in order to set the minimum conversion loss. The analyzer provides a voltage source for this purpose. The signal can be derived from the PROBE/CODE coding female connector, pin L.

Dynamic range: -2 V ... +2 V  
Resolution: 1 mV  
Current carrying capacity: max. 10 mA





IEC-Bus Commands "External Mixer" (only FSM)

Command	Data	Units	Meaning
AVG_CONV_LOSS AVG_CONV_LOSS?	-16 to +120 dB	DB	Reference level offset Increment Decrement
HARMONIC:NUMBER	3 to 200	---	Select the desired harmonic Increment Decrement
LO RANGE:DEFAULT :MIN FREQ? :MAX FREQ?	5.27 to 12.14 GHz 6.27 to 13.14 GHz	Hz KHz MHz GHz	Frequency range of 1st LO: Default setting Lower frequency limit Increment Decrement Upper frequency limit Increment Decrement
MIXER :BIAS :BIAS?	INTERNAL EXTERNAL -2.047 V to +2.047 V	V MV UV NV	Set the mixer operating point External mixer on External mixer off Operating point setting active inactive
SIGNAL_ID :CALCULATE :CONTINUE	ON OFF	---	Signal identification on Signal identification off Filter out conversion products Continue signal identification



## 2 Operation

(see Figs. 2-1 and 2-2 in Appendix)

The bold-faced, italic numbers refer to the item numbers in Figs. 2-1 and 2-2. The values in this section are not guaranteed; only the specifications of the data sheet are binding.

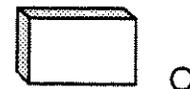
### 2.1 Explanation of Operating Controls

#### 2.1.1 Front Panel of Display Unit

<b>1</b>	Page 2.25	Color monitor for displaying results.
<b>2</b>	Page 2.27	<p><b>Caution!</b></p> <p>(For physical reasons, the instrument is sensitive to magnetic fields and also generates electric and magnetic fields itself).</p>
<b>3</b>	Page 2.20	<p>Selection of menu for setting up of monitor 1.</p> <p>MODE</p>
<b>4</b>	Page 2.30	<p>Selection of menu for formatting of display.</p> <p>DISPLAY</p>
<b>5</b>	Page 2.32	<p>Selection of menu for special functions.</p> <p> One or more special functions switched on.   No special function active.</p> <p>SPECIAL FUNCTIONS</p>
<b>6</b>	Page 2.37	<p>Selection of menu for superimposing (measurement) lines on screen.</p> <p>DISPLAY LINE</p>
<b>7</b>	Page 2.41	<p>Selection of menu for documentation.</p> <p>PLOT</p>
<b>8</b>	Page 2.43	<p>Selection of menu for operator support.</p> <p>HELP</p>

9

Selection of menu for operator support.



SWEEP

Page 2.47

Page 2.53



MARKER

Selection of menu for reference and delta marker.



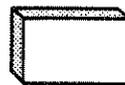
Sweep active.



Sweep not active.  
Reset phase.

10

Selection of menu for setting sweep trigger.



TRIGGER

Page 2.49

Page 2.57



AUTO

Selection of menu for various automatic functions.



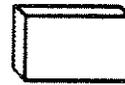
Automatic system of corresponding function on.



Automatic system of corresponding function not in operation.

11

Selection of menu for defining mode of video memory.



TRACE

Page 2.50

Page 2.59



COUPLED FUNCTIONS

Selection of menu for automatic coupling of span, resolution bandwidth, video bandwidth and sweep time.



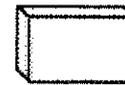
Selected parameter is coupled to the other parameters.



Parameter is not incorporated in coupling. (manual control).

12

Selection of menu for max. 8 level markers.



MULTI MARKER

Page 2.52

13

2.1.2 Front Panel of RF Unit

16

Page 2.71

PHONES



Headphones connection. This is active only if the frequency span is zero (receiver mode).

22

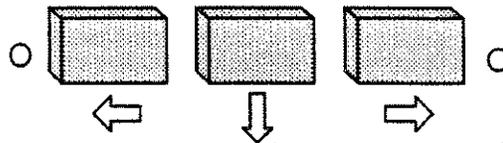
Page 2.15



8 selection keys for menu control. Function depends on selected menu.

23

Page 2.17



Center key: enables return to next higher menu level.

Left and right keys: extension of selection range of menu when more than 8 menu functions are available.



Further menu functions can be selected in the corresponding direction.

Menu level is empty in the corresponding direction.

24

Page 2.151

KEYBOARD



Socket for external keyboard. Connected in parallel to socket 60 on rear panel.

25

Page 2.70

LOCAL



Switches back from IEC-bus control to manual operation.



REMOTE

Instrument is controlled by an external controller.



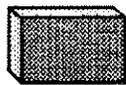
SRQ

Instrument is sending a Service Request.

26

Page 2.62

FREQUENCY

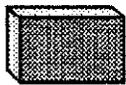


Selection of frequency menu.

27

Page 2.64

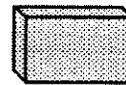
SPAN



Selection of span menu.

28

Page 2.18



BACK SPACE

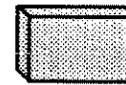
Used to correct faulty entries.

Incorrect number keyed in before pressing associated ENTER key 31: last number keyed in is cleared.

Incorrect entry of complete sequence terminated by ENTER 31: the complete sequence is cleared and the previous value is set again (undo function).

29

Page 2.70

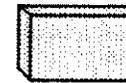


SAVE

Selection of save function for settings.

30

Page 2.70

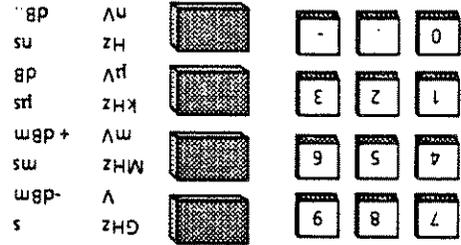


RECALL

Selection of stored settings.

31

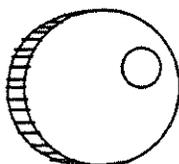
Page 2.17



Numeric keypad to enter numbers (consisting of 12 numeric keys and 4 ENTER keys).

32

Page 2.19



Spinwheel for modifying numeric values. The parameter to be modified must first be selected.

Magnetic latching indicates the step size when rotating; the number of steps per rotation is 24.

33

Page 2.19



Rapid variation of data to larger values.

34

Page 2.19



Rapid variation of data to smaller values.

35

Page 2.65



HOLD

Blocking of data variation by 32, 33, 34.

ENABLED



Data variation enabled.

Maximum power:  
 Normal mode ( $\geq 10$  dB attenuation):  
 $< +30$  dBm.  
 With 0-dB RF attenuation:  $< +20$  dBm.  
 Caution with broadband signals: connect ahead  
 pulse-insensitive attenuator or pulse limiter.

N socket, impedance 50  $\Omega$ .  
  
 RF INPUT  
 MAX + 30 dBm

Page 2.21

37



DC  DC coupling is switched on.  
 AC  AC coupling is switched on. Not  
 more than 20 V DC may be  
 applied.

Observe automatic function AC/DC 14.  
 Selection of DC isolation for input 37. Caution  
 when operating without DC isolation: DC  
 voltage can destroy input divider and/or input  
 mixer.

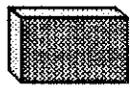
Page 2.70  
 DC  0 V DC  
 MAX  
 AC  20 V DC  
 COUPLING

Page 2.70

36



Selection of menu for the displayed level range.



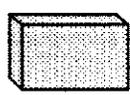
LEVEL RANGE

Page 2.68

41



Selection of menu for selection of level unit.



UNITS

Page 2.66

40



12-way Tuchel socket. Used for DC supply and  
 taking into account the characteristics of level  
 and/or frequency converters connected ahead.



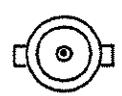
PROBE/CODE

Page 2.153

39



Used to check the level calibration or the input  
 divider.  
 BNC socket, 50  $\Omega$ .  
 Level -20 dBm  $\pm 0.2$  dB.



CAL OUTPUT  
 -20 dBm/100 MHz

Page 2.23

38





On activation of the ON/OFF key 46, an internal self-test sequence is performed for approx. 10 sec.  
An error has been detected if one or both of the LEDs light(s) up at the end of the test sequence.

- CHECK
- DISPLAY
- RF



The corresponding unit is switched on by means of the ON/OFF key 46 or the AC supply is missing.

Internal DC voltages are switched off (except the + 12 V supply for the oven-controlled reference oscillator). AC power is still present in the instrument.

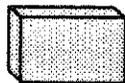


The corresponding unit is supplied with AC power.  
Condition: ON/OFF key 46 is switched off.

- STANDBY
- DISPLAY
- RF

ON/OFF key for internal DC supply.

Check the AC supply before switching on for the first time.



ON

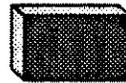
Page 2.14

46

Page 2.14

44

Instrument is reset to a defined status (see Section 2.3.6.3 PRESET).

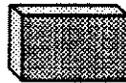


PRESET

Page 2.26

43

Selection of menu for the reference level.



REF LEVEL

Page 2.69

42

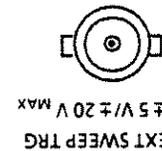


A self-test or a calibration procedure has been triggered.

- SELFTEST
- CAL

Page 2.43

45

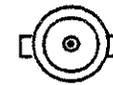


Page 2.49

High-impedance BNC input for an external start signal for the frequency sweep.

Nominal level: ± 5 V  
Maximum level: ± 20 V

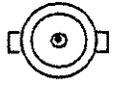
51



Page 2.24

21.4-MHz IF output (narrowband).

52



BNC output 50 Ω, for IF video signal.

Level 0 V: lower range limit  
Level +1 V: upper range limit

53

54 Label with instrument type, identity No., serial No.

55 Page 2.14

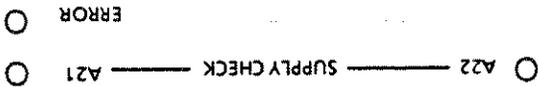
DC blower.

The performance of the blower depends on the ambient temperature. If the blower does not run when the instrument is switched on, an error message appears on monitor 1 and the instrument is switched off after approx. 10 min.

56

DC blower inside instrument (power pack).

Page 2.14



Prerequisite: AC power must be present.

A21, A22:



Power pack A21, A22 operating correctly.

A21, A22:



Voltage on module A21, A22 has failed or is overloaded.

ERROR:



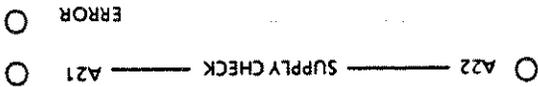
Error sources:

- Excess temperature
- DC blower 55 not running
- Vital module missing in display unit.

The instrument restarts automatically when cooled down following switch-off caused by an excessive temperature.

57

Page 2.14



Prerequisite: AC power must be present.

A21, A22:



Power pack A21, A22 operating correctly.

A21, A22:



Voltage on module A21, A22 has failed or is overloaded.

ERROR:



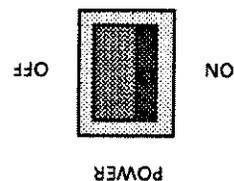
Error sources:

- Excess temperature
- DC blower 55 not running
- Vital module missing in display unit.

The instrument restarts automatically when cooled down following switch-off caused by an excessive temperature.

When switched on, AC power is present inside the instrument.

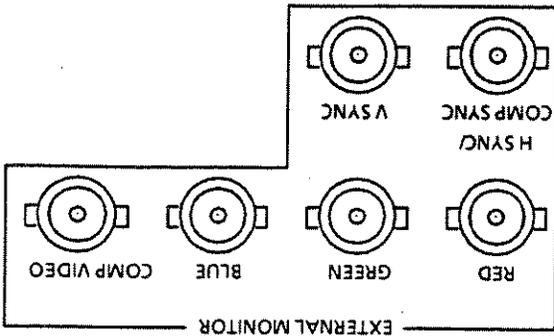
Power switch.



Page 2.14

58

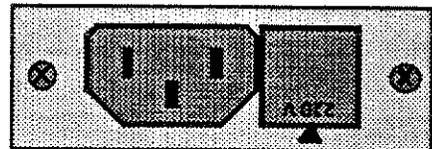
BNC sockets for an external black-and-white monitor, a color monitor or a hardcopy device. The control signals can be modified in accordance with the external device.



Page 2.149

62

AC power selector and connection. Check the AC supply and the fuse before switching on for the first time.



100/120 V T4.0  
220/240 V T2.5  
47...  
440 HZ

Page 2.13

59

Connector for cable to RF unit, item 82.

ANALYZER BUS X133

Page 2.12

64

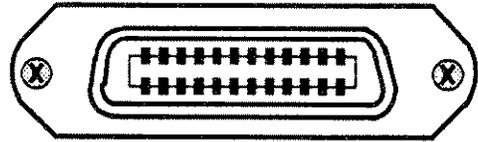


KEYBOARD

Page 2.151

60

Socket for external keyboard. Connected in parallel with socket 24 on front panel.

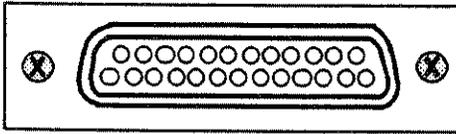


IEC625

Page 2.145

61

Connector for control of external components (TTL level).



USER PORT

Page 2.152

65

2.1.4 Rear Panel of RF Unit

69

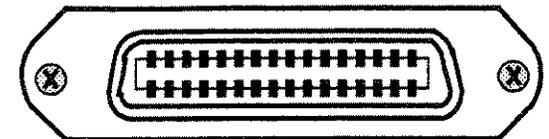
Page 2.12

ANALYZER BUS X132

Connector for cable to display unit, item 63.

70

Label with instrument type, identity No., serial No.

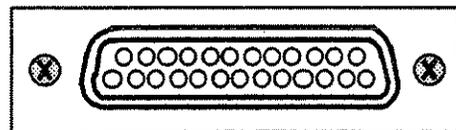


PARALLEL INTERFACE

Page 2.146

66

Similar to Centronics interface. Used to control external printers.

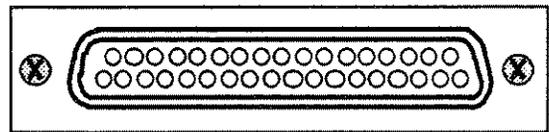


RS 232

Page 2.147

67

RS-232 interface.



EXT FLOPPY

Page 2.148

68

Connection for up to three floppy disk drives.

73

Page 2.14



POWER

Power switch.

When switched on, AC power is present inside the instrument.

72

DC blower inside instrument (power pack).

Page 2.14

DC blower.

71

The performance of the blower depends on the ambient temperature. If the blower does not run when the instrument is switched on, an error message appears on monitor 1 and the instrument is switched off after approx. 10 min.



OVEN: Internal reference oscillator is being heated.

The instrument restarts automatically when cooled down following switch-off caused by an excessive temperature.

- Error sources:
- Excess temperature
- DC blower 71 not running



ERROR: Voltage on module A21, A22 has failed or is overloaded.

A21, A22: Power pack A21, A22 operating correctly.



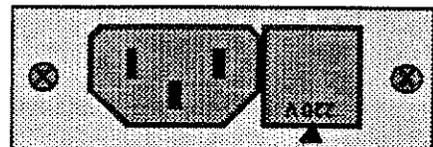
Prerequisite: AC power must be present.

- OVEN
- A22 — SUPPLY CHECK — A21
- ERROR

Page 2.14

75

AC power selector and connection. Check the AC supply and the fuse before switching on for the first time.



100/120 V T4.0  
220/240 V T2.5  
47...  
440 Hz

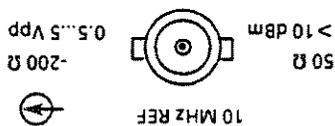
Page 2.13

74

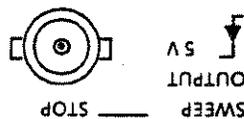
Page 2.80

76

BNC socket, 50 Ω. Optional output for internal reference signal or input for external reference signal.

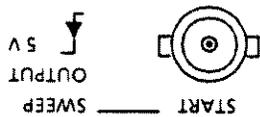


BNC socket, TTL level. Change in logic level indicates stop of sweep.

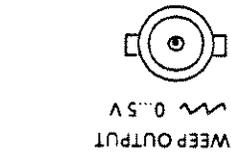


79

BNC socket, TTL level. Change in logic level indicates start of sweep.



80



BNC socket. The voltage proportional to the span is: 0 V at start frequency + 5 V at stop frequency

Connector for cable to display unit, item 64.

ANALYZER BUS X133

Page 2.12

82

Broadband IF output 21.4 MHz.

BNC socket, 50 Ω.



IF OUTPUT  
21.4 MHz

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81

## 2.2 Preparation for Use

### 2.2.1 Fitting the Instrument Handles

The handles are supplied loose with each unit. The two longer handles must be connected to the left and right of the display unit using the supplied screws, the two shorter handles must be connected to the RF unit.

### 2.2.2 Adjustment of Power Supply/Fuse Replacement

The units are set in the factory to an AC supply of 220 V. If the local supply varies by more than  $\pm 10\%$  from this value, the voltage selector and the fuse on the rear of both units must be changed according to Table 2-1. The AC supply frequency must be between 47 and 440 Hz.

Nominal AC supply voltage	Permissible tolerance	Permissible voltage range	Fuse	
			RF unit	Display unit
100 V	$\pm 10\%$	90 to 110 V	T4.0	020.7600
120 V	$\pm 10\%$	108 to 132 V	T4.0	020.7600
220 V	$\pm 10\%$	198 to 242 V	T2.5	020.7575
240 V	$\pm 1\%$	216 to 264 V	T2.5	020.7575

Table 2-1 Selection of fuses

### 2.2.3 Mechanical Connection of the two Units

Place the display unit onto the RF unit such that the front panel of the former protrudes approx. 3 cm beyond the front panel of the RF unit. Push the display unit towards the rear panel so that the holder locks in place. Subsequently remove the two supplied links from the rear panel of the display unit and screw the two units together (4 milled screws).

### 2.2.4 Electrical Connection of the two Units

Once the mechanical connection has been made, the electrical connection can be made using the supplied set of cables:

- Connection between 63 (display unit) and 69 (RF unit) using cable W2.
- Connection between 64 (display unit) and 82 (RF unit) using cable W1.

The connectors are secured using the two screws on each plug.

**Caution!** When working on lines upon which the AC supply could be present, always ensure that there is no connection to the supply network.

Once the two AC connectors have been removed from the AC filters of the two units, the plastic cover of the voltage selector can be lifted off using a screwdriver on the pin side of the filter.

units.

Because of the large total weight, the two units must be installed separately in the rack. When installing in a 19-inch cabinet, ensure that the ventilation is sufficient to dissipate the power loss from the instrument. The cooling air is to be supplied at the left (viewed from the rear), whereas a uniform heat dissipation must be ensured at the right. It may be necessary to use a vertical sheet to separate the cooling air from the dissipated heat. Make sure that a thermal short-circuit cannot occur.

## 2.2.5 Installation in 19-inch Rack

With housing opened, note that AC voltage may be present on the line filter connections even with the instrument power switched off.

- Connection from 74 (RF unit) to AC socket.
- Connection from 59 (display unit) to AC socket.

**Caution!** Connect the instrument exclusively to a socket with a protective earth contact.

2.3 Manual Operation

2.3.1

Switching On and Subsequent Response of Instrument

With the two power switches 58 and 73 on the rear panel and the ON/OFF key 46 on the front panel switched off, insert the two AC cables into the sockets 59 and 74 and connect to the AC supply.

The two LEDs STANDBY DISPLAY and STANDBY RF 44 light up when the two power switches 58 and 73 are switched on. The LED OVEN 75 on the rear panel of the RF unit indicates that the internal reference oscillator is being heated. The two power switches remain on in normal mode; the instrument is only switched on and off using ON/OFF key 46. When this key is pressed, the LED ON 46 lights up and the two LEDs STANDBY 44 go out; the two LEDs CHECK DISPLAY and CHECK RF 44 light up for approx. 10 s. An extensive test sequence is carried out during this time which activates display 7 and outputs the result at the end of the test.

The speed of rotation of the blowers 55 and 71 at the rear of the units is monitored and is dependent on the ambient temperature. LEDs A21, A22 (green) 57 and A21, A22 (green) 75 indicate that the power packs A21 and A22 in each unit are operating correctly. If one of these LEDs goes out, this indicates a failure or overloading of the corresponding power pack. The two LEDs ERROR (red) 57, 75 must not light up during normal operation; if so, this means that the switch-on command is blocked.

Possible causes:

- Excess temperature in instrument (instrument switches on again automatically following cooling down with hysteresis).
- Blower 55 or 71 not running.
- Important modules missing (e.g. microprocessor, graphics, I/O modules).

The internal reference oscillator OCXO (oven-controlled oscillator) is heated further nevertheless. When the instrument is connected to the AC supply for the first time, the reference oscillator requires approx. 5 min (depending on the ambient temperature) to come close enough to its nominal frequency such that all internal synchronization loops for frequency processing can lock in. Various error messages may occur on display 7 during this time which are then automatically cancelled after the warm-up period. The instrument automatically assumes a status which exactly corresponds to the last status before switching off. Thus manual setting of the old status is superfluous and setting errors are prevented. For this reason, the status of the other LEDs on the two front panels cannot be predicted.

2.3.2

General Operation Concept

In order to combine the many facilities of the instrument with as easy as possible operation, hardkey operation where each function has its associated key has been eliminated. Alternate minimum number of keys contains a maximum number of alternate functions, has neither been adopted so that the user is not required to continually consider the assignment of functions to keys.

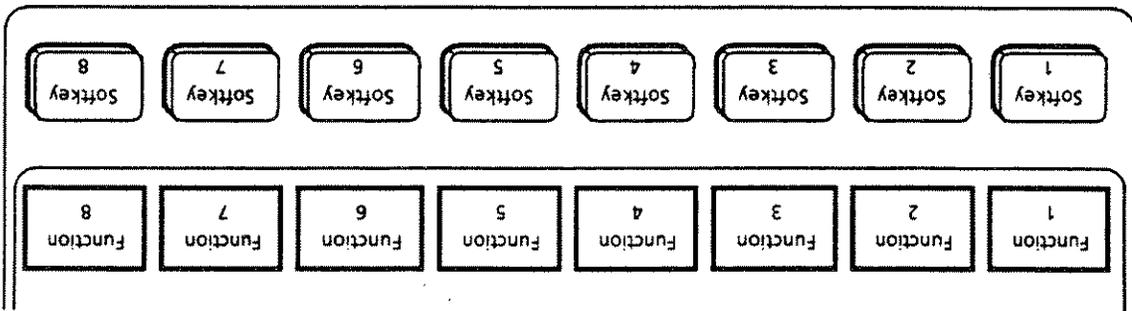
The operating concept of the analyzer is a compromise between hardkey and softkey operation:

- 48 keys with fixed functions for selecting menus (e.g. markers), such as for direct functions (e.g. LOCAL 25) and for entering numbers (e.g. numeric keypad 31).
  - 8 keys with changing functions for selections from a menu.
  - 1 spinwheel for all adjustable parameters.
- This type of operation together with excellent operator prompting results in a minimum menu depth and thus very easy operation.

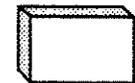
The lower-level menu hierarchies are selected from a higher-level menu. These lower-level menu hierarchies therefore each have a characteristic format in display 1 as well as special functions suitable for this mode (and also further lower-level menus which can be selected) where the keys in the monitor frame may have different functions. All hardkeys retain their fixed functions, some are switched off in various modes and therefore have no functions.

### 2.3.4 Menu Operation Structure

**Main menu:** Functions are assigned to the softkeys by pressing a hardkey.  
**Submenu:** Functions are assigned to the softkeys by pressing a softkey.  
**Menu width:** If more than 8 functions are possible in a menu level, this menu can be extended to  $n + 8$  functions (supplementary menu).  
**Display:** Output on screen.  
**Special Function:** Lower operating mode of instrument.  
**Function:** Higher operating mode of instrument, can be modified using hardkey or softkey.



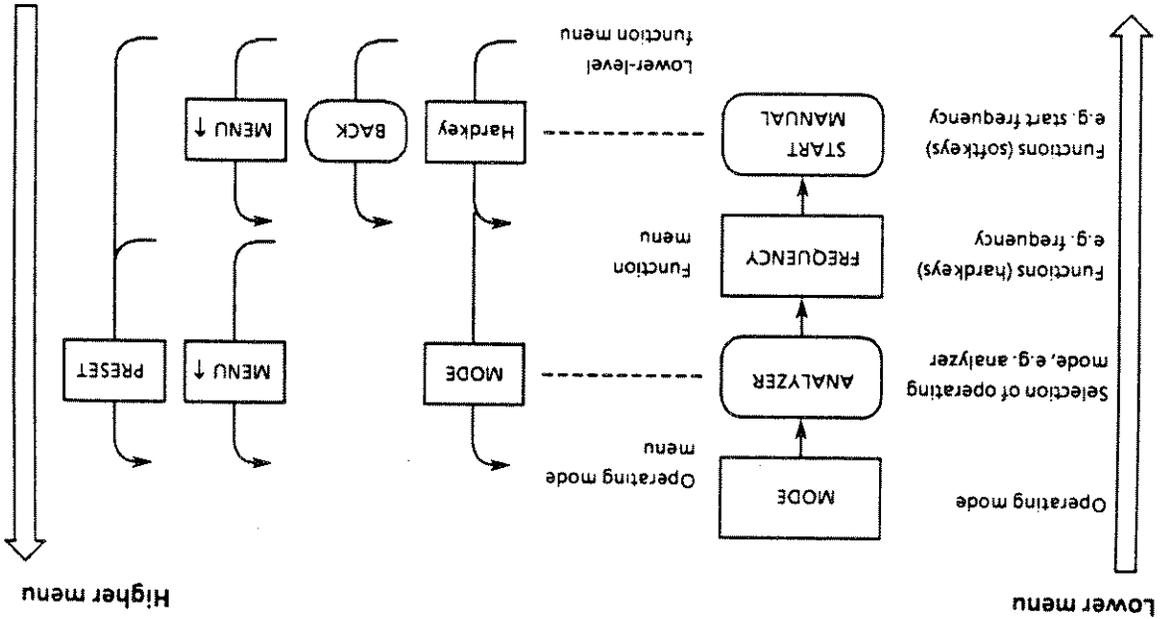
**Softkeys:** 8 keys (SK1 to SK8) in the monitor frame whose functions (F1 to F8) are variable and depend on the respective menu.



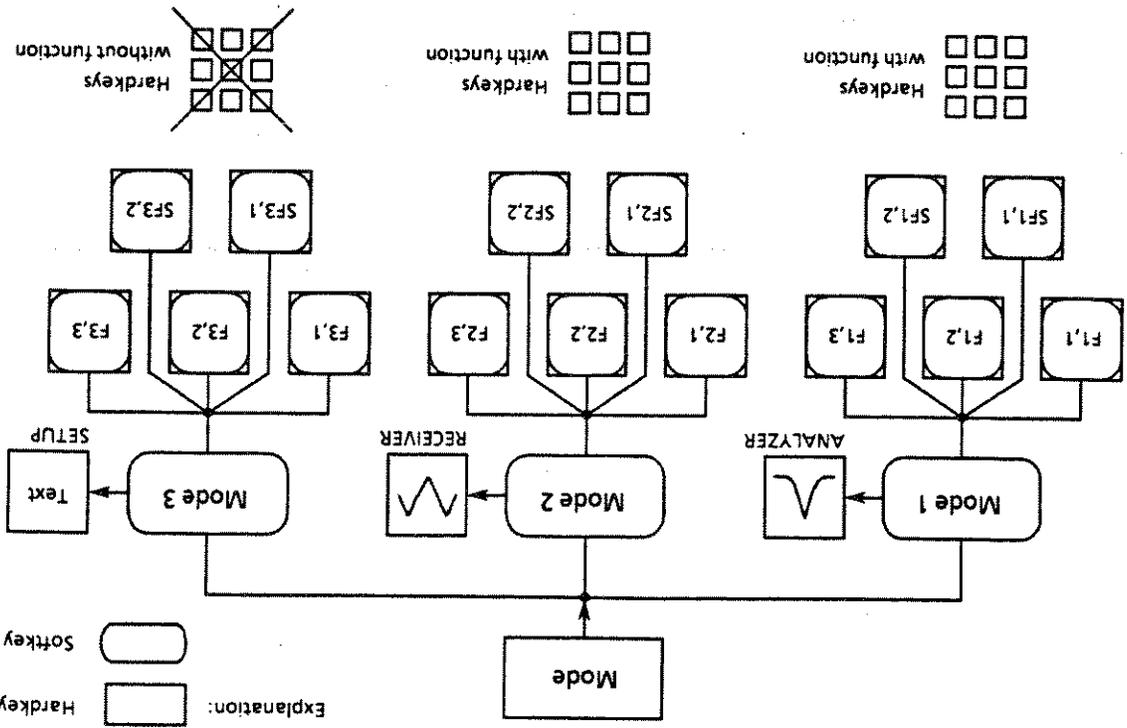
**Hardkeys:**

Keys with fixed function.

### 2.3.3 Explanation of Terms



2.3.4.2 Schematic Representation of Menu Operation



The description of the keys and their operation are explained in detail for ANALYZER mode. In the case of the other modes, their special features are merely described.

2.3.4.1 Schematic Representation of Hierarchy

- Dependent softkeys are those whose status are mutually exclusive, e.g.: GRID ABS/REL).
- Pressing causes immediate change in status.

Softkey is marked in green:

softkey

Change in status when pressing an inactive

marking the softkeys.

Status and their changes can be denoted by

referred to as marking in the following text.

The background color of the softkey pad is

Yellow: color of trace 1.

Red: bell.

Green: color of display graticule and la-

color of markers and softkeys.

is correspondingly changed:

The following colors refer to the basic setting of the instrument. If the colors are changed by the user, the wording of the subsequent description

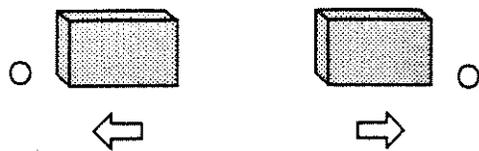
### 2.3.4.4 Possible Status of Softkeys

One of the two LEDs lights up. One of the two keys provides further functions of the same menu level (supplementary menu).



If more than 8 functions can be selected:

LEDs 23 do not light up. Keys 23 (left and right) have no effect.



If up to 8 functions can be selected:

### 2.3.4.3 Width Control of a Menu

Softkey is marked in red:

- Specified function is the new input function.

- Previously active input function is inactivated (e.g.: START, STOP, CENTER) or marked in green.

Change in status when pressing a softkey marked in green

Softkey remains marked in green:

- No change in status.

Softkey is not marked:

- Specified function becomes inactive (e.g. AUTO ZOOM, SIGNAL TRACK).

Softkey is marked in red:

- Specified function becomes active input function. This change in status is only possible with softkeys which are an input function and also describe an active status.
- Previously active input function is inactivated.

Change in status when pressing a softkey marked in red

Softkey remains marked in red:

- No change in status.

### 2.3.4.5 Data Input/ Data Variation

Data entry is made using the numeric keypad 31 in all modes. The process is terminated by pressing the unit key corresponding to the input value; this key has the function of an ENTER key.

Change in status when pressing an inactive softkey

marking the softkeys.

Status and their changes can be denoted by

referred to as marking in the following text.

The background color of the softkey pad is

Yellow: color of trace 1.

Red: bell.

Green: color of display graticule and la-

color of markers and softkeys.

is correspondingly changed:

The following colors refer to the basic setting of the instrument. If the colors are changed by the user, the wording of the subsequent description

**Correction of faulty entries:**

- The last digit entered is cleared by pressing BACK SPACE 28 before the unit key and can be overwritten by another number.

The numeric keypad 31 contains a minus sign so that it is directly possible, for example, to enter negative values for the level or frequency offset.

**Negative numbers:**

-	1	0	.	7	MHz
---	---	---	---	---	-----

Example: Entry -10.7 MHz:

There is a further possibility for entering level values less than 0 dB (unit), which occurs very frequently, thus saving the pressing of one key.

Example: Entry -40 dBm:

4	0	-dBm
---	---	------

Screen display	Entry
Span 123.5	BACK SPACE
Span 123.	4 5 6 MHz
Span 123.456 MHz	

Example:

- If the unit key has already been pressed, BACK SPACE 28 deletes the complete last entry, i.e. the instrument is reset to the old setting.

Example:

Screen display	Entry
Center Frequency 123.456 MHz	1 GHz
Center Frequency 1 GHz	BACK SPACE
Center Frequency 123.456 MHz	

The current entry is output in display 1 at position A3 (see 2.3.6.2) in the form: function/data value/unit (or ENTER).

**Blocking the data entry:**

The numeric entry can be blocked by pressing the key HOLD 35 (LED ENABLED goes out).

**Reactivation of data entry:**

Blocking is cancelled by pressing the key HOLD 35 and the softkeys UNLOCK, i.e. a numeric input using 31 is possible again.

(Blocking of all hardkeys is possible for special applications, see 2.3.6.4.)  
Data variation:

Advantage of this method: the old status is reestablished if the entry is totally incorrect (undo function).

The intelligence of the instrument determines the resolution with which parameters may be entered for particular settings. Excess digits are automatically suppressed.

Two basic methods of data variation are possible:  
Step-by-step variation using 33 and 34 or quasi-continuous variation using 32.

### 2.3.4.6 Changing the Softkey Labelling Using an External Keyboard

A keyboard can be connected to the front or rear of the display unit and used for documentation purposes to write two lines of text with 84 characters each instead of the softkey labelling before the screen contents is output e.g. on a printer or plotter. This text is stored in a volatile memory and is therefore no longer available if the instrument is switched on and off again. Refer to the hardkey function PLOT (see 2.3.6.4).

#### Step-by-step variation:

After selecting a function by means of 26, 27, 41, 42, the corresponding parameter can be increased by the set step sizes by pressing key 33 or decreased by pressing key 34. The step size depends on the respective parameter and the operating mode of the instrument. The selected parameter is output in display 1 at position A3 (see 2.3.6.2). Key 33 or 34 can be pressed several times in any sequence (without further pressing of a function key), and the selected parameter is changed accordingly.

#### Quasi-continuous variation:

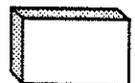
Following selection of a function by means of 26, 27, 41, 42 and a step variation (coarse) by means of 33, 34, the corresponding parameter can be finely adjusted (= quasi-continuously) by rotating the knob 32.

Parameters are changed to smaller values by rotating the knob in a counterclockwise direction (corresponding to 34) or to larger values by rotating the knob in a clockwise direction (corresponding to 33).

The step size of the variation depends on the respective parameter and the operating mode of the instrument. The selected parameter is output in display 1 at position A3 (see 2.3.6.2). Key 32 can be rotated several times in any direction (without further pressing of a function key), and the selected parameter is changed accordingly.

2.3.5 MODE

MODE 3

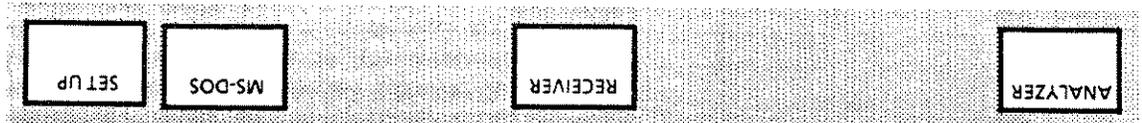


Following switch-on the instrument selects the last setting before it was switched off, once the self-test routine has been executed (the MODE menu is not displayed).

The self-test examines the digital hardware (all RAMs, including the screen RAM and the CMOS RAM with battery back-up) and the peripheral ICs. An extensive test of the analog hardware is also carried out. A test is also made to see whether the connections between the display unit and Rf unit are made and whether the power supply is correct. Error messages are output on the screen in the event of faults except in the case of faults which prevent a screen output. In this case, the LED field TRACE 11 is used for the fault output.

It is also possible to press the hardkey MENU 23 in which case the MODE menu with the initialization display is selected without having to execute the switch-on routine. If the internal back-up battery for the CMOS-RAM has been replaced, the instrument is always started via the switch-on routine and the initialization display is retained, since no valid data have been stored.

Screen display:



The operating mode of the instrument is selected by pressing one of these softkeys. The possible modes are:

ANALYZER mode (see 2.3.6). The instrument operates as an Rf analyzer characterized by simple operating technique and a large number of test functions.

RECEIVER mode (see 2.3.7). This mode is a special function of the ANALYZER mode and provides the instrument with additional functions for use as a test or communications receiver.

SET UP mode (see 2.3.8). Communication to and from the peripheral units (printer, plotter, user port, etc.) are largely defined in this mode.

In addition, further operating modes of the analyzer can be selected depending on the options fitted in the instrument. The description of these modes is contained in the respective manual of each model.

For the controller function "MSDOS" refer to the FS-K1 manual. With an external double floppy-disk station attached and the system disk FS-K1 inserted this softkey allows for loading the operating system MS-DOS with the R&S Basic interpreter. Without these accessories the following error message is output in the command line

"DOS-BOOT: Wrong Disk or Disk not ready"

The analyzer operates according to the principle of "sweeping signal system" analysis when used in ANALYZER mode where a particular frequency range (SPAN) is scanned by changing an internal oscillator frequency using an analyzer filter with a matched resolution bandwidth.

All spectral components of the signal which fall in the passband of this filter cause the filter to be excited and thus produce an output signal. This signal is displayed directly in the LIN RANGE mode following rectification or the logarithm is taken and the signal rectified in the LOG RANGE mode.

The frequency range to be analyzed is defined by any combination of the start frequency, center frequency, stop frequency and span.

The parameters, resolution bandwidth, video bandwidth and sweep time important for the analysis are coupled depending on the displayed frequency range by means of a corresponding algorithm (COUPLED mode).

The analysis is represented on a color display with the frequency in the x-direction and the associated amplitude in the y-direction with the correspondingly selected scale.

**Circuitry:**

The analyzer has been dimensioned for optimum dynamic characteristics (thermal noise up to wideband overloading) with a minimum of active elements and the smallest possible high-frequency (1st IF) bandwidth. Additional measures have also been taken (e.g. limiter at the RF input) so that damage to the instrument as a result of incorrect operation is almost impossible.

The block diagram (Fig. 2-3) shows the signal flow in the instrument.

The input signal passes through a selectable input attenuator (attenuation range 0 to 81 dB in 1-dB steps) via which the internal level calibration signal is also connected. After passing through the input lowpass with integrated diode limiter, the input signal (100 Hz to 1800 MHz) is converted in a balanced high-level mixer to the 1st intermediate frequency of 2221.4 MHz. This mixing produces two sidebands which must be handled differently in order to keep the ripple of conversion as low as possible. The lower-frequency signal (1st ZF) is applied to a low-noise amplifier via a ring filter, the 2nd sideband (input frequency + 1st oscillator frequency) is applied to an ohmic terminating resistor. Selection at the 1st intermediate frequency is made using a seven-stage iris-coupled cavity resonator filter with a low transmission loss. The 3-dB bandwidth of this filter is approx. 20 MHz. In order to prevent internal inherent noise, this is followed by a cascade of lowpass filters with different cut-off frequencies which are optimally adapted to one another according to their spurious frequencies. The 1st IF signal is stepped down to the 2nd IF of 21.4 MHz in a second, balanced high-level mixing stage. The 2nd IF signal is amplified (according to the mode) in a selectable low-noise amplifier; the frequency response correction is also carried out here and is derived from the tuning voltage of the 1st conversion oscillator.

In order to obtain high frequency stability and low spurious FM, the complete frequency processing circuit (1st and 2nd oscillators) is designed in synthesizer technique which combines high frequency accuracy with extremely small tuning steps and low phase noise. The complex relationship between display processing and synthesizer control require a 16-bit microprocessor system.

The IF signal (21.4 MHz) applied from the RF unit to the display unit is limited in bandwidth at the frequencies 21.4 MHz or 4.194 MHz by a 5-stage selection filter, according to the set bandwidth. The filter bandwidth can be changed within a very large range (almost 6 decades) with the same relative selection response and the transient response optimized for the frequency analysis procedure. In the course of this filter bank, the signal passes through an amplifier with a selectable gain corresponding to the set reference level.

In linear mode, the IF signal passes through a 40-dB amplifier prior to rectification. In the logarithmic modes, the logarithm of the IF signal is taken in a precision amplifier and rectified.

## 2.3.6 ANALYZER

### 2.3.6.1 Theory of Operation

Basic theory:

The detector characteristic can be selected and enables a measurement optimally adapted to the signal together with the selectable video filter (cutoff frequency 1 Hz to 3 MHz). An additional parallel IF branch with automatic gain control and AM and FM demodulators enable the set signal to be monitored and thus simultaneous display on the screen.

A second 16-bit microprocessor system handles the communication with the frequency processor system as well as the level and bandwidth control.

Furthermore, this processor enables single-key operation, numeric entry, data manipulation, coupling of sweep time with span and resolution bandwidth, internal calibration, self-test, support routines for the user as well as external communication (e.g. IEC bus, various interfaces). In addition, this processor provides all information required for the screen display to the graphics system. This graphics system contains another 16-bit processor, a dual port RAM bank and a special graphics processor, and enables display of curves, grid, setting parameters and various additional features on a high-resolution (9-inch) color monitor.

Fig. 2-3 Block diagram of analyzer (RF unit)

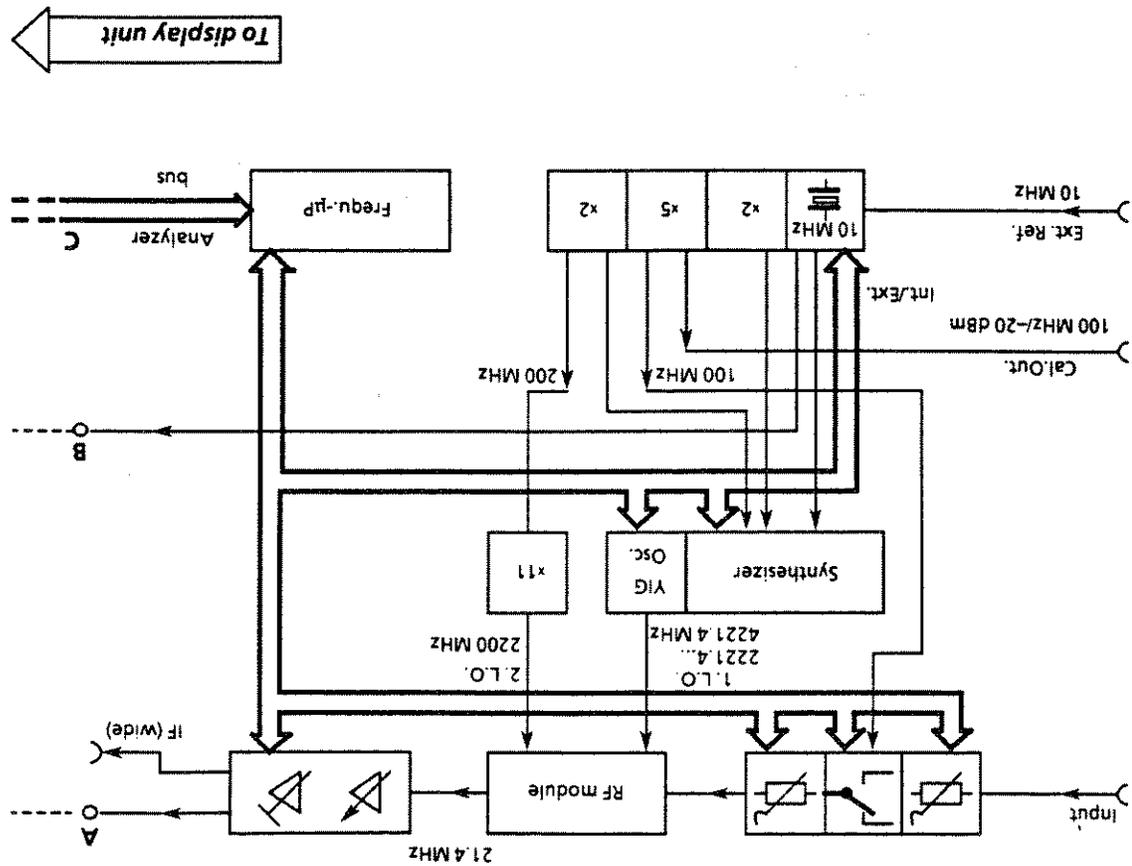
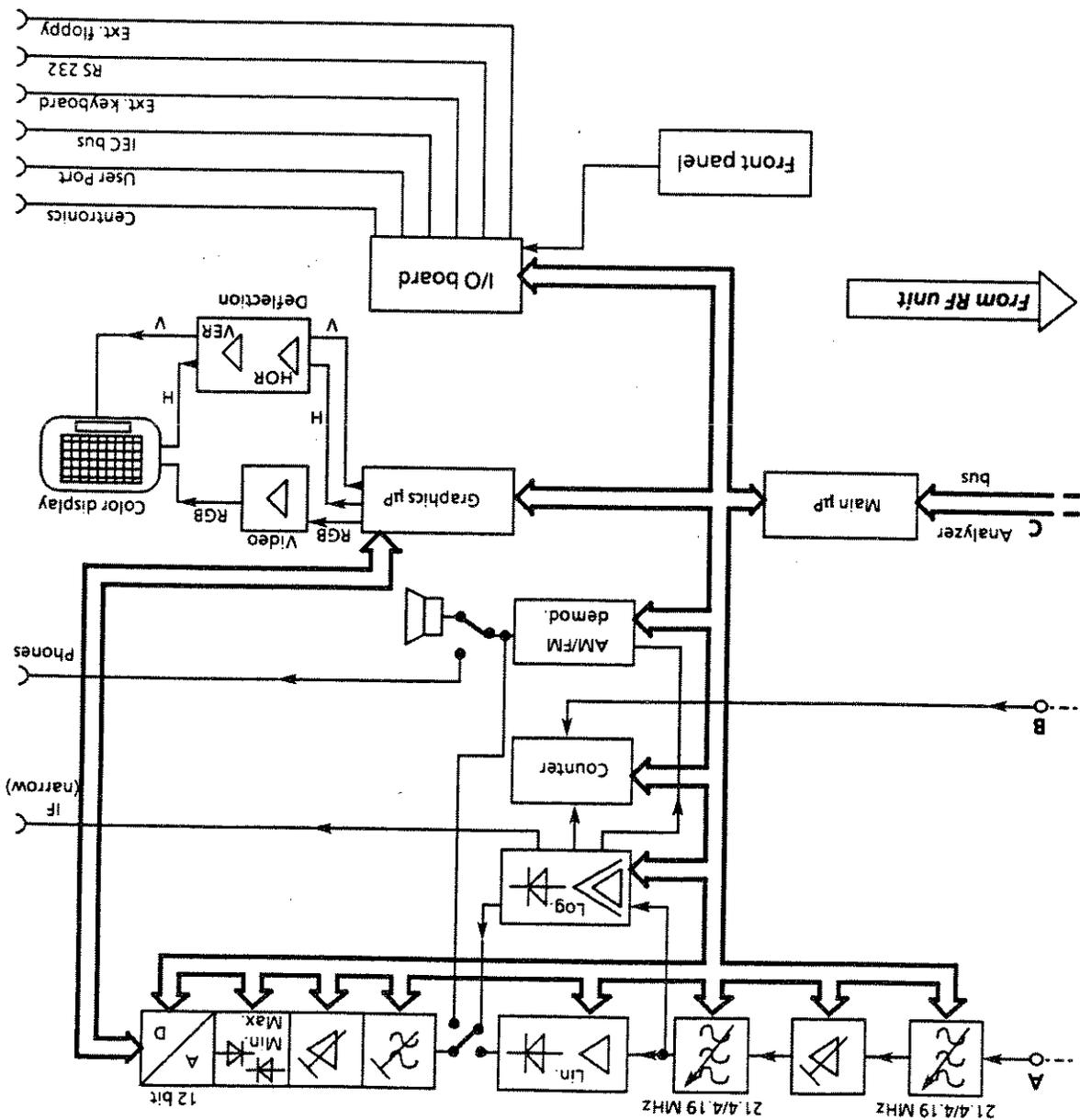
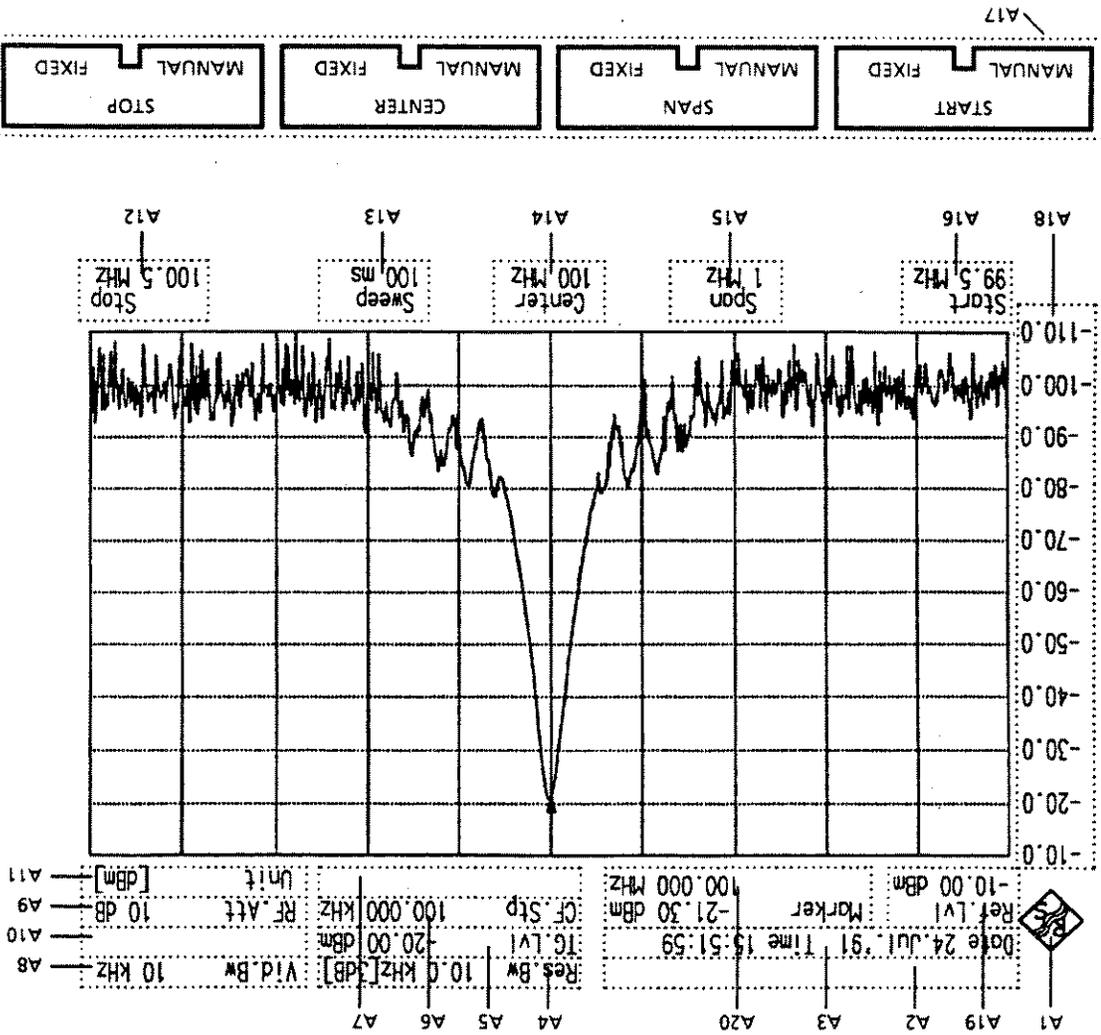


Fig. 2-3 Block diagram of analyzer (display unit)



2.3.6.2 Erklärung des Bildschirminhaltes



A1 R&S logo  
 can be switched off in the screen menu.  
 A2 Status line: This line displays particular operating status and instrument messages (e.g. error messages):  
 FRQOFF: Frequency offset is active  
 LVLOFF: Level offset is active  
 MSG: Instrument message indicating overloads or errors. More detailed information can be obtained using the functions STATUS and ERROR REPORT in the HELP menu.  
 \*: The symbol "\*" is displayed in the status line whenever an instrument parameter has been altered during a sweep, i.e. the display of the trace corresponds only partially to the new setting. The

TRIG: The trigger setting is not "Free Run", i.e. the start of the sweep may depend on the signal.

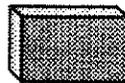
UNCAL: If the sweep time is not automatically coupled with the resolution bandwidth, i.e. if it is fixed or only manually variable, the resolution filters can no longer settle at small bandwidths and an additional frequency and level error is produced. The resulting error-ous measurement is indicated by UNCAL.

- A3 Command line: activated during entries, outputs the current value of the selected parameter and is used to enter new numeric values.
- A4 RES BW: display of currently set resolution bandwidth. Usually the 3-dB bandwidth is output, also the 6-dB bandwidth with pulse signals.
- A5 TRACKING GENERATOR: level display or "OFF" of tracking generator if it is installed in the instrument.
- A6 CF.Stp: display of currently set centre frequency step size.
- A7 LINE: display of currently set threshold line, if active.
- A8 VID.BW: display of currently set video bandwidth. The 3-dB bandwidth is always output.
- A9 RF.ATT: display of set RF attenuation.
- A10 MIXER LEV: display of level at mixer required for full deflection to reference line. Calculated from (REF.LEV.) minus (RF.ATT).
- A11 UNIT: in the case of long units, e.g. dBV/m/MHz, the symbol "dB\*" is used.
- A12 STOP: indication of set stop frequency.
- A13 SWEEP: indication of set sweep time.
- A14 CENTER: indication of set centre frequency.
- A15 SPAN: indication of set span.
- A16 START: indication of set start frequency.
- A17 Function field: 8 function fields assigned to the softkeys.
- A18 Scale field: level scale corresponding to set diagram. Either relative or absolute data.
- A19 REF.LEV.: level required at socket RF INPUT 37 for full-scale deflection.

All active special functions are switched off automatically.

Instrument mode	Setting
CENTER FREQUENCY	1000 MHZ
CENTER FREQUENCY STEP SIZE	200 MHZ
SPAN	2000 MHZ
INPUT	AC
RF.ATT	20 DB
RF.ATT STEPS	5 DB
REF.LEVEL	-10 DBM
REF.LEVEL STEPS	10 DB
LEVEL RANGE	100 DB
DETECTOR	AUTOPEAK
SWEEP TIME	20 MS
RES.BW	3 MHZ
VIDEO BW	3 MHZ
SWEEP	CONT.
TRIGGER	FREE RUN
TRACE	1
TRACE	2,3,4
REFERENZ	BLANK
FREQ. OFFSET	0 HZ
REF. LEVEL OFFSET	0 DB

### 2.3.6.3 PRESET



PRESET 43

The following basic setting is called by pressing the hardkey PRESET 43:

A20 MARKER: for data associated with the marker(s) (e.g. marker frequency and level), if marker(s) active.

symbol "\*" disappears as soon as a complete sweep has been performed without changing parameters.

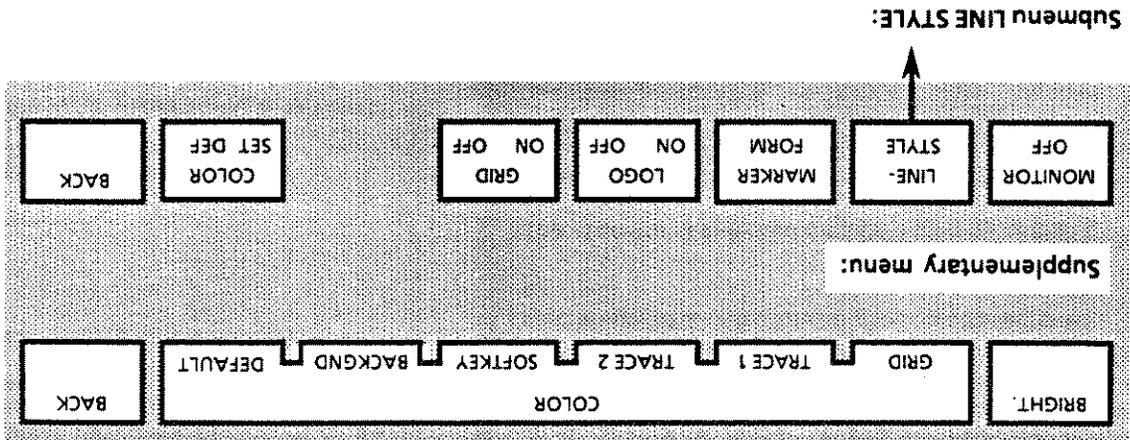
### 2.3.6.4 Explanation of Hardkey Functions and Menus

SCREEN 2



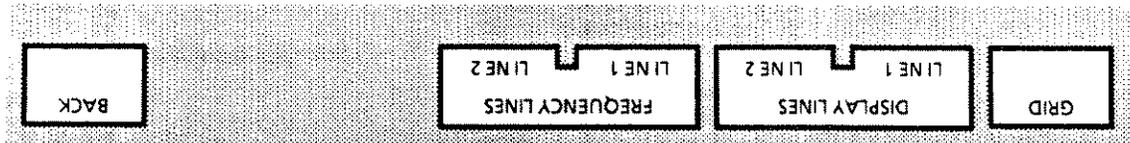
The hardkey SCREEN 2 is used to call the menu to format the screen and to set the colors.

Screen display:



Supplementary menu:

Submenu LINE STYLE:



Main menu

The screen color and intensity are selectable. To set the color, the intensities of the three fundamental colors are displayed as horizontal bars. The spinwheel 32 can be used to change the proportion of the currently active color bar. The colors red, green or blue are selected using the STEP keys 33 and 34. The inscription of the active color bar is inverted video.

The selected color setting is stored even after switch-off. The preferred setting can also be changed.

Screen brightness:

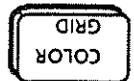
The screen brightness can be adjusted in 64 steps using the spinwheel 32:

Counterclockwise: darker  
Clockwise: brighter

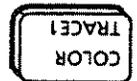
A colored bar at the top right of the display serves as an indicator.



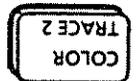
**Supplementary menu SCREEN**



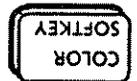
Color setting for grid.



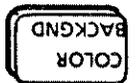
Color setting for trace 1.



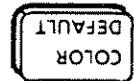
Color setting for traces 2, 3 and 4.



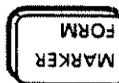
Color setting for the eight softkey labels.



Color setting for the background.



Resetting of modified colors to their preferred settings. A previously activated input is aborted.



Selection of marker symbol using STEP keys 33 and 34. The following symbols can be selected:

▲ triangle

● circle

+ cross (vertical)

X cross (diagonal)

Return to last set menu.



Selection of a submenu to modify the elements for display formatting. The following types of line can be selected:

● continuous

● dashed

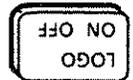
● dotted

● dot-and-dashed

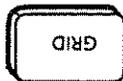
The monitor is switched on again by pressing any key.

The line oscillator of the internal monitor electronics is switched off and the screen cleared. The signals for the external monitor always remain active! As with the BACK function, the last set menu is automatically selected after switching off the internal monitor. Thus, the respective parameter of the main menu also becomes active again and can be varied via the spinwheel with the monitor electronics switched off.

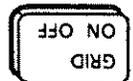
**Submenu LINE STYLE**



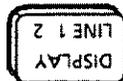
Switching on/off of the R&S logo (A1) in the display.



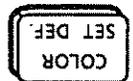
Selection of grid display.



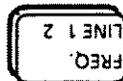
Switching on/off of the grid lines.



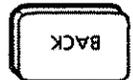
Selection of display of the two adjustable horizontal level lines 1 and 2.



Saving of the current color setting as new preferred setting.



Selection of display of the two adjustable vertical frequency lines 1 and 2.

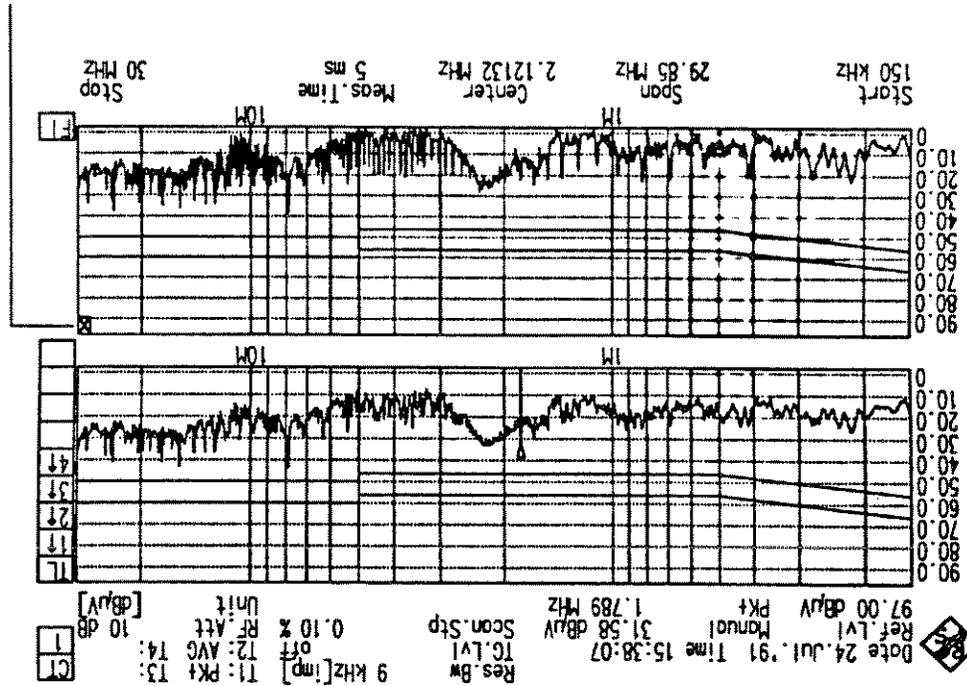


Return to the last set menu.



Return to the last set menu.

Marking the active display range



Calling the menu for activating the Split-Screen display to represent the measurement results in two display ranges arranged one above the other; the trace storages 1 and 3 can be represented in the upper grid whereas the trace storages 2 and 4 are displayed in the lower grid.

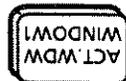
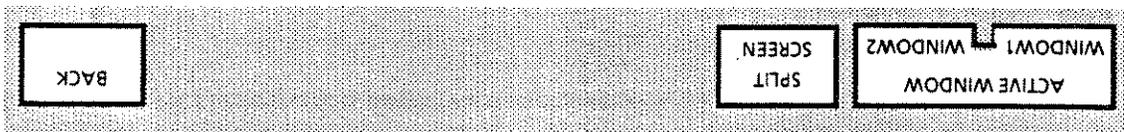
One display range can be active at one time; it is marked by a filled triangle at the upper right-hand margin of the grid. Markers, level lines, tolerance lines, etc. are activated and changed in the currently active display range.

Frequency lines are modified simultaneously in both ranges.

DISPLAY 4



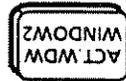
Screen display:



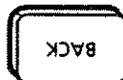
Selecting the upper grid as active display range in the Split Screen display. If markers, level lines, tolerance lines, etc. are subsequently switched on, they are displayed in the upper display range.



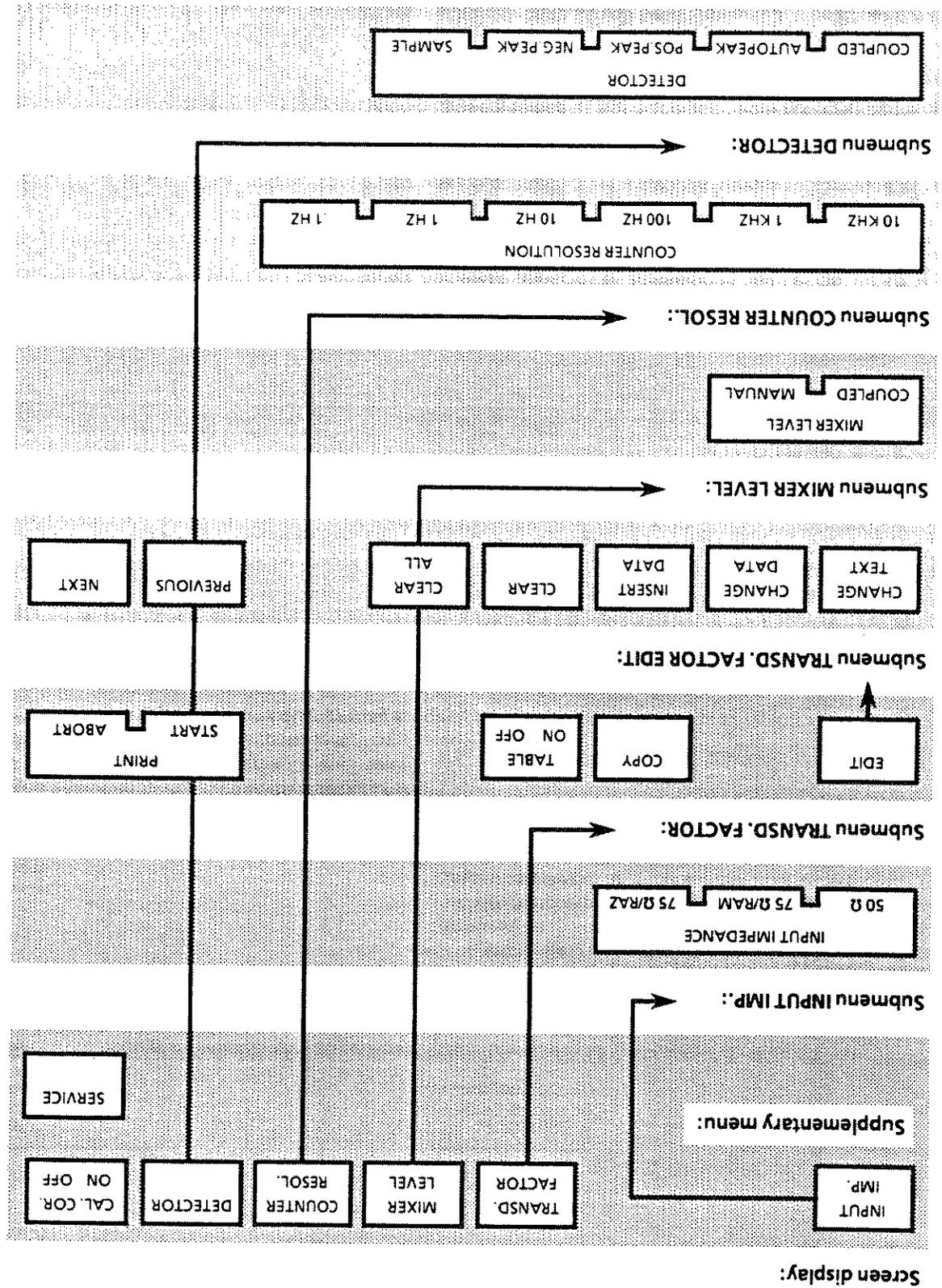
Switching on and off Split Screen display. When switching on Split Screen display, the level lines, markers, tolerance lines, etc. are displayed again in the display range in which they were activated. Default display range is the upper grid range. When switching off Split Screen display, the level lines, markers, tolerance lines, etc. of the currently active display range are shown in the common grid.



Selecting the lower grid as active display range in the Split Screen display. If markers, level lines, tolerance lines, etc. are subsequently switched on, they are displayed in the lower display range.



Return to the menu last selected.



Selection of menu for activating additional functions for specific applications.



**Supplementary menu SPECIAL FUNCTIONS**

Selection of service routines for checking instrument and board functions for adjustment and service purposes via the numeric keypad. Refer to the Service Manual for details about the complete functions.



**Function: Lock Keyboard (PRESET and POWER ON)**

SF 0.03.00 (Off)  
SF 0.03.01 (On)

When the analyzer is remote-controlled via the IEC bus interface, the PRESET key and the ON key are enabled (also following the LLO command). These keys can be disabled using the service function Lock Keyboard.

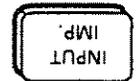
**Function: Analyzer Input**

SF 1.52.00 Input socket RF INPUT  
SF 1.52.01 CAL signal (100 MHz, -20 dBm)  
SF 1.52.02 Tracking generator (FSAS, FSAC)

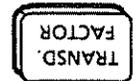
The analyzer input can be switched to various sources using function SF 1.52.xx. Normally, the input is connected to the RF INPUT socket (SF 1.52.00). However, it is also possible to through-connect the CAL signal by means of SF 1.52.01, or the output signal of the tracking generator by means of SF 1.52.02.

**Note:** Functions SF 1.52.01, SF 1.52.02 only provide a correct level display if the RF attenuation is a multiple of 10 dB (to be set in the AUTO menu). The output level of the tracking generator (with SF 1.52.02) always is -20 dBm, irrespective of the current setting on the analyzer.

**Main menu**



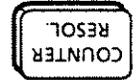
Selection of a submenu for setting the input impedance (50 Ω or 75 Ω using the R&S matching pads).



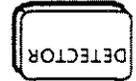
Selection of a submenu for selection and input of transducer factors.



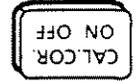
Selection of a submenu for entering the mixer level.



Selection of a submenu for setting the frequency counter resolution (10 kHz to 0.1 Hz).



Selection of a submenu for defining the DETECTOR mode.



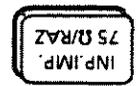
Switching on and off the correction values for level, bandwidth and offset corrections determined in the calibration routine.

A curve interpolation between the sample points for the current setting of the analyzer is performed for each activated correction curve. Thus the definition of the correction curve can be restricted to the peak values and inflection points. The ranges below the first and above the last defined frequency are not included in the correction.

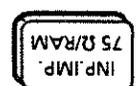
Four different correction tables with max. 25 frequency and level sample points can be defined. These sample points are entered, changed or inserted separately for frequency and level via the numeric keypad. They are displayed in a table, where they are sorted in ascending order of the frequencies. The four correction tables are stored in the battery-backed memory of the analyzer, thus ensuring that they remain stored even after switching off the instrument.

**Submenu TRANSD. FACTOR**

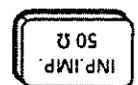
Setting an input impedance of 75 Ω by means of the R&S matching pad RAZ. Each level indication refers to the 75 Ω system (analyzer and RAZ).



Setting an input impedance of 75 Ω with the R&S matching pad RAM. Each level indication refers to the 75 Ω system (analyzer and RAM).

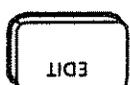


Setting an input impedance of 50 Ω. Each level indication refers to the 50 Ω system.

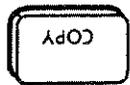


**Submenu INPUT IMP.**

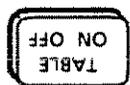
One or more correction curves can be activated at one time. If several correction curves are simultaneously activated, the aggregate level of all the activated correction curves is considered for the correction.



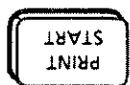
Selection of a submenu for entering or inserting, changing and clearing sample points in the current correction table.



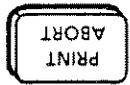
Copy of the current correction table into another table, which is defined by entering one of the numbers 1 to 4.



Switching on/off of the current correction table. A new curve interpolation with reference to the start and stop frequency is carried out with activating the correction table as well as with each change of the analyzer frequency setting.



Start of a hardcopy-output of the screen contents to the printer via the parallel interface 66.



Abortion of a current output to the printer.

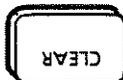
**Submenu TRANS.D. FACTOR TABLE EDIT**

The edit function can be quitted by pressing again the INSERT DATA softkey or using the MENU UP key 23.

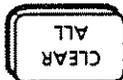
When all the table values are assigned, this softkey has no function.



Input of two text lines with max. 40 characters each serving as comment for the current correction value table is activated. Text input is terminated by pressing again the CHANGE TEXT softkey or using the MENU UP key 23.



The sample point i (represented in the table in reverse characters) is cleared, the table is updated. If the table is empty, this softkey has no function.



This softkey is used for clearing the whole table.



The sample point i selected via the PREVIOUS/NEXT softkeys (represented in the table in reverse characters) may be changed via the numeric keypad, i.e. the value may be altered with reference to the cursor position.

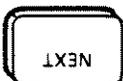
The cursor can be positioned within the scope of the numeric value by means of the spinwheel.

The frequency and/or level value of the current sample point is selected via the BACK SPACE key 28.

Upon a change of the frequency value the table is sorted again in ascending order of the frequencies.

The edit function is quitted by pressing again the CHANGE DATA softkey or using the MENU UP key 23.

If the table is empty, this softkey has no function.



Selection of the next higher frequency sample point in the table. The sample point in question is displayed in reverse characters. If it is the last defined value in the table, the subsequent value is the first sample point of the table.



New frequency and level sample values can be inserted. The cursor can be positioned within the scope of the numeric value by means of the spinwheel. After having ended the input the table is arranged according to increasing frequencies and is displayed.

MIXER LVL  
COUPLED

Automatic adjustment of the RF attenuation for the mixer level with reference to the operating modes selected (LOW NOISE, LOW DISTORTION or NORMAL).

MIXER LVL  
MANUAL

The rated mixer level can be entered via the numeric keypad, the step keys or the spinwheel. It is set by means of the RF attenuation, i.e. the COUPLED MODE must be selected for the RF attenuation. In the LOW DISTORTION mode the mixer level is set in steps of 1 dB – whereas in steps of 5 dB in the other modes – referred to the reference level. The mixer level is always lower than the reference level.

The rated mixer level is indicated in the display field (A 10) above the grid.

Note:

The special function MIXER LEVEL MANUAL is disabled (COUPLED mode) in the operating modes LOW DISTORTION, LOW NOISE and NORMAL.

Submenu MIXER LEVEL

Submenu COUNTER RESOLUTION

Setting of resolution of built-in counter from 10 KHz to 0.1 Hz with corresponding gate time. The resolution of the counter result in the marker field corresponds to the resolution of the counter.

CNT. RES  
0.1 HZ

CNT. RES  
10 KHZ

COUPLED

Selection of DETECTOR mode for special applications.

Submenu DETECTOR

COUPLED

Automatic selection of the detector mode depending on the active write mode of the traces.

Clear Write = AUTOPEAK  
Max Hold = Pos. PEAK  
Average = Sample

AUTOPEAK

Automatic switchover between maximum and minimum peak detector depending on the input signal (noise or signal edges).

Fixed selection of positive peak-value detector.

POS. PEAK

NEG. PEAK

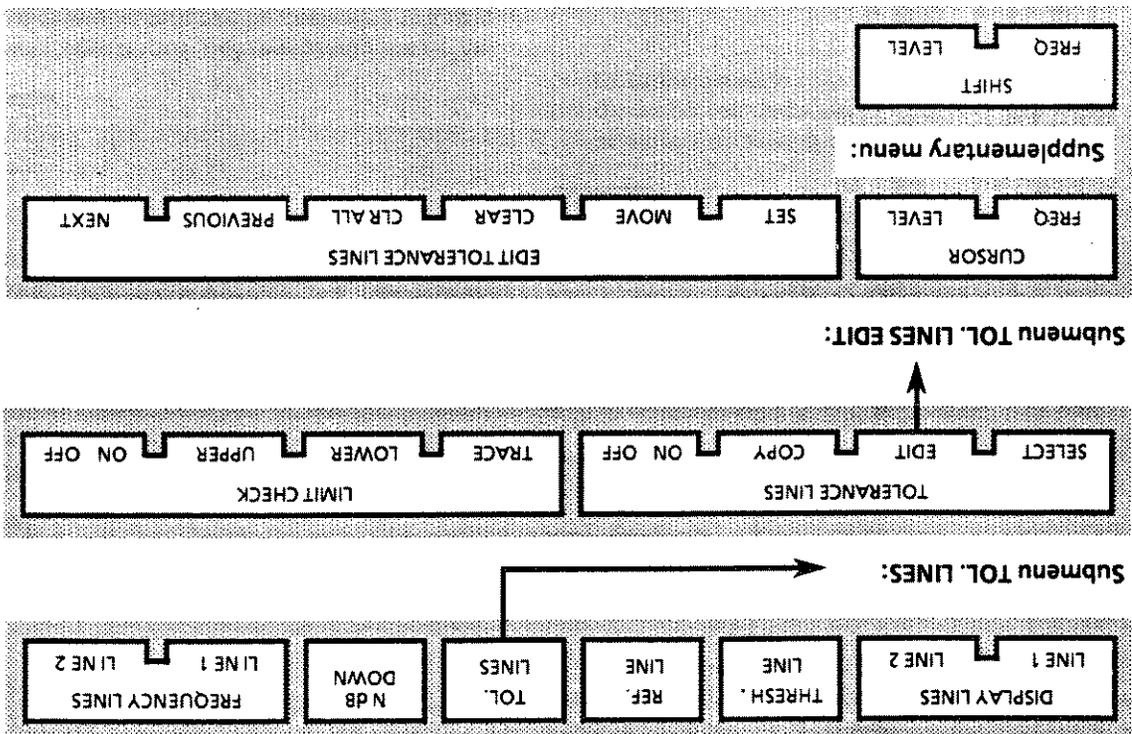
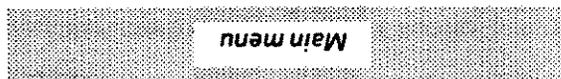
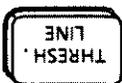
Fixed selection of negative peak-value detector.

SAMPLE

Fixed selection of random sample mode without peak detectors connected ahead (as with AVERAGE mode).

Switching on and off of a level line used to define a threshold value. This threshold value can define a lower limit for the marker function NEXT PEAK or the multimeter function PEAK SEARCH or suspend automatic signal tracking for the function SIGNAL TRACK when the limit value has fallen below.

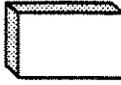
Switching on/off of two lines whose position can be changed using the spinwheel 32, the STEP keys 33, 34 or by a numeric input 31. The level value of these lines is displayed on the screen. Pressing the softkey again switches off the function.



The hardkey DISPLAY LINE 6 is used to select a menu to activate additional level/frequency or tolerance lines.

The status of the corresponding element is displayed by an inverted (= activated) representation of the softkey field.

The frequency and level values of the activated lines can be displayed and printed out in tabular form using the STATUS function in the HELP menu.



DISPLAY LINE 6

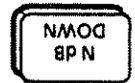
Max. 8 tolerance lines with max. 16 sample points can be defined. After each sweep a LIMIT CHECK can be carried out. The sample points are frequency and level values, which can be positioned or changed interactively via spin-wheel or STEP keys by means of cursor control. They can also be defined by numeric inputs. The tolerance lines are no graphic lines but actually defined frequency and level values. Upon change of the instrument setting (frequency or reference

**Submenu TOL LINES**

Switching on/off of two frequency lines, the position of which can be changed using the spin-wheel, the STEP keys or by directly entering numbers. The lines are switched off by pressing the softkey again.



One level line is set to the peak value, the second level line is set n dB below the peak value of the signal. When searching for the peak, the level is excluded at a frequency of 0 Hz. The level can be changed using the spinwheel, the STEP keys and by directly entering numbers. The value is displayed in the command line. The two lines are switched off again by pressing the softkey again.



Selection of a submenu for selection and input of max. 8 tolerance lines and for activating the LIMIT CHECK.



Switching on/off a level line used for difference mode and normalization (elimination of frequency responses). Pressing the softkey again switches off the function.



level) the tolerance lines are automatically adapted and, if necessary, clipped, i.e. they do not exceed the grid, even if the physical definition range is beyond the instrument setting.

Limit Check is indicated beside the grid, the active tolerance lines being displayed with their numbers and additionally with an arrow facing upwards or downwards in case of limit check. A limit violation is indicated by a change of the inscription color. With the respective configuration a Service Request may be sent from the IEC bus (s. Section 2.4).

**Note:**

The tolerance lines are all stored in the battery-backed CMOS RAM of the analyzer and are not lost in case of switch-off.



Selection of one of the tolerance lines 1 to 8 by entering the respective number. The current tolerance line is indicated in the command line.



Selection of a submenu for entering, inserting, changing or clearing sample points for the current tolerance line.



Copy of the current tolerance line to another tolerance line defined by entering the respective number (1 to 8).

This submenu is selected for entering, changing or clearing the current tolerance line via cursor control. The curve segments of the tolerance line which change due to a variation of the current sample point, are dashed

For first editing a new tolerance line the cursor is positioned in the center of the display, whereas it is located on the last sample point for all further editing procedures. The cursor can only be moved along the frequency or the level axis. Exact positioning is possible by entering numbers.

Entering a new tolerance line:

A tolerance should be defined from "the left to the right", i.e. from low to high frequencies. After positioning the cursor to the first sample point, the later is fixed using the SET softkey. The MOVE softkey is activated simultaneously (for defining the next sample point). The position of the second sample point is also fixed with the SET softkey. The tolerance line is completed in this way – the end of the line is fixed by pressing the MOVE softkey again.

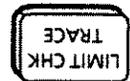
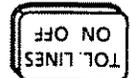
Changing a sample point:

The cursor can be positioned along the tolerance line to the various sample points using the soft-keys PREVIOUS and NEXT. The sample points can then be varied by pressing the MOVE softkey. Frequency changes are limited by the respective sample points to the left and to the right.

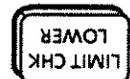
Insertion of an additional sample point:

The additional sample point is defined by means of the cursor. The new point is integrated in the polyline by means of the SET softkey and saved by actuating the MOVE softkey.

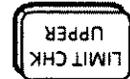
Switching on/off of the current tolerance line. With activating the tolerance line as with each change of the frequency and level setting or change of the analyzer level range an adaptation of the tolerance lines with reference to the start and stop frequency is carried out.



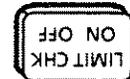
Selection of the trace (1 to 4) for limit check of the current tolerance line.



With activating the limit check the *currently active* tolerance line is defined to be the bottom limit line, i.e. values below this line violate the limit.



With activating the Limit Check the current tolerance line is defined to be the top limit line, i.e. values above this line violate the limit.



Switching on/off of Limit Check with the current tolerance line for the trace selected at the end of the sweep. The result is then indicated beside the grid, i.e. the number of the tolerance line with the arrow facing upwards or downwards (depending on the limit lines selected) is displayed with the respective color.

**Deletion of a sample point:**

The cursor is positioned to the required sample point by means of the softkeys PREVIOUS or NEXT. By pressing the CLEAR softkey this sample point can then be deleted.



If the cursor is positioned on a sample point of the tolerance line, this point is deleted from the active polyline.



The current tolerance line is deleted, the cursor is placed in the center of the screen.

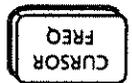


The cursor is positioned to the next lower frequency sample point of the current tolerance line.

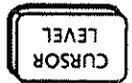


The cursor is positioned to the next higher frequency sample point of the current tolerance line.

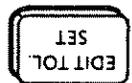
**Supplementary menu TOLERANCE LINES EDIT**



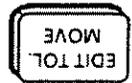
Switchover to the frequency value of the cursor position. The frequency can be changed via the spinwheel, the STEP keys or via the numeric keypad.



Switchover to the level value of the cursor position. The level can be changed via the spinwheel, the STEP keys or via the numeric keypad.



Marking a new sample point for the current tolerance line. The MOVE mode is immediately activated. If the cursor is positioned between two sample points of the tolerance line, the new sample point is automatically inserted in the polyline.



With the MOVE mode activated the current sample point position can be changed by means of the cursor. With the MOVE mode not activated and the cursor positioned to a sample point, the MOVE mode can be activated by pressing the respective softkey. The cursor position thus determines the current sample point, which can change its position as well. If the cursor is not positioned to a sample point, this softkey has no function. The MOVE mode is deactivated by pressing the softkey again.



The current tolerance line can be varied within the frequency axis via spinwheel or STEP keys.



The current tolerance line can be varied within the level axis via spinwheel or STEP keys.

With this setting the background is not printed, the "white" color is printed black, the "black" color is not printed. For all further colors, the respective red, green and blue portion is added with printing, when the intensity is higher than 50%.

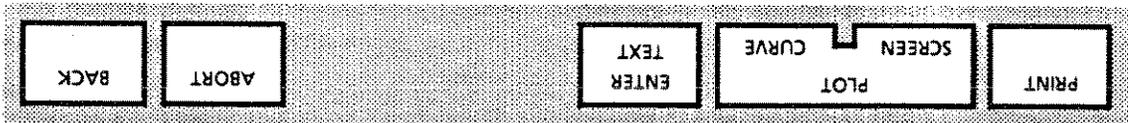
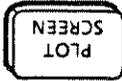
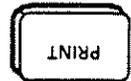
Start of output of the visible TRACE memory (memories) on plotter via IEC-bus interface 61. This is particularly important for repeated measurements with unchanged instrument settings.



SCREEN menu. If the "PDN COLOR" or "PAINTJET COLOR" option has been selected in the SETUP menu, the current color of the screen elements is output on a color printer. The color can be changed in the

Start of hardcopy output of complete screen contents including grid and inscriptions on plotter via IEC-bus interface 61.

Start of hardcopy output of screen contents on printer via parallel interface 66.



Screen display:

For colored printer or plotter outputs, e.g. PDN COLOR, the buffer memory is occupied several times, thus increasing the time period which passes until the instrument is ready again for new measurements.

The printer and plotter are selected in the menu SETUP. The printer or plotter output takes place in the background from a sufficiently large buffer memory so that the analyzer is ready again for new measurements after a few seconds.

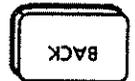
The output to the plotter is carried out in the controller mode via the IEC-bus interface. With an external controller attached or with the internal controller function FS-K1 activated by a corresponding IEC-bus command, which transfers the controller function to the analyzer (see example in Section 2.4.1.9). When an external controller is attached, the output to the plotter cannot be manually started in order to prevent a collision of active controllers at the IEC bus.

These functions can be used to output hardcopies on a printer.

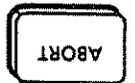
Note:

PLOT 7





Return to the last menu selected.



This has no effect on the buffer memories (of variable size) in the printers.

Abort current output on printer or plotter.



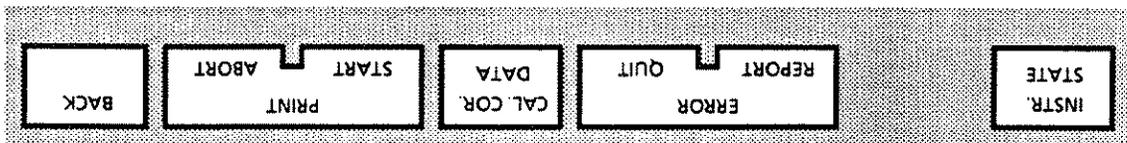
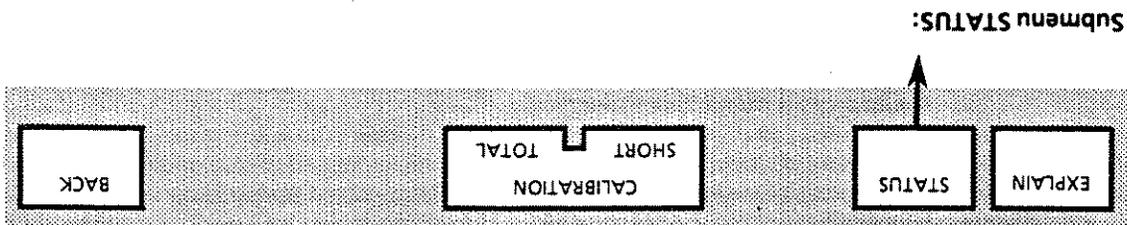
Instead of the softkey menu, two lines of text with 84 characters each can be entered using the external keyboard. The text entry is terminated by pressing the MENU UP key 23.

HELP 8



The hardkey HELP 8 is used to call functions which inform the operator of further instrument functions available, identify the current instrument status and enable access to calibration routines. They are described in the manual section for Network Analyzer. Additional calibration functions are available for the operating modes 'Receiver' and 'Scalar Network Analyzer'.

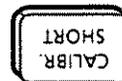
Screen display:



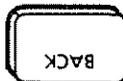
General information on instrument function and special facilities offered by the softkey menu are illustrated.



Selection of a submenu which permits to list the current instrument data, error messages and calibration correction values. These tables can be output via a connected printer.



Triggering of a short calibration. A level calibration is carried out at a frequency of 100 MHz and an offset correction of the resolution filter performed.

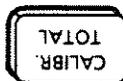


Return to the last menu selected.

Actuating the PRESET key during total calibration causes all data stored in the CMOS RAM to be cleared. The instrument switches to the default setting with the initialization display. This "cold start" corresponds to the instrument setting after replacement of the battery.

Note:

Triggering of the total calibration. In this case the 3-dB and 6-dB bandwidths are also calibrated for all resolution bandwidths as well as the amplitude deviations and any frequency offset. The amplifiers connected in series and the logarithmic and linear display ranges are also calibrated. Besides the offset display of the FM demodulator is also calibrated.



Note: Sweep is stopped during status output. Thus error messages of synthesizers or overload are not indicated.

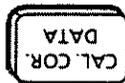
Output of messages (e.g. overload) in tabular form on the screen by displaying "MSG" (message) in the status line A2. The messages that have occurred after the last ERROR QUIT (or PRESET) are listed for Rf unit and display unit separately. Messages that have been added after the last selection of the function ERROR REPORT are distinguished in terms of color. Refer also to the example on the next page.



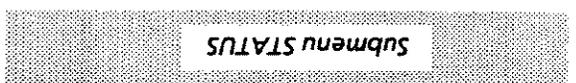
Output of current instrument status in tabular form on the screen. If active, the following elements are listed:

- Markers (ref., delta and multimarker)
- Display lines (level lines, frequency lines, etc.)
- with frequency and/or level values as well as the current TRIGGER setting (free run, video, etc.).

Output of all correction values determined by the internal calibration routine. The display is made in tabular form on the screen on a total of five pages. The STEP keys can be used to switch between the individual table pages.



ERROR QUIT button



ERROR REPORT	
RF UNIT:	A34
DISPLAY UNIT:	LEVEL 2 IF

Example: ERROR REPORT with overload message

INSTRUMENT STATE	
Ref: Marker Delta Marker Marker 1 Marker 2 Marker 3 Marker 4 Marker 5 Marker 6	100.00111111 MHz -20.20 dBm 100.30444444 MHz -105.27 dBm Trigger Free
Display Line 1 -49.76 dBm Display Line 2	Threshold Line 1 Reference Line 1 N db down Line 1 Frequency Line 1 Frequency Line 2
Ret. Lvl. Offset 0 dB Frequency Offset 0 Hz T.G. Lvl. Offset 0 dB T.G. Freq. Offset 1.000000 MHz	

Example: INSTRUMENT STATE with marker, multimeter and display lines.

Example: CALIBRATION DATA

Use ↑ keys to Page Up/Down		CALIBRATION DATA		Page 1 of 6	
Calibration : passed Calibration Date : 06-04-90		Preamplifier : passed Step Gain 10.0dB : passed Step Gain 1.0 dB : passed Step Gain 0.1 dB : passed LIN : passed LOG : passed		AF Unit : passed Tracking Level : passed Attenuator : passed	
Bandwidth : passed 6 Hz : passed 10 Hz : passed 30 Hz : passed 100 Hz : passed 180 Hz : passed 300 Hz : passed 500 Hz : passed 800 Hz : passed 1 kHz : passed		Bandwidth : passed 1 kHz : passed 3 kHz : passed 10 kHz : passed 20 kHz : passed 30 kHz : passed		Bandwidth : passed 80 kHz : passed 100 kHz : passed 300 kHz : passed 1 MHz : passed 3 MHz : passed	

If a significant deviation from the internal correction values occurs during the calibration procedure, the respective parameter is marked in the table by the remark "check". A correction of this deviation is carried out (exception: tracking level, AF unit and bandwidths may show deviations, which cannot be corrected).

Additional tests are performed during total calibration (e.g. calibration level present?) in order to ensure an error-free run of the calibration routine. Calibration is aborted in case of a machine error. This is indicated in the table by the message "Calibration:aborted".

Aborts a currently running printer output.



Return to the last menu selected.



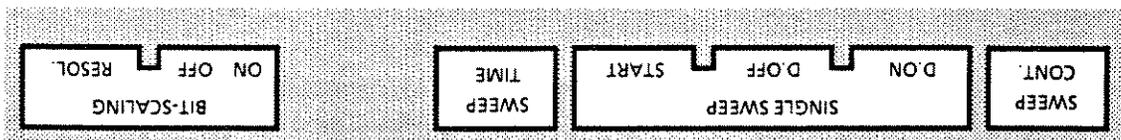
Start of hardcopy output of screen contents on printer via parallel interface 66.



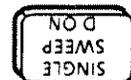


The hardkey SWEEP 9 can be used to define the parameters for frequency sweep (time, start, single sweep etc.).

Screen display:



The current sweep is interrupted when this soft-key is pressed and subsequently restarted automatically. The continuous sweep, i.e. an automatic restart once a sweep has been completed, is the normal sweep form.



Switches to operating mode SINGLE SWEEP.



The sweep time can be changed using the spinwheel, the STEP keys and by directly entering a number. Pressing the SWEEP TIME key removes the sweep time from the coupled functions and retains the set value in fixed mode.

The sweep time can be entered between 20 ms and 1980 s if the span is > 0 Hz. With zero span, the sweep time can be additionally reduced to

- 10 ms
- 8 ms
- 4 ms
- 2 ms
- 1 ms
- 800 µs
- 400 µs
- 200 µs

With sweep times < 8 ms, no longer 901 but accordingly less test points are displayed, and the trace is graphically interpolated.

DISPLAY OFF can be used to switch off the screen for one sweep. The measurement is then only started when the START softkey is pressed. The screen is switched off immediately before the sweep is started. It is switched on again automatically at the end of the sweep. The measured curve is visible immediately.

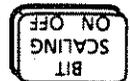


Advantage: Interference from built-in monitor is avoided!

The resolution of the bit scaling can be modified by entering the time period of a bit. Values ranging from 1 ns to the maximum sweep time are permissible.

The rotary spinwheel, STEP keys or direct entry of numbers can be used for input.

Allows the display of time-related display values (e.g. delta marker time) in the bit scaling.



(only span = 0)



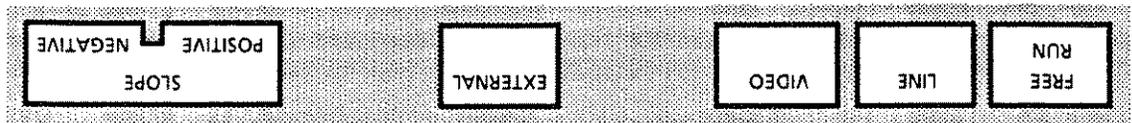
(only span = 0)

TRIGGER 10

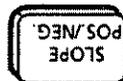
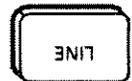
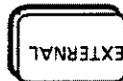


Selection of menu to adjust triggering of the sweep. If the trigger setting is not FREE RUN, "TRIG" is displayed in the status line AZ.

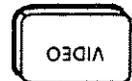
Screen display:



The sweeps are triggered in continuous or free-running mode. Triggered by external signal.



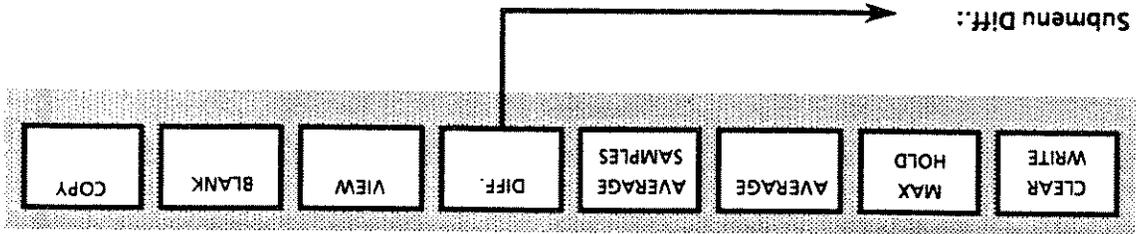
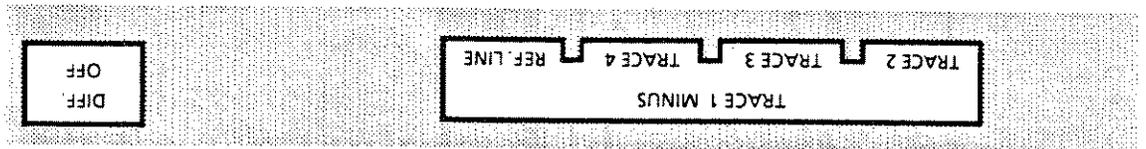
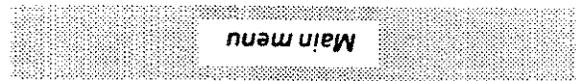
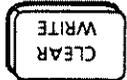
Trigger slope selection. The current sign is displayed by inverting the softkey field. This function is only relevant to the operating modes TRIGGER EXTERNAL and TRIGGER VIDEO. Triggered synchronous to frequency of AC supply voltage.



Triggered by video signal. The trigger threshold is displayed as a dashed level line in the diagram and can be varied using the spinwheel. The trigger line disappears when the menu is left.

The current TRACE is cleared and the sweep re-started. With each sweep the TRACE is rewritten to. Switching TRACE 2 into the CLEARWRITE mode causes TRACES 3 and 4 to enter the BLANK mode, if they were displayed earlier in VIEW mode.

With each sweep the max. value resulting from the addition of the new measured value and the stored trace data is transferred to the current trace. The trace memory is cleared and the procedure is restarted by pressing the softkey again.



Screen display:

Submenu Diff.:

Selection of menu for selection of the current TRACE memory. The traces 1 to 4 can be selected by entering the respective number. All softkey functions mentioned apply for the current TRACE indicated in the command line (A3). The operating modes CLEAR WRITE, MAX HOLD and AVERAGE are provided for active writing to the trace memory.

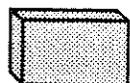
Each trace record consists of the measured values and the associated instrument setting. The function SAVE 1 to 4 allows for storing the TRACES 1 to 4 together with the instrument setting. The TRACE data are not cleared in case of switching off the instrument.

Note:

The diagram inscription (frequency and level axis) always corresponds to the current hardware setting of the analyzer. In VIEW mode the marker indicates the measured values of the curve. They may differ from the current instrument setting.

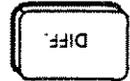
TRACE 1 can be written to or displayed separately from the other trace memories. It is then displayed on the screen by a separation in terms of color. Only in VIEW mode traces 3 and 4 are displayed graphically. Writing is, however, possible in all modes but not displayed.

TRACE 11

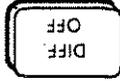




VIEW is used to display the current trace memory and for writing to the trace. Switching trace 3 or 4 to VIEW mode causes trace 2 to be switched to VIEW mode also, if it has been written to earlier.



Selection of submenu for forming the difference of trace 1 and the other traces or the reference line.



Switching off of difference mode.

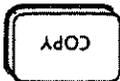
If the reference line is switched on during formation of the difference between trace 1 and traces 2 to 4, this procedure is referred to as normalization with the reference line being the 0-dB reference. The diagram labelling is switched to "relative". This 0-dB reference can be changed by shifting the reference line.

With the sweep stopped, the difference between trace 1 and traces 2 to 4 or the reference line is formed and stored in memory 1 again. During the sweep, the stored curve or the reference line is subtracted from the current measured value. If the difference mode is activated, all other measurements (max. hold, average) refer to this difference.

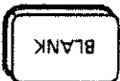


**Submenu DIFF.**

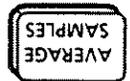
Copy of the current trace memory into another one, which is defined by entering one of the numbers 1 to 4. This trace memory is then automatically switched to the VIEW mode.



BLANK is used to clear the current trace memory on the screen. The stored trace contents is retained and can be displayed again using VIEW.



Only in VIEW mode these traces can be displayed together.

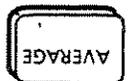


If AVERAGE SAMPLES = 0, n = 10. The number of average samples for the

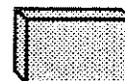
where n is the number of average samples.

$$Y(n) = \frac{n-1}{n} x Y(n-1) + \frac{1}{n} x Y(new)$$

The average value is calculated from several sweeps and stored in the current trace. The first sweep after activating this function or after changing the instrument setting is performed with CLEAR/WRITE, then the average value is determined according to the formula



AVERAGE mode can be determined by entering numbers up to max. 32767. If the number of average samples = 0 (preferred setting) continuous averaging is performed by applying the above-mentioned formula with n = 10. In SINGLE SWEEP mode the new sweep is thus averaged with the trace contents. If the number of average samples n = 1 to 32767, n sweeps are performed and averaged. A single sweep thus consists of the number of sweeps entered which are then averaged.



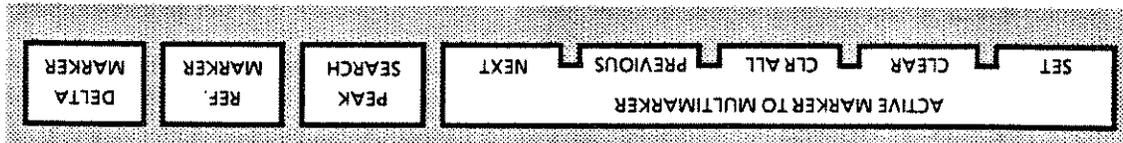
MULTIMARKER 12

This function permits the use of a maximum of eight markers, marker 1 being always used as reference marker and marker 2 as delta marker so that the remaining six multimarkers can be set independently.

Note:

The multimarkers are not active in mode 'Receiver' and with ZERO SPAN.

Screen display:



Sets the next multimarker (in increasing sequence) to the current marker position.



Clears the set multimarker if the active marker is at this position.



Clears all set multimarkers.



Sets the active marker to the position of the next multimarker with smaller frequency, if available.



Sets the active marker to the position of the next multimarker with greater frequency, if available.



Sets all six multimarkers to the six greatest signals in the spectrum. The frequency 0 Hz, if visible, is excluded from the search for the peaks. The threshold line can be activated in order to determine a threshold value representing the lower limit for the peak search. Depending on the threshold value and signal spectrum, it is also possible to set less than six multimarkers.

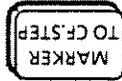
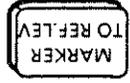


Activates the reference marker. The marker frequency can be changed using the STEP keys, the spinwheel or by entering numbers. For switching off, the softkey must be pressed again.



Activates the delta marker. If the delta marker has not been switched on before, the marker is automatically set to the greatest signal. The marker frequency can be changed using the STEP keys, the spinwheel or by entering numbers. The level and frequency difference between the delta marker and the reference marker is output in the marker field (A20) on the display. For switching off, the softkey must be pressed again.

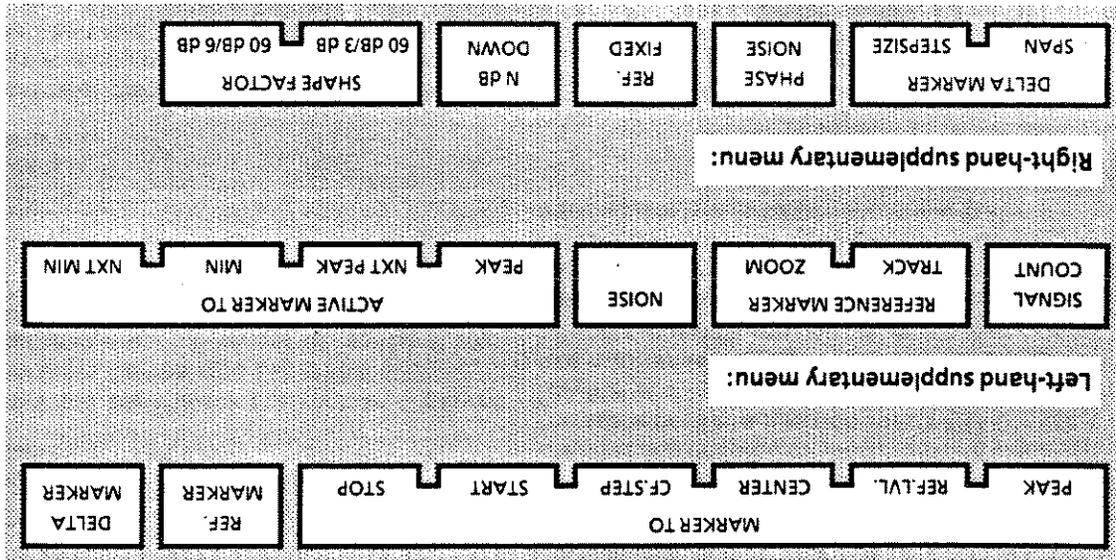
The current marker level becomes the new reference level. The marker frequency becomes the new step size (important with harmonics measurements!) It is overwritten when the span is modified, unless automatic coupling is switched off.



The marker is positioned to the peak signal of the spectrum (PEAK SEARCH). The current marker frequency becomes the new center frequency.



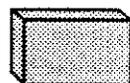
Main menu



Screen display:

Pressing MARKER 13 automatically triggers the search for and identification of the maximum value on the trace if the marker has not already been activated. This function enables use of level/frequency markers. The frequency 0 Hz is excluded from the search for the peaks.

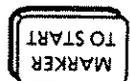
MARKER 13



With reference marker and delta marker switched on, the frequency is measured at both positions and the difference is then indicated in the marker field (A20).

**Note:** The largest signal within the resolution bandwidth is always counted. If the resolution bandwidth contains several signals, the frequency range can be limited to ensure that the desired signal has the largest amplitude. The minimum countable amplitude must be at least 10 dB higher than the noise.

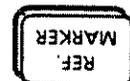
The marker frequency becomes the new start frequency.



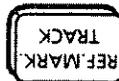
The marker frequency becomes the new stop frequency.



Activates the (reference) marker. The marker frequency can be changed using the STEP keys, the spinwheel or by entering numbers. For switching off, the softkey must be pressed again.



This function enables automatic tracking of the analyzer center frequency with drifting signals. It corresponds to the function AUTO TRACK. PEAK SEARCH and MARKER TO CENTER FREQ are carried out following each sweep. This procedure is only possible as long as the drifting signal remains within the display range of a window on the screen or, with active threshold line, the signal level exceeds the threshold value. Otherwise, tracking is interrupted but remains active.



Activates the delta marker. PEAK SEARCH is carried out automatically if the delta marker has not been switched on before. The level and frequency difference between the delta marker and the reference marker is indicated in the marker field (A20) of the display. For switching off, the softkey must be pressed again.



*Left-hand supplementary menu MARKER*

Activates the ZOOM function about the marker. The input of the span is activated. If the span is entered, the sweep is stopped at the marker position and the frequency measured using the built-in counter. Then the measured frequency becomes the new center frequency and the span is set as required. This function is helpful in particular if a signal is to be immediately analyzed with a high resolution from a large span. The function corresponds to the AUTO ZOOM function.



The sweep is performed until the marker position is reached. Then the frequency is measured using the built-in frequency counter and output in the marker field (A20) of the display. The sweep is automatically continued after completion of the measurement. The process is automatically repeated until the function is switched off by pressing the softkey again, or the marker position is changed.



The phase noise is measured at the marker position, the bandwidth and all necessary correction factors being taken into account. The phase noise is output in the marker field (A20) of the display in dBm/Hz.



Using this function, level line 1 and frequency line 1 or time line 1, respectively, are set to the level/frequency value of the reference marker. The difference between the point of intersection of level and frequency line and marker is output in the marker field (A20). The position of the level and frequency line can also be changed in the DISPLAY LINE menu, thus enabling level and frequency measurements with reference to a point outside the measuring curve. The two lines are switched off by pressing this softkey again.



The difference between the point of intersection of level and frequency line and the marker is determined and output in dBc/Hz in the marker field (A20) of the display, the current noise bandwidth and the correction factors being taken into account. Adjustment is also possible by REFLVL.

Level line 1 and frequency line 1 or time line 1, respectively, are set to the level/frequency value of the reference marker.



The frequency difference between the two markers becomes the new step size by which the delta marker can be varied using the STEP keys. The function is disabled with Zero Span.



The frequency difference between the two markers becomes the new span. The marker frequencies become the new start and stop frequency. The function is disabled with Zero Span.



When this menu is selected, the delta marker is automatically activated if it was not already switched on before.

**Right-hand supplementary menu MARKER**

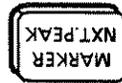
Each time the key is pressed, the marker is set to the next (greater) minimum. By activating the threshold line, it can be used to determine a threshold value representing the upper limit in the search for minima.



The marker is set to the smallest signal value in the spectrum.



Each time the key is pressed, the marker is set to the next (smaller) maximum. The signal at the frequency 0 Hz, if visible, is automatically excluded. By activating the threshold line, it can be used to determine a threshold value representing the lower limit in the search for the peaks.



The marker is set to the greatest signal in the spectrum. The signal at the frequency 0 Hz, if visible, is automatically excluded if the threshold line is not active or its level is smaller than the greatest signal in the spectrum.



N dB  
DOWN

In addition to the reference marker, two further markers are activated whose level is N dB smaller. The level value can be changed using the STEP keys, the spinwheel or by entering numbers. The frequency difference between these markers is output in the marker field. When this function is activated, all other multimeters are switched off. If the N dB value cannot be formed (e.g. if the signal approaches the noise level), "invalid BW" is displayed in the marker field (A20). The function is disabled with Zero Span.

SHAPEFAC  
60dB/3dB

In addition to the reference marker, four further markers are activated the level value of which is 3 dB/60 dB smaller. One marker of each pair is smaller in frequency than the reference marker and one marker is greater in frequency. The shape factor of the analyzed signal is output in the marker field (A20) of the display. When this function is activated, all other multimeters are switched off. If the 60-dB value cannot be formed (e.g. if the signal approaches the noise level), the display "invalid shape factor" is output in the marker field (A20). The function is disabled with Zero Span.

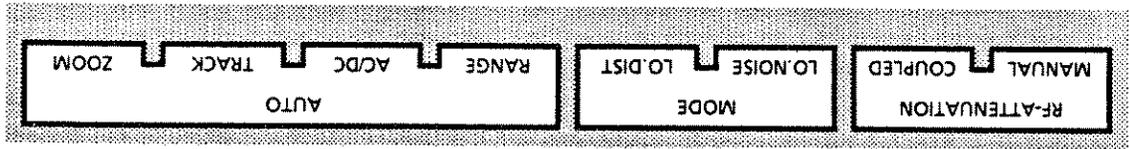
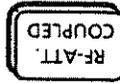
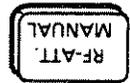
SHAPEFAC  
60dB/6dB

Corresponds to the function SHAPE FACTOR 60 dB/3 dB, except that the level of the first pair of markers is 6 dB smaller than that of the reference marker. The function is disabled with Zero Span.

The RF attenuation can be entered via the numeric keypad, the STEP keys or the spinwheel. The attenuation value remains fixed and is not changed if the reference level is shifted.

Note:

The RF attenuation is automatically changed by changing the reference level. The attenuation depends on the reference value and the operating mode selected (LOW NOISE, LOW DISTORTION, NORMAL).



Screen display:

An automatic function, if switched on, is indicated by the corresponding LED on the front panel of the display unit.

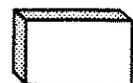
- adjustment of RF attenuation dependent on reference level and input mixer level for full-scale deflection;
- adjustment of any signal level to the reference line of the display (AUTO RANGE);
- switching on of DC isolation at socket RF INPUT 37;
- tracking of center frequency in line with a signal of variable frequency (TRACK) and modification of the span to a preset value (ZOOM).

The user can be relieved of routine procedures by means of various automatic procedures:

- In the case of AUTO RANGE, especially in mode LOW NOISE, ensure that no problems occur due to non-linearities (e.g. intermodulation products) as an erroneous measurement may otherwise be made.
- RF attenuators of at least 10 dB are always switched on to protect the input attenuator and to avoid additional frequency response. In the case of measurements at highest sensitivity (but additional frequency response deviates from 50 Ω), the RF attenuation can be reduced below a value of 10 dB by means of an entry using RF ATTENUATION MANUAL.

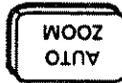
Caution!

AUTO 14

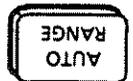


The AUTORANGE function is automatically switched off if no stable condition is obtained after three sweeps (e.g. due to overloading or heavily varying signals)

The RF ATTENUATION function is switched to COUPLED. The active AUTORANGE function is displayed by inverting the softkey field and by the LED in the AUTO field. The AUTORANGE function is switched off by pressing the softkey again. The input of the span is activated. When the span is entered, the sweep is stopped at the marker position and the frequency measured using the built-in IF counter. Then the measured frequency, the new center frequency and the selected span are set. This function corresponds to the MARKER ZOOM function.

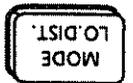
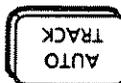


Switching on and off the AUTORANGE function for automatic adjustment of attenuation by determining the maximum amplitude and correction of the reference level (attenuation) following each complete sweep.



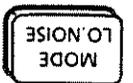
This function enables automatic tracking of the analyzer center frequency with drifting signals. It corresponds to the function REF MARKER TRACK, PEAK SEARCH and MARKER TO CENTER FREQ. are carried out following each sweep. This is only possible as long as the drifting signal remains in the display range of a window on the screen or, with active threshold line, the signal level exceeds the threshold value. Otherwise, tracking is interrupted but remains active.

Mixer reference level -40 dBm (for full deflection). The operating mode is displayed by inverting the softkey field. Sets step size of RF attenuation to 1 dB.



A switch is automatically made to AC coupling if the start frequency is larger than the limit frequency of the AC coupling (1 MHz).

Mixer reference level -20 dBm (for full deflection). The operating mode is displayed by inverting the softkey field. Sets step size of RF attenuation to 5 dB.

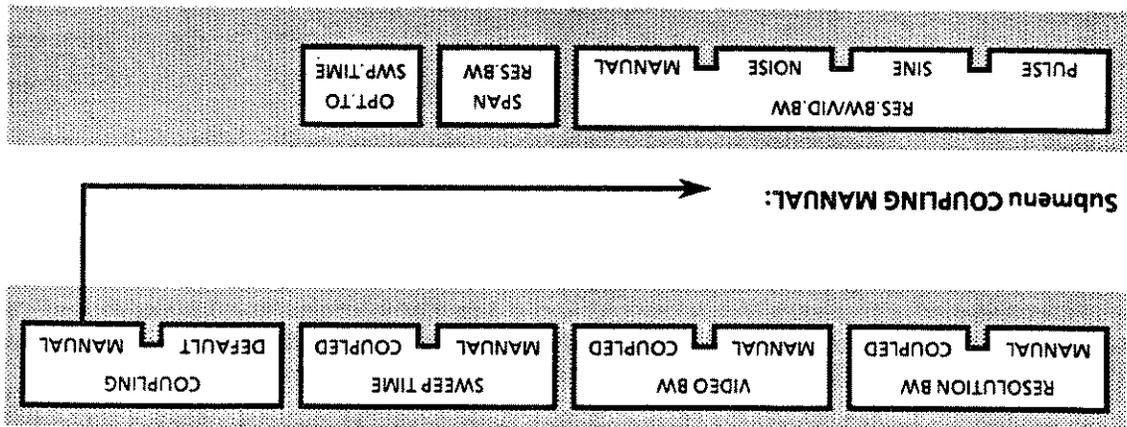


COUPLED FUNCTIONS 15

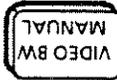


Selection of menu for automatic coupling and manual setting of span, resolution bandwidth, video bandwidth and sweep time.

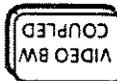
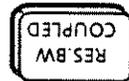
Screen display:



Main menu



Fixed setting of resolution bandwidth with facility for changing this function value by data entry.  
Fixed setting of video bandwidth with facility for changing this function value by data entry.



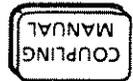
Activation of automatic coupling of resolution bandwidth to span.  
Activation of automatic of video bandwidth to resolution bandwidth and span.

In the case of noise measurements, a video bandwidth much smaller than the resolution bandwidth is usually used to enable averaging of the displayed (video) signal. The RBW/VID:NOISE function is available for this purpose where a video bandwidth smaller by a factor of 10 is automatically used.



Coupling of resolution bandwidth, video bandwidth and sweep time to the span with selectable factors.

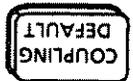
Selection of a submenu:



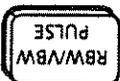
The video bandwidth is approximately the same as the resolution bandwidth. This is also the default value since this results in no considerable longer sweep time and no negative influences on discrete (sinewave) signals.



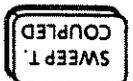
Automatic coupling of resolution bandwidth, video bandwidth and sweep time to the span with the default values (cf. Fig. 2-4: Schematic display of coupling mode "COUPLING FUNCTIONS").



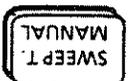
In the case of pulsed signals, it is usually desired that the signal provided by the resolution filter is displayed as unmodified as possible. It is therefore necessary to make the video bandwidth significantly larger than the resolution bandwidth. This can be achieved using this function. The displayed value of the resolution bandwidth corresponds to the pulse bandwidth of the filter (approx. 6-dB value). The video bandwidth is set to a factor of 10 larger than the resolution bandwidth.



Activation of automatic coupling of sweep time to video bandwidth, resolution bandwidth and span.



Fixed setting of sweep time with facility for changing this function value by data entry.



Using this function and a preset sweep time, especially when the limit values of 20 ms or 2000 s are reached, the optimum settings of the resolution and video bandwidths corresponding to the span can be automatically determined by pressing the softkey.

The change of the resolution bandwidth applies only for this setting. When this setting is changed again, the normal coupled function algorithm is applied.

OPT. TO SWP T.

This function defines the number of selection filter bandwidths per span. The value can basically be set very high, but this has the disadvantage that the sweep time is correspondingly long (increases with the square of the filter bandwidth). In SPAN LOG mode the minimum value is limited to 5.

SPAN/ RES. BW

This function can be used to change the ratio RBW/VBW using the spinwheel 32, the STEP keys 33, 34 or by a numeric input 31.

RBW/VBW MANUAL

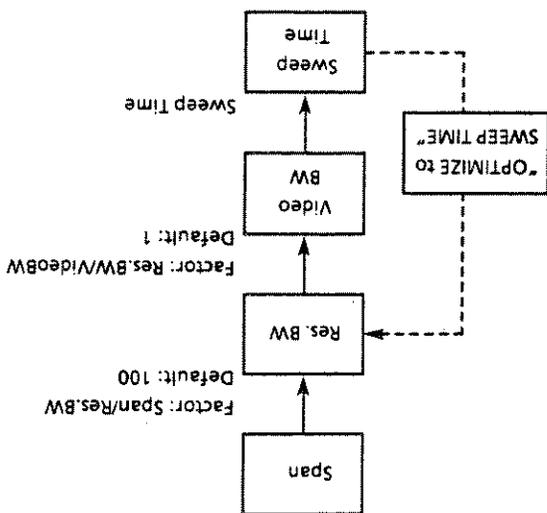
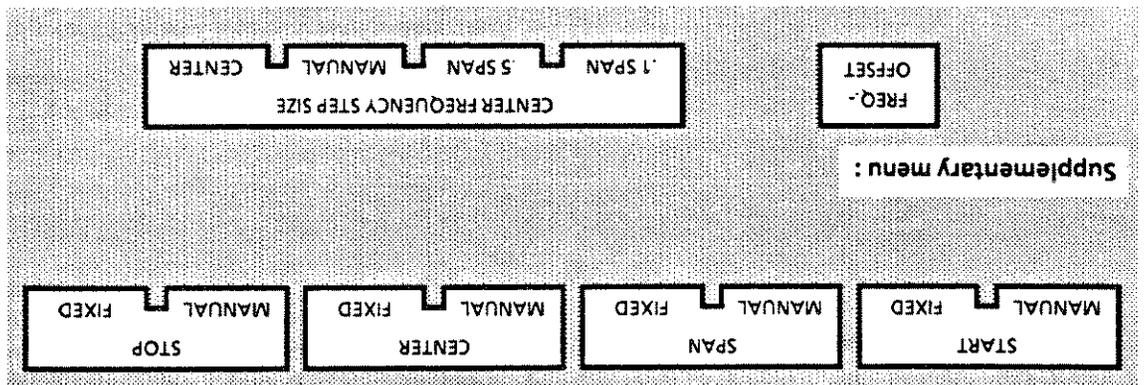
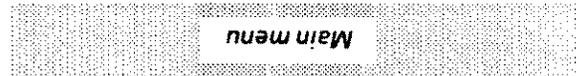
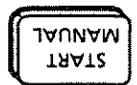


Fig. 2-4.1 Overview of coupling functions

The start frequency can be changed by an entry or variation. If this key is pressed, the relationship to the stop frequency is displayed in the softkey field STOP FIXED.

The start frequency is fixed by pressing this key:



Screen display:

This menu enables universal entry of the start frequency, stop frequency, center frequency and span. In addition to the usual combinations center frequency with span and start frequency with stop frequency, all other combinations are possible using the function FIXED, e.g.

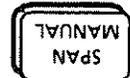
The function CENTER FREQUENCY is immediately active after pressing the hardkey FREQUENCY. The softkey field CENTER FREQUENCY is colored accordingly and the command line activated for a frequency entry or variation.

start frequency with span or stop frequency with span or fixed start frequency with variable center frequency.

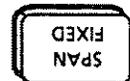
FREQUENCY 26



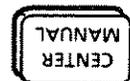
Supplementary menu FREQUENCY



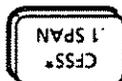
The span can be changed by an entry or variation. The relationship to the center frequency in the softkey field CENTER FIXED is displayed by pressing this key.



The span is fixed by pressing this key.



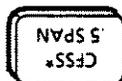
The center frequency can be changed by an entry or variation. The relationship to the span is displayed in the softkey field SPAN FIXED by pressing this key.



The center frequency is changed by 10 percent of the span to higher or lower frequencies by pressing the STEP keys.



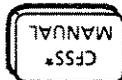
The center frequency is fixed by pressing this key.



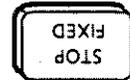
The center frequency is changed to a frequency 50 percent higher or lower by pressing the STEP keys.



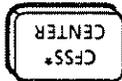
The stop frequency can be changed by an entry or variation. The relationship to the start frequency is displayed in the softkey field START FIXED by pressing this key.



The center frequency is entered as a numerical value or varied step by step. Application: measurement of signals within specific frequency limits.



The stop frequency is fixed by pressing this key.



The step size corresponds to the center frequency. This function is important when measuring harmonics. This key is pressed after tuning to the fundamental wave, and tuning to the harmonics takes place using the STEP key. \*Abbreviation for CENTER FREQUENCY STEP SIZE.

In this mode, the AUTORANGE and AUTORACK functions are not active. The frequency parameters can only be entered via the numeric keypad. The spinwheel and the STEP keys do not work (see above note).

$$\frac{f_{Stop}}{f_{Start}} > 1.4$$

For entering the SPAN LOG mode, the stop-to-start-frequency ratio must exceed 1.4.

The calculation of subsweeps and the logarithmic division takes a few seconds. It is therefore recommended to enter the required instrument settings (especially frequency parameters) in SPAN LIN mode before activating the SPAN LOG mode.

Note:

Switchover between linear and logarithmic frequency axis. The linear frequency axis is displayed with a relative scaling (10 divisions with a relative scaling (10 divisions with span/10). The logarithmic frequency axis is displayed by dividing the sweep into linear subsweeps with absolute scaling (10 or 5 divisions per decade). The decades are additionally labelled at the bottom of the grid. The linear subsweeps are formed and calculated also with changes in frequency setting prior to the first sweep. All values displayed are backed up by measuring data. This is achieved by variable oversampling. For each subsweep the respective resolution bandwidth, the video bandwidth and the sweep time are automatically set, provided that the "COUPLED" modes are selected.

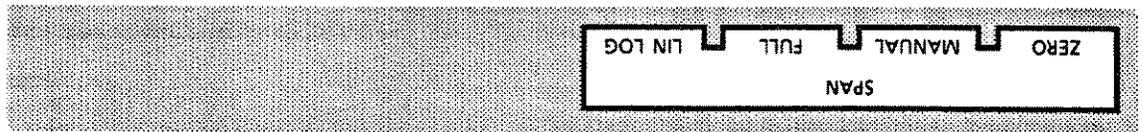
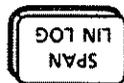
Sets the largest possible span.



Entry of any span by means of a variation using the STEP keys 33, 34, the spinwheel 32 or by entering a number



Switchover to zero span, i.e. no frequency variation is available anymore. If the input level is varied (amplitude modulation), a time/amplitude display of the input signal is obtained (similar to an oscilloscope display).



Screen display:

Used to set the span. The display field is inverted. The current value of the span appears in the command line. A variation is possible using the STEP keys and/or the spinwheel or by entering a number.

SPAN 27

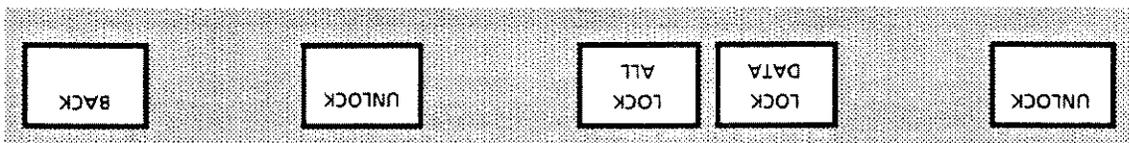




HOLD 35 can be used to call two different functional modes:

- switch-off of data variation
- switch-off of front panel keys and controls

Screen display:



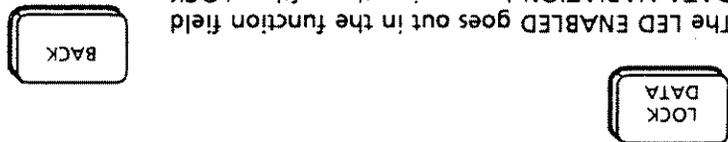
Elimination of disable of all front panel controls by pressing both functions UNLOCK.

All front panel controls, i.e. also the functions PRESET 43 and POWER ON 46 are disabled (this is important when operating in cramped conditions in a vehicle).



The LED ENABLED goes out in the function field DATA VARIATION by pressing the softkey LOCK or the STEP keys 33, 34 is no longer possible.

Return to the last set menu.



If the unit "dB" is selected, all displays (markers, display lines, etc.) are relative to the current reference level. The reference level is displayed in the unit selected before.

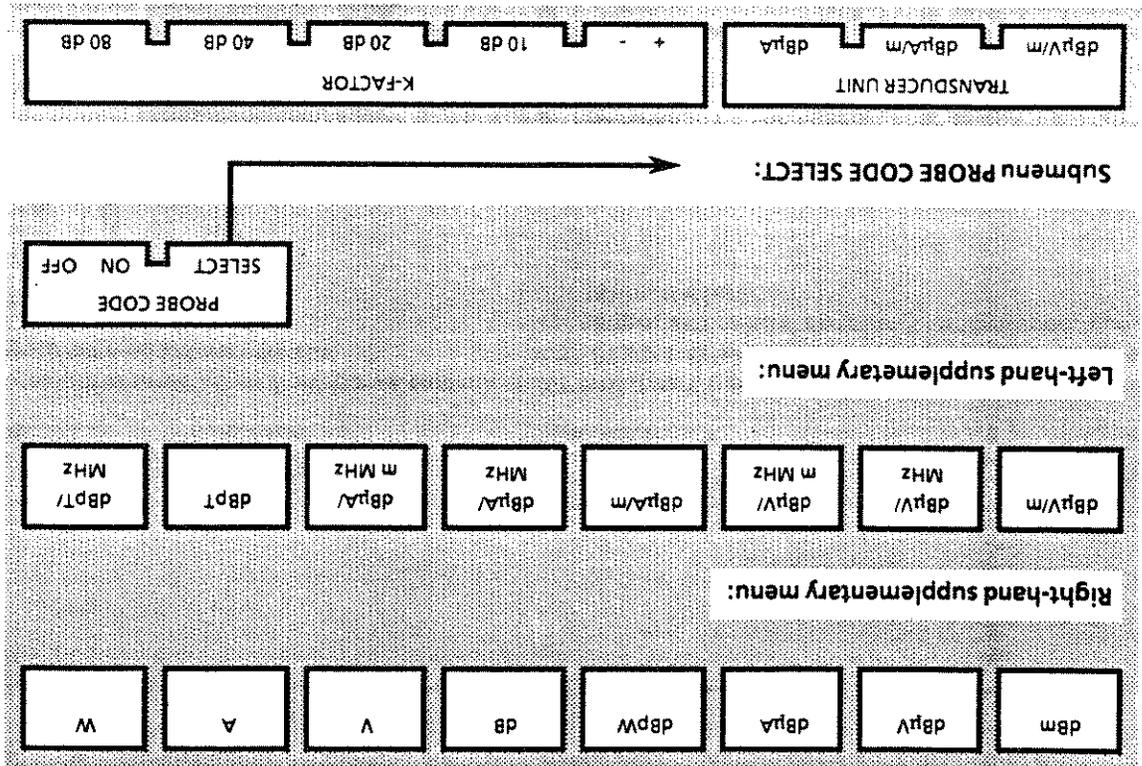
Calling a submenu for selecting a unit and K-factor of the transducer connected.

Selection of required unit.



Main menu/Right-hand supplementary menu

Left-hand supplementary menu



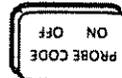
Screen display:

A menu of units is output on the screen. The corresponding softkey field is inverted and the current unit output in field (A11) on the screen.

UNITS 40



Submenu PROBE CODE SELECT



Switching on and off the coding of transducers connected to socket 39.

Connecting a transducer (also with appropriately coded K-factor) or entering the transducer unit/K-factor in the submenu "PROBE CODE SELECT" automatically activates the "PROBE CODE ON" display. The coded unit is displayed in the unit field (A11).

The unit can be changed using the softkeys in the main menu and right-hand supplementary menu. This may lead to the conversion of all the concerned level values into the selected unit, the K-factor being retained.

if "PROBE CODE ON" without connected transducer is selected, a constant conversion factor is taken into consideration if a unit other than "dbm" is selected in the main menu or right-hand supplementary menu. The constant factor is 107 dB related to the basic unit "dbm".

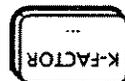
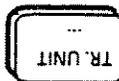
When the transducer is removed or coding is switched off using "PROBE CODE OFF", automatically the unit "dbm" is selected.

Selecting the unit of the transducer connected.

The unit selected here (dBV/m, dBµA/m, dBµA) specifies which electrical magnitude (electric field strength, magnetic field strength, current) is taken up by the transducer. The alternatives offered in this case correspond to the codings possible at the socket 39.

When connecting a transducer to the socket 39 the appropriate unit is automatically selected.

An already selected unit can be deactivated by pressing again the respective softkey.



Selecting the frequency-independent conversion factor of a transducer connected.

The alternatives offered in this case correspond to the codings possible at the socket 39. Simultaneous activation of several level stages is allowed.

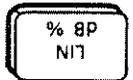
When connecting a transducer to the socket 39, the appropriate conversion factor is automatically chosen.

An already activated level stage can be switched off by pressing again the corresponding softkey.

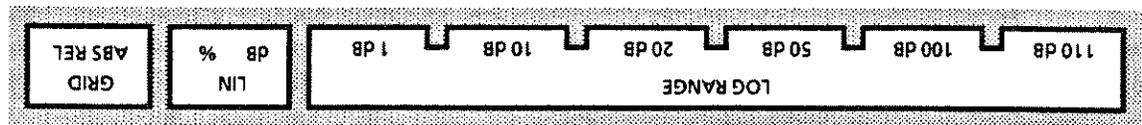
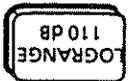
The inscription shows absolute values or values relative to the reference level (toggle function). If the inscription is in % in the case of a linear measurement, this key has no function.



The measurement is made linearly, the scale in dB or % (toggle function).



Selection of level range to be displayed. (The measurement of the specified range always takes place with the full resolution of the internal 12-bit A/D converter.)



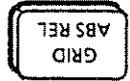
Screen display:

Selection of menu for the displayed level range.

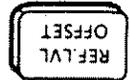
LEVEL RANGE #1



The inscription shows absolute values or values relative to the reference level (toggle function). If the inscription is in % in the case of a linear measurement, this key has no function.



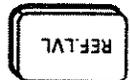
Entry of a mathematical offset of the reference level. The deviation of the displayed value from the physically set value is indicated by the readout of LVLOFS in the status line (AZ) on the display.



If the AUTO RANGE function is active, the reference level is matched to the maximum signal following each sweep.

**Caution:**

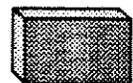
The field REFERENCE LEVEL is inverted. The command line contains e.g. REFERENCE LEVEL: -40 dbm. The reference level can be changed using the keyboard, STEP keys and spinwheel.



**Screen display:**

Selection of menu for the reference level.

REF LEVEL 42

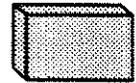


The stored settings are made on the instrument using RECALL and a subsequent digit. The write protection for the stored setting is eliminated using RECALL " ".

Using RECALL 1 to 4, the associated TRACE memory 1 to 4 is again copied into the respective TRACE. In order to avoid inadvertent overwriting, the respective TRACE memory is automatically switched to the operating mode VIEW.

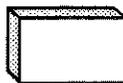
The RECALL 0 function is used to obtain the basic setting of the instrument, which corresponds to the PRESET function.

However, in contrast to the PRESET function, the built-in self test is not performed.



RECALL 30

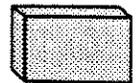
The keyboard functions are disabled in REMOTE mode (IEC bus remote control). The keyboard is enabled again by pressing the LOCAL key, and the instrument enters the LOCAL state.



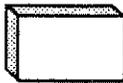
LOCAL 25

Up to 9 instrument settings can be stored using SAVE and a subsequent digit. The stored setting can be additionally protected against overwriting by using SAVE " ." "digit". The write protection can be eliminated for the setting using RECALL " ." " (also with PRESET).

Using SAVE 1 to 4, the current TRACE memory 1 to 4 is stored together with the instrument setting. Thus, the four trace memories remain stored even after switching off the instrument.



SAVE 29



COUPLING 36

The input can be either DC-coupled or AC-coupled using this function. The function is displayed on LEDs (AC or DC).

## 2.3.7 RECEIVER

### 2.3.7.1 Theory of Operation

In the RECEIVER mode, the Spectrum Analyzer automatically operates with a frequency span set to zero, i.e. with fixed oscillator frequency.

The instrument is thus a fixed frequency receiver the receive frequency of which can be set by numeric input, by means of the STEP keys or by rotating the spinwheel in the entire frequency range. The bandwidth can be varied in the same manner in the range from 6 Hz to 3 MHz after pressing the bandwidth key.

For the RECEIVER mode in particular, the analyzer is provided with an AM IF amplifier with automatic level control (with AM over more than 60 dB), an FM IF limiter amplifier and AM or FM demodulators. The demodulated signals can be monitored via headphones. The internal loud-speaker only serves for acoustic indication.

The power output of the built-in AF amplifier is sufficient for operation of an external loud-speaker system which is not excessively loaded (with normal ambient noise level).

Unwanted noise is suppressed by a microprocessor-controlled squelch which can be set with respect to the response level.

The low-frequency signal (the demodulated IF signal) is displayed on the screen so that it can also be optically estimated and evaluated.

The demodulators are especially designed for the normal audio range  $> 20$  Hz to  $< 20$  kHz. Narrowband FM (modulation index  $< 1$  to  $1$ ) or broadband FM (modulation index up to about 50) can be used in FM operation, with AM modulation depths of  $< 5\%$  up to max. 100%.

The major settings in the operating mode such as

- receive frequency
- reference level
- resolution and video bandwidth
- sweep time

can be set independently of the ANALYZER mode and are automatically set again when the operating mode is changed.

The only exception is the receiver frequency:

It is automatically changed in the ANALYZER mode when the center frequency is changed by data input or variation or when, with active marker, the position of the reference marker is changed.

The ANALYZER mode thus enables selection of a signal with a marker. The signal can be immediately demodulated and evaluated in the time domain by switching to the RECEIVER mode.

The following function keys are inoperative, however (since not relevant in this mode):

- MULTIMARKER 12
- SPAN 27
- LEVEL RANGE 41

The COUPLED FUNCTION menu allows for manually varying the resolution bandwidth, the video bandwidth and the sweep time. The soft-keys "COUPLED" and "DEFAULT" have no functions.

In addition to the short and total calibration the HELP menu allows to calibrate the frequency offset (indicating the offset of the FM demodulator) by means of the CAL AF softkey.

The softkey GRID ABS/REL is omitted in the LEVEL.

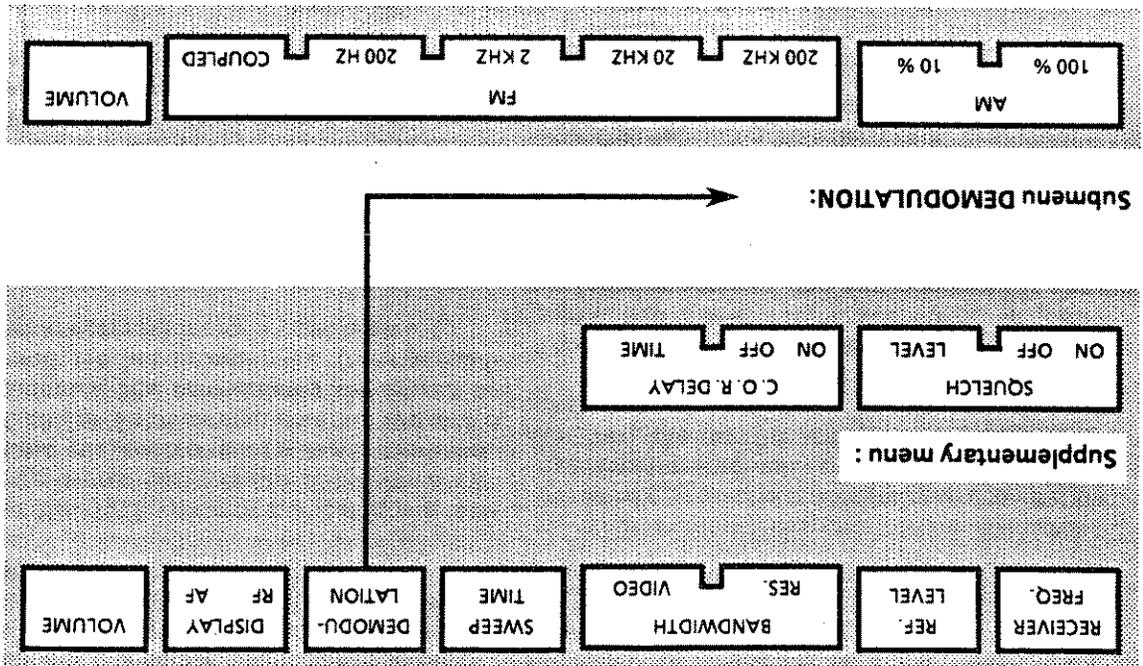
The softkeys AUTO RANGE...AUTO ZOOM are omitted in the menu selection for the AUTO functions.

The RECEIVER menu is followed by the explanation of the function menus the meaning of which is not the same as in ANALYZER mode.

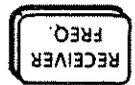
### 2.3.7.2 RECEIVER MENU

In contrast to the ANALYZER mode, the RECEIVER mode is provided with a main menu which is automatically displayed when changing the mode via the MODE key. This menu can also be selected from the function menus via the MENU UP key.

Screen display:



The receiver frequency can be changed using the spinwheel, the STEP keys or by entering numbers.



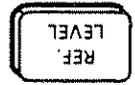
The resolution bandwidth is set by data input and variation.



With FM demodulation active, the associated span is simultaneously matched if the function FM COUPLED is active.



The video bandwidth is set by data input and data variation.

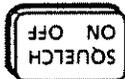


The reference level is entered. The current reference level is displayed in the command line in the selected unit. The reference level can be changed by numeric input or data variation.

The SQUELCH function is switched on for suppression of unwanted noise, if the receive signal is missing or too weak. The B1 bit (pin 15) at USER PORT B (configured to output) depends on the level of the demodulated signal.

Signal level  $\geq$  squelch level: Bit B1 = 1  
Signal level  $\geq$  squelch level: Bit B1 = 0

If the signal level is below the squelch level, also a delay time can be set which has to pass before bit B1 becomes 0. However, the volume is immediately reduced in each case. USER PORT B can thus be used for control of tape recording depending on the applied signals ("Carrier Operated Relay" = C.O.R.) – provided that the port configuration corresponds to "output".



Switching on and off of the SQUELCH function for suppression of unwanted noise if the receive signal is missing or too weak.

Note:

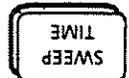
The SQUELCH function is only active at the end of a sweep, i.e. a level variation during the sweep does not lead to immediate reaction by the SQUELCH function.



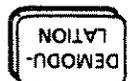
The SQUELCH threshold is selected via the threshold function by numeric input or variation using spinwheel or STEP keys.

Selection of this function leads to display of the spectrum in the frequency range, thus enabling optimum setting of the SQUELCH threshold. The demodulated signal is again displayed in the time range by pressing the softkey again or selecting another menu.

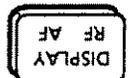
The sweep time can be changed by numeric input, data variation via the spinwheel or using the STEP keys.



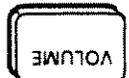
Selection of a submenu.



Switchover of AM and FM demodulator with setting of modulation depth.



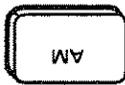
The screen display can be switched between spectrum (frequency domain) and demodulated signal (time domain) using the function DISPLAY RF/AF. For display of the spectrum, the parameters of ANALYZER mode are used, i.e. center frequency, span, reference level, sweep time and resolution bandwidths. These parameters can be selected independently in the RECEIVER mode. The display can thus be changed without the need for new entry of these values. Switching between the operating modes takes place via the MODE key.



After pressing this softkey, the volume of the signal can be varied by rotating the spinwheel.

A bar display for the volume (in order to avoid problems with SQUELCH mode) is to be found in the upper part of the display on the right.

Submenu DEMODULATION



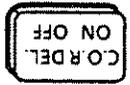
Activation of AM demodulator with selection between 100 % and 10 % modulation depth for full deflection on the screen. The grid is labelled accordingly. The maximum modulation frequency is 20 kHz.



Activation of FM demodulator. It is possible to select a span between ± 200 kHz, ± 20 kHz, ± 2 kHz and ± 200 Hz. The selection of the span is automatically matched to the resolution bandwidth if a corresponding input is made and the function FM COUPLED is activated. The maximum modulation frequency is 20 kHz.



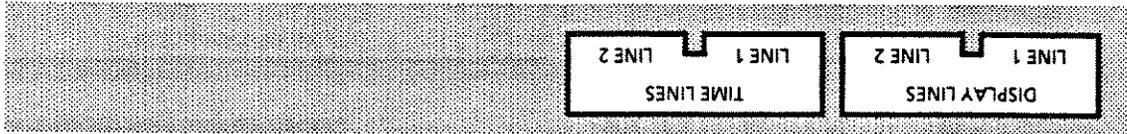
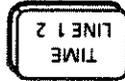
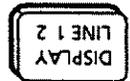
Entering a delay time of 100 ms to 100 s for control of bit B1 depending on the Squelch function. The delay can be retrigged, i.e. if the signals falls below the Squelch level for less than the delay time, this does not lead to switchover of bit B1.



Switching on and off the delay time for control of bit B1 depending on the Squelch function.

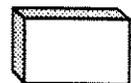
If a delay time is entered even though USER PORT B is configured to "input", the warning message "Port B configured for Input" is read out in the command line.

Switching on and off of two horizontal display lines whose position can be changed using the spinwheel, the STEP keys or by entering numbers. The output depends on the selected type of demodulation, i.e. modulation depth in % for AM or span in kHz for FM demodulation. For switching off, the softkey must be pressed again.



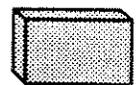
Screen display:

The hardkey DISPLAY LINE is used to activate a menu for superimposing on the screen additional lines for measuring the signal. The status of the corresponding display line is indicated by inverted (= switched on) or colored (= active input) representation of the softkey field.



DISPLAY LINE 6

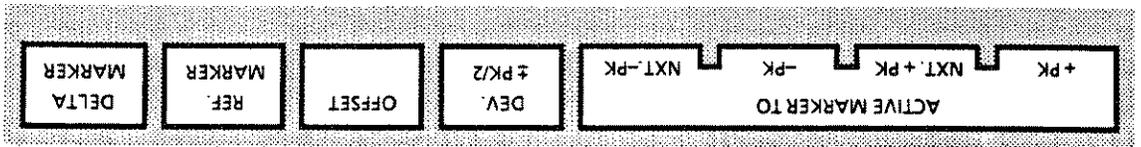
Explanation of the function menus whose meaning differs from that in ANALYZER mode:



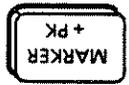
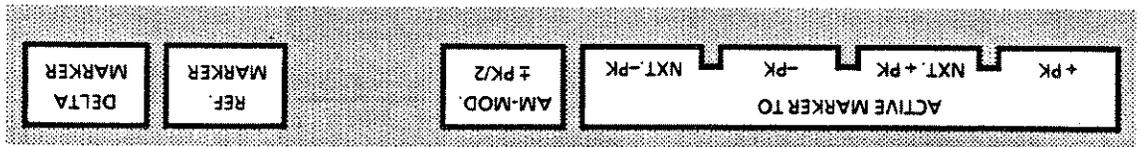
MARKER 13

This function enables use of level/time markers.

Screen display: (FM demodulation)



Screen display: (AM demodulation)



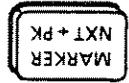
MARKER + PK

The active marker is set to the greatest signal value.



MARKER NXT-PK

The active marker is set to the next (greater) minimum.



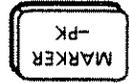
MARKER NXT + PK

The active marker is set to the next (smaller) maximum.



DEV. ± PK/2

The reference marker is set to the maximum, the delta marker to the minimum of the signal. The current FM deviation is displayed in the marker field (A20). The measurement is performed automatically following each sweep.



MARKER -PK

The active marker is set to the smallest signal value.

For switching off, press the softkey again.  
(A20).

The time difference and the modulation depth or span difference are displayed in the marker field

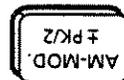
Activation of the delta marker. If the delta marker has not been switched on before, a search for the peak is performed automatically.



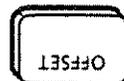
Activation of the reference marker. The marker time can be varied by numeric entry using the STEP keys and the spinwheel. It is switched off by pressing the softkey again.

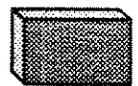


The reference marker is set to the maximum, the delta marker to the minimum of the signal. The average value of the modulation depths measured in this way is displayed as modulation depth in % in the marker field (A20). The measurement is performed automatically following each sweep.



The reference marker is set to the maximum, the delta marker to the minimum of the signal. The average value generated from the positive and negative peak deviation measured in this way results in the offset from the signal, referred to the receiver frequency. The offset is displayed in the marker field (A20). The measurement is performed automatically following each sweep.

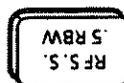
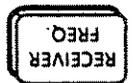
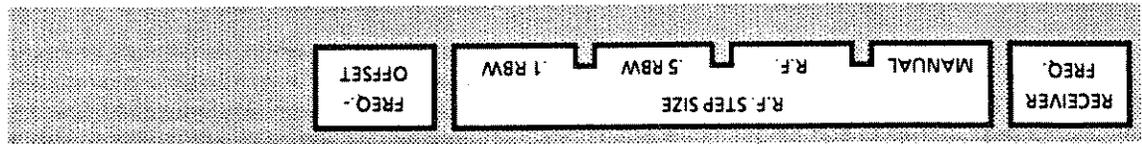




FREQUENCY 26

This menu permits to enter the receiver frequency as well as the variation step sizes.

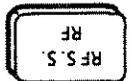
Screen display:



The receiver frequency can be changed by input via the numeric keypad, using the spinwheel or the STEP keys.



The step size for variation of the receiver frequency using the STEP keys corresponds to 1/10 of the resolution bandwidth.



This function reads in the current receiver frequency as new step size for the STEP variation. The deviation of the frequency displayed on the screen from the actual frequency is indicated by the field "FRQOFS" in the status line (A2). Input of a frequency offset in the command line.

2.3.8.1 Theory of Operation

In the operating mode SETUP, all interfaces of the instrument can be configured for the operation:

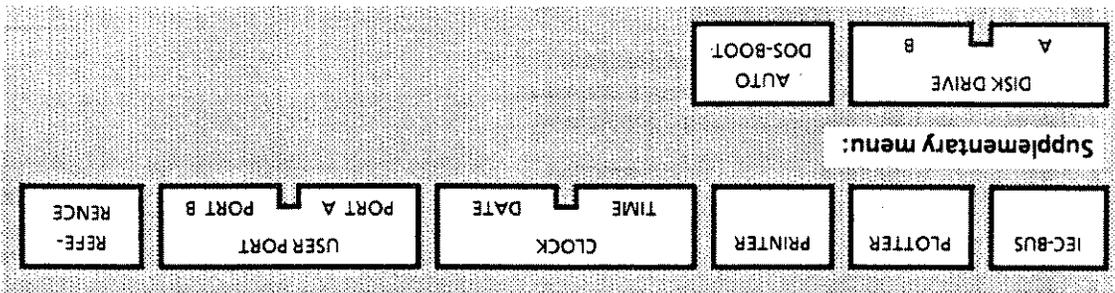
- IEC-bus
- PARALLEL INTERFACE
- USER PORT

In addition, the builtin real-time clock with calendar can be set. All current settings are visible on the display; the entries are made interactively following selection via the softkeys. All settings are stored in a CMOS RAM with battery backup so that they are retained even when the instrument is switched off.

2.3.8 SETUP

2.3.8.2 SETUP Menu

Screen Display:



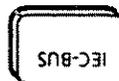
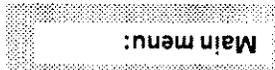
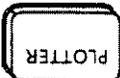
The IEC-bus address of the analyzer is selected by numeric input. Permissible values are the addresses 0 to 30; address 20 is factory-set. The terminator need not be selected since, in accordance with the definition in the standard IEC-625.2, the analyzer detects "Line Feed" (LF = 0AH) and/or the END message (EOI) in Listener mode and generates both in Talker mode.

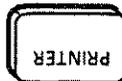
- R&S DOP
- HP GL (hp-Graphics language)

The colors can be selected via the plotter pens. In general, the pen assignment is as follows:

- Pen 1: grid, labelling, text
- Pen 2: date and time, markers
- Pen 3 ... Pen 6: TRACE 1 to TRACE 4

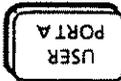
Selection of the plotter for hardcopy outputs from the analyzer display. The plotter is selected using the STEP keys, the IEC-bus address of the plotter is selected by numeric input. The following plotters are supported:



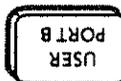


Selection of the type of printer for hardcopy outputs of the analyzer display to the printer. The printer type is selected using the STEP keys. The following printers are supported:

- R&S PDN
- R&S PDN COLOR
- R&S PUD3
- NEC P6/P7 and compatible 24-needle printers
- hp Paintjet
- hp Paintjet color
- hp Thinkjet
- hp Laserjet and compatible laser printers



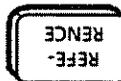
Configuration of USER PORT A (8 data lines) as input or output port. In input mode the current bit pattern is displayed, in output mode the bit pattern to be output can be changed by numeric input after pressing the softkey again.



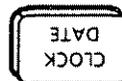
Configuration of USER PORT B (4 data lines) as input or output port. In input mode the current bit pattern is displayed, in output mode the bit pattern to be output can be changed by numeric input after pressing the softkey again.



Input of the time in the 24-hour format via the numeric keypad. The time is output in the hardcopy output in the command line.



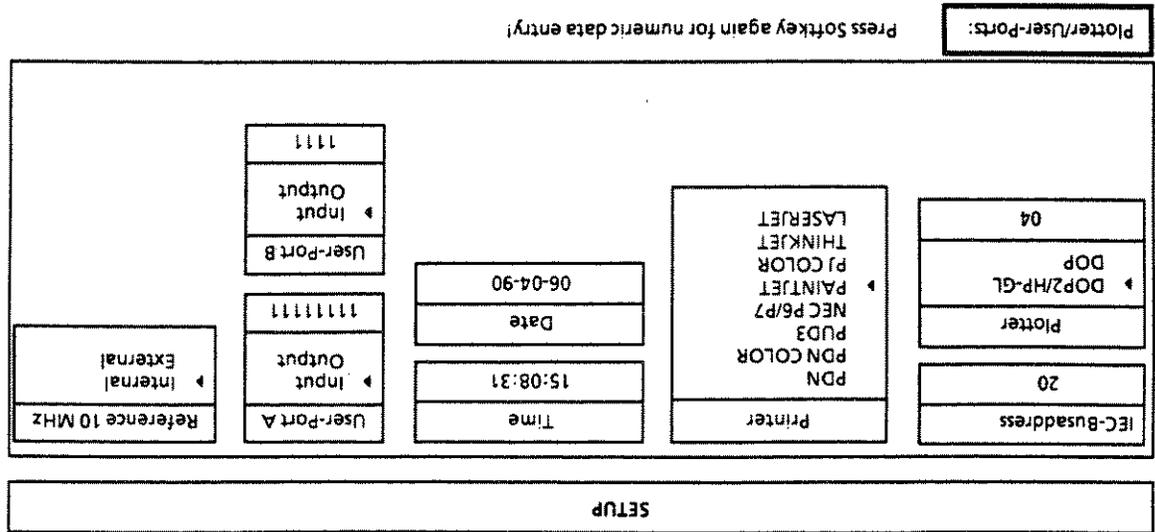
Switchover between internal and external reference frequency (10 MHz) (socket 76 at rear of instrument) by means of STEP keys.



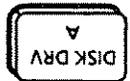
Input of the date with day: month: year via the numeric keypad. The date is output in the hardcopy output in the command line.

Note: PRESET or IEC-bus command "\*RST" switch to internal reference. If an external reference frequency is required in IEC-bus operation, the following command for switching over must be added: "\*RST; Reference External"

Example: SETUP main menu

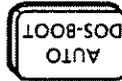


Supplementary menu:

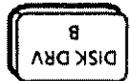


Selection of disk drive type A for the Computer Function FS-K1 using the STEP keys:

- 5 1/4" with 1.2 Mbyte
- 3 1/2" with 1.44 Mbyte



Note: After changing the disk drive type with activated computer function, MS-DOS floppy disk after switching on the instrument or can automatically be loaded from the system Function FS-K1, the operating system MS-DOS When the analyzer is operated with Computer function.



Selection of disk drive type B for the Computer Function FS-K1 using the STEP keys:

- 5 1/4" with 1.2 Mbyte
- 3 1/2" with 1.44 Mbyte

Example: SETUP supplementary menu

Warning: Reboot MS-DOS after changing disk drive type!	
	Disk Drive A 5 1/4" (1.2 MB) 3 1/2" (1.44 MB)
	Disk Drive B 5 1/4" (1.2 MB) 3 1/2" (1.44 MB)
	Auto DOS-Boot Off On

SETUP

2.4 Remote Control of Instrument

2.4.1 IEC Bus

The analyzer is fitted with an IEC bus interface as standard. The interface corresponds to the IEC 625-1 or IEEE 488.1 standard and to IEEE 488.2 standard describes data transfer formats and common commands etc.

The bus connection socket 67 is fitted to the rear of the display unit. The analyzer is equipped with the 24-contact socket according to the IEEE 488 standard. The interface contains three groups of bus lines:

1. Data bus with 8 lines DIO 1 to DIO 8

Data transmission is bit-parallel and byte-serial with the characters in ISO 7-bit code (ASCII code).

DIO 1 represents the least significant bit and DIO 8 the most significant bit.

2. Control bus with 5 lines

This is used to transmit control functions:

ATN (Attention) becomes active Low when addresses, universal commands or addressed commands are transmitted to the connected devices.

REN (Remote Enable) enables the device to be switched to the remote status.

SRQ (Service Request) enables a connected device to send a Service Request to the controller by activating this line.

IFC (Interface Clear) is activated by the controller in order to set the IEC interfaces of the connected devices to a defined status.

EOI (End or Identify) can be used to identify the end of data transfer and is used with a parallel poll.

3. Handshake bus with 3 lines

Used to control the data transfer timing. NRD (Not Ready For Data) an active Low on this line signals to the talker/controller that one of the connected devices is not ready to accept data.

DAV (Data Valid) is activated by the talker/controller shortly after a new data byte has been applied to the data bus.

NDAC (Not Data Accepted) is held at active Low by the connected device until it has accepted the data present on the data bus

Detailed information on the data transfer timing is available in the IEC 625-1 standard.

According to the IEC 625-1 standard, devices controlled via the IEC bus can be equipped with different interface functions. Table 2-2 lists the interface functions applicable to the analyzer:

Table 2-2 Interface functions

Control characters	Interface function
SH1	Source Handshake function, complete capability
AH1	Acceptor Handshake function, complete capability
L4	Listener function, complete capability, unaddress if MTA
T6	Talker function, complete capability, capability to reply to serial poll, unaddress if MLA
SR1	Service Request function, complete capability
PP1	Parallel Poll function, complete capability
RL1	Remote/Local switchover function, complete capability
DC1	Device Clear function, complete capability
DT1	Device Trigger function, complete capability
C1, C2, C3, C11	Controller function, system controller, transmits IFC, REN and interface messages received Controller function can be transferred and

## 2.4.1.1 Setting the Device Address

The device address can be set in the SETUP menu using the IEC-bus function. The address between 0 and 30 is entered using the numeric keys and remains stored when the device is switched off. The instrument is factory-set to address 20.

The address is the decimal equivalent of bits 1 to 5 of the Talker or Listener address. This form is also used with the IEC-bus command of the controller.

If the analyzer is addressed as a Listener by a controller (using the BASIC commands IECOUT or IECLAD in the case of R&S controllers), it enters Remote state in line with the standard and remains in this state after data transfer has been completed. This is indicated by the REMOTE LED. All controls on the front panel except the LOCAL, PRESET and ON keys are disabled.

There are two methods to return to the Local state:

- by the addressed command GTL (Go to Local) from the controller.

- by pressing the LOCAL key. Data output from the controller to the analyzer should be stopped before pressing the LOCAL key for otherwise the analyzer will immediately enter the Remote state again. The function of the LOCAL key can be disabled by the controller by sending the universal command LLO (Local Lockout).

The other device settings are not changed when switching from Remote to Local state or vice versa.

The softkey menus are not indicated in the Remote state, since proper operation is not possible.

When the analyzer is switched to the Local state, the respective main menu of the current operating mode or, in ANALYZER mode, the frequency menu is indicated.

## 2.4.1.2 Local/Remote Switchover

## 2.4.1.3 Interface Messages

Interface messages (according to IEC 625-1/IEEE 488 standard) are transmitted to the device on the data lines where the Attention line ATN is active (Low).

### 2.4.1.3.1 Universal Commands

The universal commands have codes between 10 and 1F hexadecimal (see Table 2-5). They act, without previous addressing, on all devices connected to the bus.

### 2.4.1.3.2 Addressed Commands

The addressed commands have codes between 00 and 0F hexadecimal (see Table 2-5). They only act on devices addressed as Listeners (by the BASIC command "IECLAD addr").

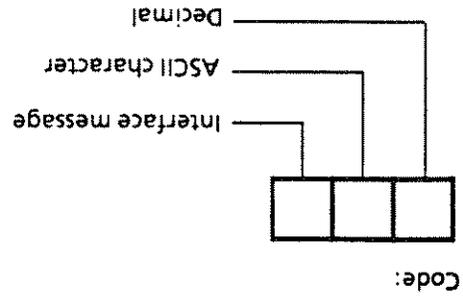
Table 2-3 Universal commands

Command	Basic command with R&S controllers	Function
DCL (Device Clear)	IECDCL	Aborts processing of the commands and sets the currently received command processing software to a defined initial status. The device setting is not changed.
LLO (Local Lockout)	IECLLO	The LOCAL key is disabled.
SPE (Serial Poll Enable)	IECSPE *	Ready for serial poll.
SPD (Serial Poll Disable)	IECSPD *	End of serial poll.

\* The BASIC command "IECSPL adr, status" contains the commands "IECSPE" and "IECSPD" and additionally reads the status of the device with address "adr" and stores this in the integer variable "status".

Table 2-4 Addressed commands

Command	Basic command with R&S controllers	Function
SDC (Selected Device Clear)	IECSDC	Aborts processing of the commands and sets the command processing software to a defined initial status. The device setting is not changed.
GTL (Go To Local)	IECGTL	Change to Local state (manual operation)
GET (Group Execute Trigger)	IECGET	Starts a sweep



Control characters			Numbers and special characters			Upper-case letters			Lower-case letters								
0	NUL	16	DLE	32	SP	48	0	64	@	80	p	96	.	112	p		
1	SOH	GTL	17	DC1	LLO	33	1	49	1	65	A	81	Q	97	a	113	q
2	STX		18	DC2		34	-	50	2	66	B	82	R	98	b	114	r
3	ETX		19	DC3		35	#	51	3	67	C	83	S	99	c	115	s
4	EOT	SDC	20	DC4	DCL	36	\$	52	4	68	D	84	T	100	d	116	t
5	ENQ	PPC	21	NAK	PPU	37	%	53	5	69	E	85	U	101	e	117	u
6	ACK		22	SYN		38	&	54	6	70	F	86	V	102	f	118	v
7	BEL		23	ETB		39	'	55	7	71	G	87	W	103	g	119	w
8	BS	GET	24	CAN	SPE	40	(	56	8	72	H	88	X	104	h	120	x
9	HT	TCT	25	EM	SPD	41	)	57	9	73	I	89	Y	105	i	121	y
10	LF		26	SUB		42	*	58	:	74	J	90	Z	106	j	122	z
11	VT		27	ESC		43	+	59	:	75	K	91	[	107	k	123	{
12	FF		28	FS		44	,	60	(	76	L	92	\	108	l	124	
13	CR		29	GS		45	-	61	=	77	M	93	]	109	m	125	}
14	SO		30	RS		46	.	62	>	78	N	94	^	110	n	126	~
15	SI		31	US		47	/	63	? / UNL	79	O	95	_	111	o	127	DEL

Table 2-5 ASCII/ISO and IEC-character set

**2.4.1.4 Device Messages**

Device messages (to IEC 625-1) are transmitted on the data lines, in which case the Attention line is High, i.e. not active. The ASCII code (ISO 7-bit code) is used (see Table 2-5).

As can be seen in Table 2-6, the device messages can be grouped according to two different aspects.

Table 2-6 Device messages

Type of commands		Messages received by the analyzer	Messages sent by the analyzer
Direction of transfer			
Device independent (common) commands (in line with the IEEE 488.2 standard)	see Table 2-7	see Table 2-8	see Table 2-9
Device-specific commands (dependent on device characteristics)	see Table 2-9	see Table 2-8	see Table 2-9

All IEC-bus controllers from Rohde & Schwarz send terminators accepted by the device as standard. A command line may require more than one line on the controller screen since it is only limited by the terminator. The terminator is automatically added to the end of command text with most IEC-bus controllers.

- Separators:**
- A command line may contain several commands (program message units) separated by semi-colons (;).
- Terminators:**
- New line (ASCII code 10 decimal)
  - End (EOI line active) together with the last useful character of the command line or the new line character.

**Command structure:**

A command may consist of the following parts:

- Only a header  
Example: \*RST
- Header and question mark (Query)  
Example: F:C?

This combination requests the analyzer to transfer the desired data to an output buffer in order to transfer them via the IEC bus as soon as it is addressed as a Talker (see Section 2.4.1.4.2).

- Header and number  
Examples: F:C 123.5E6  
F:C 123.5MHZ

To remain in accordance with the IEEE 488.2 standard, the header and number(s) must be separated by at least one space (ASCII code 32 decimal). In the case of device-specific commands, the number can be supplemented by a unit.

- Header and string  
Example: SPAN FULL

The headers and their meanings are explained in Sections 2.4.1.4.3 and 2.4.1.4.4.

where the basic unit always applies (Hz in this case).

In the following text, device messages received by the analyzer are referred to as commands. Commands with a "?", such as "FREQUENCY: CENTER?" request the analyzer to output a set value where the same format is used as in the command table. For the given example, this is: "FREQUENCY: CENTER 123.45678E + 6",

All commands received are buffered in a memory of max. 2560 bytes; it is also possible to process command lines which are longer. In this case, the part of the command line which was first received is already processed in the device.

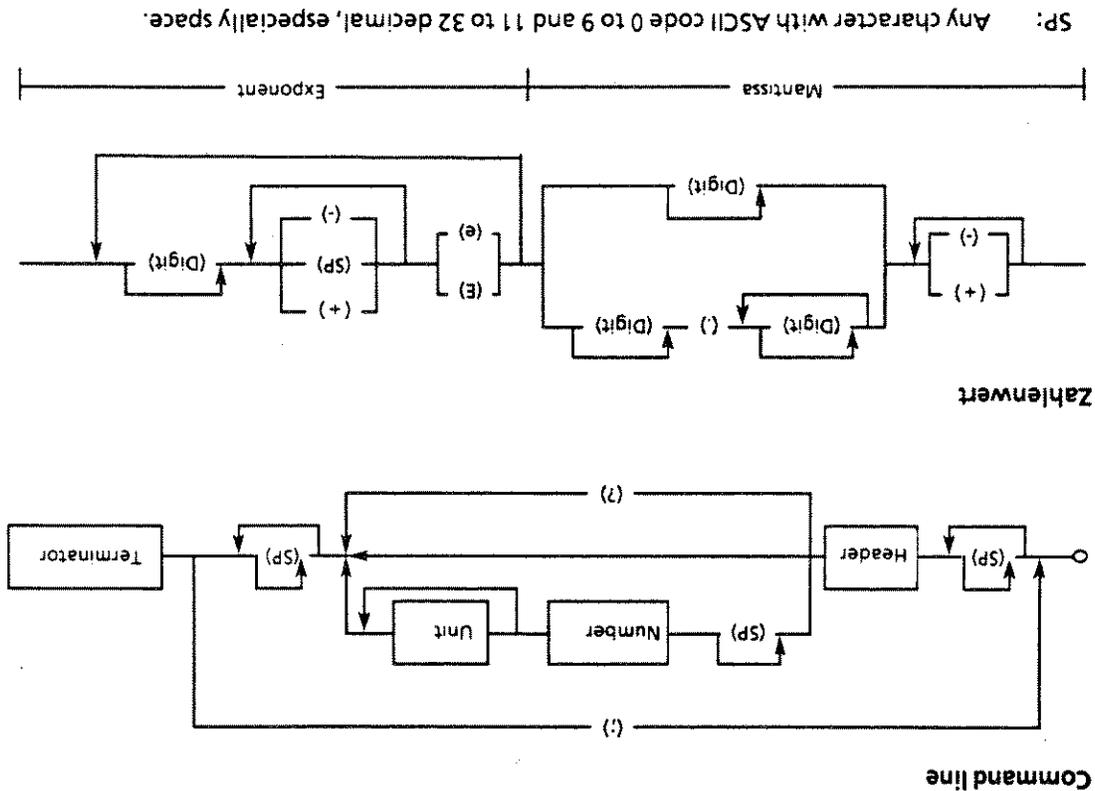
Fig. 2-5 shows the syntax of a command line (program message). Every command line must end with a terminator.

**Command syntax:**

**2.4.1.4.1 Commands Received by the Analyzer in Listener Mode (Controller to Device Messages)**

**Input buffer:**

Fig. 2-5 Syntax diagram of a command line



- Lower case/upper case letters: Lower case letters are permissible and are equivalent to the corresponding upper case letters. Thus units can be used in the usual form (e.g.: dBm) instead of the notation using upper case letters which is also permissible (e.g. DBM).
  - Spaces: Additional spaces may be inserted at the following points:
    - before a header;
    - between header and number;
    - before and after commas (,) and semicolons (;)
    - before the terminator.
  - Numeric values: Only decimal values are allowed as numeric values, the following notations are permissible:
    - With and without sign
    - e.g. 5, +5, -5
    - With and without decimal point, any position of decimal point is permissible.
    - e.g. 1.234, -100.5, .327
  - With or without exponent to base 10, "E" or "e" is used as the exponent character.
    - The exponent is permissible with or without a sign, also a space is permissible instead of the sign.
    - e.g. 1.5E+3, 1.5E-3, 1.5E 3
  - Leading zeros are permissible in the mantissa and exponent.
    - e.g. +0001.5, -01.5E-03
  - The length of the number, including the exponent, may be up to 20 characters. The number of digits for the mantissa and exponent is only limited by this condition. Digits which exceed the resolution of the device are rounded up or down; they are always considered for the order of magnitude (power of ten).
    - e.g. 15000000, 0.00000032
- Note: Specification of the exponent alone (e.g.: E-3) is not permissible, 1E-3 is correct.

## 2.4.1.4.2 Messages Sent by the Analyzer in Talker Mode (Device to Controller Messages)

- The device sends messages via the IEC bus if it
- has been requested to provide data in its output buffer by one or more query messages with a question mark within one command line.
  - indicates by setting bit 4 (message available) in the status byte that the requested data are now present in the output buffer (see also Section 2.4.1.5), and
  - has been addressed as a talker (BASIC command "IECIN adr, string variable").
- Several numbers can be sent as a reply to certain query messages (e.g. MARKER?), they are separated by commas (,).
- Header and numbers are always separated by spaces.
- Headers only consist of upper-case letters and the characters ":", "\_", "—" and "\*".
  - The syntax of the numbers is described in Fig. 2-6. The exact form of the numbers of each message is described in Tables 2-8 and 2-9.
  - Messages sent by the analyzer do not contain units. In the case of physical variables, the numbers are referred to the basic unit specified in Table 2-9.
- If the device is addressed as a Talker directly after the query message, the bus handshake is disabled until the requested data are available. This simple synchronization procedure is certainly meaningful with the analyzer if the execution of a query message can take place independent of the execution and termination of a sweep.
- The syntax of the messages sent by the analyzer is shown in Fig. 2-6. The syntax is similar to that for commands received by the FSA.
- A new line (ASCII code 10 decimal) together with end (line EOL active) is used as terminator.



Command	Number, range	Meaning
*RST	---	<p>Acts on the instrument setting like the PRESET key, however without automatic self-test.</p> <p>This command does not change the status of the IEC-bus interface, the set IEC-bus address, the mask register of the Service Request function and the output buffer.</p> <p>A current Service Request is only reset if it has not been produced by a message in the output buffer.</p>
*PSC	0 to 65535	<p>Power On Status Clear (reset on power-up)</p> <p>If &gt; 0: with power-up, the Service Request Enable mask register (SRE) and the Event Status Enable mask register (ESE) are cleared in addition.</p> <p>If 0: the above-mentioned registers retain their contents when the device is switched on and off. This enables a Service Request when the device is switched on.</p>
*OPC	---	<p>Operation Complete (ready signal)</p> <p>Sets bit 0 (Operation Complete) in the ESR, if all previous commands have been processed (see Section 2.4.1.7).</p>
*CLS	---	<p>Clear Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets the status registers (ESR and STB) to zero. The mask registers of the Service Request function (ESE and SRE) are not changed.</li> <li>• Clears the output buffer.</li> <li>• A present Service Request is cleared (see Section 2.4.1.5).</li> </ul>
*ESE	0 to 255	<p>Event Status Enable</p> <p>The ESE mask register is set to the specified value which is interpreted as a decimal number (see Section 2.4.1.5).</p>
*SRE	0 to 255	<p>Service Request Enable</p> <p>The SRE mask register is set to the specified value which is interpreted as a decimal number (see Section 2.4.1.5).</p>

Table 2-7 Device-independent commands (common commands) revealed by the analyzer

Command	Number, range	Meaning
*PRE	0 to 65535	Parallel Poll Enable The Parallel Poll Enable mask register is set to the specified value which is interpreted as a decimal number (see Section 2.4.1.5).
*PCB	0 to 30	Pass Control Back Specify the address of the controller to which the bus control is to be returned after completion of the plotter output.
*TRG	--	Trigger Starts a sweep. Same function as GFT message.
*RCL	1 to 9	Recall Recall a stored device setting. Same function as RECALL key 30.
*SAV	1 to 9	Save Save a current device setting. Same function as SAVE key 29.
*WAI	--	Wait To Continue Only process the subsequent commands when all previous commands have been completely executed (see Section 2.4.1.7).

Command	Output message		Meaning
	Data value	Range	
*IDN?	Alpha-numeric	23	The following identification text is sent via the IEC bus as a reply to the IDN? command (always without header). Example: ROHDE&SCHWARZ, FSA, 0, 1.00 1.00 1.00 ROHDE&SCHWARZ = Manufacturer FSA = model 0 = reserved for serial number (not used with the analyzer) 1.0 1.00 1.00 = firmware version (for example)
*PSC?		1	Power On Status Clear Query To read the status of the Power On Clear flag, see *PSC in Table 2-7
*OPC?		1	Operation Complete Query (ready message) The message "*OPC" is entered into the output buffer and bit 4 (message available) set in the status byte if all previous commands have been completely executed. Bit 0 (operation complete) is also set in the ESR (see Section 2.4.1.7).
*ESR?		1 to 3	Event Status Register Query The contents of the ESR are output in decimal form and the register then set to zero.
*ESE?		1 to 3	Event Status Enable Query The contents of the ESE mask register are output in decimal form.
*STR?		1 to 3	Status Byte Query The contents of the status byte are output in decimal form.
*CAL?		1	Calibration Query A short calibration is triggered. The reply 0 is output if the calibration is terminated properly, otherwise reply 1.

Table 2-8 Device-independent commands sent by the analyzer

2.4.1.4.4 Device-specific Commands

Command	Output message		Meaning
	Data value	No. of digits	
*SRE?	1 to 3	0 to 255	The contents of the SRE mask register are output in decimal form.
*TS?	1 to 3	0 to 255	Self-Test Query Execution of device self-test routine. An output value "0" indicates that the self-test has been terminated correctly.
*IST?	1	0 or 1	To read the current device status (see Section 2.4.1.5)
*PRE?	1 to 3	0 to 255	The contents of the Parallel Poll Enable register are output in decimal form.

All analyzer functions which can be set using the keyboard can also be controlled via the IEC bus. The effect of the setting commands is the same as the corresponding entry via the keyboard.

According to the output in the display, the values of all setting parameters can also be read out via the IEC bus, especially the marker frequency and marker level values.

Table 2-9 shows the setting commands and the data request commands with the associated messages sent by the analyzer.

The headers are the same as the key designations or similar to them. This results in easy-to-read (self-documenting) programs.

The headers can be abbreviated by omitting any characters at the end (e.g. LEV instead of LEVEL). The shortest possible notation is shown in Table 2-9 in bold print.

Many headers consist of several parts separated by colons (:), e.g. "FREQUENCY:START". The abbreviations can be used in each part of the header (e.g.: "F:STA").

A unit can be added directly to the numbers in the setting commands (e.g.: 125.3 MHz, or also 125.3E3 KHz). The permissible units are listed in Table 2-9. They may also be abbreviated and written with lower-case or upper-case letters. If no unit is used, the respective default unit applies (Hz, dBm, dBV, %, dB, see Table 2-9).

Certain headers contain the underline character (ASCII code 95 decimal) to facilitate reading. (ASCII code 95 decimal) to facilitate reading.

All setting commands which must be assigned values are listed in Table 2-9 in the column "Data". Certain commands may also have a character string as the data, e.g. "SPAN FULL" for a frequency span across the complete frequency range of the analyzer, or "SPAN ZERO" for receiver mode.

Command	Data	Units	Meaning
ATTENUATION ATTENUATION?	0 ... max. INCREMENT DECREMENT COUPLED	DB	Preamplification Increment Decrement Coupling on
AUTO:RANGE	ON OFF	--	Auto range on Auto range off
:ACDC	ON OFF	--	Automatic input coupling Ac on off
BANDWIDTH:RESOLUTION RESOLUTION?	6 Hz to 3 MHz INCREMENT DECREMENT COUPLED FIXED	HZ (default) KHZ MHZ GHZ	Resolution bandwidth Increment Decrement Automatic coupling on Automatic coupling off
:VIDEO RESOLUTION?	1Hz, 3 Hz, 10 Hz, to 3 MHz INCREMENT DECREMENT COUPLED FIXED	HZ (default) KHZ MHZ GHZ	Video bandwidth Increment Decrement Automatic coupling on Automatic coupling off
CALIBRATION:SHORT TOTAL :AF	-- -- --	--	Short calibration Total calibration Calibration Af unit
CALCORRECTION	ON OFF	--	Incorporation of cal cor- rection values
CALDATA?	--	--	Binary readout of calibration data

Table 2-9 Device-specific setting commands

Command	Data	Units	Meaning
COUPLING:DEFAULT	--	--	Automatic coupling of resolution bandwidth, video bandwidth and sweep time to span
:RES.VIDEO?	0.01...100	--	Coupling factor Res.-/video bandwidth
:RES.VIDEO?	INCREMENT DECREMENT	-- --	Increment Decrement
:SPAN.RES?	1...9999	--	Coupling factor Span/res. bandwidth
:INPUT	DC AC	-- --	Input coupling AC Input coupling DC
DATE	dd, mm, yy	--	Date (day, month, year)
DELTAMARKER:FREQUENCY	Start frequency ...	HZ KHZ MHZ GHZ	Change delta marker frequency (only with span > 0 Hz) (absolute frequency)
DELTAMARKER:TIME	0...sweep time	S MS US NS	Change delta marker time (only with span >0Hz) (absolute time)
DELTAMARKER?	ON OFF	-- --	Delta marker on Delta marker off
DELTAMARKER:FREQUENCY?	--	--	Output of delta marker frequency and level (span > 0 Hz) or time and level (span = 0 Hz) (relative to ref. marker)
:BIT?	--	--	Output of delta marker bit (span = 0 Hz)
:TIME?	--	--	Output of delta marker time (span = 0 Hz)

Command	Data	Units	Meaning
DELTAMARKER:LEVEL?	--	--	Output of delta marker level
DELTAMARKER:PEAK	--	--	Peak-Search
:NEXT_PEAK	--	--	Next Peak Search
:MIN	--	--	Minimum Search
:NEXT_MIN	--	--	Next Min Search
:PHASE_NOISE	ON OFF	-- --	Phase noise marker on Phase noise marker off
:COUNT	ON OFF	-- --	Frequency counter switched on
:N_DB_DOWN	0 to 150 dB	DB	N-DB-DOWN marker
:START	--	--	becomes
:STOP	--	--	- center frequency
:REFERENCE	--	--	- start frequency
:CF_STEP	--	--	- stop frequency
:SPAN	--	--	- reference level
:NEXT_MULTI	--	--	DELTA MARKER value
:PREVIOUS_MULTI	--	--	DELTA MARKER value becomes
:SHAPE_FACTOR:F_60DB_3DB?	--	--	- center frequency
:SHAPE_FACTOR:F_60DB_6DB?	--	--	- start frequency
DETECTOR	COUPLED AUTOPEAK POS_PEAK NEG_PEAK SAMPLE	-- -- -- -- --	Delta MARKER value becomes
DISPLAY:LINE1	(Ref. Level- Level Range) ... Ref. Level	DBM	DELTA MARKER value becomes
LINE2	ON OFF	-- --	- center frequency
LINE1	INCREMENT DECREMENT	-- --	- start frequency
LINE2	ON OFF	-- --	- stop frequency
Display line 1	Increment Decrement	-- --	- reference level
Display line 2	on off	-- --	DELTA MARKER value becomes

Command	Data	Units	Meaning
DISPLAY:SPLIT	ON OFF	--	Split screen on off
:WINDOW :WINDOW?	1 to 2 --	--	Selecting the active window
ERRORS?	--	--	Output of error number
0 no error			0 no error
20 parser fatal error			20 parser fatal error
21 misplaced token			21 misplaced token
22 incorrect syntax			22 incorrect syntax
23 illegal command			23 illegal command
24 ambiguous command			24 ambiguous command
25 illegal character			25 illegal character
26 ambiguous data			26 ambiguous data
27 character data out of range			27 character data out of range
28 illegal suffix			28 illegal suffix
29 ambiguous suffix			29 ambiguous suffix
30 *OPC failed			30 *OPC failed
31 Marker not active			31 Marker not active
32 Deltamarker not active			32 Deltamarker not active
33 Multimarker not active			33 Multimarker not active
34 output queue overflow; some output data lost			34 output queue overflow; some output data lost
35 previous output not read by controller or attempt to read output data from empty output queue			35 previous output not read by controller or attempt to read output data from empty output queue
36 Invalid Block Data; Transmission aborted			36 Invalid Block Data; Transmission aborted
37 Normalize transmission/ reflection aborted			37 Normalize transmission/ reflection aborted
38 Response calibration aborted			38 Response calibration aborted
39 Line not active			39 Line not active
40 Invalid Shape factor			40 Invalid Shape factor
41 Table not active			41 Table not active
42 All traces blank or view			42 All traces blank or view
44 No text available			44 No text available

Command	Data	Units	Meaning
ERRORS:REPORT?	n, Code1, ..., Code n	--	Output of error codes in the error report Error messages RF Unit:
			1 YTO unlocked 2 IF overrange 3 Level 1st LO 4 Level 2nd LO 5 Level 2nd IF 6 Level TG 2 7 Power supply 11 Temperature 12 Fan 13 Power supply 15 Frequency TG 2 16 Level TG 1 17 10 MHz reference osc. 18 100 MHz reference osc. 20 Frequency summing osc. 21 Frequency step osc. osc. 22 Frequency M osc. 23 Frequency N osc. 24 Frequency sweep osc. 27 Frequency 2nd local osc. 29 RF overrange 30 YIG fine tuning error 31 Oven cold Error messages Display- Unit: 40 Power supply 41 Temperature 42 Fan 43 Power supply 47 Level step gain 48 Analyzer bus 49 Analyzer bus
ERA?	--	--	Output event status register A
ERAE?	0 to 65535	--	Enable register for event status register A

Command	Data	Units	Meaning
ERB?	--		Output event status register B
ERBE ERBE?	0 to 65535	--	Enable register for event status register B
FREQUENCY: CENTER : CENTER?	0 to max. INCREMENT DECREMENT COUPLED FIXED	HZ (Default) KHZ MHZ GHZ -- -- -- --	Center frequency Increment Decrement Frequency coupling on Frequency coupling off
: START : START?	"	"	Start frequency
: STOP : STOP?	"	"	Stop frequency
: OFFSET : OFFSET?	-500 to + 500 GHZ INCREMENT DECREMENT	"	Frequency offset
: CENTER: STEPSIZE : STEPSIZE?	0 to max. INCREMENT DECREMENT	"	Step size of center frequency
FREQUENCY: LINE1 : LINE1?	Start frequency... INCREMENT DECREMENT ON OFF	HZ KHZ MHZ GHZ -- -- -- --	Frequency line 1 Increment Decrement on off
: LINE2 : LINE2?	"	"	Frequency line 2
GRID	ON OFF	-- --	Grid scaling on Grid scaling off
INPUT: IMPEDANCE	50 Ω	OHM KOHM MOHM	Input impedance 50 Ω
: RAM : RAM?	75 Ω	"	Input impedance 75 Ω (RAM measurement)
			Input impedance 75 Ω (RAZ measurement)



Command	Data	Units	Meaning
LINESTYLE:GRID	SOLID	--	Grid line style
	DASHED	--	Solid
LINESTYLE:DISPLAY:LINE1	DOTTED	--	Dotted
	DASHED.DOTTED	--	Dashed-dotted
LINESTYLE:DISPLAY:LINE1	"	"	Display line style 1
	"	"	Display line style 2
	"	"	Frequency line style 1
	"	"	Frequency line style 2
LOGO	ON	--	Logo of company on
	OFF	--	Logo of company off
MARKER:FREQUENCY	Start frequency ...	HZ	Change marker frequency (only with span > 0 Hz)
	Stop frequency ...	KHZ	Change marker frequency (only with span > 0 Hz)
MARKER:TIME	0...sweep time	S	Change marker time (only with span = 0 Hz)
		MS	
MARKER?	ON	--	Marker on
	OFF	--	Marker off
MARKER:FREQUENCY?	INCREMENT	--	Increment
	DECREMENT	--	Decrement
MARKER:LEVEL?	Output of marker	--	Output of marker frequency and level (span > 0 Hz) or time and level (span = 0 Hz)
	Output marker time	--	Output marker time (span > 0 Hz)
MARKER:FORM	TRIANGLE	--	Triangle
	CIRCLE	--	Circle
MARKER:FREQUENCY?	Output marker level	--	Output marker level (span = 0 Hz)
	Output marker time	--	Output marker time (span > 0 Hz)
MARKER:LEVEL?	Change marker form	--	Change marker form
	Change marker level	--	Change marker level (span = 0 Hz)
MARKER:FORM	Cross (diagonal)	--	Cross (diagonal)
	Cross (vertical)	--	Cross (vertical)

Command	Data	Units	Meaning
MARKER:PEAK	--	--	Peak Search
:NEXT_PEAK	--	--	Next Peak Search
:MIN	--	--	Minimum Search
:NEXT_MIN	--	--	Next Min Search
:NOISE	ON OFF	-- --	Noise marker on Noise marker off
:COUNT	"	--	Frequency counter switched on
:FIXED	"	--	"Freeze" marker
:TRACK	"	--	Signal track on/off
:ZOOM	0 to max.	HZ KHZ MHZ GHZ	Signal zoom
:CENTER	--	--	Marker to
:START	--	--	-center frequency
:STOP	--	--	-start frequency
:REFERENCE	--	--	-stop frequency
:CF_STEP	--	--	-reference level
:NEXT_MULTIMARKER	--	--	Step size of center frequency =
:PREVIOUS_MULTIMARKER	--	--	marker frequency
	--	--	Marker to next multimarker
	--	--	Marker to previous multimarker
MODE	ANALYZER RECEIVER SETUP	-- -- --	Operating mode Analyzer Receiver Setup
MONITOR	ON OFF	-- --	Monitor on Monitor off

Command	Data	Units	Meaning
MULTIMARKER	Start frequency ...	HZ KHZ MHZ GHZ	Set multimarker
MULTIMARKER?			Output of number, frequency and level of all active multimarkers
MULTIMARKER:FREQUENCY?			Output of all multimarker frequencies
:LEVEL?			Output of all multimarker levels
:PEAK			Peak Search
:SET			Set multimarker to marker position
:CLEAR			Clear multimarker at marker position
:CLR,ALL			Clear all multimarkers
:A? to :F?			Output of level and frequency of multimarkers A to F
:FREQUENCY:A? to :FREQUENCY:F?			Output of frequency of multimarkers A to F
:LEVEL:A? to :LEVEL:F?			Output of level of multimarkers A to F
N,DB,DOWN:LINE	0... Level Range	DB	N-db-down line
:LINE?	INCREMENT DECREMENT		Increment Decrement
	ON OFF		on off
PLOT:ADDRESS	0 to 30		IEC-bus address of plotter
:ADDRESS?			Plot curve
:CURVE			Plot screen
:SCREEN			Plotter code: HP-GL
:TYPE			DOP

Command	Data	Units	Meaning
PRINT PRINT:TYPE	-- PDN PDN-COLOR PUD3 NECP6 PAINTJET PJ-COLOR THINKJET LASERJET	-- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --	Hardcopy on printer Type of printer: R&S PDN R&S PDN Color R&S PUD3 NEC P6/P7 HP Paintjet HP Paintjet Co. HP Thinkjet HP Laserjet
PROBE-CODE	ON OFF DBUVM DBUAM DBUA -150 to + 150 DB	-- -- -- -- -- DB	Coding socket on Coding socket off Conversion factor dbuV ← dbuV/m dbuV ← dbuA/m dbuV ← dbuA K-factor
REFERENCE	INTERNAL EXTERNAL	-- --	Internal reference External reference
REFERENCE:LINE :LINE?	(Ref.Level - Level Range) ... Ref.Level INCREMENT DECREMENT ON OFF	-- -- -- -- -- --	Reference line Increment Decrement on off
RESOLUTION: COUNTER	10 KHZ 1 KHZ 100 HZ 10 HZ 1 HZ 0.1 HZ 1 ns max. sweep time	HZ KHZ MHZ GHZ S MS US NS	Resolution of frequency counter Resolution of bit scaling
SCALING: GRID: LINEAR	--	--	Linear scaling in %
: GRID: LOG	--	--	Linear scaling in %
: ABSOLUTE	--	--	Scaling in absolute values
: RELATIVE	--	--	Scaling referred to reference level
: BIT : BIT?	ON OFF	-- --	Scaling in bits on off

Command	Data	Units	Meaning
SCREEN: BRIGHTNESS	0 to 63		Brightness
BRIGHTNESS?			
COLOR: GRID	0-15, 0-15, 0-15		Grid
GRID?			
CURVE1	0-15, 0-15, 0-15		Curve 1
CURVE2	0-15, 0-15, 0-15		Curve 2
CURVE1?			
CURVE2?			
SOFTKEY	0-15, 0-15, 0-15		Softkeys
SOFTKEY?			
BACKGROUND	0-15, 0-15, 0-15		Background
BACKGROUND?			
DEFAULT			Default color
COLOR: SET DEFAULT			Setting the default color
SERVICE	a, b, c, dddd		Service functions: dddd = 0, if no entry of data is required
SERVICE?			
SPAN	0 to max.	HZ (Default) KHZ MHZ GHZ	Frequency range
SPAN?			
FULL			0 to 2 GHz
ZERO			0 Hz
INCREMENT			Increment
DECREMENT			Decrement
COUPLED			Frequency coupling on
FIXED			Frequency coupling off
LOGARITHMIC			logarithmic frequency axis
SWEEP: TIME	(Span = 0 Hz): 200 $\mu$ s 2 ms 400 $\mu$ s 4 ms 800 $\mu$ s 8 ms 1 ms 10 ms (Span $\geq$ 0 Hz): 20 ms to 1980 s	S (default) MS US NS	Sweep time
SWEEP: TIME?			
CONTINUOUS			Continuous sweep
CONTINUOUS?			
ON			Display on/off for
ON?			
SINGLE			Single sweep
SINGLE?			
START			Restart of sweep
START?			

Command	Data	Units	Meaning
TERMINATOR	LF_EOI	--	Set terminator for data output
TEXT:LINE1 :LINE2 :LINE3	#0... #0...	-- --	Text line 1 Text line 2
THRESHOLD:LINE :LINE?	(Ref. level Level range) ... Ref. level	DBM	Threshold line Increment Decrement on off
TIME TIME? TIME:LINE1 :LINE2	hh, mm, ss 0 ... sweep time	-- S MS US NS	Time line 1 Increment Decrement on off
TOLERANCE:LINE1 : :LINE2 : :LINE3 : :LINE4 : :LINE5 : :LINE6 : :LINE7 : :LINE8 : :LINE9	n, freq, lvl (, freq, lvl ...) or n, time, lvl (, time, lvl ...)	-- HZ KHZ MHZ GHZ S MS US NS DBM (lvl)	Enter sample points of tolerance lines: n: number of sample points (max. 16) freq: sample point frequency time: time of sample point (span = 0) lvl: sample point level Tolerance line on off Copy to line nr Shift by freq: Frequency difference lvl: level difference
ON OFF CLEAR COPY:line nr SHIFT, freq, lvl			



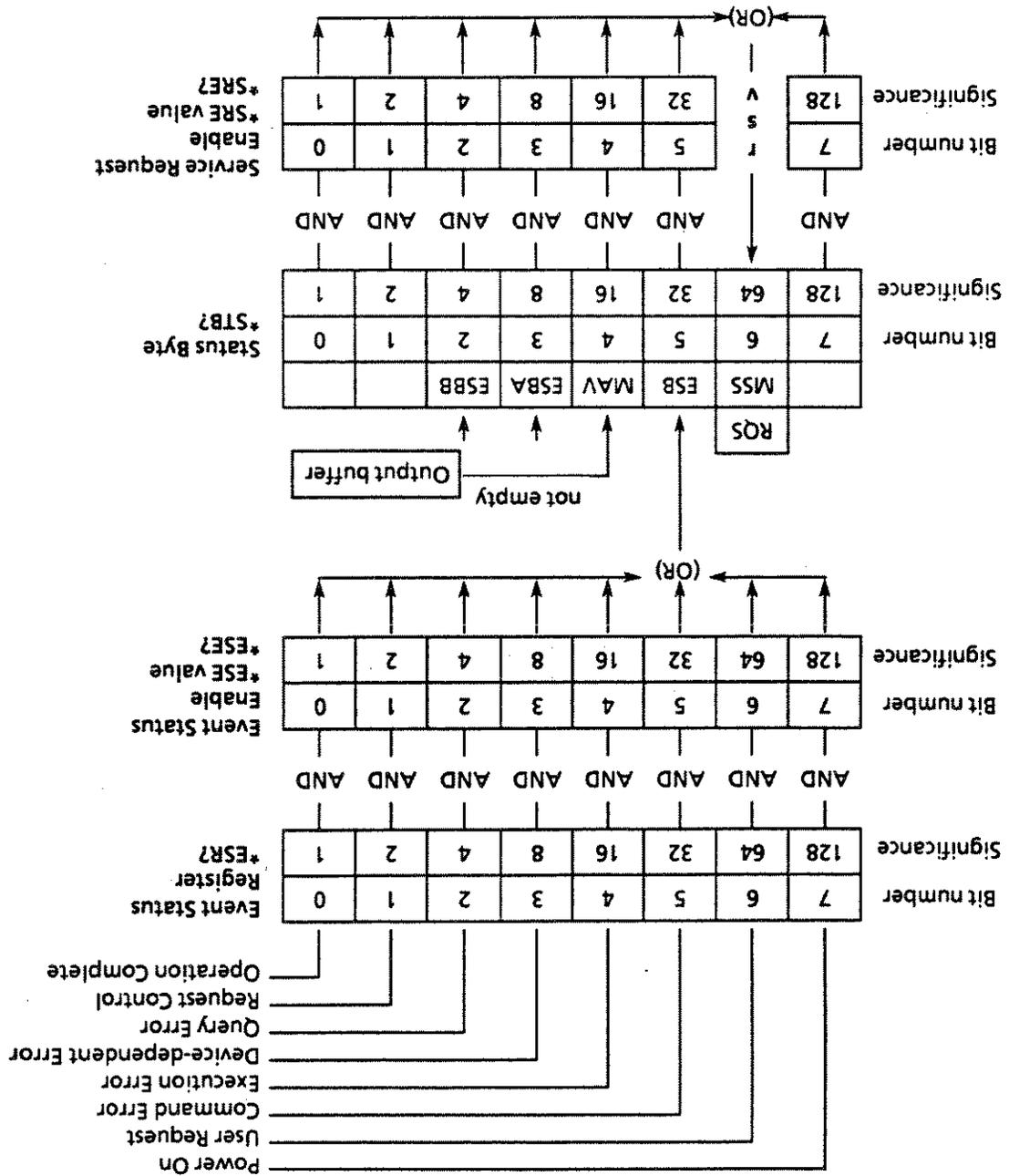


Command	Data	Units	Meaning
COR_DELAY	100 ms to 100 s	S MS US NS	Delay time Carrier operated Relay
DELTAMARKER?	ON OFF	-- --	Increment Decrement on off
DELTAMARKER:TIME	0 ... sweep time	S MS US NS	Delta marker
DELTAMARKER:TIME?	INCREMENT DECREMENT	-- --	Increment Decrement
DELTAMARKER?	ON OFF	-- --	Delta marker on Delta marker off
DELTAMARKER:TIME?	--	--	Output of delta marker time and level
DELTAMARKER:TIME?	--	--	Output of delta marker time
DELTAMARKER:TIME?	--	--	Output of delta marker bit
DELTAMARKER:TIME?	--	--	Output of delta marker level
MOD_DEPTH?	--	--	Output of modulation depth (only with AM)
DEVIATION?	--	--	Output of frequency deviation (only with FM)
OFFSET?	--	--	Output of frequency offset (only with FM)
PEAK NEXT_PEAK MIN NEXT_MIN	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	Peak-Search Next Peak Search Minimum Search Next Min Search
DEMODULATION:AM	100% 10%	PCT	Type and range of demodulation
:FM	200KHZ 20KHZ 2KHZ 200HZ	HZ KHZ MHZ GHZ	Automatic matching to resolution bandwidth

Command	Data	Units	Meaning
FREQUENCY: RECEIVER : RECEIVER? : RECEIVER: STEPSIZE? : RECEIVER: STEPSIZE?	0 to max. INCREMENT DECREMENT "	HZ KHZ MHZ GHZ "	Demodulation frequency Increment Decrement Step size of demodulation frequency
MARKER MARKER: TIME MARKER: LEVEL? : FORM	0... Ablaufzeit ON OFF INCREMENT DECREMENT	S MS US NS	Change marker time Increment Decrement Marker on Marker off Output of marker time and level Output marker time Output marker level
MARKER? MARKER: TIME? MARKER: LEVEL? : FORM	TRIANGLE CIRCLE CROSS X_CROSS	-- -- -- --	Change marker form - Triangle - Circle - Cross - X-cross
PEAK : NEXT_PEAK : MIN : NEXT_MIN	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	Peak Search Next Peak Search Minimum Search Next Min Search
SQUELCH SQUELCH?	-150 to 30 dbm INCREMENT DECREMENT ON OFF	DBM -- -- -- --	Squelch level Increment Decrement on off
VOLUME VOLUME?	0 to 63	--	Volume

- The commands \*RST or \*CLS
  - Switching on the AC supply (the power-on bit is, however, set in this case).
- These bits remain set until they are cleared by reading the ESR (by the command \*ESR?) or by the following conditions:

Fig. 2-7 Status registers



The following Fig. shows the status registers and the effective links between them. To remain in accordance with the IEEE 488.2 standard, the Status Byte (STB) and its associated mask register (SRE), which are also present with older devices, have been supplemented by the Event Status Register (ESR) and its Event Status Enable Mask Register (ESE).

2.4.1.5 Service Request and Status Register

Using the ESE mask register, the user can select the bits in the ESR which also set the sum bit ESB (bit 5 in the status byte) via which a service request can be triggered. The sum bit is therefore only set if at least one bit in the ESR and the corresponding bits in the ESE are set to "1". The sum bit is automatically cleared again if the previous condition is no longer fulfilled, e.g. if the bits in the ESR have been cleared by reading the ESR or if the ESE has been modified.

The ESE mask register is written by the command "ESEvalue" ("value" is the contents in decimal form) and can be read again by the command "ESE?". It is set to "0" when the AC power is switched on if the power on status clear flag is "1" (\*PSC1). The ESE mask register is not changed by other commands or interface messages (DCL, SDC).

The bits listed in Table 2-10 are used in the status byte (STB):

Table 2-10 Bit allocation of status byte

Bit number	Bus line	Designation	Meaning
2	DIO 3	ESBB	Sum bit of the Event Status Register B for overload check during the sweep.
3	DIO 4	ESBA	Sum bit of the Event Status Register A for limit check on tolerance lines T1 to T8.
4	DIO 5	MAV	Message Available Indicates that a message, which can be read, is present in the output buffer. The bit is "0" if the output buffer is empty.
5	DIO 6	ESB	Sum bit of the Event Status Register
6	DIO 7	RQS	Request Service

Note that the status register bits are numbered from 0 to 7 in compliance with the standard, but the bus data lines are designated DIO1 to DIO8.

Event-Status Register A:  
 To remain in accordance with the IEEE 488.2 standard defining registers ESR and ESE, an Event Status Register A "ERA" and its associated Enable register "ERAE" have additionally been defined in the analyzer to control bit 3 "ESBA" in the status byte.

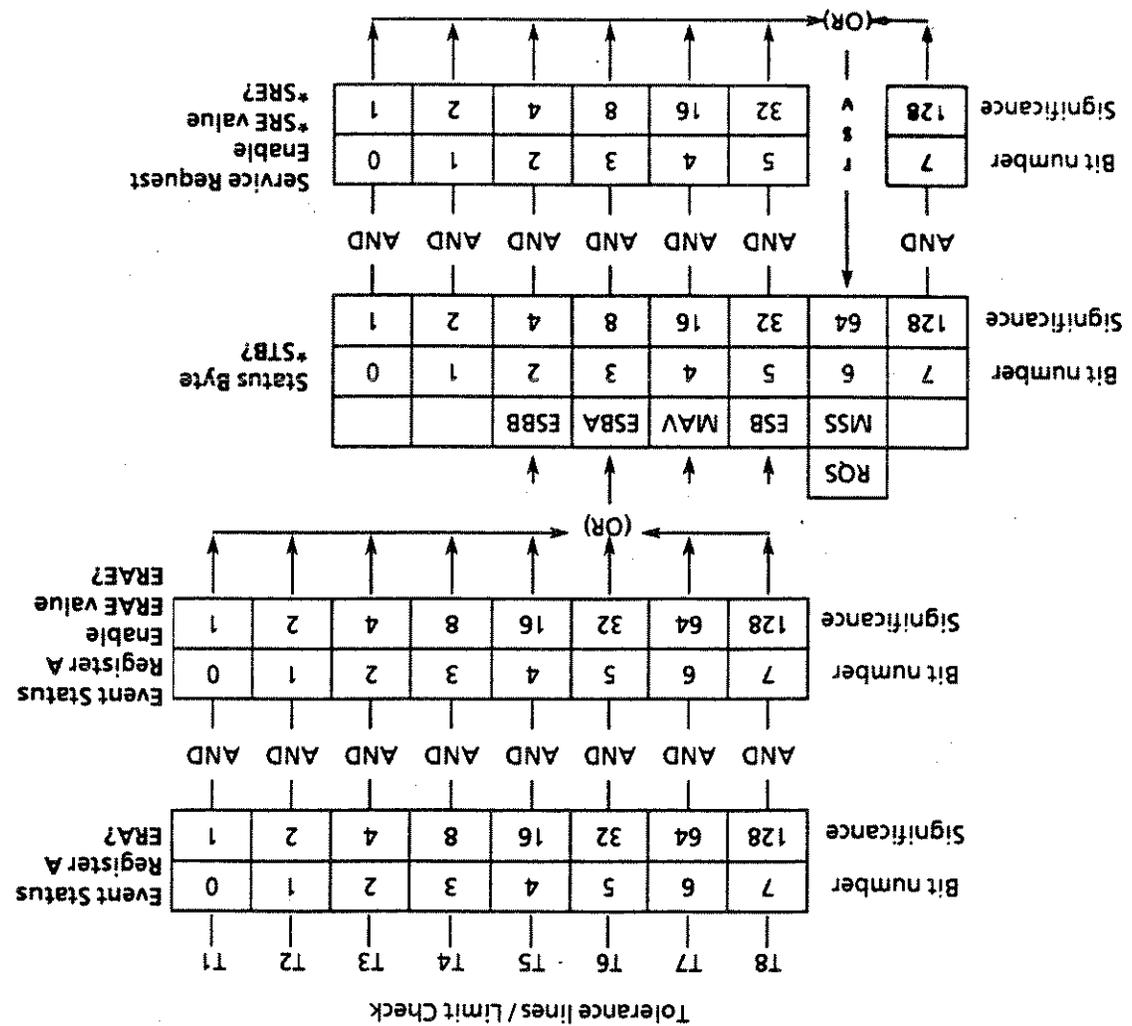


Fig. 2-8 Event Status Register A

With Limit Check activated the associated bit in the Event Status Register ERA is set for the respective tolerance line T1 to T8 at the end of a sweep in case of violation of the upper or lower limit ("LIMITCHECK:LINE1 UPPER" or "LIMIT-CHECK:LINE1 LOWER").

Event-Status Register B:  
 To remain in accordance with the IEEE 488.2 standard defining registers ESR and ESE, an Event Status Register B "ERB" and its associated Enable register "ERBE" have additionally been provided in the analyzer to control bit 2 "ESBB" in the status byte.

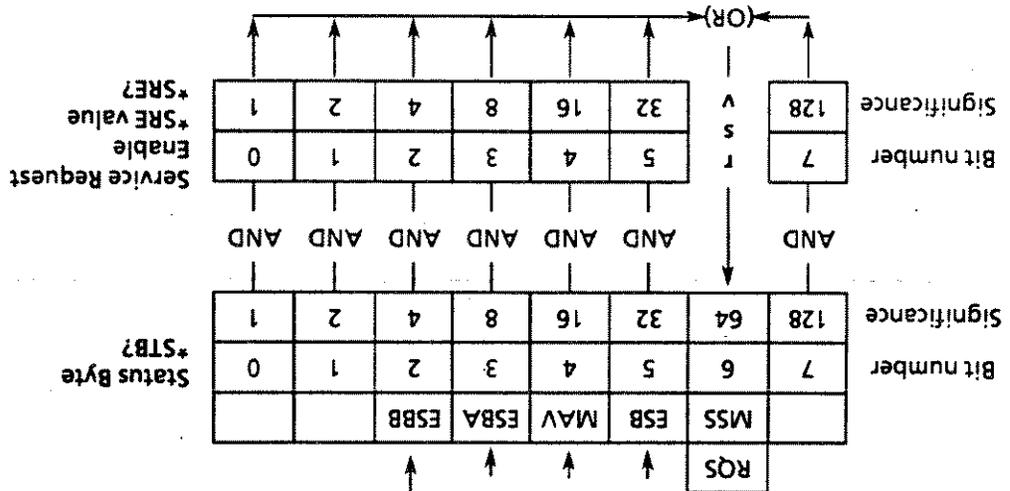
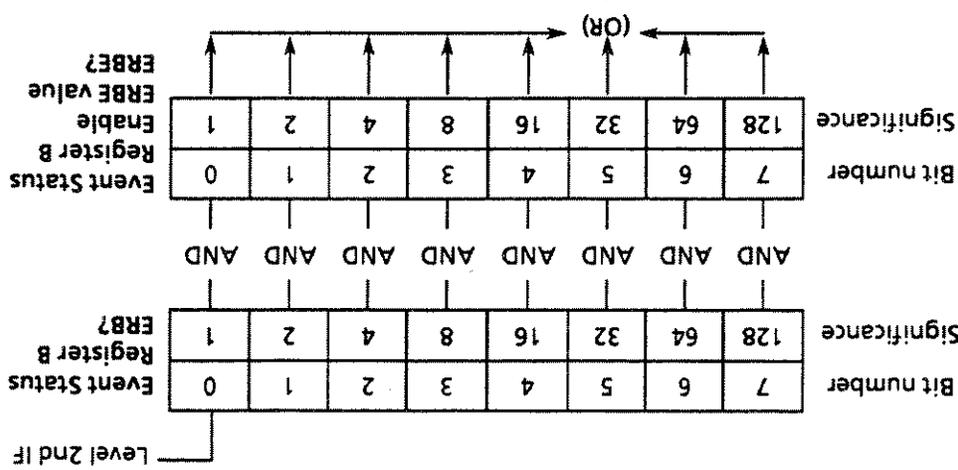


Fig. 2-8a Event Status Register B

If the warning of the overload display "Level 2nd IF" is given during a sweep, the associated bit is set in the Event Status Register B.

Table 2-11 Bit allocation of ESR

Bit-Number	Meaning
7	Power On is set when the instrument is switched on or if the power returns following a failure.
6	User Request The user can set this bit by actuating the LOCAL key – irrespective of whether the instrument setting is REMOTE or LOCAL – and thus generate a Service Request with a corresponding setting of the mark registers. This function is useful if test routines require manual operation as well as control via the IEC bus.
5	Command Error is set if one of the following faults is detected in the received commands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Syntax error</li> <li>• Illegal unit</li> <li>• Illegal header</li> <li>• A number has been combined with a header where no number is allowed.</li> </ul>
4	Execution Error is set if one of the following errors was detected during execution of the received commands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A number is outside the permissible range (for the respective parameter).</li> <li>• A received command is not compatible with the current device setting.</li> </ul>
3	Device-dependent Error is set if functional errors occur. The error messages of ERROR REPORT can be polled using the command "ERRORS:REPORT?"; *)
2	Query Error This bit is set: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• if the controller wishes to read data from the analyzer but no query message has previously been output.</li> <li>• if the data present in the output buffer of the analyzer have not been read out and a new command was sent to the instrument instead. The output buffer is cleared in this case.</li> </ul>
1	Request Control is used by the device to obtain the controller function for the plotter after a "PLOT:CURVE" or "PLOT:SCREEN" command.
0	Operation Complete This bit is set by the commands *OPC and *OPC? if all previous commands have been executed.

\*) In contrast thereto, the overload message "Level 2nd" is represented in the additional status register ERB.

The Service Request Enable mask register (SRE) is written by the command "SRE value" ("value" is the contents in decimal form) and can be read again by the command "SRE?". It is set to "0" when the AC power is switched on, if the power-on clear flag is "1"; the Service Request function of the analyzer is thus disabled. The SRE mask register is not changed by other commands or interface messages (DCL, SDC).

Contents of SRE (decimal)	Set bit No. in SRE	Effect
0	--	No Service Request
4	2	Service Request if ESBB bit is set (at least 1 bit set and not masked in the ESR B)
8	3	Service Request if ESBA bit is set (at least 1 bit set and not masked in the ESR A)
16	4	Service Request if MAV bit is set (message in output buffer)
32	5	Service Request if ESB bit is set (at least 1 bit set and not masked in the ESR)

Table 2-12 Bit allocation of the SRE

Using the SRE mask register, the user can determine whether the ESB, ESBA, ESBB and/or MAV bits of the status byte are set, and whether a Service Request is sent to the controller by activating the SRQ line. Since each bit in the SRE mask register is assigned to the corresponding bit in the status byte, the following possibilities result (see Table 2-12), and the combinations thereof.

The status byte of the analyzer can be read in the following manner:

- By the command "STB?". The contents are then output in decimal form. The status byte is not changed by reading out, and the Service Request is not cleared.
- By a Serial Poll. (With R&S controllers: ICSPL adr, status.) The contents are transferred in binary form as one byte. The RQS bit is then set to "0" and the Service Request becomes inactive; the other bits of the status byte are not changed.
- The status byte is cleared:
  - By the command "CLS". This command clears the ESR; the ESB bit in the status byte is also set to "0". This may clear the RQS bit and the Service Request.
  - By reading the ESR ("ESR? command) or setting the ESE mask register to "0" ("ESE command) and by reading the contents of the output buffer.

Parallel Poll Enable Register PPE

The Parallel Poll Enable Register is a sixteen bit wide register. Each bit in this register corresponds to a combination of the Parallel Poll Enable Register with the two others does not equal 0, the IST (individual state) bit is set to "1". The IST bit is sent in response to a parallel poll from the controller, which allows to identify the participating device requesting service. (The IST bit can also be read with "\*IST?")

Fig. 2-8b is given for better illustration.

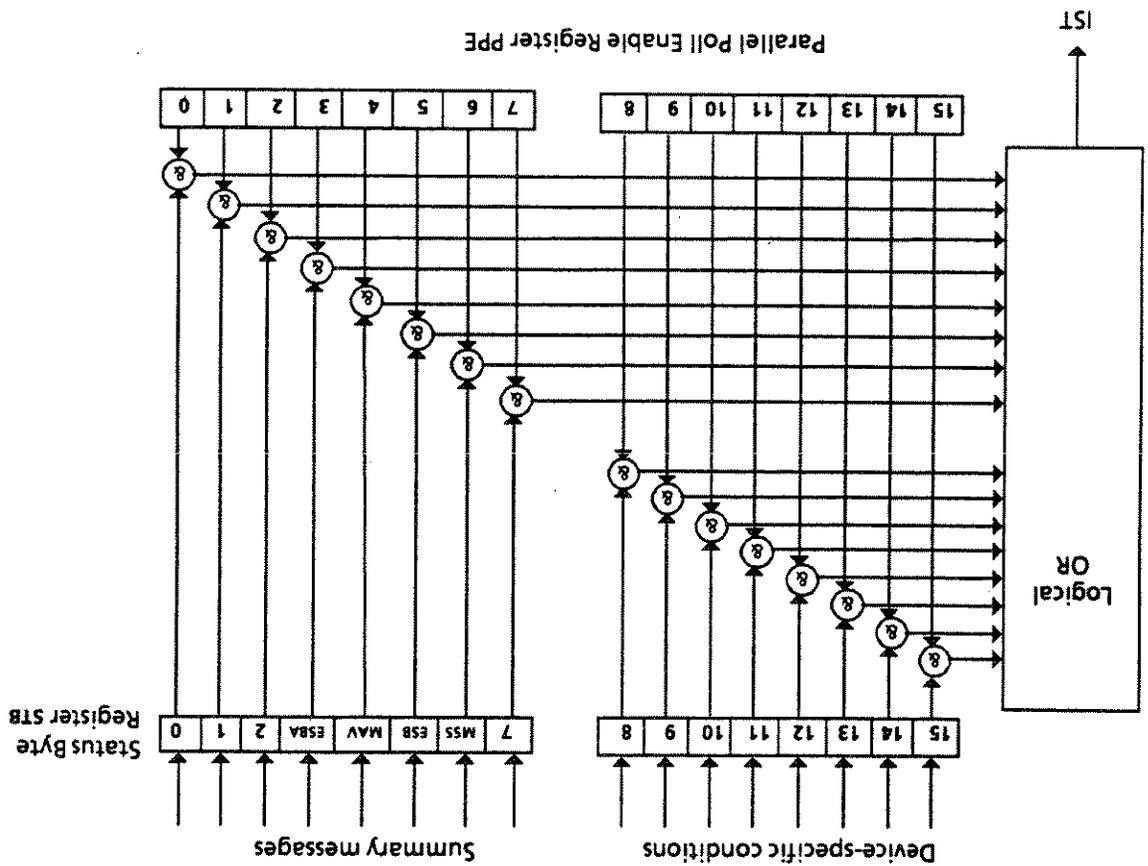


Fig. 2-8b Parallel Poll Enable Register PPE

**2.4.1.6 Resetting of Device Functions**  
 The following table lists the various commands and events which cause individual device functions to be reset.

Table 2-13 Resetting of various device functions

Event	Power on		DCL, SDC (Device Clear, Selected Device Clear)	*RST	*CLS
	0	1			
Basic device setting	--	--	--	Yes	--
Set Event Status Registers ESR, ERA and ERB to zero	Yes	Yes	--	--	Yes
Set mask registers ESC, ERA, ERBE and SRE to zero	--	Yes	--	--	--
Clear output buffer	Yes	Yes	Yes	--	--
Clear Service Request	Yes	1)	2)	3)	3)
Reset command pro- cessing and input buffer	Yes	Yes	Yes	--	--

1) Yes, but "Service Request on power on" is possible.  
 2) Yes, if only caused by message in output buffer.  
 3) Yes, if not caused by message in output buffer.

## 2.4.1.7 Command Processing Sequence and Synchronization

### 2.4.1.8 Error Handling

The commands received by the analyzer are first stored in an input buffer which can accommodate up to 2560 characters. Once the terminator has been received, the commands are processed in the sequence in which they were sent. During this time, the IEC bus can be used for communication with other devices. Command lines which exceed the capacity of the input buffer are processed in several sections. The bus is occupied during this time.

#### OPERATION COMPLETE:

The commands \*OPC and \*OPC? (operation complete) are used as feedbacks to inform on the time at which processing of the received commands was terminated and a sweep (if any) has been completely executed.

\*OPC sets bit 0 in the ESR, and a Service Request can then be triggered if all previous commands have been executed.

\*OPC? additionally provides a message in the output buffer and sets bit 4 (MAV) in the status byte.

For synchronization with a complete sweep the function "Operation Complete" can be used with the following commands:

SWEEP: START

\*TRG

SWEEP: CONTINUOUS

This particularly applies to the commands "AUTO:RANGE" and "MARKER:ZOOM".

Also, synchronization is performed with the calibration routines "CALIBRATION:TOTAL" etc.

WAIT:

This synchronization can be established within a command line by the command "\*WAI", i.e. all subsequent commands are only executed when the previous commands have been completely executed. This may be favourable in the case of very short sweep times.

The Query command "ERRORS?" allows for a detailed error detection (see Table 2-9, "ERRORS:REPORT?").

All errors detected by the analyzer in connection with operation via the IEC bus are indicated in the ESR by setting a bit (bit 2, 4 or 5, see Table 2-11). Function faults are signalled by setting of bit 3. These bits remain set until the ESR is read or is cleared by the commands \*RST or \*CLS. This is in line with the standard IEEE 488.2 and enables triggering of a Service Request and program-controlled evaluation of the type of error.

### 2.4.1.9 Programming Examples

The following section is provided to give the user an easy approach to programming the analyzer via IEC bus.

The examples are tailored to the Rohde & Schwarz BASIC (version 2.02) but can easily be varied for application at other controllers.

The examples are successively completed by further functional parts, which are explained in detail.

**Note:**

Generally, all programs should be given procedure names and labels to be independent of BASIC line numbers.

At the beginning of a program the terminator "LF" (acc. to standard IEEE488.2 the only legal terminator) should be set for the system controller.

```

1000P:prog:
10010 REM Setup Controller
10020 IEC TERM 10: IEC TIME 5000
10030 REM Analyzer Bus Address
10040 Fsa=20
10050 REM ... other init stuff
10060 Faise% = 0: True% = 1
10070 RETURN
10080 REM -----

```

The variables Faise% and True% are used in the examples for a better understanding of the program.

Apart from the setting for the IEC bus, the initialization of the devices attached is necessary:

```

10100Fsa_reset:
10110 REM Reset status reg's
10120 REM and analyzer setting
10130 IEC OUT Fsa, "CLS; RST"
10140 RETURN
10150 REM -----

```

```

100 REM ===== Read analyzer settings
110 REM Init section
120 GOSUB Prolog
130 GOSUB fsa_reset
140 REM Setup analyzer
150 IEC OUT fsa,"F:C 100M:SPAN 1M"
160 REM Read device setting
170 IEC OUT fsa,"SWEEP:TIME?"
180 IEC IN fsa,Swptime$
190 PRINT Swptime$
200 END
210 REM =====

```

This example is used for sending the same setting to the analyzer as in example 1, but with abbreviated commands. The sweep time which is automatically set by the instrument is then read and output on the screen:

**Example 2: Reading a setting**

This example also contains the procedures "Prolog" and "fsa\_reset"; in the following examples only the new program parts are listed.

```

100 REM ===== Send commands to analyzer
110 REM prologue + reset device
120 GOSUB Prolog
130 GOSUB fsa_reset
140 REM send new setting
150 IEC OUT fsa,"FREQUENCY:CENTER 100MHZ; SPAN 1MHZ"
160 REM
170 END
180 REM =====
1000Prolog:
1001 REM Setup Controller
1002 IEC TERM 10: IEC TIME 5000
1003 REM Analyzer Bus Address
1004 fsa=20
1005 REM ... other init stuff
1006 RETURN
1007 REM -----
1010 fsa_reset:
1011 REM Reset status reg's
1012 REM and analyzer setting
1013 IEC OUT fsa,"CLS:RST"
1014 RETURN
1015 REM -----

```

The first example shows how to send a setting command to the analyzer, in order to set a center frequency of 100 MHz and a span of 1 MHz.

**Example 1: Sending a setting command**

A second possibility of synchronization is provided by the command *Operation Complete* **\*\*OPC?** or **\*\*OPC** which can be used with or without Service Request (for **\*OPC?**).

The **\*OPC?** command forces the device to send a message to the output buffer and to simultaneously set the MAV bit in the status byte. The output of the message may now be waited for - which corresponds to the **\*WAI** command procedure - or, with appropriate configuration, a Service Request can be triggered. It is not necessary for the message to be read, since sending further commands to the analyzer automatically causes the output buffer to be cleared.

```

100 REM ===== take sweep, wait + read peak
110 REM Init section
120 GOSUB Prolog
130 GOSUB fsa_reset
140 REM setup analyzer
150 IEC OUT fsa, "F: C 100M: SPAN 1M"
160 REM take sweep and wait
170 IEC OUT fsa, "SWEEP: START: *WAI"
180 REM marker to peak signal
190 IEC OUT fsa, "MARKER: PEAK: MARKER?"
200 IEC IN fsa, Markers
210 REM freq. + level of marker
220 PRINT Markers
230 END
240 REM =====

```

**Example 3a: WAIT command**

The program part for synchronization with sweep is often required, e.g. to evaluate the peak signal after a complete sweep. The easiest way to obtain the synchronization is by using the **\*\*WAI** command. The IEC bus commands in the example below are not executed until completion of the sweep; the bus, however, is busy during this time.

This simple procedure should be applied when short sweep times are set on the analyzer and no further actions are planned on the controller during the sweep.

**Example 2: Sweep and synchronization**

nan ON SRQ GOSUB Srq\_interrupt

The most flexible method of synchronizing the sweep is represented by the Service Request. The system controller is provided with an interrupt routine which can be processed upon every Service Request (asynchronous to the normal program run). During this procedure the calling devices are determined by polling. The status byte information then initiates the device-specific actions accordingly. The following statement is added to the main program for enabling the controller to service interrupt routines:

Example 4: Service Request

```

100 REM ===== take sweep.sync + read peak
110 REM Init section
120 GOSUB Prolog
130 GOSUB Fsa_reset
140 REM setup analyzer
150 IEC OUT Fsa,"F:C 100M:SPAN 1M"
160 REM start sweep
170 IEC OUT Fsa,"SWEEP:START:*OPC?"
180 REM sync by read OPC msg
190 IEC IN Fsa,Dummy$
200 REM marker to peak signal
210 IEC OUT Fsa,"MARKER:PEAK:MARKER?"
220 IEC IN Fsa,Markers$
230 REM freq. + level of marker
240 PRINT Markers$
250 END
260 REM =====

```

Example 3b: \*OPC? query without Service Request

```

10300take_sweep:
10310 REM take sweep with sync
10320 fsa_srqx=falscx
10330 REM enable SRQ on OPC
10340 IEC OUT fsa,"CLS;ESE 1;SRE 32"
10350 REM start single sweep
10360 IEC OUT fsa,"SWEEP:START;OPC"
10370 REM loop: sweep end?
10380wait_for_sweep_complete:
10390 IF fsa_srqx=falscx THEN GOTO wait_for_sweep_complete
10400 REM that's it !
10410 RETURN
10420 REM -----

```

**Example 4b: Sweep with Service Request**

The routine of the example below is used for configuration of the registers, for triggering a sweep and for synchronization to the sweep end. In this simple example this is achieved by testing the Boolean variable `fsa_srqx` set in the Service Request routine.

Of course, a series of other actions can be carried out in the controller within this sequence, such that parallel processing is done between analyzer and controller.

The controller does not check the complete sweep until this is required by the subsequent actions.

This Service Request routine may be extended for servicing further devices attached and/or additionally evaluating error messages via the Event Status register.

The configuration of the Event Status register `ESE` and the Service Request `Enable` register must be appropriate for the analyzer to generate a Service Request at the end of a sweep.

Bit 0 is set in the Event Status register at the end of a sweep by the \*OPC command - thus generating a Service Request, if released by the mask register `SRE`.

```

12000srq_interrupt:
12010 REM SRQ Interrupt
12020 REM Poll analyzer
12030 IEC SPL fsa,Stbx
12040 IF (Stbx AND 64)=0 THEN GOTO Poll_next_device
12050 REM Analyzer request
12060 fsa_srqx=Truecx
12070 REM Clear status reg's
12080 IEC OUT fsa,"CLS"
12090Poll_next_device:
12100 REM ... poll other devices
12110srq_exit:
12120 REM reenable SRQ-Interrupt
12130 ON SRQ1 GOSUB Srq_interrupt: RETURN
12140 REM -----

```

**Example 4a: Service Request Routine**

The following example shows a Service-Request routine

```

100 REM ===== take sweep, sync + read peak
110 REM Init section
120 GOSUB Protog
130 GOSUB fsa_reset
140 REM enable SRQ-interrupt
150 ON SRQ1 GOSUB Srg_interrupt
160 REM setup analyzer
170 IEC OUT fsa, "F:C 100M:SPAN 1M"
180 REM now take one sweep
190 GOSUB Take_sweep
200 REM marker to peak signal
210 IEC OUT fsa, "MARKER:PEAK;MARKER?"
220 IEC IN fsa, markers
230 REM freq. + level of marker
240 PRINT markers
250 END
260 REM =====
10300 take_sweep:
10310 REM take sweep with sync
10320 fsa_srqx=fa1sex
10330 REM enable SRQ on OPC
10340 IEC OUT fsa, "CLS;ESE 1:SRE 32"
10350 REM start single sweep
10360 IEC OUT fsa, "SWEEP:START:OPC"
10370 REM loop: sweep end?
10380 wait_for_sweep_complete:
10390 IF fsa_srqx=fa1sex THEN GOTO wait_for_sweep_complete
10400 REM that's it !
10410 RETURN
10420 REM -----
12000 Srg_interrupt:
12010 REM SRQ interrupt
12020 REM Poll analyzer
12030 IEC SPL fsa, Stbx
12040 IF (Stbx AND 64)=0 THEN GOTO Poll_next_device
12050 REM Analyzer request
12060 fsa_srqx=TrueX
12070 REM Clear status reg's
12080 IEC OUT fsa, "CLS"
12090 Poll_next_device:
12100 REM ... poll other devices
12110 Srg_exit:
12120 REM reenable SRQ-interrupt
12130 ON SRQ1 GOSUB Srg_interrupt
12140 RETURN
12150 REM -----

```

Example 4c: Sweep synchronisation with Service Request

New routines have been added to the complete example for control of the sweep with Service Request as shown in the following:

The *Pass Control* protocol is used by the controller for output of the complete screen contents or the measuring curve from the analyzer to the IEC bus plotter.

This means that the controller function is passed to the analyzer for control of the plotter. The analyzer then addresses the plotter as listener. After plotter output the controller function is again passed to the controller.

The *Pass Control* command "PCB" is used to inform the device about the address of the controller to which the controller function was returned again.

The controller can perform further actions during the plotter output - except for IEC bus control of devices. The "Wait Take Control" command is used for waiting for the analyzer to pass the controller function.

```

10510 REM controller address
10520 Controller=1
10530 REM configure PCB
10540 IEC ADR Controller: IEC OUT Fsa,"*PCB "+STR$(Controller)
10550 REM send plot command
10560 IEC OUT Fsa,"PLOT:SCREEN"
10570 REM pass control > analyzer
10580 IEC TAD Fsa: IEC TCT
10590 REM wait for plot complete
10600 IEC WICT
10610 REM that's it !
10620 RETURN
10630 REM -----

```

Example 5: Output to the plotter

```

10840T r1_load:
10850 REM load trace_1
10860 OPEN# 2,filenames$
10870 Tr1$=INPUT$(2500,#2):CLOSE# 2
10880 REM config. binary transfer
10890 IEC OUT Fsa,"TERMINATOR EOI"
10900 REM send trace_1 data
10910 IEC OUT Fsa,"TRACE:BLOCK:1_1 #0+Tr1$
10920 REM reconfigure to default
10930 IEC OUT Fsa,"TERMINATOR LF EOI"
10940 RETURN
10950 REM -----

```

Example 6b: Transfer of trace data to the analyzer

The instrument data read in above the trace data are coded according to the table in Section 2.4.1.10. The values for the reference level, the measuring range and the reference level offset can be used to convert trace data (corresponding to the A/D converter values) to level values. When restoring the trace data the trace buffer can either only be displayed (Example 6b) or completely reconfigured together with the instrument setting (Example 6c)

```

10700T r1_store:
10710 REM store trace 1 on disk
10720 OPEN# 1,filenames$
10730 IEC TERM 1
10740 IEC TERM 1
10750 REM read trace 1
10760 IEC OUT Fsa,"TRACE:BLOCK:1_1?"
10770 IEC IN Fsa,Tr1$
10780 REM store and close file
10790 PRINT# 1,Tr1$:CLOSE# 1
10800 REM restore terminator
10810 IEC TERM 10
10820 RETURN
10830 REM -----

```

Example 6a: Reading in and storing trace data

An array is required to read in binary data, which must be dimensionized accordingly. The records read in can be saved on disk - with the variable filenames\$ being preassigned in this case.

The contents of traces 1 to 4 can be read from the analyzer with the appropriate query. This also applies for the associated instrument setting required for measuring the trace record. This record is transferred with binary notation and consists of 2190 bytes. The first 1802 bytes represent 901 measuring values of the trace, the following represent the complete instrument setting. For binary data transfer the analyzer is configured to terminate on EOI, since a terminator cannot be identified in binary mode.

Example 6: Reading trace data and instrument settings

```

100 REM ===== take sweep and save on disk
110 REM Init section
120 GOSUB Prolog
130 GOSUB Fsa_reset
140 REM enable SRQ-interrupt
150 ON SRQ1 GOSUB Srq_interrupt
160 REM define array + filename
170 DIM Tr1$(2500)
180 filename$="A:TRACE1.DAT"
190 REM setup analyzer
200 IEC OUT Fsa,"F:C 100M;SPAN 1M"
210 REM now take one sweep
220 GOSUB Take_sweep
230 REM marker to peak signal
240 IEC OUT Fsa,"MARKER:PEAK;MARKER?"
250 REM store trace_1 on disk
260 GOSUB Tr1_store
270 END
280 REM =====

```

Example 6d: Measurement with subsequent saving on disk

The following programming example shows the handling of routines by saving a measurement on a disk. The array size must be sufficiently dimensionized and the file name - including the path name - preassigned.

```

10960 Tr1_restore:
10970 REM restore trace + setting
10980 OPEN# 2,filename$
10990 Tr1$=INPUT$(2500,#2):CLOSE# 2
11000 REM config. binary transfer
11010 IEC OUT Fsa,"TERMINATOR EOI"
11020 REM send trace_1 + setting
11030 IEC OUT Fsa,"TRACE:RESTORE:Tr1 #0"+Tr1$
11040 REM reconfigure to default
11050 IEC OUT Fsa,"TERMINATOR LF_EOI"
11060 RETURN
11070 REM =====

```

Example 6c: Restoring trace data and instrument setting

```

100 REM ===== take 10 sweeps+save on disk
110 REM Inti section
120 GOSUB Prolog
130 GOSUB Fsa_reset
140 REM define array + filename
150 DIM Tr$(2500)
160 filename$="TRACE.DAT": OPEN# 1,filename$
170 REM EOI for binary transfer
180 IEC TERM 1
190 REM setup analyzer
200 IEC OUT Fsa,"F:C 100M:SPAN 10M:SWEEP:SINGLE"
210 REM now take one sweep
220 IEC OUT Fsa,"TRACE?": IEC IN Fsa,Tr$
230 REM loop for 9 sweeps
240 FOR I=1 TO 9
250 IEC OUT Fsa,"TRACE?": PRINT# 1,Tr$: IEC IN Fsa,Tr$
260 NEXT I
270 REM save last sweep on disk
280 PRINT# 1,Tr$
290 CLOSE# 1
300 END
310 REM =====

```

In this example, 10 sweeps are saved in one record for subsequent evaluation. Saving of the trace record is carried out in parallel to the next measurement. Sweep rates of approx. 130 ms including saving on hard disk are thus obtained.

- Start of a sweep (without graphics display on screen)
- Synchronization to end of sweep
- Output of the binary trace data via the IEC bus

As in the preceding examples, also in this case a trace record is read out from the instrument. This is achieved by the "TRACE?" command which initiates several actions in the analyzer:

**Example 7: Fast readout of trace data**

Function:

0	---	Power Up Display
1	---	Power Up Display
2	---	---
3	---	Frequency Analyzer
4	---	Scalar Network Analyzer
5	---	---
6	---	Communication Analyzer
7	---	Receiver
8	---	---
9	---	---
10	---	Setup

07	06	05	04	03	02	01	00
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

1802: unsigned char state [0]

Level, range and ref level are indicated in 1/100 dB.

$$level[i] = 2000 \cdot \lg \left[ \frac{3938}{(buffer[i] \gg 4) + ref.level} \right]$$

2. Lin. Scaling

$$level[i] = \frac{3938}{(buffer[i] \gg 4) - 3938} \cdot range + ref.level$$

1. Log. Scaling

Level conversion:

For conversion of the binary trace data into level values, the 16-bit values must be shifted by 4 bits to the right. Due to the 12-bit resolution of the A/D converter, the result is a value between 0 and 4095. The value "3938" corresponds to the reference level set.

Calculation of the level value

A/D-Converter result at stop-freq.				00	00	00	00
------------------------------------	--	--	--	----	----	----	----

1800:

⋮

A/D-Converter result at start-freq.				00	00	00	00
-------------------------------------	--	--	--	----	----	----	----

0000: intrace\_buffer [901]

The trace record consists of 2190 bytes. The first 1802 bytes represent the complete instrument setting: the trace buffer. The following bytes represent the 901 A/D converter values of

2.4.1.10 Trace Record

1805:	int reference [0]	Reference Level	* 0.01 dB
1807:	int reference [1]	Reference Level Offset	* 0.01 dB
1809:	int tglevel	Level Tracking Generator	* 0.01 dB
1811:	int tgoffset	Leveloffset Tracking Gen.	* 0.01 dB
1813:	unsigned char ratt	RF-Attenuation	* 1 dB
1814:	unsigned char tgatt	TG-Attenuation	* 1 dB
1815:	int mixlev	Mixer level	* 0.01 dB

0	nothing active	Hardkeys/
2	Screen	Data entry:
3	Display	
5	Plot	
6	Help	
7	Save	
8	Recall	
9	Hold	
10	Mode	
20	Float	
21	Signed Float	
22	Integer	
23	Signed Integer	
24	Number	

00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

1804: unsigned char state [2]

0	---	Hardkey:
1	---	
2	Special Function	
3	Display Line	
4	Marker	
5	Multi Marker	
6	Sweep	
7	Trace	
8	Trigger	
9	Coupled Function	
10	Auto	
11	Frequency	
12	Span	
13	Reference Level	
14	Level Range	
15	Units	
16	---	
17	---	
18	Main-Menu Receiver	
19	Receiver Frequency	
20	Receiver Display Line	
21	Receiver Marker	
22	Main-Menu Scalar Network	
23	---	
24	Main-Menu Communication Analyzer	

00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

1803: unsigned char state [1]



1823: unsigned char mode [3] Trace 4

07	06	05	04	03	02	01	00
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

same as trace 1

1822: unsigned char mode [2] Trace 3

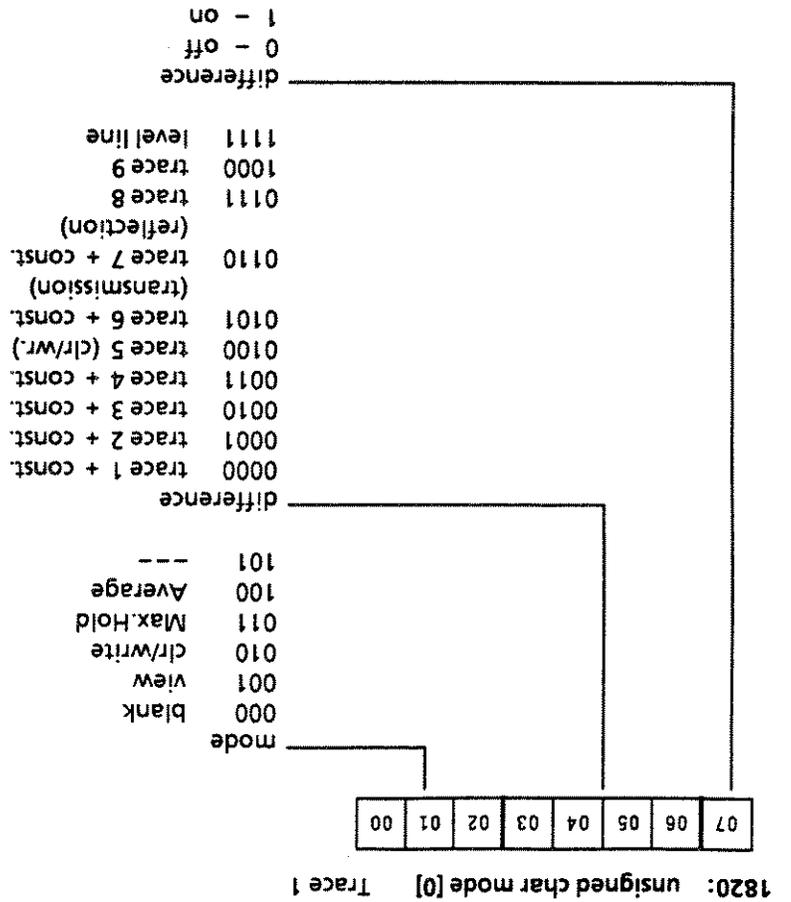
07	06	05	04	03	02	01	00
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

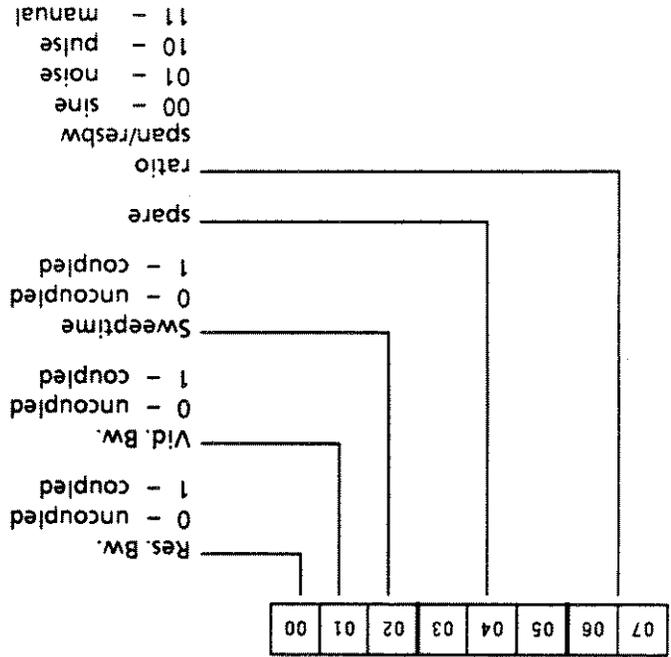
same as trace 1

1821: unsigned char mode [1] Trace 2

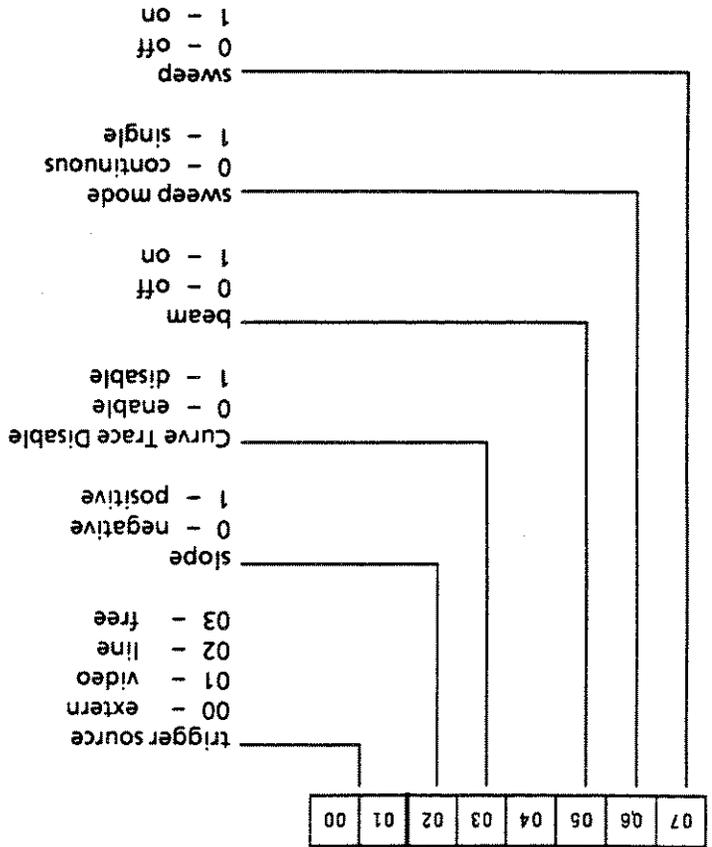
07	06	05	04	03	02	01	00
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

same as trace 1

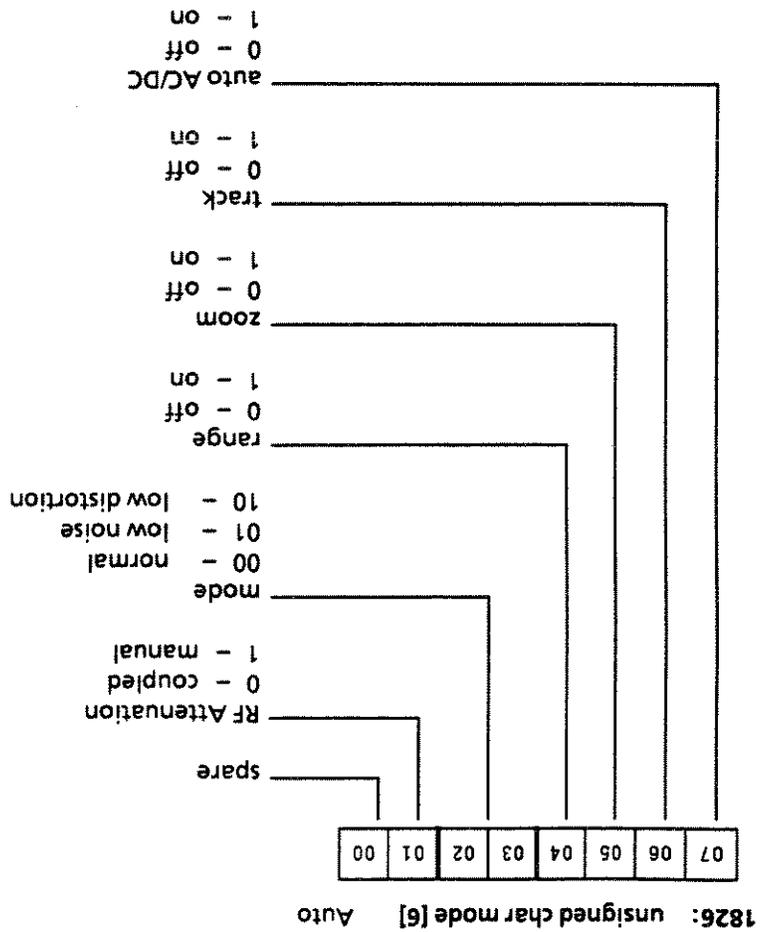
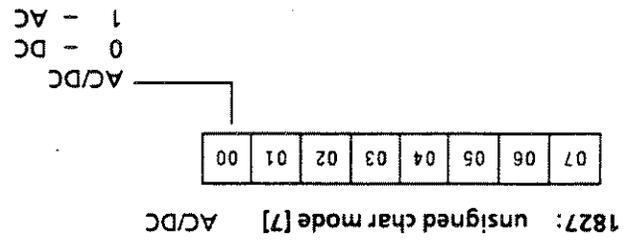
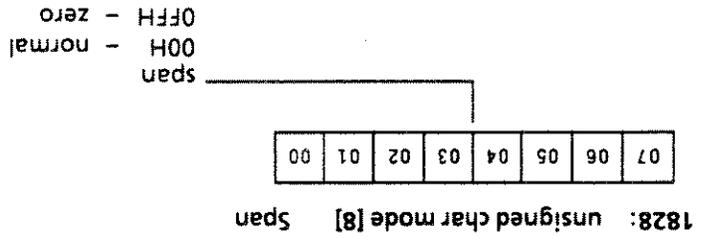


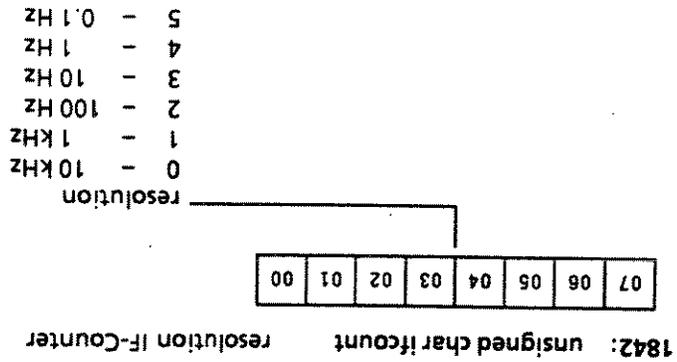
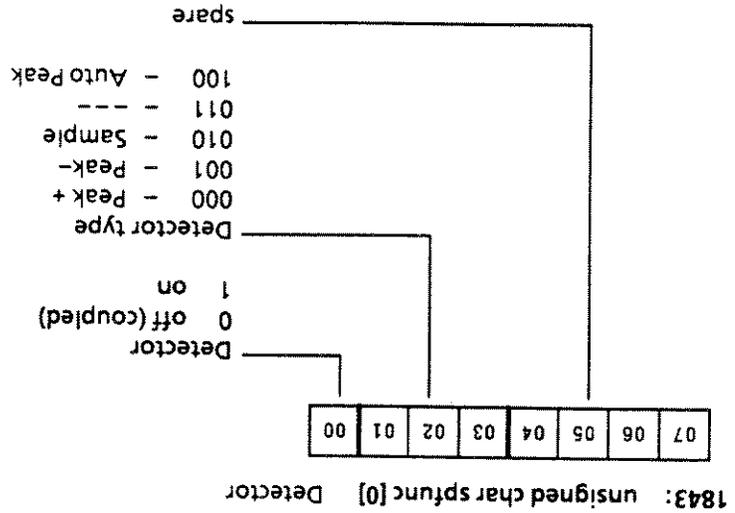


1825: unsigned char mode [5] Coupling



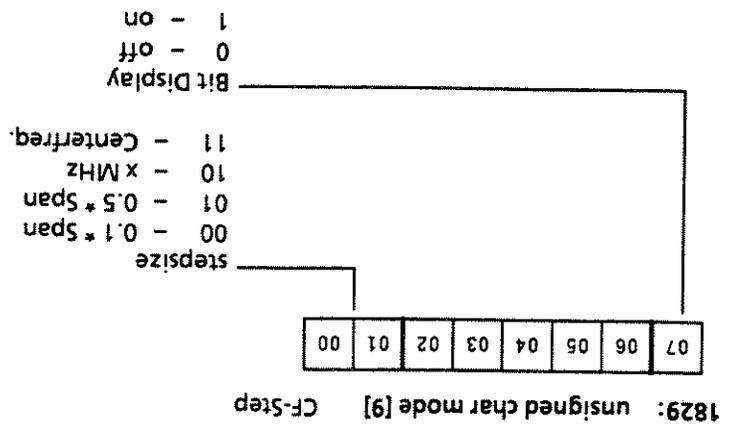
1824: unsigned char mode [4] Sweep





1836: char rbw\_vbw [6] ratio Resbw / Vidbw \* 1000

1830: char span\_rbw [6] ratio Span/Resbw



1848: unsigned char sfunc [5] Mixer

07	06	05	04	03	02	01	00
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Mixer level  
 0 - normal  
 1 - manual

1847: unsigned char sfunc [4] Reference

07	06	05	04	03	02	01	00
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Reference  
 0 - internal  
 1 - external

1846: unsigned char sfunc [3]

07	06	05	04	03	02	01	00
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

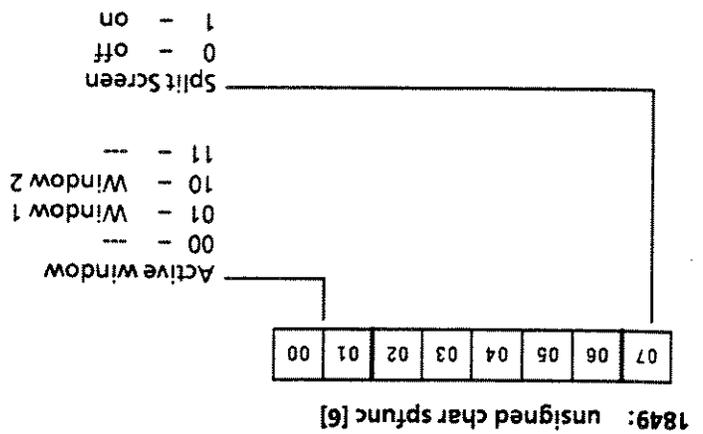
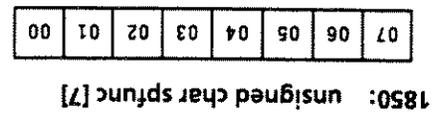
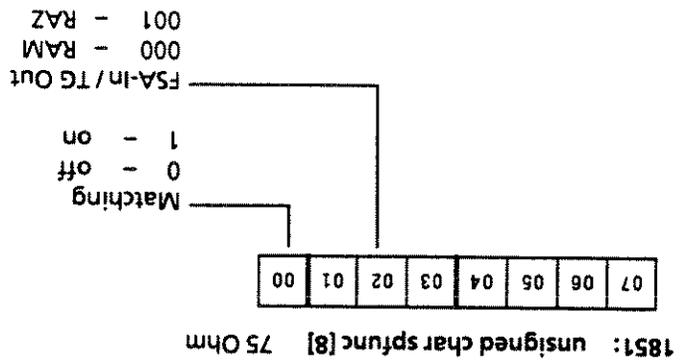
1845: unsigned char sfunc [2]

07	06	05	04	03	02	01	00
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

1844: unsigned char sfunc [1] Transducer Table

07	06	05	04	03	02	01	00
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

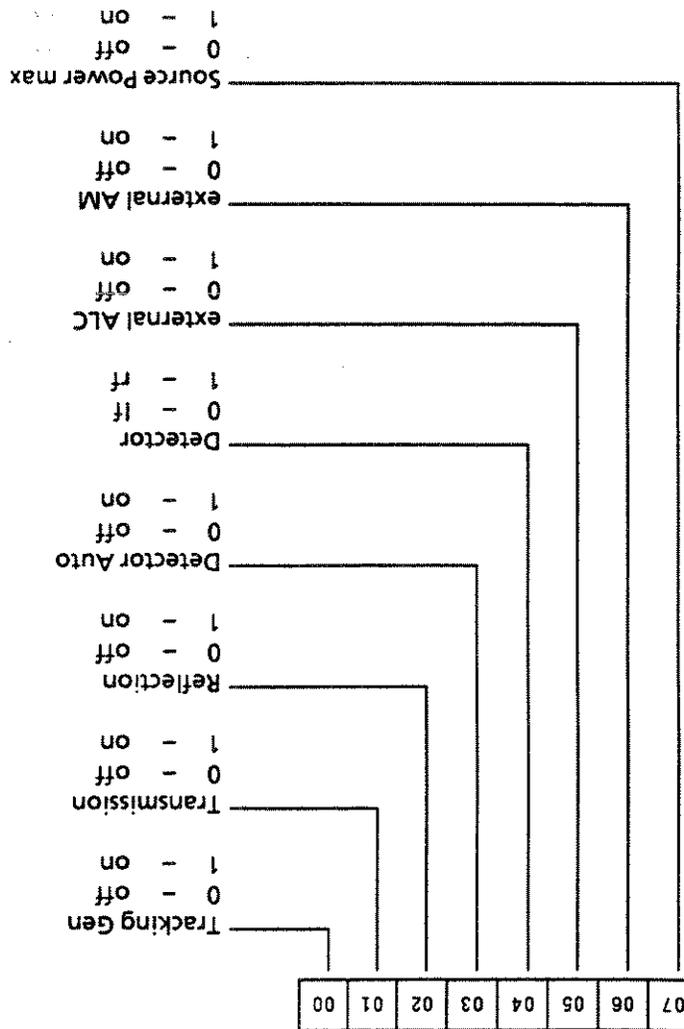
Transducer Correction  
 0 off  
 1 on  
 Active Table  
 xxx1 - Table 1  
 xx1x - Table 2  
 x1xx - Table 3  
 1xxx - Table 4



Continuous Sample Mode  
 Real Average Mode  
 Single Sweep: Stop Sweep  
 after avg\_num Samples  
 (\*OpC on IEEE Bus)

0  
 1...32767

1853: int avg\_num Average - Samples



1852: unsigned char tgmode

1855: int bw\_kfact Correction Level \* 0.01 dB (Unit/MHz)

1857: char bit\_resol [6] Bit Display Resolution \* 1 ns

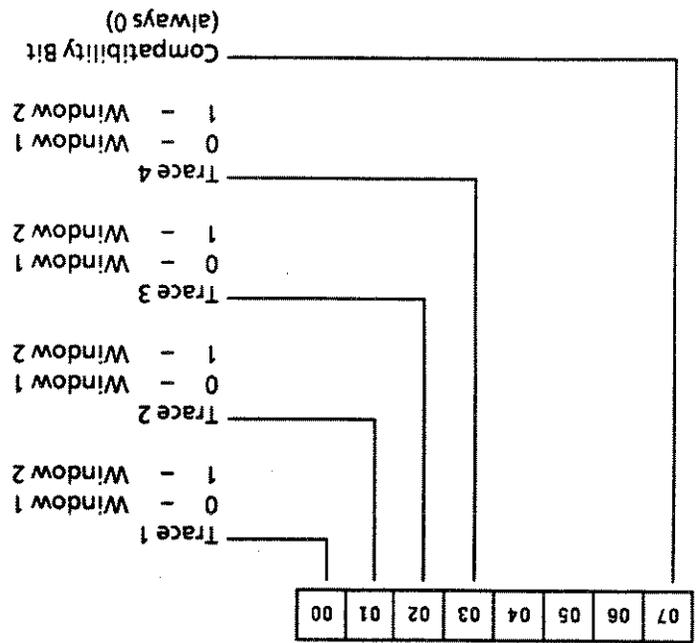
1863: unsigned char spare [19]

1882: char tgrfreq [6]

Frequency Offset  
Tracking Generator \* 1 Hz

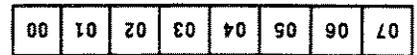
1888: unsigned char spare

1889: unsigned char trace



1937: char center1 [6] log Sweep  
 1943: char span1 [6] log Sweep  
 1949: char [6] spare  
 1955: char start1 [6] log Sweep  
 1961: char stop1 [6] log Sweep  
 1967: char [113] spare

0 - 1 Hz  
 1 - 3 Hz  
 2 - 10 Hz  
 3 - 30 Hz  
 4 - 100 Hz  
 5 - 300 Hz  
 6 - 1 KHz  
 7 - 3 KHz  
 8 - 10 KHz  
 9 - 30 KHz  
 10 - 100 KHz  
 11 - 300 KHz  
 12 - 1 MHz  
 13 - 3 MHz



1936: unsigned char vidbw  
 1890: char offset [6] Frequency Offset \* 1Hz  
 1896: char center [6] Center Frequency \* 1Hz  
 1902: char span [6] Span \* 1Hz  
 1908: char cstep [6] Center Freq. Step size \* 1Hz  
 1914: char start [6] Start Frequency \* 1Hz  
 1920: char stop [6] Stop Frequency \* 1Hz  
 1926: long swptim Sweep time \* 100µsec  
 1930: char resbw [6] Resolution Bandwidth \* 0.1Hz

-----\*/-----Span Data-----\*/

Receiver Data -----\*/

2080: unsigned int rxmode

15	14	13	12	11	10	09	08	07	06	05	04	03	02	01	00
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

FM Range  
 00 - 200kHz  
 01 - 20kHz  
 10 - 2kHz  
 11 - 200 Hz

FM-Demod.  
 0 - off  
 1 - on

AM Range  
 00 - 100%  
 01 - 10%  
 1x - spare

AM-Demod.  
 0 - off  
 1 - on

Receiv. Displ.  
 0 - RF  
 1 - AF

Squelch  
 0 - off  
 1 - on

FM-Range  
 0 - coupled  
 1 - manual

RFSS  
 00 - manual  
 01 - 0.1 \* ResBw  
 10 - 0.5 \* ResBw

Squelch Delay  
 0 - off  
 1 - on

RF-Amplifier  
 00 - 0dB  
 01 - 10dB  
 10 - 20dB

RF-Filter

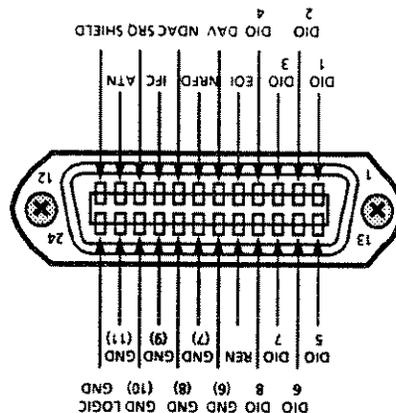
2082:	int volume
2084:	int squelch
2086:	int trigger
2088:	char span-rt [6]
2094:	char center-rt [6]
2100:	char center-at [6]
2106:	char ctfss [6]
2112:	char rfss [6]
2118:	int reference-rt [4]
2126:	int reference-at [4]
2134:	char resbw-rt [6]
2140:	char resbw-at [6]
2146:	unsigned char vidbw-rt
2147:	unsigned char vidbw-at
2148:	unsigned long swptim-rt
2152:	unsigned long swptim-at
2156:	unsigned char rfatt-rt
2157:	unsigned char rfatt-at
2158:	unsigned char mode5-rt
2159:	unsigned char mode6-rt
2160:	unsigned char mode6-at
2161:	unsigned char gain-rt
2162:	unsigned char mode9-rt
2163:	unsigned char mode9-at
2164:	unsigned char mode4-rt
2165:	unsigned char mode4-at
2166:	unsigned int trigger-rt
2168:	unsigned int trigger-at
2170:	unsigned int sq-delay
2172:	unsigned char tline-rt
2173:	unsigned char [17] spare
2190:	:

The lines are addressed using negative logic i.e. message is true (= 1) in Low state and false (= 0) in High state. Since the handshake and management lines are implemented with open collector output, connection of several devices in parallel via the bus results in a wired OR connection of the signals.

The lines may be subdivided into three groups: the data bus (8 lines), the handshake bus (3 lines: DAV, NRFD and NDAC) and the management bus (5 lines: ATN, EOI, IFC, REN, SRQ).

14. The IEC bus interface is a 24-pin Amphenol connector. The pin assignment is shown in Table 2-

Fig 2-9 Pin assignment for the IEC bus



### 2.5.1.2 Pin Assignment and Signal Designations

- 8-bit parallel data bus
  - bidirectional data transfer
  - three wire handshake
  - high data transmission rate of up to 350 Kbyte/sec.
  - up to 15 devices may be attached
  - connector cables up to 20 m long
- The analyzer can be remote-controlled by an external controller via the IEC/IEEE-bus interface.

### 2.5.1.1 Interface Characteristics

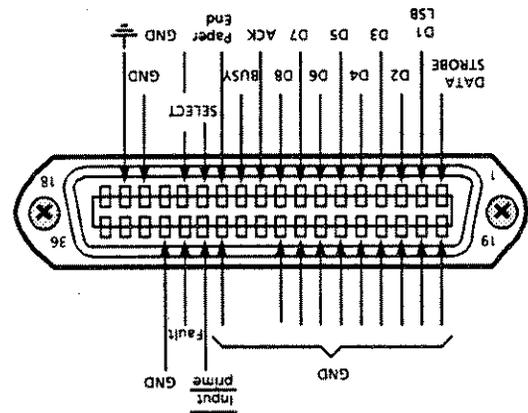
### 2.5.1 IEC Bus Interface

## 2.5 Interfaces

Table 2-14 Pin assignment according to IEC625/1(IEEE488-1)

Pin	Signal name	Function
1	DIO1 (LSB)	Data bus,
2	DIO2	transmission line for data, addresses
3	DIO3	and commands
4	DIO4	
5	DIO5	
6	DIO6	
7	DIO7	
8	DIO8 (MSB)	
9	DAV	"Data valid" Talker acknowledges data put on bus as valid by pulling DAV = L.
10	NRFD	"Not ready for data" Listener signals not ready to receive data by pulling NRFD = L.
11	NDAC	"Not data accepted" Listener signals data not yet received by pulling NDAC = L.
12	EOI	"End or identify" This signal has two different meanings depending on the data on the bus in respect to the value of ATN: ATN EOI Meaning of DIO 0 0 data byte 1 0 address or command 1 1 IDENTIFY (request for block) 1 1 IDENTIFY (request for identify after a call)
13	IFC	"Interface Clear" The system controller resets the remote control of all attached device to ground state by pulling IFC = L (pulse length approx. 100 μs) Any device equipped with this function can request attention from the controller via this line (SRQ = L).
14	ATN	"Attention" The controller pulls ATN = L while sending addresses or commands over the data bus. Data are transmitted when ATN = H.
15	REN	"Remote enable" The controller switches the attached devices to remote control, locking manual control by pulling REN = L.
16	Shield	
17	GND	
18	GND	
19	GND	
20	GND	
21	GND	
22	GND	
23	GND	
24	Logic GND	

Fig. 2-10 Pin assignment for centronics interface



### 2.5.2.2 Pin Assignment and Signal Definitions

The maximum line length is 6 m.

"0" = Low < +0.4 V  
 "1" = High > +2 V

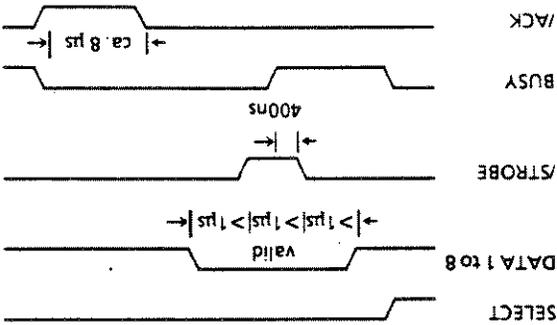
levels are:  
 Transmission of data and control signals is carried out with a TTL level in positive logic. The output

- 8-bit parallel unidirectional data transfer
- handshake using three signal lines
- additional lines for printer messages

the following characteristics:  
 The Centronics interface is used to output texts and graphics to matrix printers. The interface has

### 2.5.2.1 Interface Characteristics

### 2.5.2 Parallel Printer Interface (Centronics)



### 2.5.2.3 Signal Timing Sequence

/ = Signal inverted (active Low)

Pin	I/O	Signal	Function
1	O	/STROBE	Sync signal for data accept
2	O	DATA1 (LSB)	Data bus (transmit line for 8 bits in parallel)
3	O	DATA2	
4	O	DATA3	
5	O	DATA4	
6	O	DATA5	
7	O	DATA6	
8	O	DATA7	
9	O	DATA8 (MSB)	
10	I	/ACK	Printer set /ACK = LOW to show ready to receive next character
11	I	BUSY	Printer set BUSY = HIGH to signal not ready to receive further characters (e.g. input buffer is full)
12	I	PAPER END	Set to High when out of paper (or ink). Locks out transmission of further characters
13	I	SELECT	Show printer status: H = printer is on-line (fault or test) L = printer is off-line (fault or test)
31	O	/ANIT INPUT PRIME	Resets printer to initial status (equivalent to a reset)
32	I	/FAULT	Indicates error state of printer, e.g. offline, paper end (dependent on printer type)
18		+5 V	From printer power supply for interface circuits
14, 16, 19, 20, 27, 30, 33, 17		GND	Shield

Table 2-15

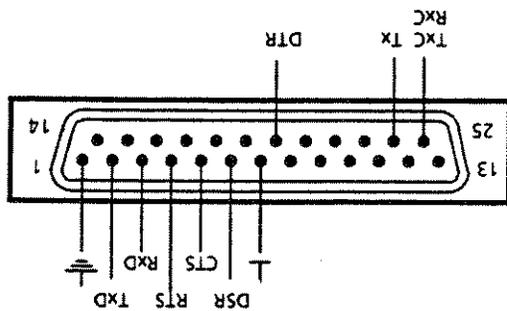
The DCD line (Data Carrier Detected) provided with pin 8 according to the standard is not switched and can automatically be operated with CTS via jumpers X37 and X30 on the I/O Board of the display unit.

Note:

Pin	I/O	Signal name	Function
1	-	Shield	Shielded ground
2	O	TXD Transmit Data	Transmitted data
3	I	RXD Receive Data	Received data
4	O	RTS Request to send	Spectrum Analyzer signals ready to receive data. Transmitter section of external device is activated.
5	I	CTS Clear to send	Data transmitting section of Spectrum Analyzer is activated.
6	I	DSR Data set ready	Signals to Spectrum Analyzer that external devices are attached and ready for operation.
20	O	DTR Data Terminal ready	Spectrum Analyzer signals ready for operation.
23	O	Tx	Transmitter signal element timing for external device
24	I	RxC	Transmitter/receiver signal element timing from external device

Table 2-16 Pin assignment for RS-232-C interface

Fig. 2-11 Pin assignment for the RS-232-C interface



For serial operation, the 25-pin connector as shown in fig. 2-11 is used. The connector RS 232 of the spectrum analyzer is wired up in accordance with the CITT standard V.24/V.28 for a DTE.

### 2.5.3.3 Pin Assignment and Signal Designations

Parameter	Value
Line length max.	15 m
Transmission rate max.	20 kbaud
Driver:	asymm. <math>\pm 25 V</math>
Voltage (idle)	$\pm 5$ to $15 V$
with load of	$3$ to $7 \Omega$
Receivers:	Max. number 1
Type	asymm. $\pm 25 V$
Input voltage max.	$\pm 3 V$
Input resistance	$3$ to $7 \Omega$

### 2.5.3.2 Interface Data

- Serial data transfer
- Bidirectional data transfer via two separate lines
- Data transfer rate programmable from 50 to 19200 baud
- High signal-to-noise ratio with  $\pm 11 V$  level
- Lines of several 100 m lengths possible
- Operation possible with or without hand-shake

### 2.5.3.1 Interface Characteristics

The serial interface is used for data communication between peripheral devices, e.g. MODEMs, terminals, line printers and paper tapes, as well as for the connection to a computer network. This interface is supported by the controller function FS-K1.

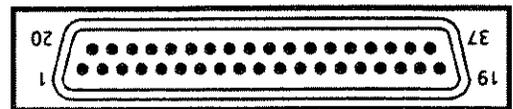
### 2.5.3 Serial Interface

Pin	I/O	Signal name	Function
21	O	/READY	Signals device ready (power on, disk inserted and rotating)
22	I	/Side Sel	Selects one of the two heads Low = Side 1 Low = Side 2
23	O	/R-Data	Carries raw read data. Signals a low pulse for each change in magnetization
24	O	/W-Prot	Determines if floppy disk may be written to. Low locks out the write signal. The 5 1/4" floppy disk is protected when the write protect notch is covered.
25	O	/Track 0	Signals first track. Used to determine position after power-on
26	I	W-Gate	Selects signals for Write Data and Read Data. High = Read Data active Low = Write Data active Use of a write protected diskette internally prevents writing.

Table 2-17

### 2.5.4.1 Pin Assignment and Signal Description

Fig. 2-12 37-pin Cannon connector  
(connector solder side)  
External socket



The floppy disk station can be connected to the EXT. FLOPPY socket at the rear of the analyzer (see Fig. 2-12).

### 2.5.4 External Floppy Interface

Pin	I/O	Signal name	Function
27	I	/W-Data	Carries data to be written. A switch from High to Low causes an impulse at the write head. The signal works only during Write Gate = Low.
28	I	/Step	Moves the head one track in the direction indicated by /Direction Select for each Low impulse. When /Write Gate is Low no step is possible.
29	I	/Dir	Defines the direction of movement for the head. High = toward rim Low = toward hub
30	I	/Motor on	Turns on the motor of the disk drive. A jumper in the drive allows the select signal to be used.
31	I	/D-SEL 2	n.c.
32	I	/D-SEL 1	(external, "B")
33	I	/D-SEL 0	(external, "A") Allows selection of the different drives if more than one is installed.
34	O	/Index	Indicates the start of track with a Low impulse for each rotation.
36	I	/Head Load	Lowers the head to the floppy disk. The drive must also be selected and /Ready = Low. Also turns on the access LED.
20, 1			n.c.
35, 2			n.c.
37			n.c.
3...		GND	Ground
19			Ground

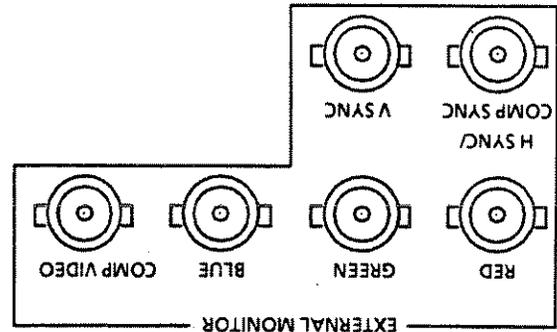


Figure 2-13 shows the composite video timing diagram within a picture and within a line. Within the timeframe of a picture (20 msec.) 512 lines at 34  $\mu$ sec. each are written. Approx. 2.6 msec. are provided for picture return together with the field sync pulse. Each line (of 34  $\mu$ sec.) is composed of 1024 pixels of 25 nsec. each. Approx. 8.4  $\mu$ sec. are provided for the line return and the line sync pulse.

### 2.5.5.2 Signal Timing Sequence

- Internal resistance 75  $\Omega$
- Composite video signal (BAS signal mono-chrome) as well as composite sync. and red, green, blue
- Field frequency of 50 Hz, non-interlaced
- Line frequency 29.41 KHz
- Pixel frequency (bandwidth) 40 MHz
- Color monitor:
  - Four BNC sockets
  - Video signal RGB 0.3 to 1 V into 75  $\Omega$  (positive)
  - Composite sync 0 to 2 V into 75  $\Omega$  (negative)

The analyzer allows connection of an external color monitor. For this purpose five BNC sockets are available on the rear of the unit. The socket COMPOSITE VIDEO may also be connected to a video printer. Please note that the analyzer uses a line frequency of approx. 30 kHz.

Connection is carried out using a 70- $\Omega$  coaxial cable. For connector lengths of under 2 m no visible degradation of display quality is noticeable when 50- $\Omega$  lines are used. A special connecting cable with a 9 pin socket is available for IBM-PC/AT compatible monitors with a line frequency of approx. 30 kHz under the designation: Video Cable R-G-B-SYNC EZ-1 .... 837.1514.02

### 2.5.5 External Video Interface

### 2.5.5.1 Interface Description

Fig. 2-14 Timeframe synchronization

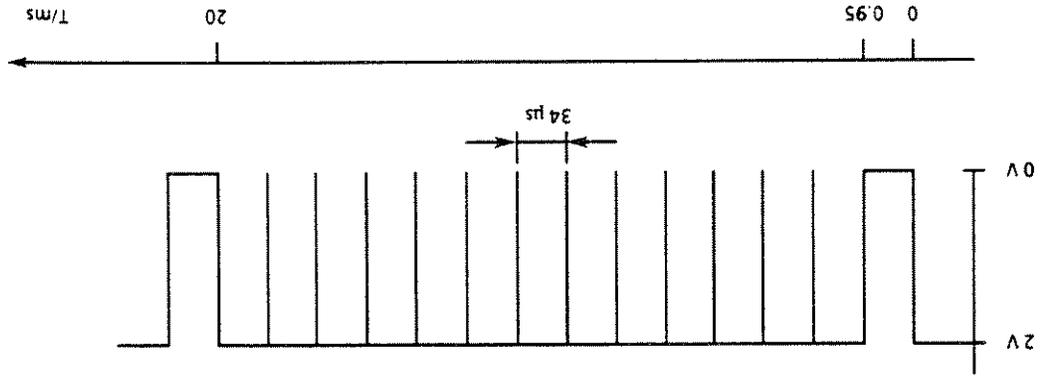
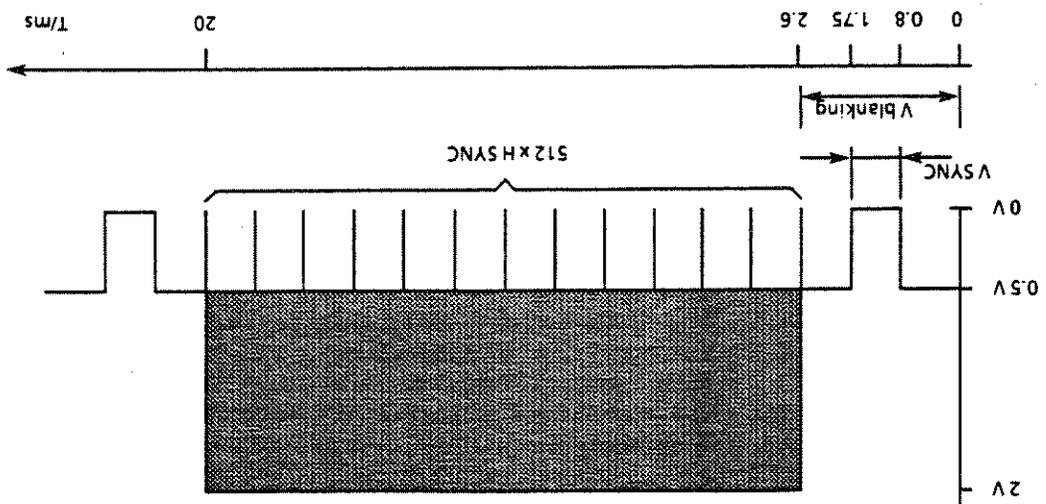
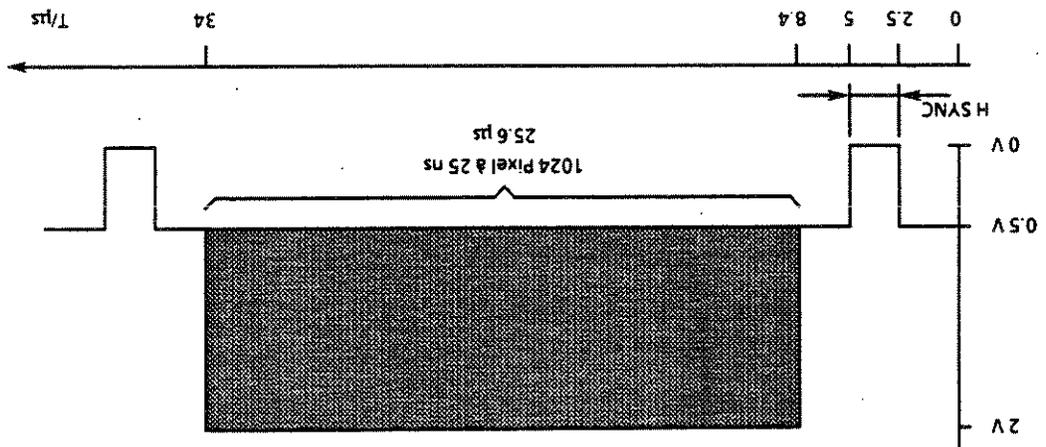


Figure 2-14 shows the signal SYNC for a screen frame. It is composed of 560 line sync pulses and one field sync pulse.

The connectors R, G, and B show the same timeframe as the signal COMPOSITE VIDEO. However, the sync pulses of 0 V are not present. The voltage is 0.3 to 1 V at full brightness.

Fig. 2-13 Time frame of COMP. VIDEO, picture (above) and line (below)



### 2.5.6 Keyboard Interface

#### 2.5.6.1 Interface Characteristics

The interface has the following specifications:

- serial data transfer with 2400 baud
- level 0 to 5 V (reduced RS-232 level)
- data format: start bit + 8 data bits + stop bit

#### 2.5.6.3 Signal Timing Sequence

The interface functions with positive logic i.e. inverted RS-232 signal. ON state corresponds to +5 V and OFF state corresponds to 0 V. With the standard speed of 2400 baud, a cycle corresponds to approx. 416  $\mu$ sec. Fig. 2-16 shows the code <CR> (= 0D hex) as an example. The stop bits are not visible since the idle state level also is +5 V.

#### 2.5.6.2 Connector

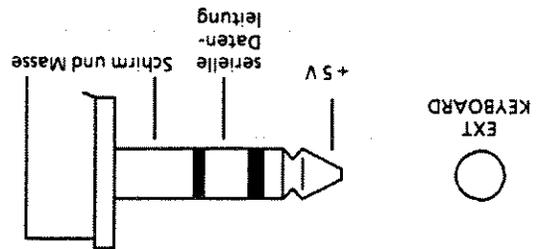


Fig. 2-15 Connection of keyboard

Connector 24 on the front panel of the display unit is switched in parallel with connector 60 on the rear panel. The two connectors can be optionally used.

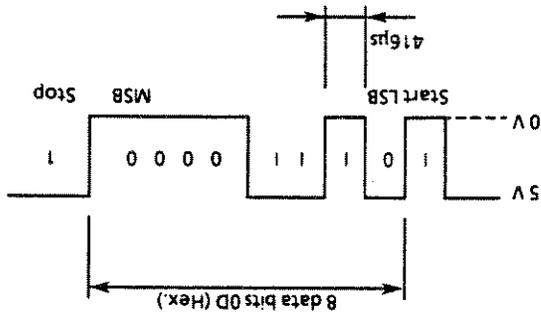


Fig. 2-16 Signal timeframe chart

2.5.7 User Port

2.5.7.1. Interface Characteristics

These interfaces allow control of a test adapter or test items as well as input of external TTL signals.

This interface also contains a supply voltage of +5V for external circuits. Control of the port lines is supported via the SETUP menu of the analyzer, or may be realized using a corresponding program on the analyzer. The interface does not allow interrupts but must be queried by the program.

Control using BASIC instructions is carried out via IEC bus commands.

2.5.7.2 Pin Assignment and Signal Designations

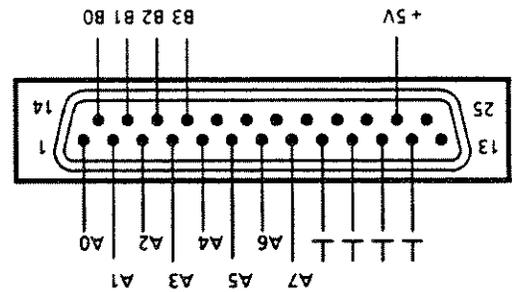


Fig. 2-17 25-pin Cannon connector

Table 2-19 Electrical characteristics of 82C55

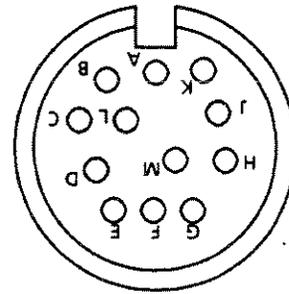
Parameter	Conditions	Value
VIH High-level input voltage		min 2.2V
VIL Low-level input voltage		max 0.8V
VOH High-level output voltage	I <sub>OH</sub> = -400µA	min 3.3V
VOL Low-level output voltage	I <sub>OL</sub> = 2.5mA	max 0.4V

The user port is controlled by a programmable interface IC. The IC specifications are given in Table 2-19.

2.5.7.3 Electrical Characteristics

Pin	Signal	Function
1	A0 (LSB)	I/O-Port A
2	A1	
3	A2	
4	A3	
5	A4	
6	A5	
7	A6	
8	A7 (MSB)	
9	GND	
10	GND	
11	GND	
12	GND	
13	n.c.	
14	B0 (LSB)	I/O-Port B
15	B1	
16	B2	
17	B3 (MSB)	
18	n.c.	
19	n.c.	
20	n.c.	
21	n.c.	
22	n.c.	
23	n.c.	
24	+5V	Load to max. 500 mA
25	n.c.	

Table 2-18



Pin assignment of the 12-pin Tuchel connector (Front view):

Pin	Signal
A	Ground
B	+ 10 V (max. 50 mA)
C	$\mu\text{V/m}$ (electr. field strength)
D	$\mu\text{A}$
E	10 dB
F	20 dB
G	40 dB
H	80 dB
J	$\mu\text{A/m}$ (magnet. field strength)
K	-10 V (max. 50 mA)
M	Reversed sign of factor

This interface provides for the DC supply and takes into account the specific characteristics of transducers connected in series.

### 2.5.8.1 Interface Characteristics

### 2.5.8.2 Pin Assignment and Signal Designations



### 3 Performance Test

This section presents short tests for checking the main rated specifications. Approximately 90 % of the guaranteed values are checked.

If a 100 % test is required, proceed as in Section 4.4 (Testing of Complete Instrument).

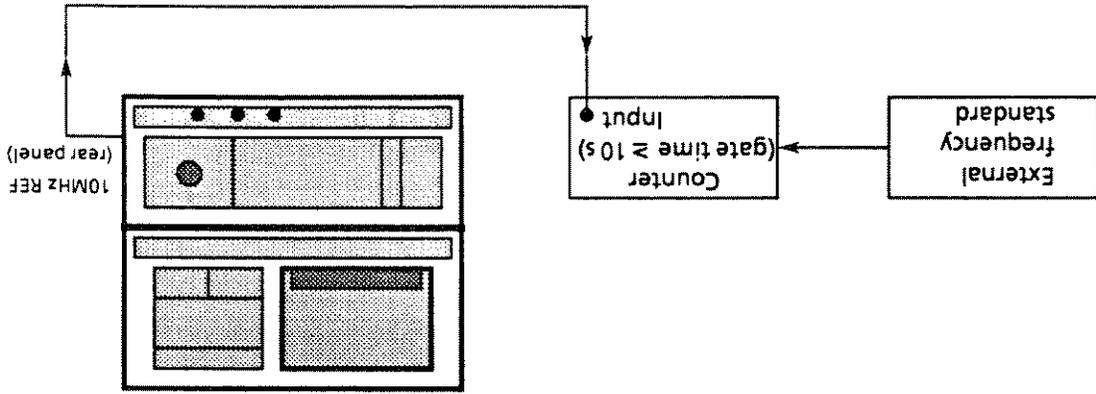
It is recommended to perform the described tests once a year (the internal crystal oscillator is subject to natural aging) in order to comply with the guaranteed specifications for the frequency accuracy. Further checks described in Section 3.4 are also advisable.

The measured values obtained from the annual tests can be entered in a copy of the Performance Test Report (Section 3.3) which enables a complete overview of the required specifications.

### 3.1 Required Measuring Equipment and Accessories

Item	Designation, required specifications	Type	Order No.	Use described in section:
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Frequency counter</li> <li>Frequency 10 MHz</li> <li>Inherent error <math>&lt; 1 \times 10^{-8}</math></li> <li>Input impedance 50 <math>\Omega</math></li> <li>Max. input voltage 5 V</li> <li>Ext. reference input 5/10 MHz</li> </ul>			3.2.1.1
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Frequency standard</li> <li>Frequency 5 MHz</li> <li>Inherent error <math>&lt; 1 \times 10^{-9}</math></li> <li>Output impedance 50 <math>\Omega</math></li> <li>Output voltage <math>&gt; 0.1</math> V</li> <li>Rubidium frequency standard</li> <li>Caesium frequency standard</li> </ul>	XSRM XSC	238.4011.02 299.4011.02	3.2.1.1 3.2.1.3 3.2.2.1 3.2.2.2
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ RF generator</li> <li>Frequency range 100 Hz to 6 GHz</li> <li>Output impedance 50 <math>\Omega</math></li> <li>Output level -40 to +30 dBm (generator and power amplifier if required)</li> </ul>			3.2.1.2 3.2.1.3 3.2.2.1 3.2.2.2 3.2.2.3 3.2.2.7 3.2.2.9 3.2.3.2.3 3.2.3.2.4 3.2.3.2.5 3.2.3.2.6

Item	Designation, required specifications	Type	Order No.	Use described in section:
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ RF power meter with precision power sensor</li> <li>○ RF power meter with precision power sensor</li> <li>Frequency range 10 MHz to 1.8 GHz</li> <li>Power range -30 dbm to 0 dbm</li> <li>Accuracy &lt; 0.1 dB</li> <li>● RF power meter with precision power sensor</li> </ul>	NRV NRV-ZZ URV5-Z4	828.2511.02 828.3218.02 395.1619.55	3.2.2.1 3.2.2.2 3.2.2.3 3.2.2.7 3.2.2.9
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Power divider 2 x 50 Ω</li> <li>Transmission loss &lt; 7 dB</li> <li>Level difference at outputs &lt; 0.1 dB</li> <li>● Power splitter</li> </ul>	RVZ	800.6612.52	3.2.2.1 3.2.2.2 3.2.2.3 3.2.2.5 3.2.2.6 3.2.2.7 3.2.2.8 3.2.2.9
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Precision calibration set</li> <li>Attenuation range 0 to 100 dB</li> <li>Attenuation steps 0.1 dB</li> <li>Maximum power 1 W</li> <li>● Precision attenuator set</li> </ul>	RSP	831.3515.02	3.2.2.5 3.2.2.6 3.2.2.7 3.2.2.8 3.2.2.9
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ VSWR bridge</li> <li>Impedance 50 Ω</li> <li>Frequency range 10 MHz to 1.8 GHz</li> <li>Directivity &gt; 40 dB</li> <li>● VSWR bridge</li> </ul>	ZRB2	373.9017.52	3.2.2.9
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Termination 50 Ω</li> <li>Connector: N male</li> <li>Reflection coefficient &lt; 10 %</li> <li>Frequency range 0 to 1.8 GHz</li> <li>● Termination 50 Ω</li> </ul>	RNB	272.4910.50	3.2.2.10 3.2.2.11 3.2.3.11 3.2.3.12 3.2.3.13
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Various lowpass/bandpass filters</li> <li>Attenuation for f &gt; 2 x fg: &gt; 70 dB</li> <li>Impedance 50 Ω</li> </ul>		3.2.3.2.3 3.2.3.2.4 3.2.3.2.5	3.2.3.2.3 3.2.3.2.4 3.2.3.2.5
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Power adder</li> <li>Frequency range 10 MHz to 1.8 GHz</li> <li>Impedance 50 Ω</li> <li>Decoupling &gt; 25 dB</li> </ul>		3.2.3.2.4	3.2.3.2.4
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Microwave analyzer</li> <li>Frequency range 2 to 4 GHz</li> <li>Impedance 50 Ω</li> <li>Sensitivity &lt; -110 dbm</li> </ul>		3.2.3.2.7	3.2.3.2.7



Test setup for 3.2.1.1:

An external frequency standard (rubidium or caesium) may have to be used for the counter.

Frequency counter  
Resolution 10<sup>-8</sup>  
Frequency 10 MHz  
Frequency error < 1 × 10<sup>-8</sup>

Required measuring equipment:

The instrument must be operated for at least one hour at an ambient temperature of 25 ± 5 °C. (The aging of the internal reference can only be determined after a period of at least 30 days.) The instrument operates with its own (internal) reference source.

Essential for measurement:

The accuracy of the internal reference frequency largely depends on the temperature inside the instrument and the operating time of the oscillator. A reference value for the frequency error is 1 × 10<sup>-7</sup>, although the oscillator can be set to < 1 × 10<sup>-8</sup>.

3.2.1.1 Internal Reference Frequency

3.2.1 Frequency Accuracy

RF attenuation: ≥ 10 dB  
Resolution bandwidth, video bandwidth, sweep time in "Coupled mode" matched to type of signal.

Set the instrument to internal reference (see Operating Manual, section SET UP). If deviations from normal operation are not expected, the following setting applies:

Test : checking of all LEDs, keys, supply voltages, calibration values without errors.

Switch-on test: no error message.

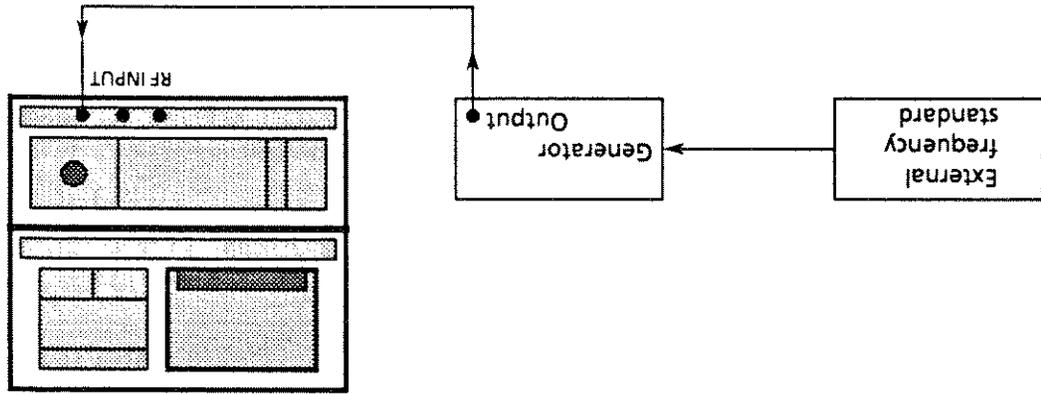
Power supply: four green LEDs and one yellow LED at the rear of the instrument light up.

The rated specifications can only be correctly checked if the following tests are carried out and the results prove to be satisfactory.

Proceed according to Section 4.4 (Testing Complete Instrument) if a 100 % test is required.

Checking the rated specifications provides information on the condition of the instrument and covers approx. 90 % of the guaranteed values. These tests can be specifically supplemented according to requirements.

3.2 Checking Rated Specifications



Test setup for 3.2.1.2:

**3.2.1.2 Frequency Accuracy According to Data Sheet**

Span setting 2000 MHz (full span, coupled mode):

At each frequency, the deviation must be less than

$$\Delta = 8 \times 10^{-3} \times \text{span}$$

The expression applies to all spans larger than 5 MHz. If it is not satisfied, proceed as in Section 4.4.16.

Span setting  $\leq 5$  MHz (coupled mode):

At each frequency, the deviation must be less than

$$\Delta = 2.5 \times 10^{-3} \times \text{span} \pm \text{RBW} \pm f_c \times \text{R.A.}$$

The expression applies to all spans between 100 Hz and 5 MHz. If it is not satisfied, proceed as in Section 4.4.16.

(RBW = Resolution bandwidth  
 $f_c$  = Centre frequency  
 R.A. = Reference frequency error)

Since the instrument carries out measurements in the calibrated state, deviations of the IF filter centre frequency are compensated for as a result of calibration. The residual error is much smaller than the span and can therefore be ignored.

- the internal reference frequency (Section 3.2.1.1)
- the span setting ( $> 5$  MHz,  $\leq 5$  MHz)
- the centre frequency accuracy of the IF filter.

Required measuring equipment:

Generator (synthesizer)  
 Frequency error  $< 10^{-8}$   
 Frequency range 100 Hz to 1.8 GHz

An external frequency standard (rubidium or caesium) may have to be used for the generator.

### 3.2.1.3 Span Accuracy

The span accuracy is independent of the absolute frequency and  $5 \times 10^{-3}$  in coupled mode. The stop and start frequencies are determined using an external generator in monochrome mode (graticule colour = trace colour = marker colour) and the difference generated between these two values (= span).

### 3.2.1.4 External Reference

Set the instrument to the external reference in the SETUP menu. Deviations in the external reference of  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  (corresponding to  $\pm 10$  Hz) must not lead to error messages. Check the level range according to the data sheet.

### 3.2.2 Amplitude Accuracy

#### 3.2.2.1 Calibration Output 100 MHz

The level accuracy (= amplitude accuracy) of the instrument depends directly on the level accuracy of the calibration signal. Since the internal calibration source is also used in a direct method (see in the following), its amplitude accuracy must be checked twice (direct and indirect methods).

The power meter largely determines the accuracy in both cases (see test setup) and must therefore be calibrated exactly (correction curve).

#### Analyzer setting:

Linear display  
RF attenuation 10 dB  
Reference level -19.0 dBm.

Interpretation of the result depends on whether the power meter used to calibrate the device was used according to Section 4.3.1 or not.

Tolerance analysis: (see standard IEC 714, Expression of the properties of spectrum analyzers):

- Power meter used for calibration: tolerance = permissible tolerance according to data sheet minus tolerance of measuring instrument
- Power meter not used for calibration: tolerance = permissible tolerance according to data sheet plus tolerance of measuring instrument

#### Direct method:

The sensor is connected to CAL OUTPUT.

#### Indirect method:

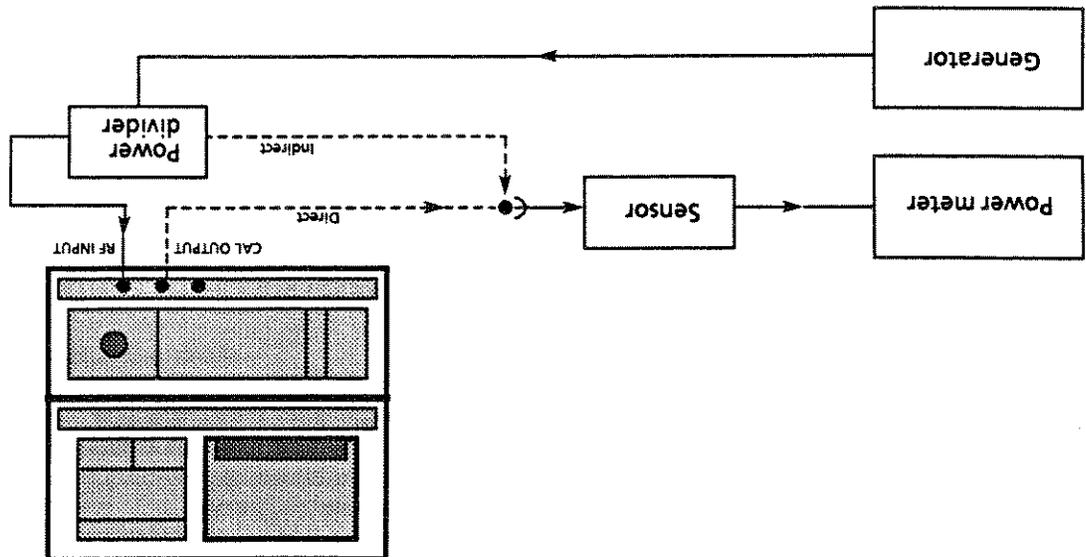
The analyzer is tuned to 100 MHz and calibrated briefly. The generator applies the same power to the sensor and the analyzer input via the power divider.  
(Note: Harmonics suppression of generator > 40 dB)  
The tolerances of the power divider must be incorporated in the tolerance analysis.

Vary the generator level until the analyzer indicates  $-20 \pm 0.5$  dBm.

The difference between the analyzer display and the power meter display is the inherent error of the internal calibration.

As a result of the calibration procedure and the finite inherent accuracy of the calibration equipment, doubling of the tolerance according to the tolerance analysis with an independent power meter (not used for the calibration) is almost unavoidable.

Test setup for 3.2.2.1:



**3.2.2.2 RF Frequency Response with Fixed (10 dB) RF Attenuation**

The procedure is the same as in Section 3.2.2.1 (indirect method) except that the frequency of the analyzer and generator is varied between 100 Hz and 1.8 GHz. The correction coefficients (especially of the power sensor and the power divider) must also be taken into account.

As far as the tolerance is concerned, points discussed in Section 3.2.2.1 apply. The frequency response in the complete frequency range may be 0.6 dB (reference frequency 100 MHz). If the measuring equipment is used for the calibration, a tolerance of only  $\pm 0.38$  dB is permissible.

Otherwise, the permissible tolerance is increased to  $\pm 0.82$  dB.

**3.2.2.3 RF Frequency Response with RF Attenuation > 10 dB**

The procedure is the same as in Section 3.2.2.2, the reference values according to Section 3.2.2.2.

Increase the RF level of the generator in 10-dB steps. The maximum power of the divider or the RF attenuation switch ( $1 W \approx +30$  dBm) must not be exceeded.

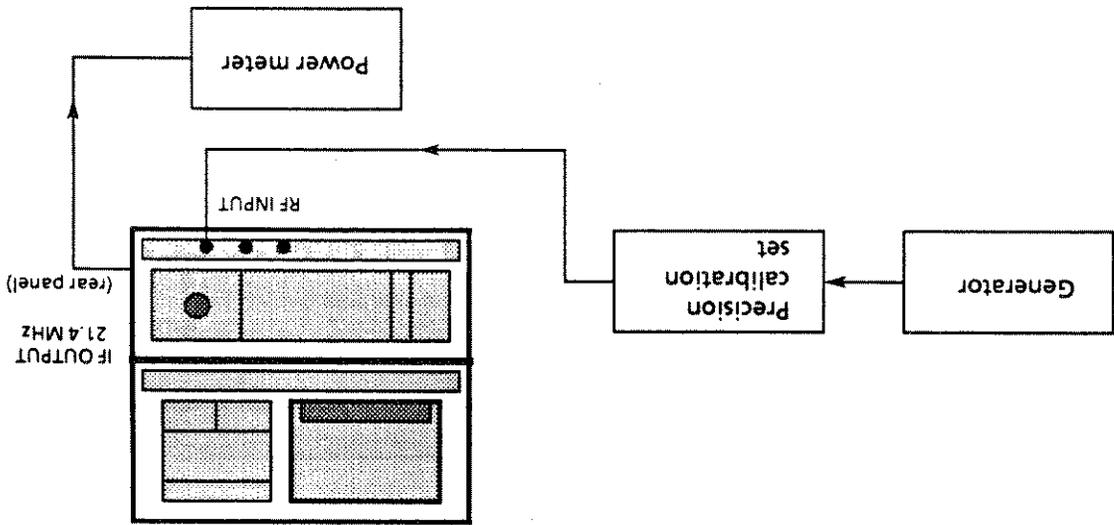
The maximum error must not exceed  $\pm 0.2$  dB / 5 dB or  $\pm 0.2$  % of the attenuation value.

**3.2.2.4 Level Display Linearity in Logarithmic Level Ranges**

The procedure is the same as in Section 3.2.2.1 except that a precision calibration set with exactly known characteristics is connected between the power divider and RF INPUT. The displayed values are checked at a centre frequency of 100 MHz.

If the generator cannot be set to the reference value with a deviation  $< 0.01$  dB, the actual deviation must be taken into account in the evaluation. Ensure that the S/N ratio is appropriate by selecting the resolution bandwidth.

The procedure is the same as in Section 3.2.2, the reference values according to Section 3.2.2.2.



Test setup for 3.2.6:

The power meter display must not deviate by more than 1 dB from the ideal value with a mixer level from -30 to 0 dbm (corresponding to a generator level of -20 to + 10 dbm less 10 dB RF attenuation).

With a constant attenuation of the RF attenuator of 10 dB, apply a level between -20 and + 10 dbm to the instrument input.

### 3.2.2.6 IF Level Linearity as a Function of Input Mixer Level

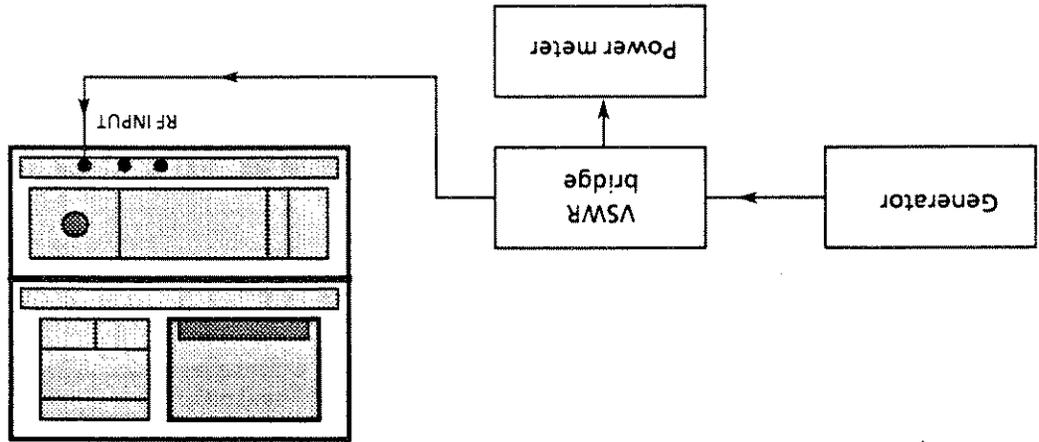
The maximum permissible level error:  $\Delta P = 5\%$  of the reference level + deviation of the actual level from the reference level.

The setting is the same as in Section 3.2.2.4.

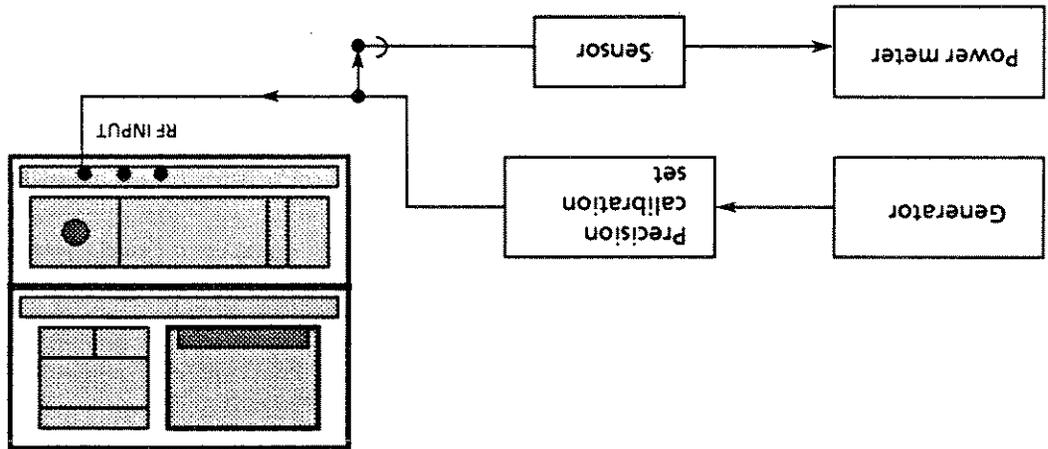
### 3.2.2.5 Level Display Linearity in Linear Level Range

Maximum permissible level error with a resolution bandwidth of > 30 Hz:

Meas. value display	Measurement range				
	1 dB	10 dB	20 dB	50 dB	100 dB
0 dB	Reference level error: $\pm 0.1 \text{ dB} \pm 0.2 \text{ dB} \pm 0.3 \text{ dB} \pm 0.5 \text{ dB}$				
	Max. linearity deviation: $\pm 0.2 \text{ dB/dB}$				
	Reference level error: $\pm 1.5 \text{ dB}$				
-50 dB	Reference level error: $\pm 0.2 \text{ dB/dB}$				
	Max. linearity deviation: $\pm 0.2 \text{ dB/dB}$				
-100 dB	Reference level error: $\pm 3 \text{ dB (S/N ratio)}$				
-105 dB					



Test setup for 3.2.2.8:



Test setup for 3.2.2.7:

### 3.2.2.7 Level Display Accuracy in Logarithmic Level Ranges at RF Attenuation > 10 dB

The maximum permissible level error following a brief calibration:

$$\Delta P = \pm \text{calibration level accuracy} \pm \text{frequency response} \pm [(RF \text{ attenuation} - 10 \text{ dB})/5] \times 0.2 \text{ dB} \pm \text{level display error in the logarithmic level range.}$$

**Example:** a level of 35 dB at full deflection is measured using an RF attenuation of 30 dB in the 50-dB range.

$$\Delta P = \pm 0.2 \text{ dB} \pm 0.6 \text{ dB} \pm 0.8 \text{ dB} \pm 0.5 \text{ dB} = \pm 2.1 \text{ dB}$$

0 dB RF attenuation:  $VSWR < 2.5 \Rightarrow > 7 \text{ dB}$  return loss (DC coupling)  
 10 dB RF attenuation:  $VSWR < 1.5 \Rightarrow > 14 \text{ dB}$  return loss (DC coupling)

Remove the connection between the VSWR bridge and the analyzer. The value which appears on the power meter is the reference value. After reestablishing the connection, the return loss is the difference between the reference value and the currently displayed value.

#### Test procedure:

The maximum level at the RF input must be +20 dBm with an RF attenuation of 0 dB or +30 dBm with an RF attenuation of 10 dB.

The return loss of the RF input is determined with and without a 10-dB RF attenuation.

### 3.2.2.8 Return Loss of Input

Centre frequency		Maximum noise displayed
200 Hz > f <	1 kHz	<-100 dBm
1 kHz > f <	10 kHz	<-110 dBm
10 kHz > f <	100 kHz	<-115 dBm
100 kHz > f <	1 MHz	<-120 dBm
1 MHz > f <	20 MHz	<-135 dBm
f >	20 MHz	<-145 dBm

Test procedure:  
 Connect 50 Ω to analyzer input (ensure no RF leakage).  
 RF attenuation 0 dB  
 Span 0 Hz  
 IF bandwidth 6 Hz  
 Video bandwidth 1 Hz  
 (excluding sinusoidal spurious)

### 3.2.3.1.1 Local Oscillator Suppression at 0 Hz

3.2.3 Spurious Signals  
 3.2.3.1 Spurious Signals with Terminated Input

### 3.2.2.10 Sensitivity at Bottom End of Frequency Range

Test procedure:  
 Connect 50 Ω to analyzer input and enter the following setting values:  
 RF attenuation 0 dB  
 Span 0 Hz  
 RBW 6 Hz  
 VBW 1 Hz  
 (The noise displays are approx. 13 dB higher when using the peak-value detector.)  
 Resolution bandwidth 10 Hz to 3 MHz  
 Span = 20 x bandwidth  
 Video bandwidth = 0.1 x resolution bandwidth

As a result of the incomplete LO (local oscillator) suppression at low frequencies (see Section 3.2.3.1.1), a sensitivity loss occurs at the bottom end of the frequency range which is not caused by thermal noise. The oscillator noise is reproduced as well as the spurious signals in the oscillator sideband with the corresponding resolution bandwidth.

### 3.2.2.11 Resolution Filters

The maximum sensitivity of the analyzer is defined by the thermal noise of the instrument and the smallest 3-dB resolution bandwidth.

The selection properties of the internal selection filters are to be determined. Of interest are the 3/6 and 60-dB bandwidths as well as the amplitude and frequency offsets following a total call-bration.

At a receive frequency of 0 Hz, the oscillator frequency corresponds to the intermediate frequency. Therefore, the oscillator is reproduced with the selection characteristic of the selected resolution filter.

Level of 1st oscillator in normal mode:  
 <-15 dBm at 0-dB RF attenuation.

**3.2.3.1.2 Further Internal Oscillators**

As a result of the finite crosstalk attenuation of the instrument, crosstalk arising from internal oscillators and their harmonics can lead to the display of spurious which mainly occurs at the bottom end of the range.

Frequency	Possible noise source
50/60/400 Hz	Power supply
approx. 50 Hz	Frame frequency
approx. 30 kHz	Line frequency
100 kHz	Reference frequency
approx. 116 kHz	A/D converter
40 MHz	Drive frequency of video amplifier
80 MHz	(dot clock)
10 MHz	Multiples of reference frequency
20 MHz	
100 MHz	
n * 100 MHz	

**Test procedure:**

Connect 50 Ω to the analyzer input and switch the RF attenuation to 0 dB.

At a resolution bandwidth of 10 kHz to 30 kHz set the corresponding frequencies, select the frequency step size equal to the frequency and thus also measure the harmonics.

**3.2.3.1.3 Spurious Signals as Result of Mixing Procedures**

Spurious of this type occur when mixing N x fOSC1 with M x fOSC2 results in an intermediate frequency or image frequency of a conversion.

**Test procedure:**

Connect 50 Ω to the analyzer input. RF attenuation 0 dB, max. frequency span, resolution bandwidth 30 kHz.

Nominal inherent noise: <-110 dBm.

in addition to the unavoidable phase noise, the sidebands of the internal oscillators contain discrete frequencies as a result of crosstalk (see Section 3.2.3.1.2).

**Test procedure:**

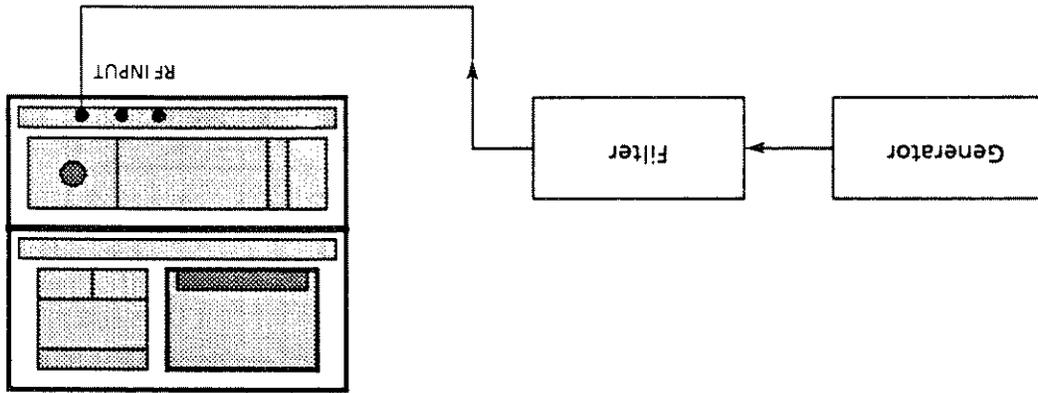
Connect the spectrally pure signal of the internal 10-MHz reference (rear panel) to the RF input. Spurious signals and phase noise can thus be determined at spacings up to ± 1 MHz. Spurious signals of higher frequency do not occur in the sideband with corresponding levels. The phase noise is determined using the noise marker.

**3.2.3.2 Spurious Signals with One or More Input Signals**  
**3.2.3.2.1 Spectral Purity of Internal Oscillators**

Max. display level in normal mode: <-110 dBm.

Frequenz [MHz]	1452.36
	1200.00
	1089.31
	1089.28
	719.06
	704.77
	414.32

Frequencies of known spurious signals:



Test setup for 3.2.3.2.4:

Test setup: as in Section 3.2.1.2 (ensure spectral purity of generator).  
 Maximum level: -75 dbc (referred to reference level).

Crossstalk of the frequency processing generates spurious signals in the sideband of the mixer oscillators whose frequency offset is variable and not fixed. The characteristic of these spurious signals is that they only appear when an input signal is applied.

### 3.2.3.2.2 Variable-frequency Spurious Signals in Oscillator Sidebands

\* Span = < 5 MHz  
 Resolution bandwidth = < 3 kHz  
 Video bandwidth = < 0.1 x resolution bandwidth

> 100 Hz offset	-100
> 1 kHz offset	-110
> 10 kHz offset	-115
> 30 kHz offset	-118
> 100 kHz offset	-120
> 300 kHz offset	-125

Phase noise (dbc/1 Hz) \*

50/60/400 Hz	-70 dbc
29.411 kHz	-80 dbc
100 kHz	-90 dbc

Fixed spurious signals

Spurious	Range	Suppression
2f	20 MHz < f < 900 MHz	> -90 dbc
3f	20 MHz < f < 600 MHz	> -75 dbc
4f	20 MHz < f < 450 MHz	> -75 dbc
5f	20 MHz < f < 360 MHz	> -75 dbc

Apply a frequency f with a level of -30 dbm (corresponding to -40 dbm at input mixer), use this as the reference and measure at frequencies 2 x f to 5 x f.

#### Test procedure:

The insufficient harmonics suppression of the generator must be appropriately improved using an additional lowpass or bandpass filter (approx. 70 dB are necessary).

Harmonics of frequency N x f occur in the case of a single input signal with frequency f as a result of the finite linearity of the input mixer.

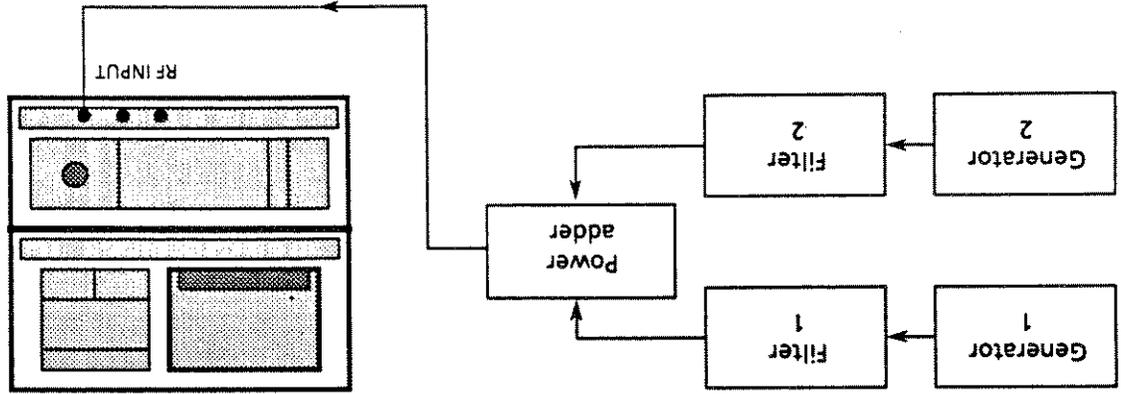
### 3.2.3.2.4 Harmonics Resulting from Single Input Signal

The spurious FM is determined from the display of the filter curve. With a continuous curve, the spurious FM is < 1 Hz pp.  
 Maximum spurious FM < 1 Hz pp.

Centre frequency 10 MHz  
 Span 100 Hz  
 Resolution bandwidth 10 Hz  
 Video bandwidth 1 Hz

The spurious FM of the internal oscillators is determined according to Section 3.2.3.2.1.

### 3.2.3.2.3 Spurious FM



Test setup for 3.2.3.2.5:

The insufficient harmonics suppression of the generators must be correspondingly improved by series-connected filters. The level spacing of each signal from its harmonics and intermodulation products must be > 100 dB at the RF input.

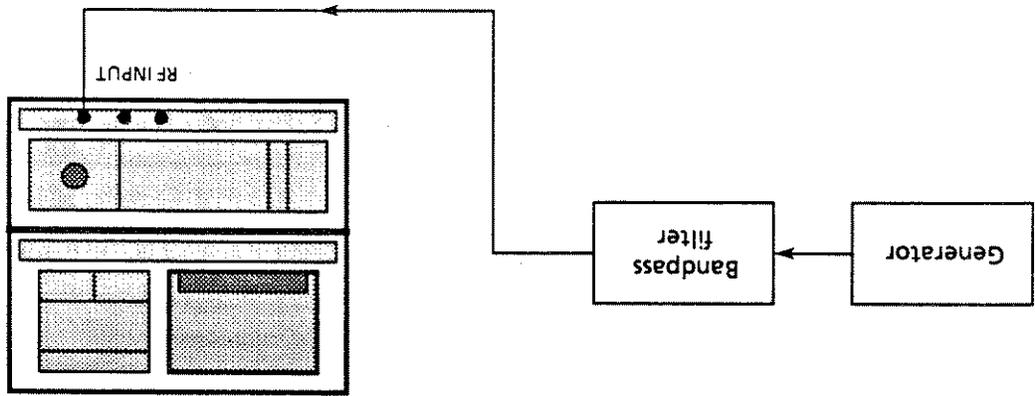
2nd order differential signals:  $f_1 + f_2$  and  $f_2 - f_1$

3rd order differential signals:  $2 \times f_2 - f_1$  and  $2 \times f_1 - f_2$

In the case of two input signals with  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  applied to the input mixer, combinations of these signals appear as a result of non-linearity:

### 3.2.3.2.5 Spurious Resulting from Intermodulation of Two Input Signals

**Test procedure:**  
 Apply frequencies  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  with a level of -20 dBm (corresponding to -30 dBm at the input mixer). This is to be used as the reference. Measure at the frequencies  $2 \times f_2 - f_1$  and  $2 \times f_1 - f_2$ .  
 The following applies at a frequency > 20 MHz and a signal spacing larger than 100 kHz:  
 Intermodulation products > 80 dB (operating mode "Low Distortion").



Test setup for 3.2.3.2.6:

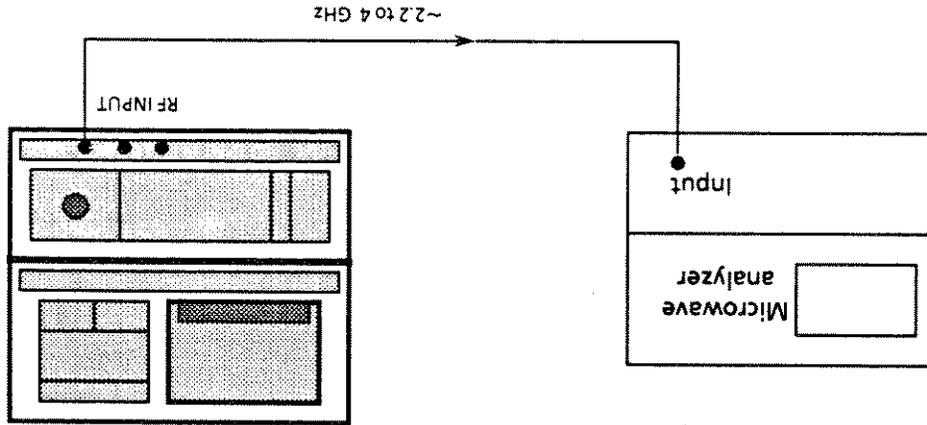
4.194 MHz	> 100 dB	< 3 dB
21.4 MHz	> 100 dB	< 3 dB
2221.4 MHz	> 75 dB	< 10 dB
f <sub>noise</sub>	Suppression	Noise increase

Tune the generator to the three possible IF frequencies in succession. The fundamental noise should not increase at an input level corresponding to the reference level. Problems resulting from broadband noise of the generator must be prevented by inserting a suitable bandpass filter. The resolution bandwidth of the filter is 10 Hz, the video bandwidth 1 Hz.

**Test procedure:**

An input signal whose frequency corresponds to one of the IF frequencies and whose level corresponds to the reference value should not have an influence greater than the thermal noise.

**3.2.3.2.6 IF Rejection**



Test setup for 3.2.3.2.8:

The oscillator signal of the device to be measured is 2221.4 MHz above the centre frequency. The microwave analyzer is adjusted such that a measurement storing the maximum value (max. hold) of a -100 dBm signal is possible.

**Test procedure:**

Measure the suppression of the internal 1st oscillator at the RF input.

**3.2.3.2.8 Oscillator Reradiation**

f <sub>noise</sub>	Suppression	Noise increase
f <sub>e</sub> + 4442.8 MHz	> 90 dB	< 10 dB
f <sub>e</sub> - 42.8 MHz	> 100 dB	< 3 dB
f <sub>e</sub> - 8.388 MHz	> 100 dB	< 3 dB

Test procedure as in Section 3.2.3.2.4. The noise frequencies depend on the centre frequency in this case.

**3.2.3.2.7 Image Frequency Rejection**

3.3 Performance Test Report

Rohde & Schwarz  
SPECTRUM ANALYZER FSA

Order No. 804.8010.52

Serial No. ....

Name .....

Date .....

Item No.	Characteristic	Measurement as in Section	Min.	Actual	Max.	Unit
1	Internal reference	3.2.1.1	9.999999	-----	10.000001	MHz
2	Frequency accuracy Centre Span frequency	3.2.1.2	884.0 892.8 896.4 898.4 899.2 899.6 899.92 899.96 899.9889	-----	916.0 907.2 903.6 901.6 900.8 900.4 900.08 900.04 900.0111	MHz
3	Span accuracy 2000 MHz 200 MHz 20 MHz 5.01 MHz 5.0 MHz 2000 Hz	3.2.1.3	1990 199 19.9 4.985 4.990 1996	-----	2010 201 20.1 5.0351 5.010 2004	MHz
4	External reference Level ≤ 0.1 V	3.2.1.4	> 9.999990	-----	< 10.000010	MHz
5	CAL out level 100 MHz	3.2.2.1	-20.1	-----	-19.9	dBm
6	RF frequency response 20 MHz to 1.8 GHz 10 dB 20 dB 30 dB 40 dB 50 dB 60 dB	3.2.2.2 3.2.2.3	-20.6 -11.0 -1.4 +8.2 +17.8 +27.4	-----	-19.4 -9.0 +1.4 +11.8 +22.2 +32.6	dBm



Item No.	Characteristic	Measure-ment as in Section	Min.	Actual	Max.	Unit
8	Lin. level range 100 % 80 % 60 % 40 % 20 % 5 %	3.2.2.5	0 75 55 35 15 0	100 ----- ----- ----- ----- -----	0 85 65 45 25 10	% % % % % %
	Lin/log switchover Without calibration With calibration		-1 -0.2	----- -----	+1 +0.2	dB dB
9	Linearity IF level -30 dbm level at -20 dbm level at -10 dbm 1st mixer 0 dbm	3.2.2.6	+9 +19 +29	0 ----- ----- -----	+11 +21 +31	dB dB dB dB
10	Level accuracy with log. (various settings, cor- responding tolerance)	3.2.2.7				
11	Input VSWR RF attenuation ≥ 10 dB	3.2.2.8	==	-----	<2.5	==
12	Thermal noise 1799 MHz RBW = 6 Hz VBW = 1 Hz Span = 100 Hz	3.2.2.9	---	-----	<-145	dbm
13	Sensitivity for 0 < f < 20 MHz 19.9 MHz 999 KHz 99.99 KHz 9.99 KHz 990 Hz 210 Hz	3.2.2.10	---	----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----	<-145 <-135 <-120 <-115 <-110 <-100	dbm dbm dbm dbm dbm dbm





Item No.	Characteristic	Measurement as in Section	Min.	Actual	Max.	Unit
21	Harmonics	3.2.3.2.4	—	----	<-90	dbc
22	3rd order intermodulation	3.2.3.2.5	—	----	<-80	dbc
23	IF rejection 2221.4 MHz 21.4 MHz 4.194 MHz	3.2.3.2.6	— — —	---- ---- ----	>75 >100 >100	dB dB dB
24	Image frequency rejection fe + 442.8 MHz fe - 42.8 MHz fe + 8.388 MHz	3.2.3.2.7	— — —	---- ---- ----	>90 >100 >100	dB dB dB
25	Oscillator reradiation	3.2.3.2.8	—	----	<-100	dbm

### 3.4 Maintenance

#### 3.4.1 Cleaning

The external surfaces and the interior of the instrument should be cleaned depending on the frequency or length of use.

##### *Interior:*

The instrument (especially the display unit) should be cleaned every 6 months using compressed air or a vacuum cleaner to remove dust particles deposited as a result of electrostatic charges.

##### *Front panel:*

The front panel should be cleaned every 6 months using a soft cloth soaked in methylated spirits. Aggressive solvents such as trichloroethylene, turpentine or acetone must not be used.

Clean the CRT using a damp lint-free cloth. The surface of the tube is chemically etched and must never be treated using products which produce a polished effect.

#### 3.4.2 Mechanical Maintenance

The two units (display unit, RF unit) each contain one blower in the rear panel and one in the power pack. The blowers are maintenance-free and do not have filters.

Apart from the blowers, the keyboard, the spindwheel and the input divider, the instrument contains no mechanical parts subject to wear. The instrument therefore requires no mechanical maintenance.

#### 3.4.3 Electrical Maintenance

The electrical maintenance must be carried out once a year. The accuracy of the following two characteristics must be checked:

##### Frequency accuracy:

- 10-MHz reference (see Section 3.2.1.1)
- Control voltage range of all oscillators (see details in corresponding service manual)

- 10-MHz crystal oscillator
- Sweep synthesizer
- M synthesizer
- N synthesizer
- Summing loop
- YIG pre-tune
- YIG synchronization
- 2nd oscillator
- IF filter 2 (crystal oscillator)

Amplitude accuracy and sensitivity (see details in Section 3.2.2)

#### 3.4.4 Battery Replacement

The display unit contains a battery to power the CMOS RAMs, in which important instrument parameters are stored AC-power-proof. The battery has a very long service life (approx. 10 years). If the instrument is mostly used at ambient temperatures above 30 °C, the battery should be replaced approx. every 3 years as a precaution.

Replacing the battery: (see exploded view in Appendix of display unit service manual):

- Remove the top panel of the display unit.

- Unscrew the cover.

- Remove the main processor module.

- Replace the battery.

**Caution:** the battery must only be replaced by one of the same type (Order No. 565.1687).

The module should be powered via a diode and an external power pack when replacing the battery so that the stored calibration values are retained.

The diode and the external supply can be removed after replacing the battery.

- Reassemble in the reverse order.

- Check the calibration.

### 3.4.5 Programming the EPROM for Frequency Response Correction

After replacing one of the FSA modules listed in the following table, it is advisable to erase and reprogram the EPROM in module A34 (pre-amplifier 2nd IF). This is necessary in order to maintain the accuracy specified in section 3.3, item 6.

The same applies to repair work carried out on one of these modules and referring to components in the RF signal paths.

Module	Designation
Attenuator	A31
RF Module	A32/A33
YIG Pre-tune	A43
YIG Synchronization	A42
Pre-amplifier 2nd IF	A34

This job should usually be done by an R&S service shop.

If, however, the measuring equipment listed in the following table is available, proceed as described in the following.

Measuring and test equipment required	R&S order number
● Cable set (long) FSA	811.0304.02
● Service Kit FSA	811.0010.02
● BASIC program (floppy disk)	811.0285
● Erase device for EPROM or new EPROM 2764	092.9574
● RF Generator 5MPD	376.8011.52
● Power Splitter 2 x 50 Ω RVZ	800.6612.52
● Attenuator 10 dB DNF	272.4210.50
● RF Voltmeter URVS	394.8010.02
● Precision power sensor NRV-Z2	828.3218.02
● Insertion Unit URVS-Z4	395.1619.55
● 50-Ω Termination RNB	272.4910.50
● Bandpass filter 21.4 MHz	
● Bandwidth approx. 5 to 50 kHz with known insertion loss	
● Process Controller PCAS	375.2010.04
● with option PCA-B11	813.0518.02
● Printer PUD, if required	359.5501.02

#### a) Preliminary work on the FSA

- Remove the link between display unit and RF unit of FSA.
- Remove the top and bottom panel of the RF unit and unscrew the upper cover.
- Unscrew cables W30, W40 and W50 from module A34.
- Remove module A34.
- Plug in adapter (811.0227) instead of module A34 and build the following test setup.

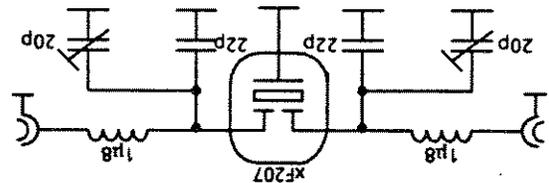
#### Note:

When setting up the insertion unit at input B of the URV5, make sure that it is separated from the FSA housing.

- Unscrew cover on component side.
  - Remove and erase EPROM D8.
  - Replace EPROM D8 or plug in new EPROM (2764).
  - Replace the cover on the component side.
  - Plug in module A34 on adapter (811.0227).
  - Connect cable W30 to A34/X8 via an extension and A34/X1 to the URV5-Z4 via a bandpass filter according to test setup a).
- The following operations can be performed:
- ① Measurement of uncorrected frequency response of FSA (duration approx. 10 min.)

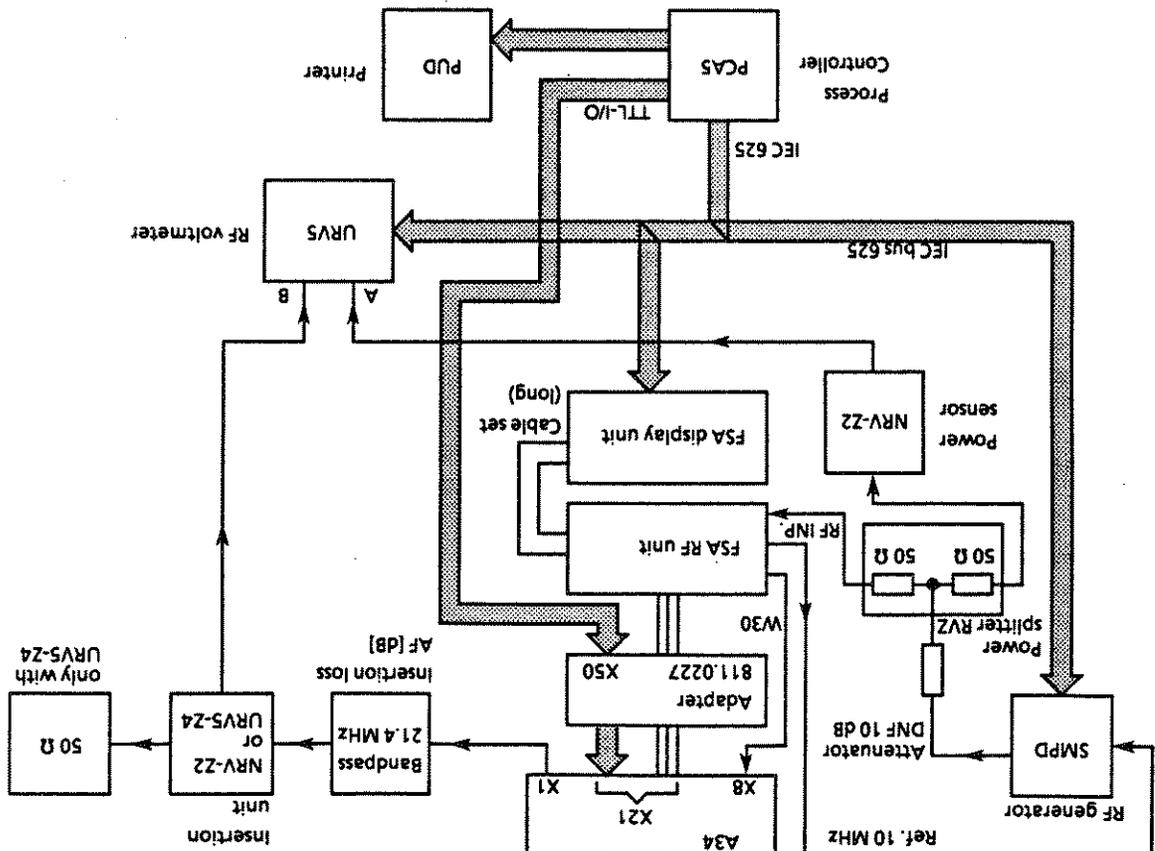
c) Programming procedure

Test setup for programming the EPROM on module A34



- 2 x 22p (0087.6464)
- 2 x 20p (0065.9677)
- 2 x 1µ8 (0067.2892)
- 1 x XF207 (0805.4430)

Proposal for setting up the bandpass 21.4 MHz



If an error occurs while programming, first check whether the EPROM was erased completely.

- Plug in jumper to X4A-2 and X4B-2
- Further requirements see PCA-B11 manual.

The application described requires the PCA-B11 option to be wired up as follows:

**Notes:**

- Unscrew cables from A34/X1 and A34/X8 and disconnect module A34 from adapter (811.0227).
- Remove adapter card (811.0227) from FSA and unscrew extension from cable W30.
- Install module A34 in the FSA and screw cable W30 to A34/X8, cable W50 to A34/X3 and cable W40 to A34/X1.
- For further reassembling, proceed according to a) in the reverse order.

**d) Reassembling**

- Switch on the instrument and allow to dry for a period of 2 to 6 hours at +40 °C to +55 °C.
- Install the battery as in Section 3.4.4.
- Check the rated specifications as in Section 3.2.

After storing for a longer period at high humidity, proceed as follows:

It is recommendable to remove the internal battery (see Section 3.4.4) if the instrument is to be stored for a longer period at extremely high or low temperatures. The storage temperature range is -40 °C to +70 °C. In the case of a high temperature and a high humidity, it is recommendable to seal the dry instrument in plastic foil with a dessicator bag, or at least to cover it with wax paper as airtight as possible.

**3.5 Storage**

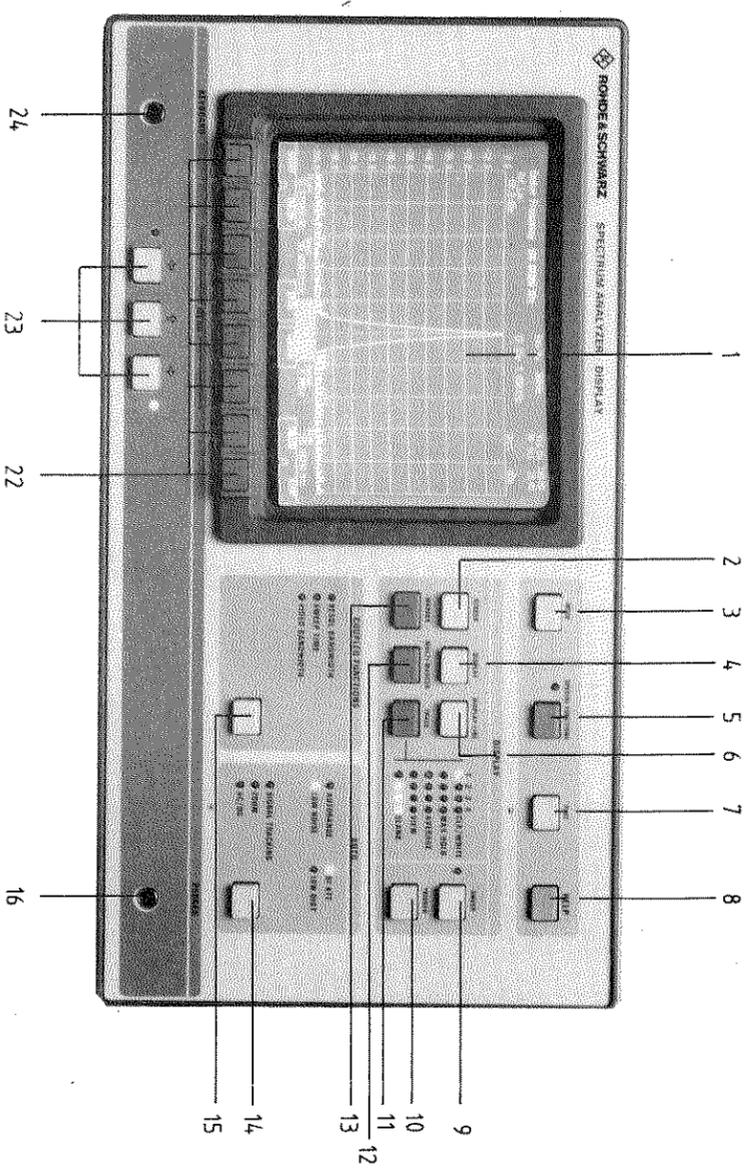
- ③ Programming of EPROM and measurement of corrected and uncorrected frequency response (duration approx. 25 min.)
  - ③ Printout of frequencies and associated correction data.
  - ③ Printout of graphics for corrected and uncorrected frequency response as well as for correction data.
  - ③ End of program.
- Note: It is recommended to measure the uncorrected frequency response prior to programming in order to make sure that it lies within the correctable range.
- Start programming.
  - After completion of programming, both the uncorrected and the corrected frequency response can be output on the printer.



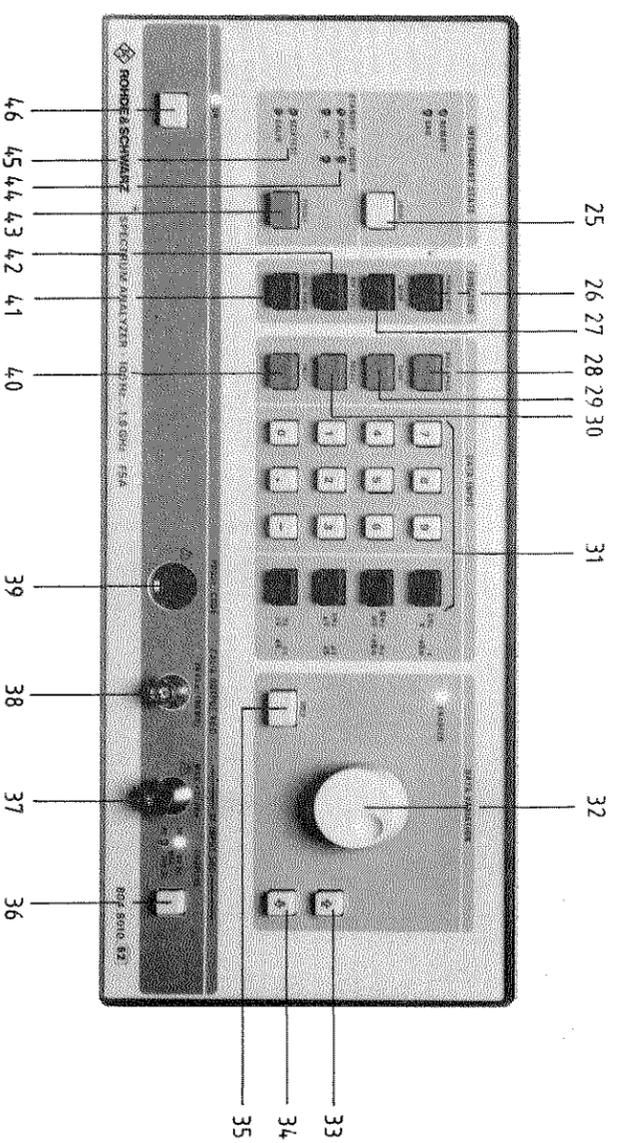
Bilder  
Figures  
Figures







Anzeige-Teil  
Display Unit



HF-Teil  
RF Unit

Bild 2-1 Frontansicht FSA  
Fig. 2-1 Front panel FSA



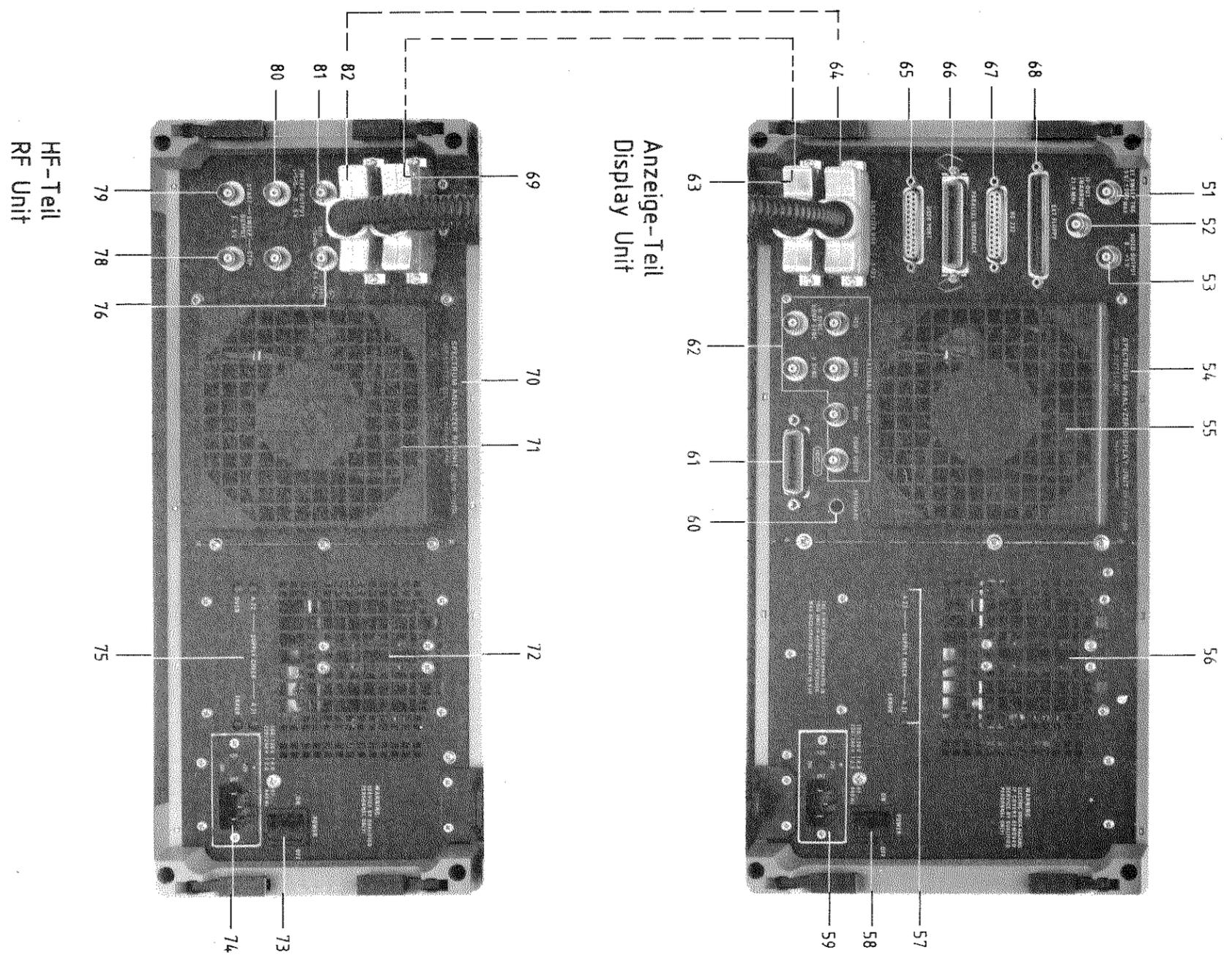


Bild 2-2 Rückansicht FSA  
Fig. 2-2 Rear panel FSA

